



EXTRAORDINARY AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

20 February 2020

Meeting Notice

**The EXTRAORDINARY AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT
COMMITTEE MEETING
of Central Coast Council
will be held in the Committee Room,
49 Mann Street, Gosford on
THURSDAY 20 FEBRUARY 2020,
for the transaction of the business listed below:**

Receipt of Apologies

GENERAL REPORTS

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Gary Murphy
Chief Executive Officer

Item No: 1.2
Title: Disclosures of Interest
Department: Governance



20 February 2020 Extraordinary Audit Risk and Improvement Committee Meeting

Trim Reference: F2018/00028 - D13705617

Chapter 14 of the *Local Government Act 1993* ("LG Act") regulates the way in which the Councillors and relevant staff of Council conduct themselves to ensure that there is no conflict between their private interests and their public functions.

Section 451 of the LG Act states in part that:

- (1) *A councillor or a member of a council committee who has a pecuniary interest in any matter with which the council is concerned and who is present at a meeting of the council or committee at which the matter is being considered must disclose the nature of the interest to the meeting as soon as practicable.*
- (2) *The councillor or member must not be present at, or in sight of, the meeting of the council or committee:*
 - (a) *at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by the council or committee, or*
 - (b) *at any time during which the council or committee is voting on any question in relation to the matter.*
- (3) *For the removal of doubt, a councillor or a member of a council committee is not prevented by this section from being present at and taking part in a meeting at which a matter is being considered, or from voting on the matter, merely because the Councillor or member has an interest in the matter of a kind referred to in section 448.*

Further, the [Code of Conduct](#) adopted by Council applies to all Councillors and Staff. The Code relevantly provides that if a Councillor or Staff member has a non-pecuniary conflict of interest, the nature of the conflict must be disclosed as well as providing for a number of ways in which a non-pecuniary conflict of interests might be managed.

Recommendation

- 1** *That the Committee now disclose any conflicts of interest in matters under consideration by the Committee at this meeting.*
- 2** *That the Committee make a recommendation that this report be made publicly available as the nature or content of the report do not fall within any listed exceptions pursuant to Clause 6.4 of the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee Charter.*

Attachments

Nil



Item No: 2.1
Title: Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019
Department: Finance

20 February 2020 Extraordinary Audit Risk and Improvement Committee Meeting

Trim Reference: F2019/00035 - D13465129

Author: Mellissa McKee, Financial Controller
Michelle Best, Financial Controller
Manager: Vivienne Louie, Unit Manager, Financial Performance
Executive: Craig Norman, Chief Financial Officer

Report Purpose

This report presents the draft 2018-19 Consolidated Financial Statements for Central Coast Council, which covers the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, including analysis of the financial position and financial performance for the reporting period.

Recommendation

- 1 That the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee recommends that Council adopt the 2018-19 Consolidated Financial Statements for Central Coast Council that includes General Purpose Financial Statements, Special Purpose Financial Statements and Special Schedules.**
- 2 That the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee recommends that Council adopt the 2018-19 Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority General Purpose Financial Statements.**
- 3 That the Committee make a recommendation that this report and the supporting papers to this report be made publicly available as the nature or content of the report do not fall within any listed exception, pursuant to Clause 6.4 of the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee Charter.**

Background

The *Local Government Act 1993* ("LG Act") and the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* ("PF Act") require that Council prepare financial statements each year and refer them for audit. The requirement includes:

- Council form an opinion on the financial statements
- Council present its audited financial statements together with the external auditor's reports (scheduled to be presented to Council on 9 March 2020).

Adoption of financial statements

The financial statements for the 2018-19 reporting period are the formal record of the business performance of all Council activities and are prepared in accordance with accounting standards and legislative requirements for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

Council is required to formally resolve to refer the draft financial statements to audit and then at a later date to formally present (to the Community) the final statements complete with the auditor's reports.

Council's external auditor, The Audit Office of New South Wales ("Audit Office") will sign-off and provide the formal audit opinion to Council. This is the standard practice and in accordance with legislative requirements.

Current Status

Audit Status

The draft 2018-19 consolidated financial statements do not yet include a formal audit report.

Once Council receives the formal audit opinion the financial statements will then be updated to include the audit opinions and notice of public meeting to be held on 9 March 2020, at which time Council can invite the external auditor, Aaron Green of the Audit Office, or his delegate to formally present the report.

Council applied to the Office of Local Government (OLG) for an extension of time to prepare and lodge the 2018-19 Financial Reports and has been granted an extension to 29 February 2020.

Analysis – 2018-19 Financial Statements

This analysis aims to provide an overview of the financial performance and the financial position of Central Coast Council for the reporting period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

Key statements and notes detailed in this analysis include:

- Income statement
- Statement of financial position
- Statement of performance measures (Note 23 to the financial statements)
- Report on infrastructure assets (previously known as Special Schedule 7)

Council's primary financial statements are in the format required by accounting standards and must conform to the provisions of the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting (Guidelines) issued by the Office of Local Government (OLG).

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

In this report the general purpose financial statements, special purpose financial statements and special schedules for the consolidated entity are referred to as "Consolidated Financial Statements".

Council is required to publish in the Consolidated Financial Statements the 2018-19 original budget, in line with the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting update number 27 issued in March 2019. To provide context for the actual results for the reporting period, the tables in this report also reference the original budget for 2018-19.

This report provides commentary on significant items in the financial statements for Central Coast Council.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The comparison of the financial performance for Central Coast Council in the 2018-19 Financial Statements (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 – 12 months) is to the 2017-18 financial year (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 – 12 months). This is the first set of Financial Statements for Central Coast Council that has a comparative year the same length as the reporting year (as a result of amalgamation taking effect on 12 May 2016).

Operating Result

	2018-19	2017-18
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000
Income from operations	569,728	562,277
Expenditure from operations	574,854	584,978
Operating result for continuing operations (excluding capital grants and contributions)	(5,126)	(22,701)
Income from capital grants and contributions	67,523	88,915
Net operating result (including capital grants and contributions)	62,397	66,214

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

Below is a table comparing the 2018-19 actual results to the original budget adopted.

Income Statement	2018-19 Actual \$'000	2018-19 Original Budget \$'000	Original Budget Favourable / (Unfavourable) \$'000
Income from operations	569,728	561,536	8,192
Expenditure from operations	574,854	561,472	(13,382)
Net operating result (excluding capital grants and contributions)	(5,126)	64	(5,190)
Income from capital grants and contributions	67,523	48,386	19,137
Net operating result (including capital grants and contributions)	62,397	48,450	13,947

The variance between the actual net operating result (excluding capital grants and contributions) of \$5.1 million deficit and the original budgeted net operating result (excluding capital grants and contributions) of \$0.1 million surplus is a \$5.2 million unfavourable variance.

Income from Operations

The following table shows income by category and is followed by explanations relating to variations between actual income to the original budget.

Income from Operations	2018-19 Actual \$'000	2018-19 Original Budget \$'000	Variance to Original Budget Favourable / (Unfavourable) \$'000	Variance to Original Budget Favourable / (Unfavourable) %
Rates and Annual Charges	362,706	355,901	6,805	1.91%
User Charges and Fees	133,925	140,492	(6,567)	(4.67%)
Interest and Investment Revenue	15,106	12,618	2,488	19.72%
Other Revenues	17,373	13,369	4,004	29.95%
Grants and Contributions - Operating	40,618	36,831	3,787	10.28%
Grants and Contributions - Capital	67,523	48,386	19,137	39.55%
Net Gain from the Disposal of Assets	-	2,325	(2,325)	(100.00%)
Total Income	637,251	609,922	27,329	4.48%

Rates and annual charges

The favourable variance of \$6.8 million for rates and annual charges is largely attributable to water, sewer and drainage annual charges of \$3.3 million, domestic waste annual charges of \$2.8 million and \$0.5 million in rates income.

User charges and fees

The unfavourable variance of \$6.6 million for user fees and charges is largely attributable to underperformance in tipping fees of \$6.9 million, water usage charges of \$1.6 million, \$1.3 million in development related fees, \$0.7 million in Leisure and Lifestyle fees and charges (pools and theatres) and \$0.7 million in Child Care fees. These variances are partially offset by an additional \$5.0 million received for Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) user charges for works completed on State roads.

Interest and investment revenue

The favourable variance of \$2.5 million for interest and investment revenue is attributable to tighter cash flow management resulting in higher cash and investment balances than anticipated. There was also a small movement in interest rates during the year at times of reinvestment that increased interest earnings.

Other revenue

The favourable variance of \$4.0 million for other revenue is attributable to favourable variations in property and rental income \$1.6 million, insurance recoveries \$0.6 million, fines \$0.5 million, Section 355 Committee Income \$0.4 million, landfill gas royalty payments \$0.2 million and other smaller miscellaneous revenue items.

Grants and contributions - Operating

The favourable variance of \$3.8 million for operating grants and contributions income is due to additional grant funds being received throughout the year. Council only includes grants and contributions budgets in the original budget if funding agreements have been received at the time that the operational plan including Council's budgets are adopted. This is to ensure the appropriate grant income is recognised in each financial year. Grants confirmed after the original budget has been developed and adopted are included as adjustments in quarterly budget reviews.

During 2018-19 additional grant funds of \$2.3 million for Bushfire and Emergency Services and \$1.0 million for Stronger Community Fund programs were received that were not in the original budget adopted in June 2018.

Grants and contributions - Capital

The favourable variance of \$19.1 million for capital grants and contributions income is due to additional confirmed capital grants of \$4.8 million, contributed and donated assets and miscellaneous contributions of \$19.6 million and Somersby Industrial Park contributions of \$2.0 million which is partially offset by lower than expected \$64 and \$7.11 developer contributions of \$7.3 million.

Budget estimates for developer contributions are based on developments in the pipeline – the timing of capital contributions will be dependent on the progress of each development which makes budgeting for capital contributions difficult. For developer contributions collected under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* Council collected \$7.5

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

million less than what was originally budgeted in 2018-19. Developer contributions collected under the *Local Government Act 1993* for water and sewer infrastructure were \$0.2 million over the 2018-19 original budget forecast.

As for operating grants, capital grants are included in the budget when Council has received the grant funding agreement. During the year as part of the quarterly budget review process additional grants are recognised in the revised budget. During 2018-19 the additional capital grants were mostly for Open Space and Recreation projects including the final payment for stage 1 of the Central Coast Regional Sporting Complex of \$4 million.

Net Gain from the Disposal of Assets

Income from Gain on Sale was not realised due to the timing of land sales identified for 2018-19.

Expenditure from Operations

The following table shows expenditure by category and is followed by explanations relating to variations between actual expenses compared to the 2018-19 original budget.

Expenditure from Operations	2018-19	2018-19	Variance to	Variance to
	Actual	Original Budget	Original Budget	Original Budget
	\$'000	\$'000	Favourable / (Unfavourable)	Favourable / (Unfavourable)
			\$'000	%
Employee benefits and on-costs	198,785	184,213	(14,572)	(7.91%)
Borrowing costs	18,909	18,703	(206)	(1.10%)
Materials and contracts	118,648	131,038	12,390	9.46%
Depreciation and amortisation	145,649	128,539	(17,110)	(13.31%)
Other expenses	89,836	98,979	9,143	9.24%
Net losses from the disposal of assets	3,027	-	(3,027)	N/A
Total Expenditure	574,854	561,472	(13,382)	(2.4%)

Employee costs

Employee costs remain Council's largest expenditure type representing one third of operational costs. The unfavourable variance of \$14.6 million in employee costs is attributable to salaries and wages \$8.8 million (including lower than expected reductions in overdue leave balances, back payments made in accordance with Council's Unified Salary Scale and industrial claims), capitalisation of salaries and wages was less than originally budgeted by \$2.7 million, additional superannuation costs of \$1.8 million, additional miscellaneous employee costs including workers compensation of \$2.0 million, partially offset by a favourable variation in training costs of \$0.7 million.

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

The Unified Salary Scale (USS) process enabled Council to more closely align salaries paid for jobs of equal value. Whilst provisions were made as June 2018 for the remaining estimated back pays the actual amounts paid during the year exceeded the provision. The unbudgeted cost of USS in 2018-19 was approximately \$1.4 million.

The Local Government (State) Award 2017, (*The Award*), allows provision for full-time ordinary hours of work to be either 35 hours or 38 hours per week depending upon the functions of a position. During 2018-19 Council received a large number of industrial claims from employees engaged as 38 hours per week seeking a review of position classification of hours and claims have been approved based on positions being reviewed and classified as 35 hours per week as administrative or technical in nature in accordance with *The Award*. The unbudgeted cost of these industrial claims in 2018-19 approximated \$2.8 million.

Borrowing costs

The unfavourable variance of \$0.2 million is attributable to non-cash interest expense from the amortisation of the discount for tip remediation.

Materials and contracts

The favourable variance of \$12.4 million in materials and contracts is due to underspend in material purchases, consultants and general contracts across the organisation.

The material favourable variations were in Environment and Planning \$3.6 million, Connected Communities \$3.3 million, Water and Sewer \$2.1 million, Governance \$1.0 million and CEO \$1.0 million, offset by unfavourable variances in Plant and Fleet \$2.6 million, People and Culture \$0.8 million and Roads Transport Drainage and Waste of \$0.5 million. In addition there was a favourable variance in internal service provision of \$3.5 million, which is recognised in Materials and Contracts. This represents the additional income for internal services (mostly Plant and Fleet costs) charged to capital projects, when compared to the original budget.

Work in progress (WIP) of \$0.9 million was written off during the year which represents costs previously charged to water and sewer capital works projects which could not be capitalised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is a "non-cash" expense reflecting the economic use of fixed assets.

The \$17.1 million variance in depreciation expense is due to the large number of completed projects that were capitalised throughout the 2018-19 financial year and increase in the gross replacement cost for buildings revalued as at 30 June 2018 which was post development of the 2018-19 financial year budget (approximately \$4.9 million).

Other expenses

The favourable variance of \$9.1 million in other expenses is made up of favourable variances in insurance costs \$3.4 million, EPA waste levy payments of \$3.0 million (as a result of a reduction in tipping revenue), a credit of \$1.8 million that relates to the re-statement of

future tip rehabilitation costs, \$1.7 million in software and communication expenditure, \$1.2 million in stationery, printing and subscription costs, \$1.1 million in event and promotion expenses and \$0.6 million in postage costs.

The favourable variances are partially offset by unfavourable variances in a number of expenditure types including \$1.3 million of electricity costs which relates to the back charging for a faulty meter at Mooney Mooney Water Pump station for the period from August 2015 to December 2016 that Council was obligated to make good in 2018-19. Other unfavourable variances were recorded in bad and doubtful debts \$1.1 million, bank charges \$0.4 million, advertising costs \$0.4 million and Section 355 Committee expenditure of \$0.3 million, (offset by additional income in Other Revenue).

Net losses on disposal of assets

The net losses from the disposal of assets relates to the write down of plant and equipment assets in water, sewer, stormwater drainage and building asset categories that were not included in the original budget forecast.

Statement of Financial Position

The Statement of Financial Position, also commonly known as the Balance Sheet, lists the best estimate of the value of what Council owns ("assets") and what Council owes ("liabilities").

Within these headings, "current" means that an amount is due to be paid or likely to be paid within the next 12 months. "Non-current" indicates an asset or liability that is longer term in nature.

For the movement between financial years a positive movement means that the values have increased from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019. A negative movement means that the values have decreased from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019.

Overall assets have increased and liabilities have decreased from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019.

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

Statement of Financial Position	30 June 2019 \$'000	30 June 2018 \$'000	Movement \$'000
Assets			
Current Assets	460,477	302,108	158,369
Non-Current Assets	7,186,293	7,276,614	(90,321)
Total Assets	7,646,770	7,578,722	68,048
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	207,221	195,166	12,055
Non-Current Liabilities	258,621	306,874	(48,253)
Total Liabilities	465,842	502,040	(36,198)
Net Assets			
Accumulated Surplus	6,989,141	6,926,744	62,397
Revaluation Reserve	191,787	149,938	41,849
Net Equity	7,180,928	7,076,682	104,246

Current assets

Current assets increased by \$158.4 million due to an increase in investments. The increase in current investments of \$189.3 million is offset by a decrease in non-current investments by \$172.0 million. Cash and cash equivalents reduced by \$15.4 million during the year. Inventories and prepayments increased by \$1.8 million and current receivables reduced by \$17.3 million during the 2018-19 financial year.

Non-current assets

Non-current assets decreased by \$90.3 million, which is predominantly due to the decrease in non-current investments of \$172.0 million mentioned above in current assets and an increase in Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment of \$80.7 million.

Water supply network and sewerage network assets have been indexed by 2.1% in accordance with Rates Reference Manual issued by NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment resulting in an increase in the asset value by \$41.8 million.

Council's overall investment portfolio as at 30 June 2019 totalled \$434.5 million compared to \$417.2 million at 30 June 2018 an increase of \$17.3 million.

Current Liabilities

Current liabilities increased by \$12.1 million due to increases in current borrowings of \$14.8 million and income received in advance of \$9.5 million and decreases in payables of \$9.4 million and current provisions of \$2.8 million.

Non-Current Liabilities

Non-current liabilities decreased by \$48.3 million largely due to repayment of borrowings and movement to current liabilities of \$46.5 million. Income received in advance also decreased by \$2.7 million and provisions increased by \$0.9 million.

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

Consolidated external debt stood at \$233.2 million at 30 June 2019 compared to \$264.9 million at 30 June 2018 a reduction of \$31.7 million.

Statement of Performance Measures (Note 23(a))

Note 23 (a) Statement of Performance Measures – includes various indicators mandated by the Office of Local Government (OLG). The following indicators provide a ‘snap shot’ of financial performance and comparability between councils. Council has exceeded the OLG benchmark for the reporting period ended 30 June 2019 with the exception of the Operating Performance Ratio and Rates, Annual Charges, Interest Outstanding Percentage.

Local Government Industry Indicators	2018-19	OLG Benchmark	Result
Operating Performance Ratio	(0.37)%	> 0.00%	x
Own Source Operating Revenue Ratio	82.11%	> 60.00%	✓
Unrestricted Current Ratio	1.68	> 1.50	✓
Debt Service Cover Ratio	3.21x	> 2.00x	✓
Rates, Annual Charges, Interest Outstanding Percentage	6.53%	< 5.00%	x
Cash Expense Cover Ratio	9.8 months	> 3 months	✓

The “target” figures for the indicators reported represent the OLG’s benchmarks. In evaluating performance against these targets consideration should be given to Council’s situation as a multi-purpose authority with continuing and significant green field development.

Operating Performance Ratio - measures how well Council contained operating expenditure within operating revenue

Own Source Operating Revenue Ratio - measures Council’s fiscal flexibility and the degree of reliance on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions.

Unrestricted Current Ratio – measures the adequacy of working capital and Council’s ability to satisfy obligations in the short term for the unrestricted activities of Council.

Debt Service Cover Ratio - measures the availability of operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments

Rates, annual charges and interest outstanding percentage - assesses the impact of uncollected rates and annual charges on Council’s liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts.

OLG benchmark is ≤ 5%. For Council this includes the annual charges for water, sewerage and stormwater drainage services which the majority of other NSW Councils will not have. Most other Councils will only have rates and domestic waste management annual charges to issue and collect.

Council's annual rates notices are issued in July in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 with the option to pay quarterly in August, November, February and May. This means that the ratio calculation reflects the amounts overdue as the rates should be paid in full by the end of May.

Council's water notices contain a portion of the annual charges for water and sewerage (the annual charge for water and sewerage is split over the quarterly billing cycle) as well as usage charges for water and sewer where applicable.

Council's water meters are read on a rolling schedule as part of our water meter reading program. Council issues water notices after the water meter has been read. Payment terms for water notices are 30 days. Outstanding in this ratio calculation does not mean overdue which means the timing of when water notices are issued and when the amounts are due is important for the calculation of this ratio. If the water notices are issued in June then they are not due for payment until July (next reporting period) and most customers do not pay their bills before they are due. Which means the majority of the annual charges billed in June under the water notices will be included in the ratio calculation although they are not overdue.

Water meter reading and billing schedules have been brought forward marginally to ensure all water notices are issued and are due payable prior to 30 June. This has had a positive impact on (reduction in) the Rates and Annual Charges Outstanding Ratio which is 6.53% at 30 June 2019 which has reduced from 7.82% as at 30 June 2018.

Council staff will work with our ratepayers on financially affordable payment plans in accordance with the Policy for Debt Recovery and Hardship to move towards achieving industry benchmark for this measure.

Cash Expense Cover Ratio - this liquidity ratio indicates the number of months a Council can continue paying for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow.

Report on Infrastructure Assets as at 30 June 2019

The report on infrastructure assets (previously known as Special Schedule 7) provides information on Council's assets in addition to that contained in Note 9 Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment. The nature of the information in the report on infrastructure assets is related to the condition, maintenance and renewal of infrastructure assets. It should be noted that this is not an audited schedule.

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

Report on Infrastructure Assets	Estimated Cost to bring to satisfactory 2018-19 \$'000	Required Annual Maintenance Expense \$'000	Actual Annual Maintenance Expense \$'000	Annual Maintenance over / (under) \$'000
Buildings	2,348	16,809	9,129	(7,680)
Other Structures	244	545	199	(346)
Roads	84,591	16,202	18,012	1,810
Water Supply Network	20,199	25,837	19,322	(6,515)
Sewerage Network	21,997	13,860	22,389	8,529
Stormwater Drainage	10,564	8,372	6,074	(2,298)
Open Space / Recreational	967	1,931	4,614	2,683
Other Assets	1,702	642	86	(556)
Total	142,612	84,198	79,825	(4,373)

Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard

The estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard is the amount of money that is required to be spent on an asset to ensure that it is in a satisfactory standard. Satisfactory is defined as "satisfying expectations or needs, leaving no room for complaint, causing satisfaction, adequate". Satisfactory standard does not reflect any changes in functionality the Community may now require since the asset was purchased or constructed.

This estimated cost is a measure of the funding gap, also known as the infrastructure backlog.

Funds received from the Special Rate Variation in the former Wyong local government area is allocated to asset backlog projects identified during the Special Rate Variation application to IPART. Council remains committed to maintaining financial sustainability and decreasing the infrastructure backlog.

Estimated cost to bring to the agreed service level set by Council

As Council has not undertaken community engagement to determine service levels, the estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council is equal to the estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard.

Required annual maintenance expense

The required annual maintenance expense is "what should be spent to maintain assets in a satisfactory standard". The expenditure is to ensure that the asset reaches its estimated useful life. This expenditure is considered an operating expense.

Actual maintenance

Actual maintenance is the amount spent in the current year to maintain the assets. This may be higher or lower than the required annual maintenance due to the timing of when the maintenance actually occurs.

Asset condition

Asset condition assessment is the process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Infrastructure asset performance indicators

The Office of Local Government has a number of prescribed indicators in relation to infrastructure asset management, as presented in the table below.

Infrastructure Asset Performance Indicators	2018-19	OLG Benchmark	Result
Building, infrastructure and Other Structures Renew	132.56%	> 100.00%	✓
Infrastructure Backlog Ratio	2.41%	< 2.00%	x
Asset Maintenance Ratio	94.81%	> 100.00%	x
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level	1.56%	no benchmark yet set	

Building and infrastructure renewal ratio - assesses the rate at which these assets are being renewed against the rate at which they are depreciating.

Infrastructure Backlog Ratio - shows what proportion the backlog is against the total value of a Council's infrastructure.

Whilst this ratio at 2.41% exceeds the OLG benchmark of < 2.00% there has been a small improvement from 30 June 2018 where the ratio was at 2.43%.

Asset maintenance ratio - compares actual annual maintenance against required annual asset maintenance. A ratio of above 100.00% indicates that the Council is investing enough funds within the year to stop the infrastructure backlog from growing.

For 2018-19 the asset maintenance ratio is below the 100.00% benchmark at 94.81%. Council is focussed on asset management and will continue to work to improve on all infrastructure asset performance indicators.

Cost to bring assets to agreed service level - provides a snapshot of the proportion of outstanding renewal works compared to the total value of assets under Council's care and stewardship.

This ratio has improved during 2018-19 dropping to 1.56% as at 30 June 2019 from 1.59% as at 30 June 2018.

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

Water Supply Authority (WSA) Financial Statements

Operating Result

	2018-19 Actual \$'000	2017-18 Actual \$'000
Income from operations	201,473	204,070
Expenditure from operations	196,032	212,046
Net operating result (excluding capital grants and contributions)	5,441	(7,976)
Income from capital grants and contributions	25,877	25,729
Net operating result (including capital grants and contributions)	31,318	17,753

Below is a table comparing the 2018-19 actual results to the original budget adopted.

Income Statement	2018-19 Actual \$'000	2018-19 Original Budget \$'000	Variance to Original Budget Favourable / (Unfavourable) \$'000
Income from operations	201,473	200,102	1,371
Expenditure from operations	196,032	188,526	(7,506)
Net operating result (excluding capital grants and contributions)	5,441	11,576	(6,135)
Income from capital grants and contributions	25,877	11,169	14,708
Net operating result (including capital grants and contributions)	31,318	22,745	8,573

The variance between the actual net operating result (excluding capital grants and contributions) of \$5.4 million and the original budgeted net operating result (excluding capital grants and contributions) of \$11.6 million is a \$6.1 million unfavourable variance.

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

Income from Operations

The following table shows income by category and is followed by explanations relating to variations between actual income to the original budget.

	2018-19 Actual \$'000	2018-19 Original Budget \$'000	Variance to Original Budget Favourable / (Unfavourable) \$'000	Variance to Original Budget Favourable / (Unfavourable) %
Annual Charges	125,048	124,199	849	0.68%
User Charges and Fees	69,526	70,568	(1,042)	(1.48%)
Interest and Investment Revenue	5,839	3,931	1,908	48.54%
Other Revenues	250	424	(174)	(41.04%)
Grants and Contributions - Operating	810	980	(170)	(17.35%)
Grants and Contributions - Capital	25,877	11,169	14,708	131.69%
Net Gain from the Disposal of Assets	-	-	-	N/A
Total Income	227,350	211,271	16,079	7.61%

Rates and annual charges

The favourable variance of \$0.8 million for rates and annual charges is due to favourable variances in water supply annual charges of \$1.2 million, drainage annual charges of \$0.3 million, partially offset by an unfavourable variance in sewer annual charges of \$0.7 million.

User charges and fees

The favourable variance of \$1.0 million for user fees and charges relates to water usage income.

Interest and investment revenue

The favourable variance of \$1.9 million for interest and investment revenue is attributable to tighter cash flow management resulting in higher cash and investment balances that resulted in \$1.6 million additional income and interest on overdue rates and charges \$0.3 million.

Other revenue

The minor unfavourable variance of \$0.2 million in other revenue is attributable to commercial rental income in water supply.

Grants and contributions - Operating

The minor unfavourable variance of \$0.2 million in operating grants and contributions is attributable to floodplain management grants in the drainage fund that were not received during 2018-19.

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

Grants and contributions - Capital

The favourable variance of \$14.7 million for capital grants and contributions income is due to contributed and donated assets and miscellaneous contributions of \$15.7 million, favourable variances in S64 and S7.11 developer contributions of \$0.8 million, partially offset by reduced capital grants received for drainage upgrade programs of \$1.8 million.

For developer contributions collected under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* Council collected a \$0.6 million more than what was originally budgeted in 2018-19. Developer contributions collected under the *Local Government Act 1993* for water and sewer infrastructure was also \$0.2 million over the 2018-19 original budget.

Net Gain from the Disposal of Assets

No budget or actuals reported in 2018-19 for gain from the disposal of assets in the Water Supply Authority accounts.

Expenditure from Operations

The following table shows expenditure by category and is followed by explanations relating to variations between actual expenses compared to the 2018-19 original budget.

Expenditure from Operations	2018-19 Actual \$'000	2018-19 Original Budget \$'000	Variance to	Variance to
			Original Budget Favourable / (Unfavourable) \$'000	Original Budget Favourable / (Unfavourable) %
Employee benefits and on-costs	34,765	28,247	(6,518)	(23.08%)
Borrowing costs	17,228	17,333	105	0.61%
Materials and contracts	22,991	26,813	3,822	14.25%
Depreciation and amortisation	76,651	73,206	(3,445)	(4.71%)
Other expenses	41,383	42,927	1,544	3.60%
Net losses from the disposal of assets	3,014	-	(3,014)	N/A
Total Expenditure	196,032	188,526	(7,506)	(3.98%)

Employee costs

The unfavourable variance of \$6.5 million in employee costs is attributable to capitalisation of salaries and wages was less than originally budgeted by \$4.5 million, additional miscellaneous employee costs including workers compensation of \$1.3 million, variance in salaries and wages of \$0.4 million and payroll tax variation of \$0.3 million.

Borrowing costs

The minor favourable variance of \$0.1 million in other borrowing costs is due to timing differences on loan repayments due to weekends, public holidays etc which has a minor impact on the interest payable on the loans.

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

Materials and contracts

The favourable variance of \$3.8 million in materials and contracts is due to underspend in accounts such as consultants and general contracts in all funds (water, sewer and drainage).

Depreciation

Depreciation is a "non-cash" expense reflecting the economic use of fixed assets.

The \$3.4 million variance in depreciation expense is due to the large number of completed projects that were capitalised throughout the 2018-19 financial year.

Other expenses

The favourable variance of \$1.5 million in other expenses includes favourable variances in overheads allocated to the WSA of \$1.3 million, software expenses \$0.7 million and plant and fleet hire of \$0.4 million. These are partially offset by an unfavourable variance in electricity and gas charges of \$1.3 million. The electricity variance relates to the back charging for a faulty meter at Mooney Mooney Water Pump station for the period from August 2015 to December 2016 that Council was obligated to make good in 2018-19.

Net losses on disposal of assets

The net losses from the disposal of assets relates to the write down of plant and equipment assets in water, sewer, stormwater drainage that were not included in the original budget forecast.

Statement of Financial Position

The Statement of Financial Position, also commonly known as the Balance Sheet, lists the best estimate of the value of what Council owns ("assets") and what Council owes ("liabilities").

Within these headings, "current" means that an amount is due to be paid or likely to be paid within the next 12 months. "Non-current" indicates an asset or liability that is longer term in nature.

For the movement between financial years a positive movement means that the values have increased from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019. A negative movement means that the values have decreased from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019.

Overall assets have increased and liabilities have decreased from 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2019.

Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

Statement of Financial Position	30 June 2019 \$'000	30 June 2018 \$'000	Movement \$'000
Assets			
Current Assets	219,728	182,076	37,652
Non-Current Assets	3,696,912	3,688,953	7,959
Total Assets	3,916,640	3,871,029	45,611
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	91,865	76,198	15,667
Non-Current Liabilities	201,335	244,558	(43,223)
Total Liabilities	293,200	320,756	(27,556)
Net Assets			
Retained Earnings	3,496,873	3,465,555	31,318
Revaluation Reserve	126,567	84,718	41,849
Net Equity	3,623,440	3,550,273	73,167

Current assets

Current assets increased by \$37.7 million due to an increase in investments. The increase in current investments of \$69.5 million is offset by a decrease in non-current investments of \$34.2 million. Cash and cash equivalents reduced by \$21.9 million and current receivables reduced by \$9.9 million during the 2018-19 financial year.

Non-current assets

Non-current assets increased by \$8.0 million, which is due to an increase in Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment of \$42.3 million, partially offset by the decrease in non-current investments of \$34.2 million mentioned above in current assets and non-current receivables of \$0.1 million.

Water supply network and sewerage network assets have been indexed by 2.1% in accordance with Rates Reference Manual issued by NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment resulting in an increase in the asset value by \$41.8 million.

The Water Supply Authority's overall investment portfolio as at 30 June 2019 totalled \$183.0 million compared to \$147.7 million at 30 June 2018 an increase of \$47.6 million.

Current Liabilities

Current liabilities increased by \$15.7 million due to increases in current borrowings of \$11.8 million, payables of \$3.1 million and income received in advance of \$2.0 million partially offset by a reduction in current provisions of \$1.2 million.

Non-Current Liabilities

Non-current liabilities decreased by \$43.2 million largely due to repayment of borrowings and movement to current liabilities of \$44.1 million. Income received in advance increased by

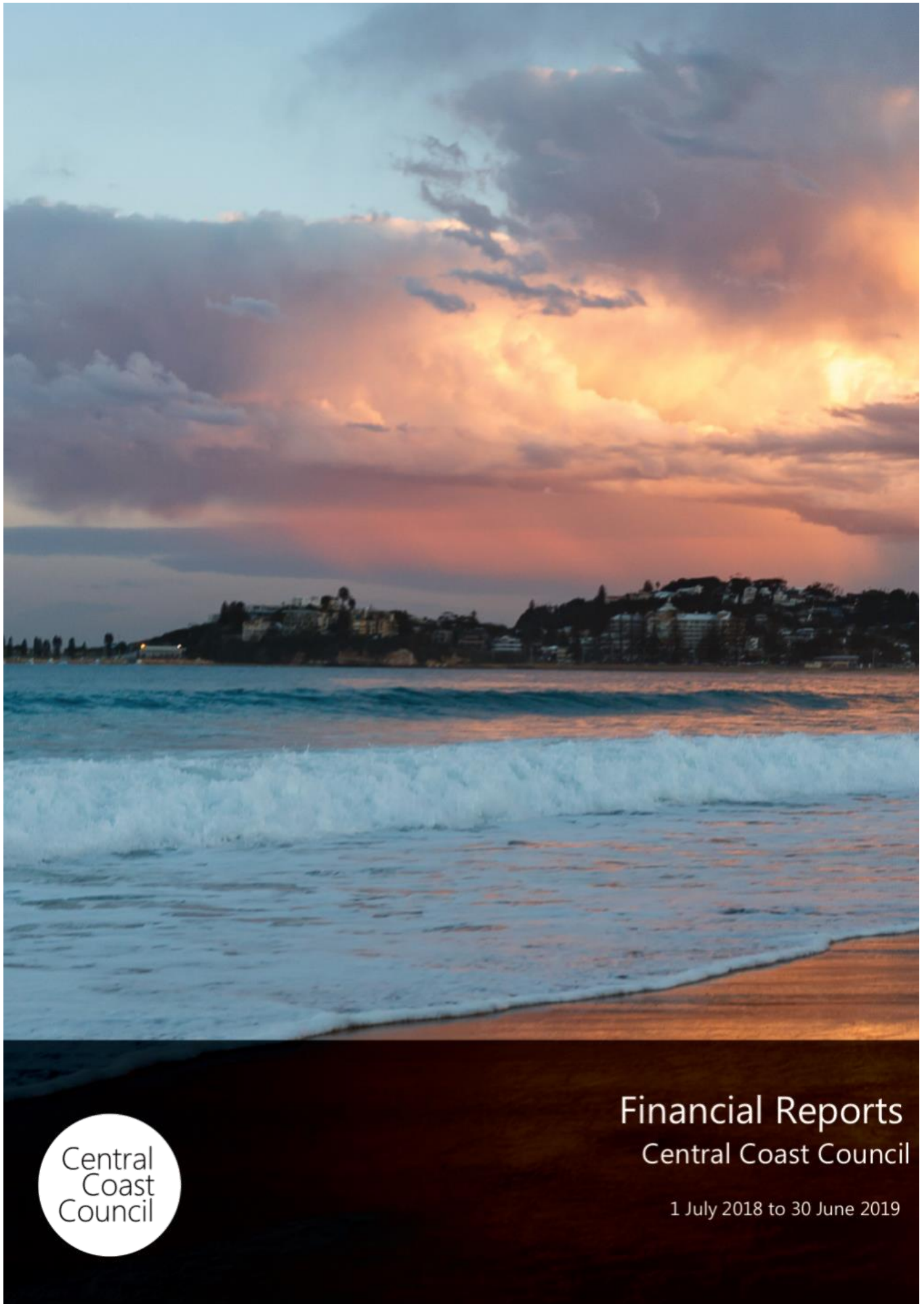
Draft Financial Statements for the reporting period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (contd)

\$2.0 million, provisions increased by \$1.3 million and non-current payables decreased by \$2.4 million.

Total borrowings for the WSA stood at \$239.2 million at 30 June 2019 compared to \$271.5 million at 30 June 2018 a reduction of \$32.3 million.

Attachments

- | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Central Coast Council Draft 2018-19 Consolidated Financial Statements | D13820078 |
| 2 | Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority Draft 2018-19 Financial Statements | D13819986 |



Financial Reports

Central Coast Council

1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



General Purpose Financial Statements

Central Coast Council

1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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Overview

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

2 Hely Street Wyong, NSW 2259
49 Mann Street Gosford, NSW 2250

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

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

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Understanding Council's Financial Statements

Introduction

Each year, individual Local Governments across NSW are required to present a set of audited financial statements to their council and community.

What you will find in the Statements

The financial statements set out the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of Council for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

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

About the Councillor/Management Statement

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

About the Primary Financial Statements

The financial statements incorporate five "primary" financial statements:

1. The Income Statement

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

2. The Statement of Comprehensive Income

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

3. The Statement of Financial Position

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

4. The Statement of Changes in Equity

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

5. The Statement of Cash Flows

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

About the Notes to the Financial Statements

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

About the Auditor's Reports

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

In NSW the auditor provides 2 audit reports:

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

Who uses the Financial Statements?

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

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

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

- the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW) (as amended) 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 xx February 2020

Lisa Matthews
Mayor

Jane Smith
Deputy Mayor

Gary Murphy
Chief Executive Officer

Craig Norman
Responsible Accounting Officer

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Original unaudited budget 2019	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2019	Actual 2018 ¹
Income from continuing operations				
<u>Revenue:</u>				
355,901	Rates and annual charges ²	3a	362,706	354,482
140,492	User charges and fees	3b	133,925	139,198
12,618	Interest and investment revenue	3c	15,106	13,635
13,369	Other revenues	3d	17,373	16,361
36,831	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes ²	3e,3f	40,618	38,601
48,386	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	3e,3f	67,523	88,915
<u>Other income:</u>				
2,325	Net gains from the disposal of assets	5	–	–
609,922	Total income from continuing operations		637,251	651,192
Expenses from continuing operations				
184,213	Employee benefits and on-costs	4a	198,785	185,940
18,703	Borrowing costs	4b	18,909	20,663
131,038	Materials and contracts	4c	118,648	112,667
128,539	Depreciation and amortisation	4d	145,649	139,380
98,979	Other expenses	4e	89,836	87,278
–	Net losses from the disposal of assets	5	3,027	3,829
–	Revaluation decrement / impairment of IPP&E	4d	–	35,221
561,472	Total expenses from continuing operations		574,854	584,978
48,450	Operating result from continuing operations		62,397	66,214
48,450	Net operating result for the year		62,397	66,214
48,450	Net operating result attributable to council		62,397	66,214
64	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		(5,126)	(22,701)

(1) The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

(2) The Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting Update 27 requires the separate disclosure of pensioner rebates and pensioner rate subsidies received within Note 3a in 2018-19. Comparative amounts for 2017-18 have also been disclosed.

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018 ¹
Net operating result for the year (as per Income Statement)		62,397	66,214
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequent to operating result			
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of IPP&E	9	41,849	116,477
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequent to operating result		41,849	116,477
Total other comprehensive income for the year		41,849	116,477
Total comprehensive income for the year		104,246	182,691
Total comprehensive income attributable to Council		104,246	182,691

⁽¹⁾ The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018 ¹
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalent assets	6(a)	44,059	59,502
Investments	6(b)	340,739	151,453
Receivables	7	68,807	86,115
Inventories	8a	1,391	1,431
Other	8b	5,481	3,607
Total current assets		<u>460,477</u>	<u>302,108</u>
Non-current assets			
Investments	6(b)	93,717	265,750
Receivables	7	3,409	3,559
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	9	7,077,104	6,996,427
Intangible assets	10	11,727	10,398
Other	8b	336	480
Total non-current assets		<u>7,186,293</u>	<u>7,276,614</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>7,646,770</u>	<u>7,578,722</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	11	76,906	86,316
Income received in advance	11	16,144	6,680
Borrowings	11	47,753	32,994
Provisions	12	66,418	69,176
Total current liabilities		<u>207,221</u>	<u>195,166</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Income received in advance	11	7,465	10,189
Borrowings	11	185,404	231,867
Provisions	12	65,752	64,818
Total non-current liabilities		<u>258,621</u>	<u>306,874</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>465,842</u>	<u>502,040</u>
Net assets		<u>7,180,928</u>	<u>7,076,682</u>
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		6,989,141	6,926,744
Revaluation reserves		191,787	149,938
Council equity interest		<u>7,180,928</u>	<u>7,076,682</u>
Total equity		<u>7,180,928</u>	<u>7,076,682</u>

(1) The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	Notes	2019			2018 ¹		
		Accumulated surplus	IPP&E revaluation reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPP&E revaluation reserve	Total equity
Opening balance		6,926,744	149,938	7,076,682	6,860,530	33,461	6,893,991
Net operating result for the year		62,397	–	62,397	66,214	–	66,214
Other comprehensive income							
– Gain / (loss) on revaluation of IPP&E	9	–	41,849	41,849	–	116,477	116,477
Total comprehensive income		<u>62,397</u>	<u>41,849</u>	<u>104,246</u>	<u>66,214</u>	<u>116,477</u>	<u>182,691</u>
Equity – balance at end of the reporting period		<u>6,989,141</u>	<u>191,787</u>	<u>7,180,928</u>	<u>6,926,744</u>	<u>149,938</u>	<u>7,076,682</u>

(1) The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Original unaudited budget 2019	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2019	Actual 2018
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts				
356,298	Rates and annual charges		361,262	348,295
139,154	User charges and fees		159,019	139,158
13,974	Investment and interest revenue received		20,195	14,331
83,564	Grants and contributions		94,933	130,554
–	Bonds, deposits and retention amounts received		–	1,288
12,865	Other		41,452	38,061
Payments				
(185,724)	Employee benefits and on-costs		(201,639)	(179,917)
(131,556)	Materials and contracts		(114,972)	(108,092)
(17,434)	Borrowing costs		(15,200)	(19,391)
–	Bonds, deposits and retention amounts refunded		(5,246)	–
(104,206)	Other		(135,554)	(99,604)
	Net cash provided (or used in) operating activities	13b	204,250	264,683
166,935				
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts				
82,698	Sale of investment securities		281,453	326,765
4,500	Sale of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		2,092	3,108
–	Deferred debtors receipts		–	2
Payments				
(21,308)	Purchase of investment securities		(298,706)	(334,453)
(199,832)	Purchase of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment		(169,619)	(179,224)
–	Purchase of intangible assets		(3,233)	–
–	Deferred debtors and advances made		24	–
(133,942)	Net cash provided (or used in) investing activities		(187,989)	(183,802)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Payments				
(32,993)	Repayment of borrowings and advances		(31,704)	(23,976)
(32,993)	Net cash flow provided (used in) financing activities		(31,704)	(23,976)
–	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(15,443)	56,905
4,400	Plus: cash and cash equivalents – beginning of period	13a	59,502	2,597
4,400	Cash and cash equivalents – end of the year	13a	44,059	59,502
Additional Information:				
299,086	plus: Investments on hand – end of year	6(b)	434,456	417,203
303,486	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		478,515	476,705

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on xx February 2020. Council has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements.

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

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

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

Council is a not for-profit entity.

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

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

- Income statement
- Statement of cash flows
- Note 18 – Material budget variations

(a) New and amended standards adopted by Council

During the year, Council adopted all standards which were mandatorily effective for the first time at 30 June 2019.

The Council has adopted AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* for the first time in the current year with a date of initial adoption of 1 July 2017. As part of the adoption of AASB 9, the Council adopted consequential amendments to other accounting standards arising from the issue of AASB 9 as follows:

– AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* requires the impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the income statement. In prior year, this information was presented as part of other expenses.

– AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* requires amended disclosures due to changes arising from AASB 9. These disclosures have been provided for the current year.

The key changes to Council's accounting policy and the impact on these financial statements from applying AASB 9 are described below.

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of AASB 9 have been applied retrospectively except Council has not restated any amounts relating to classification and measurement requirements, including impairment, which have been applied from 1 July 2018.

Classification of financial assets

The financial assets of Council have been reclassified into one of the following categories on adoption of AASB 9, based primarily on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics are:

- measured at amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss
- fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments

Measurement of equity instruments

All equity instruments of the Council are measured at fair value under AASB 9 whereas there was a cost exception under AASB 139 that allowed certain unlisted investments to be carried at amortised cost in the absence of a reliable measurement of fair value. Any difference in the previous carrying amount and the fair value is recognised in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at 1 July 2018.

Equity instruments are no longer subject to impairment testing and therefore all movements on equity instruments, classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, are taken to the relevant reserve.

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The incurred loss model from AASB 139 has been replaced with an expected credit loss model in AASB 9 for assets measured at amortised cost. This has resulted in the earlier recognition of credit loss (bad debt provisions).

(b) Historical cost convention

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

(c) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Council's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Council and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Council makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

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

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

- (i) estimated fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note 9
- (ii) estimated asset remediation provisions – refer Note 12
- (iii) employee benefit provisions – refer Note 12.

Significant judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies

- (i) Impairment of receivables

Council has made a significant judgement about the impairment of a number of its receivables – refer Note 7.

Monies and other assets received by Council**(a) The Consolidated Funds**

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 Funds unless it is required to be held in the Council's Trust Fund.

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

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

- General purpose operations
- Water Supply, Sewer, Drainage and Domestic Waste funds
- Committees established under the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* S355

(b) The Trust Fund

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

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

continued on next page ...

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

Trust monies and other assets held by Council in its capacity as a Trustee and not considered to be under the control of Council have been excluded from these financial statements.

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are presented as operating cash flows.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2019 reporting periods (and which have not been early adopted by Council).

Council are progressing through the analysis of the impact of the new accounting standards relevant for 2019-20. For the purpose of this year's financial statements, Council have only qualitatively assessed the impact of the new accounting standards.

Further work is required by Council to ascertain the full quantitative impact on Council's 2019-20 financial statements.

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 16 Leases

AASB 16 will result (for the year ending 30 June 2020 and beyond) in almost all operating leases being recognised on the balance sheet by Council (alongside existing finance leases) with the distinction between operating and finance leases removed.

Under the new standard, a financial liability (ie. a lease liability) and an asset (ie. a right to use the leased item) will be recognised for nearly all arrangements where Council commits itself to paying a rental fee for the use of a specific asset.

The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases which are exempt from the accounting (but not disclosure) requirements of AASB 16 - Leases.

Council staff have reviewed all of Council's leasing arrangements over the last 12 months taking into consideration the new lease accounting rules in AASB 16 (applicable from 1 July 2019).

AASB 16 will affect Council's accounting for existing operating lease agreements that are in place as at 30 June 2019.

At the end of this reporting period, Council has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of \$6.2 million - refer Note 15.

Council's activities as a lessor are not material and hence Council does not expect any significant impact on the financial statements. However, some additional disclosures will be required from next year.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and associated amending standards

AASB15 introduces a five-step process for revenue recognition, with the core principle of the new standard being for entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Accounting policy changes will arise in the timing of revenue recognition, treatment of contracts costs and contracts which contain a financing element.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

Councils should assess each revenue stream but particular impact is expected for grant income and rates which are paid before the commencement of the rating period.

The changes in revenue recognition requirements in AASB15 may cause changes to the timing and amount of revenue recorded in the financial statements as well as additional disclosures.

Specific potential impacts of AASB15 are expected to include:

- An opening adjustment to Accumulated Surplus to reflect any income previously recognised for agreements where Council is yet to fulfil performance obligations.
- Deferred income recognition for sponsorship agreements, with income to be recognised consistent with Council's fulfilment of performance obligations under the sponsorship agreement.
- Deferred income recognition for certain specific grants, to align income recognition with the fulfilment of performance obligations.
- Recognition of gross revenue (and corresponding expense amount) for contract arrangements currently paid on a net basis.

Council is currently in the process of determining the potential impacts of the implementation of AASB15 and will reflect accordingly in 2019-20.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-For-Profit Entities

AASB 1058 supersedes all the income recognition requirements relating to Councils, previously in AASB 1004 Contributions.

Under AASB 1058 the future timing of income recognition will depend on whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation (a promise to transfer a good or service) related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) received by an entity.

AASB 1058 also applies when a Council receives volunteer services or enters into other transactions in which the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset, and where the council's objective is principally to enable the asset to further the Council's objectives.

Upon initial recognition of the asset, this standard requires Council to consider whether any other financial statement elements (called 'related amounts') should be recognised in accordance with the applicable accounting standard, such as:

- (a) contributions by owners
- (b) revenue, or a contract liability arising from a contract with a customer
- (c) a lease liability
- (d) a financial instrument, or
- (e) a provision.

If the transaction is a transfer of a financial asset to enable Council to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by Council (i.e. an in-substance acquisition of a non-financial asset), the Council recognises a liability for the excess of the fair value of the transfer over any related amounts recognised. Council will then recognise income as it satisfies its obligations under the transfer similarly to income recognition in relation to performance obligations under AASB 15.

If the transaction does not enable Council to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by Council, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income.

Specific potential impacts of AASB are expected to include:

- An opening adjustment to Accumulated Surplus to reflect any income previously recognised for agreements where Council is yet to fulfil performance obligations.
- Deferred income recognition for certain specific purpose grants, to align income recognition with the fulfilment of performance obligations.

Council is currently in the process of determining the potential impacts of the implementation of AASB1058 and will reflect accordingly in 2019-20.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

AASB 2018-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Right-of-Use Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities

This Standard provides a temporary option for not-for-profit entities to not apply the fair value initial measurement requirements for right-of-use assets arising under leases with significantly below market terms and conditions, principally to enable the entity to further its objectives (for example, concessionary or peppercorn leases).

The Standard requires an entity that elects to apply the option (i.e. measures a class or classes of such right-of-use assets at cost rather than fair value) to include additional disclosures in the financial statements to ensure users understand the effects on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity arising from these leases

As per a NSW Office of Local Government recommendation, Council has elected to measure right-of-use assets (under a concessionary or peppercorn lease) at cost. The standard requires additional disclosures be provided in relation to below market-value leases measured at cost.

Council holds a number of 'peppercorn' leases as a lessor and will review disclosure requirements for 2019-20. From a financial position there will be no impact to the Annual Financial Statements.

Council has not applied any pronouncements before its operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2018.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 2(a). Council functions/activities – financial information

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

\$ '000	Income from continuing operations		Expenses from continuing operations		Operating result from continuing operations		Grants included in income from continuing operations		Total assets held (current and non-current)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Functions or activities										
Responsible	378,488	402,993	434,454	456,092	(55,966)	(53,099)	42,870	50,014	7,477,471	7,500,907
Liveable	34,672	29,812	81,978	77,495	(47,306)	(47,683)	12,204	7,675	114,806	52,783
Caring / Belonging	4,659	5,004	19,070	18,961	(14,411)	(13,957)	363	388	1,019	742
Smart	12,849	11,489	20,024	17,131	(7,175)	(5,642)	1,519	49	36,584	12,981
Green	3,278	4,107	19,328	15,299	(16,050)	(11,192)	2,570	3,681	16,890	11,309
General Purpose Income	203,305	197,787	–	–	203,305	197,787	–	–	–	–
Total functions and activities	637,251	651,192	574,854	584,978	62,397	66,214	59,526	61,807	7,646,770	7,578,722

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 2(b). Council functions/activities - component descriptions

Details relating to the Council's functions/activities as reported in Note 2(a) are as follows:

Responsible

- Governance
- Partnerships - Plans into practice
- Communicate with community
- Engage with community
- Serve the community
- Delivering essential Infrastructure (Roads, Carparks, Energy, Water, Telecommunications)

Liveable

- Public transport connections
- Plans transport management options
- Shared pathways
- Signage, public facilities, amenities, playgrounds, public areas
- Waterways, wharves, jetties, boat ramps and ocean baths
- Sport, leisure, recreational facilities, open space
- Healthcare
- Learning and knowledge
- Community facilities
- Heritage
- Land use planning
- Environmental
- Housing

Caring / Belonging

- Community spirit
- Connect people
- Inclusion and well being
- Social and health issues
- Community safety
- Activate places
- Events
- Sporting, cultural, festivals
- Arts

Smart

- Economic development
- CBD, town centres
- Tourism
- Innovation and futures

Green

- Natural areas
- Biodiversity
- Water quality
- Litter and landfill
- Renewable energy
- Protection of environment

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations

\$ '000	2019	2018
(a) Rates and annual charges ²		
Ordinary rates		
Residential	142,973	139,475
Farmland	762	756
Mining	922	911
Business	19,708	19,158
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(2,259)	(2,269)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(1,850)	(1,869)
Rates levied to ratepayers	160,256	156,162
Pensioner rate subsidies received	2,241	2,228
Total ordinary rates	162,497	158,390
Special rates		
Town improvement	1,329	1,305
Parking	190	187
Tourism / business development	1,499	1,463
Rates levied to ratepayers	3,018	2,955
Total special rates	3,018	2,955
Annual charges		
Domestic waste management services	69,561	66,558
Water supply services	26,400	26,072
Sewerage services	82,217	81,395
Drainage	17,791	17,583
Waste management services (non-domestic)	3,621	4,088
Liquid trade waste	429	190
Section 611 charges	122	96
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(3,624)	(3,942)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(2,966)	(2,687)
Annual charges levied	193,551	189,353
Pensioner subsidies received:		
– Water	1,214	1,289
– Sewerage	1,196	1,265
– Domestic waste management	1,230	1,230
Total annual charges	197,191	193,137
TOTAL RATES AND ANNUAL CHARGES	362,706	354,482

Council has used 2016 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

Accounting policy for rates and charges

Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue when the Council obtains control over the assets comprising these receipts.

Pensioner rebates (Council Policy) relate to reductions in rates and certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government Council area that are not subsidised by the NSW Government.

Pensioner rate subsidies are received from the NSW Government to provide a contribution towards the pensioner rebates.

Control over assets acquired from rates and annual charges is obtained at the commencement of the rating year as it is an enforceable debt linked to the rateable property or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

(2) The Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting Update 27 requires the separate disclosure of pensioner rebates and pensioner rate subsidies received within Note 3a in 2018-19. Comparative amounts for 2017-18 have also been disclosed.

\$ '000	2019	2018
(b) User charges and fees		
Specific user charges		
<i>(per s.502 - specific 'actual use' charges)</i>		
Water supply services	60,947	63,915
Sewerage services	2,611	2,465
Waste management services (non-domestic)	36	39
Liquid trade waste	2,369	2,642
Total specific user charges	65,963	69,061
Other user charges and fees		
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s.608)		
Building services	2,132	2,648
Inspection services	829	939
Private works – section 67	99	517
Regulatory/ statutory fees	67	–
Registration fees / certificates	209	473
Section 10.7 certificates (EP&A Act)	847	954
Section 603 certificates	607	779
Town planning	303	466
Development applications	4,151	4,331
Rezoning fees	109	313
Other	343	394
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory	9,696	11,814
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s.608))		
Aerodrome	49	67
Camping ground	740	744
Child care	6,422	6,290
Community centres	1,846	1,342
Companion animals	368	366
Engineering design fees	562	484
Facilities Hire Income	334	484
Holiday parks	10,105	10,200
On site sewer management (OSSM)	475	431
Parking fees	810	730
Parks and recreation	658	786
Restoration charges	188	217
RMS works (state roads not controlled by Council)	7,236	6,458
Sewerage Connection Income	566	604
Swimming centres	5,552	5,661
Theatres	652	713
Tipping fees	19,713	20,794
Water connection fees	776	983
Other	1,214	969
Total fees and charges – other	58,266	58,323
TOTAL USER CHARGES AND FEES	133,925	139,198

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

Accounting policy for user charges and fees

User charges and fees are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided.

(c) Interest and investment revenue (including losses)

Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost

– Overdue rates and annual charges (incl. special purpose rates)	1,895	1,724
– Cash and investments	13,178	11,898
Amortisation of premiums and discounts		
– Interest free (and interest reduced) loans provided	24	2
Other	9	11
TOTAL INTEREST AND INVESTMENT REVENUE	15,106	13,635

Interest revenue is attributable to:**Unrestricted investments/financial assets:**

Overdue rates and annual charges (general fund)	580	1,724
General Council cash and investments	6,669	5,012

Restricted investments/funds – external:

Development contributions		
– Section 7.11	3,131	3,618
– Section 64	1,742	1,998
Domestic waste management operations	2,984	1,283
Total interest and investment revenue	15,106	13,635

Accounting policy for interest and investment revenue

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

(d) Other revenues

Arts centre	269	506
Cemetery income	316	290
Diesel rebate	319	79
Event revenue	1,753	1,908
Fines – other	375	276
Fines – parking	2,498	2,509
Insurance claims recoveries	580	192
Landfill sale of scrap metal	1,019	1,056
Landfill gas royalty payment	598	364
Legal fees recovery – other	203	166
Property rents	5,820	4,989
Recreation	319	464
Sales – general	953	792
Section 355 Committee income	370	234
Other	1,981	2,536
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	17,373	16,361

Accounting policy for other revenue

Council recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Council and specific criteria have been met for each of the Council's activities as described below. Council

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Parking fines are recognised as revenue upon receipt from the Infringement Processing Bureau.

Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Miscellaneous sales are recognised when physical possession has transferred to the customer which is deemed to be the point of transfer of risks and rewards.

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

\$ '000	Operating ₂ 2019	Operating ₂ 2018	Capital 2019	Capital 2018
(e) Grants				
General purpose (untied)				
Current year allocation				
Financial assistance – general component	10,436	10,576	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2,186	2,122	–	–
Payment in advance - future year allocation				
Financial assistance – general component	10,819	10,857	–	–
Financial assistance – local roads component	2,268	2,207	–	–
Total general purpose	25,709	25,762	–	–
Specific purpose				
Aged and disabled	23	62	10	–
Bushfire and emergency services	2,184	1,568	241	2,342
Child care	384	563	–	–
Community care	118	79	–	–
Community centres	–	–	661	–
Employment and training programs	30	61	–	–
Environmental programs	1,815	1,494	198	260
Health services	44	42	–	–
Heritage and cultural	61	12	495	–
Library	731	777	211	53
LIRS subsidy	882	1,025	–	–
Recreational facilities	1,102	9	11,256	9,488
Roads and bridges	–	139	8,663	9,930
Security equipment (CCTV)	–	–	155	301
Somersby Industrial Park	–	–	1,259	2,519
Street lighting	966	948	–	–
Transport (other roads and bridges funding)	118	1	45	138
Transport (roads to recovery)	–	–	1,979	4,014
Youth services	131	128	–	–
Other	55	92	–	–
Total specific purpose	8,644	7,000	25,173	29,045
Total grants	34,353	32,762	25,173	29,045
Grant revenue is attributable to:				
– Commonwealth funding	26,319	26,536	13,453	20,838
– State funding	8,033	6,179	11,699	8,162

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	Operating ₂ 2019	Operating ₂ 2018	Capital 2019	Capital 2018
- Other funding	1	47	21	45
	<u>34,353</u>	<u>32,762</u>	<u>25,173</u>	<u>29,045</u>

\$ '000	Notes	Operating ₂ 2019	Operating ₂ 2018	Capital 2019	Capital 2018
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(f) Contributions

**Developer contributions:
(s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):****Cash contributions**

S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services	–	–	69	708
S 7.12 – fixed development consent levies	–	–	2,675	7,161
S 64 – water supply contributions	–	–	3,456	5,121
S 64 – sewerage service contributions	–	–	4,254	6,095
Other developer contributions	–	–	286	496
S 7.11 – stormwater contributions	–	–	1,344	2,999
S 7.11 – roadworks	–	–	2,639	5,619
S 7.11 – open space	–	–	3,433	7,192
S 7.11 – community facilities	–	–	1,778	3,992
Total developer contributions – cash	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>19,934</u>	<u>39,383</u>

Non-cash contributions

S 7.11 – contributions towards amenities/services	–	–	21	–
S 7.11 – drainage assets	–	–	443	–
S 64 – sewerage service contributions	–	–	18	–
S 64 – water supply contributions	–	–	2	–
Total developer contributions non-cash	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>–</u>

Total developer contributions

21	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>20,418</u>	<u>39,383</u>
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Other contributions:**Cash contributions**

Business development	–	–	2,036	1,500
Kerb and gutter	–	–	–	145
Land	–	–	–	1,015
Paving	–	–	273	61
Recreation and culture	39	–	575	394
RMS contributions (regional roads, block grant)	3,821	3,668	–	–
Roadworks	16	16	243	7,177
Sewerage (excl. section 64 contributions)	–	–	271	293
Vehicle contributions by employees	2,106	1,907	–	–
Water supplies (excl. section 64 contributions)	–	–	196	111
Other	283	248	265	341
Total other contributions – cash	<u>6,265</u>	<u>5,839</u>	<u>3,859</u>	<u>11,037</u>

Non-cash contributions

Dedications – subdivisions (other than by s7.11)	–	–	–	9,450
Other	–	–	18,073	–
Total other contributions – non-cash	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>18,073</u>	<u>9,450</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	Notes	Operating ₂ 2019	Operating ₂ 2018	Capital 2019	Capital 2018
Total other contributions		6,265	5,839	21,932	20,487
Total contributions		6,265	5,839	42,350	59,870
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		40,618	38,601	67,523	88,915

Accounting policy for grants and contributions

Control over grants and contributions is normally obtained upon their receipt (or acquittal) and is valued at the fair value of the granted or contributed asset at the date of transfer.

Where grants or contributions recognised as revenues during the financial year were obtained on condition that they be expended in a particular manner, or used over a particular period, and those conditions were un-discharged at reporting date, the unused grant or contribution is disclosed above.

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

While Council generally incorporates these amounts as part of Developer Consents, 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.

A liability is recognised in respect of revenue that is reciprocal in nature to the extent that the requisite service has not been provided at reporting date.

(2) The Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting Update 27 requires the separate disclosure of pensioner rebates and pensioner rate subsidies received within Notes 3e and 3f in 2018-19. Comparative amounts for 2017-18 have also been disclosed.

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(g) Unspent grants and contributions

Certain grants and contributions are obtained by Council on condition that they be spent in a specified manner:**Operating grants**

Unexpended at the close of the previous reporting period	4,462	2,879
Add: operating grants recognised in the current period but not yet spent	1,387	3,358
Less: operating grants recognised in a previous reporting period now spent	(3,504)	(1,775)
Unexpended and held as restricted assets (operating grants)	<u>2,345</u>	<u>4,462</u>

Various operating grants unspent and held as a restriction at year end.

Most significant include the Better Waste and Recycling program, Stronger Community Fund grants and Tuggerah Lakes Estuary grant.

Capital grants

Unexpended at the close of the previous reporting period	4,608	4,005
Add: capital grants recognised in the current period but not yet spent	5,576	885
Less: capital grants recognised in a previous reporting period now spent	(1,315)	(282)
Unexpended and held as restricted assets (capital grants)	<u>8,869</u>	<u>4,608</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Income from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
Various capital grants unspent and held as a restriction at year end.		
Most significant include Climate Change Fund (Water Supply Authority), Stronger Community Fund grants, Adcock Park upgrade, Greenfield Road, Empire Bay upgrade and Regional playspace at Sun Valley Reserve, Green Point.		
Contributions		
Unexpended at the close of the previous reporting period	176,904	137,656
Add: contributions recognised in the current period but not yet spent	26,727	46,348
Less: contributions recognised in a previous reporting period now spent	(13,128)	(7,100)
Unexpended and held as restricted assets (contributions)	<u>190,503</u>	<u>176,904</u>

Various developer contributions unspent and held as a restriction at year end.

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 4. Expenses from continuing operations

\$ '000	2019	2018
(a) Employee benefits and on-costs		
Salaries and wages	157,663	154,031
Employee termination costs	272	1,192
Travel expenses	45	57
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	26,206	16,402
Superannuation	17,969	16,623
Workers Compensation	3,859	2,231
Fringe benefit tax (FBT)	245	481
Payroll tax	2,148	2,608
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	2,100	2,042
Uniforms and Protective clothing	1,302	993
Other	809	130
Total employee costs	212,618	196,790
Less: capitalised costs	(13,833)	(10,850)
TOTAL EMPLOYEE COSTS EXPENSED	198,785	185,940

Accounting policy for employee benefits and on-costs

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

Retirement benefit obligations

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

Superannuation plans

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

Council participates in a defined benefit plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, however, sufficient information to account for the plan as a defined benefit is not available and therefore Council accounts for its obligations to defined benefit plans on the same basis as its obligations to defined contribution plans, i.e. as an expense when it becomes payable – refer to Note 16 for more information.

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
(b) Borrowing costs			
(i) Interest bearing liability costs			
Interest on loans		17,104	18,841
Interest on other debts		70	141
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed		17,174	18,982
(ii) Other borrowing costs			
Remediation liabilities	12	1,730	1,681
Other liabilities		5	-
Total other borrowing costs		1,735	1,681
TOTAL BORROWING COSTS EXPENSED		18,909	20,663

Accounting policy for borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed.

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 4. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
(c) Materials and contracts		
Raw materials and consumables	14,400	20,808
Contractor and consultancy costs	41,370	33,479
Contract costs Garbage collection	29,916	29,518
Contract costs Green waste processing	4,094	2,362
Contract costs Corporate systems	4,298	3,710
Contract costs Agency hire	8,979	7,921
Contract costs Roads	12,301	11,045
Auditors remuneration ²	429	612
Legal expenses:		
– Legal expenses: planning and development	297	18
– Legal expenses: other	790	2,166
Operating leases:		
– Operating lease rentals: minimum lease payments ¹	1,774	1,028
Total materials and contracts	<u>118,648</u>	<u>112,667</u>
TOTAL MATERIALS AND CONTRACTS	<u>118,648</u>	<u>112,667</u>

Accounting policy for operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to Council as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

1. Operating lease payments are attributable to:

Office Equipment	788	30
Computers	933	588
Other	53	410
	<u>1,774</u>	<u>1,028</u>

2. Auditor remuneration

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	373	393
Other audit and assurance services	–	163
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	<u>373</u>	<u>556</u>

Total Auditor-General remuneration

	<u>373</u>	<u>556</u>
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Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms**(i) Audit and other assurance services**

Audit of regulatory returns	–	3
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	<u>–</u>	<u>3</u>

(ii) Non-assurance services

Other services	56	53
Remuneration for non-assurance services	<u>56</u>	<u>53</u>

Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms

	<u>56</u>	<u>56</u>
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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 4. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
Total Auditor remuneration	<u>429</u>	<u>612</u>

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
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(d) Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and IPP&E

Depreciation and amortisation

Plant and equipment		7,341	8,818
Office equipment		1,747	2,257
Furniture and fittings		1,034	611
Land improvements (depreciable)		1,410	1,125

Infrastructure:

- Buildings – specialised		11,376	7,488
- Other structures		1,233	1,118
- Roads		33,481	31,892
- Bridges		612	641
- Footpaths		2,268	2,153
- Stormwater drainage		15,458	15,230
- Water supply network		26,034	25,120
- Sewerage network		34,402	33,070
- Swimming pools		227	75
- Other open space/recreational assets		3,315	3,130
- Other infrastructure		1,163	1,237

Other assets:

- Library books		810	864
- Other		89	100

Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets:

- Tip assets	9, 12	1,745	3,516
Intangible assets	10	1,904	935

Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs

<u>145,649</u>	<u>139,380</u>
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Total depreciation and amortisation costs

<u>145,649</u>	<u>139,380</u>
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Impairment / revaluation decrement of IPP&E

Operational Land		-	35,221
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Total gross IPP&E impairment / revaluation decrement costs / (reversals)

<u>-</u>	<u>35,221</u>
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Total IPP&E impairment / revaluation decrement costs / (reversals) charged to Income Statement

<u>-</u>	<u>35,221</u>
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TOTAL DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT / REVALUATION DECREMENT FOR INTANGIBLES AND IPP&E

<u>145,649</u>	<u>174,601</u>
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Accounting policy for depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses of intangibles and IPP&E**Depreciation and amortisation**

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives are included in Note 9 for IPPE assets and Note 10 for intangible assets.

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Central Coast Council

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 4. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

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.

Revaluation decrement of IPP&E

Where the carrying value of a class of assets has been reduced as a result of a revaluation, the revaluation decrement is firstly offset against the amount in the revaluation reserve account, with the excess to be recognised in the Income Statement. Asset Revaluation Reserve balances from former Councils do not carry forward to merged Councils.

\$ '000	2019	2018
(e) Other expenses		
Advertising	1,521	1,726
Bad and doubtful debts	1,279	763
Bank charges	1,339	1,333
Commissions	2,905	2,763
Computer software charges	8,657	8,056
Contributions/levies to other levels of government		
– Holiday Park levy	485	523
– NSW Fire and rescue levy	2,571	2,592
– NSW Rural fire service levy	1,175	1,209
– NSW State emergency services levy	455	530
– Waste levy	29,140	27,035
Councillor expenses – mayoral fee	86	79
Councillor expenses – councillors' fees	453	310
Councillors' expenses (incl. mayor) – other (excluding fees above)	86	37
Donations, Contributions and assistance to other organisations (Section 356)		
– The Art House	1,057	1,035
– Toukley Town Centre	220	220
– Wyong Town Centre	114	92
– Tourism Central Coast	–	821
– Surf Life Saving Clubs	208	193
– Gosford Town Centre	256	256
– Stronger communities fund	576	785
– Community grants	1,706	1,059
– Other contributions and donations	381	436
Election expenses	–	1,605
Electricity and heating	12,652	9,663

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 4. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
Events and promotions	1,477	751
Gas charges	330	536
Insurance	4,330	2,977
Licences	654	395
Planning NSW development application fees	563	786
Postage	1,227	1,151
Printing and stationery	1,047	1,410
Private works	422	1,046
Property rent	1,000	473
Street lighting	5,679	5,790
Subscriptions and publications	455	714
Telephone and communications	2,672	2,254
Tip rehabilitation provision adjustment	(1,830)	1,825
Valuer general fees	797	827
Vehicle registrations	807	846
Other	2,884	2,376
Total other expenses	89,836	87,278
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	89,836	87,278

Accounting policy for other expenses

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 5. Gains or losses from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
Buildings			
Less: carrying amount of property assets sold/written off		(160)	(3,541)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		(160)	(3,541)
Plant and equipment			
Proceeds from disposal – plant and equipment	9	2,092	1,763
Less: carrying amount of plant and equipment assets sold/written off		(1,916)	(1,176)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		176	587
Other Structures			
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off	9	(24)	–
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		(24)	–
Investments			
Proceeds from disposal/redemptions/maturities – investments	6(b)	281,453	326,765
Less: carrying amount of investments sold/redeemed/matured		(281,453)	(326,765)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		–	–
Operational Land			
Proceeds from disposal – Operational Land		–	1,340
Less: carrying amount of Operational Land assets sold/written off		–	(750)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		–	590
Stormwater drainage			
Less: carrying amount of Stormwater Drainage assets sold/written off		(627)	(207)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		(627)	(207)
Sewerage network assets			
Less: carrying amount of Sewerage Network assets sold/written off		(1,791)	(1,196)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		(1,791)	(1,196)
Office equipment			
Less: carrying amount of Office Equipment assets sold/written off		(5)	(67)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		(5)	(67)
Library books			
Proceeds from disposal – Library Books		–	5
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		–	5
Water supply assets			
Less: carrying amount of water supply assets assets sold/written off		(596)	–
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		(596)	–
NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS		(3,027)	(3,829)

Accounting policy for disposal of assets

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are disclosed in the Income Statement.

The gain or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer and the asset is derecognised.

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 6(a). Cash and cash equivalent assets

\$ '000	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand and at bank	18,231	9,451
Cash-equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	25,828	50,051
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>44,059</u>	<u>59,502</u>

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

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

Note 6(b). Investments

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Investments				
b. 'Debt Securities at amortised cost' / 'held to maturity' (2018)	340,739	93,717	151,453	265,750
Total Investments	<u>340,739</u>	<u>93,717</u>	<u>151,453</u>	<u>265,750</u>
TOTAL CASH ASSETS, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS	<u>384,798</u>	<u>93,717</u>	<u>210,955</u>	<u>265,750</u>
Financial assets at amortised cost / held to maturity (2018)				
Long term deposits	317,989	50,000	138,453	234,000
NCD's, FRN's (with maturities > 3 months)	22,750	43,717	13,000	31,750
Total	<u>340,739</u>	<u>93,717</u>	<u>151,453</u>	<u>265,750</u>

Accounting policy for investments**Accounting policy under AASB 9 – applicable from 1 July 2018**

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.

Financial assets

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

Classification

On initial recognition, Council classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

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 and cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position.

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 6(b). Investments (continued)

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.

Accounting policy under AASB 139 – applicable for 2018 comparatives only**Classification**

Council classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. Assets in this category are held at fair value with changes in value taken through profit or loss at each reporting period.

(b) Held to maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that Council's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Assets in this category are measured at amortised cost.

(c) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Assets in this category are measured at amortised cost.

(d) Available for sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. Investments are designated as available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long term. Assets in this category are held at fair value with changes in fair value taken to other comprehensive income.

Recognition and de-recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date: the date on which Council commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and Council has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the Income Statement as gains and losses from investment securities.

Impairment of financial assets

Council assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Impairment of available for sale investments

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 6(c). Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments – details

\$ '000	2019		2018	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	384,798	93,717	210,955	265,750
attributable to:				
External restrictions	219,165	93,717	97,960	163,036
Internal restrictions	114,697	–	17,195	102,714
Unrestricted	50,936	–	95,800	–
	384,798	93,717	210,955	265,750

\$ '000	2019	2018
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Details of restrictions

External restrictions – other

Developer contributions – general	84,287	63,663
Developer contributions – water	38,250	35,916
Developer contributions – sewer	20,917	18,718
Developer contributions – drainage	32,467	27,705
Developer contributions – VPA – general	2,608	2,535
Developer contributions – VPA – water	1,028	2,326
Developer contributions – VPA – sewer	483	389
Developer contributions – VPA - drainage	1,337	–
Developer contributions – bonus provisions	5,002	4,918
Developer Contributions – Sec 94A Levy	14,695	11,754
Specific purpose unexpended grants – general	7,755	3,086
Specific purpose unexpended grants – water	2,355	3,612
Specific purpose unexpended grants – sewer	–	1,235
Specific purpose unexpended grants – waste	1,105	1,137
Water supplies	48	–
Drainage	100	–
Domestic waste management	71,133	57,021
Stormwater management	797	1,158
Contributions to works including COSS	6,336	5,932
Holiday parks	10,168	8,709
Cemeteries	806	729
Self insurance claims – general	5,976	6,320
Self insurance claims – water	798	611
Other External Restrictions – drainage	–	100
Self insurance claims – sewer	2,131	1,522
Other – Crown land	1,730	1,215
Other External Restrictions	570	685

External restrictions – other

312,882 260,996

Total external restrictions

312,882 260,996

Internal restrictions

Employees leave entitlement	11,638	12,074
Carbon emission reserve	1,066	1,066
Property development	15,251	15,251
Public liability insurance – general	–	277
Revolving energy	253	253
Section 355/advances/deposits	588	657

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Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 6(c). Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments – details (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
Special rates and other restrictions	24,190	23,263
Stronger communities fund	2,459	7,183
Tip replacement/rehabilitation	28,355	27,712
Waste disposal facility	30,468	31,810
Drainage Licence Fee	429	363
Total internal restrictions	<u>114,697</u>	<u>119,909</u>
TOTAL RESTRICTIONS	<u>427,579</u>	<u>380,905</u>

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 7. Receivables

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Purpose				
Rates	7,780	-	6,336	-
Interest and extra charges	2,786	-	2,870	-
User charges and fees	11,461	3,409	29,732	3,252
Contributions to works	-	-	139	-
Accrued revenues				
- Interest on investments	-	-	5,029	-
- User charges and fees	16,194	-	-	-
- Government subsidies	2,365	-	-	-
- Other income accruals	1,037	-	1,299	-
Government grants and subsidies	2,366	-	7,231	-
Net GST receivable	8,021	-	5,471	-
Sporting / community clubs	-	-	34	-
Domestic waste management annual charge	3,838	-	3,459	-
Drainage annual charge	1,374	-	2,047	-
Water annual charge	2,094	-	3,277	-
Sewerage annual charge	7,479	-	11,417	-
Central Coast Stadium	-	-	99	-
Liquid trade waste	-	-	443	-
Other debtors	4,406	-	8,548	307
Total	71,201	3,409	87,431	3,559
Less: provision of impairment				
User charges and fees	(941)	-	(701)	-
Other debtors	(1,453)	-	(615)	-
Total provision for impairment – receivables	(2,394)	-	(1,316)	-
TOTAL NET RECEIVABLES	68,807	3,409	86,115	3,559
Externally restricted receivables				
Domestic waste management	3,838	-	3,459	-
Total external restrictions	3,838	-	3,459	-
Unrestricted receivables	64,969	3,409	82,656	3,559
TOTAL NET RECEIVABLES	68,807	3,409	86,115	3,559
\$ '000			2019	2018
Movement in provision for impairment of receivables				
Balance at the beginning of the year (calculated in accordance with AASB 139)			1,316	883
+ new provisions recognised during the year			1,159	762
- amounts already provided for and written off this year			(81)	(329)
Balance at the end of the period			2,394	1,316

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 7. Receivables (continued)

Accounting policy for receivables**Recognition and measurement**

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**Accounting policy under AASB 9 applicable from 1 July 2018**

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

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

When considering the ECL for rates debtors, council takes into account that unpaid rates represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold.

For non-rates debtors, council uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

Council uses the 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.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

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 beyond the applicable statute of limitations period, whichever occurs first.

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

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

Accounting policy under AASB 139 – applicable for 2018 comparatives only

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 7. Receivables (continued)

When a receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectable in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the Income Statement.

Rates and annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 8. Inventories and other assets

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
(a) Inventories				
(i) Inventories at cost				
Stores and materials	1,391	–	1,431	–
Total inventories at cost	1,391	–	1,431	–
TOTAL INVENTORIES	1,391	–	1,431	–
(b) Other assets				
Prepayments	5,481	–	3,607	–
Investment in the Art House	–	336	–	480
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	5,481	336	3,607	480
Total unrestricted assets				
TOTAL INVENTORIES AND OTHER ASSETS	6,872	336	5,038	480

Accounting policy for inventories and other assets**Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods**

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

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Note 9. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

\$ '000	as at 30/6/2018			Asset movements during the reporting period							as at 30/6/2019		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Capital work in progress	249,405	-	249,405	172,913	-	-	-	(181,835)	(3,245)	-	237,238	-	237,238
Plant and equipment	93,248	(47,687)	45,561	-	-	(1,916)	(7,341)	13,546	-	-	100,253	(50,403)	49,850
Office equipment	20,831	(16,330)	4,501	-	-	(5)	(1,747)	1,666	-	-	18,885	(14,470)	4,415
Furniture and fittings	14,874	(11,159)	3,715	-	-	-	(1,034)	4,027	-	-	18,847	(12,139)	6,708
Land:													
- Operational land	467,665	-	467,665	-	122	-	-	-	(36,820)	-	430,967	-	430,967
- Community land	346,338	-	346,338	-	76	-	-	561	(89,065)	-	257,910	-	257,910
- Crown land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,885	-	125,885	-	125,885
- Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	1,404	-	1,404	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	1,586	-	1,586
Land improvements - depreciable	33,560	(14,521)	19,039	-	-	(4)	(1,410)	7,863	-	-	41,415	(15,927)	25,488
Infrastructure:													
- Buildings - specialised	783,880	(318,915)	464,965	-	-	(160)	(11,376)	17,270	-	-	800,422	(329,723)	470,699
- Other structures	33,312	(10,896)	22,416	-	-	(20)	(1,233)	3,271	-	-	36,343	(11,909)	24,434
- Roads	1,912,805	(586,167)	1,326,638	-	2,374	-	(33,481)	59,324	-	-	1,974,503	(619,648)	1,354,855
- Bridges	54,366	(18,802)	35,564	-	-	-	(612)	65	-	-	54,431	(19,414)	35,017
- Footpaths	110,412	(25,185)	85,227	-	-	-	(2,268)	6,877	-	-	117,288	(27,452)	89,836
- Other road assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5
- Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	367,233	-	367,233	-	-	-	-	10,661	-	-	377,894	-	377,894
- Stormwater drainage	1,464,883	(453,458)	1,011,425	-	13,527	(627)	(15,458)	11,645	-	-	1,489,091	(468,579)	1,020,512
- Water supply network	1,786,097	(753,582)	1,032,515	-	561	(596)	(26,034)	12,170	(1,626)	16,306	1,823,426	(790,130)	1,033,296
- Sewerage network	2,252,235	(848,600)	1,403,635	-	1,002	(1,791)	(34,402)	14,680	1,626	25,543	2,305,734	(895,441)	1,410,293
- Swimming pools	7,684	(4,836)	2,848	-	-	-	(227)	1,001	-	-	8,685	(5,063)	3,622
- Other open space/recreational assets	97,877	(36,864)	61,013	-	180	-	(3,315)	14,834	-	-	111,351	(38,639)	72,712
- Other infrastructure	41,602	(17,216)	24,386	-	-	-	(1,163)	1,228	-	-	42,831	(18,380)	24,451
Other assets:													
- Library books	16,819	(14,995)	1,824	-	-	-	(810)	1,111	-	-	17,930	(15,805)	2,125
- Other	1,803	(937)	866	-	-	-	(89)	30	-	-	1,833	(1,026)	807
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note 12):													
- Tip assets	34,345	(16,101)	18,244	-	-	-	(1,745)	-	-	-	34,345	(17,846)	16,499
Total Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	10,192,678	(3,196,251)	6,996,427	172,913	18,024	(5,119)	(143,745)	-	(3,245)	41,849	10,429,098	(3,351,994)	7,077,104

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

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Note 9. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

	as at 30/6/2017			Asset movements during the reporting period								as at 30/6/2018		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	Impairment loss / revaluation decrements (recognised in P/L)	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Capital work in progress	191,402	-	191,402	171,009	-	-	-	-	(113,006)	-	-	249,405	-	249,405
Plant and equipment	86,829	(43,316)	43,513	-	-	(1,176)	(8,818)	-	12,029	12	-	93,248	(47,687)	45,561
Office equipment	20,432	(14,193)	6,239	-	-	(67)	(2,257)	-	585	-	-	20,831	(16,330)	4,501
Furniture and fittings	14,874	(10,548)	4,326	-	-	-	(611)	-	-	-	-	14,874	(11,159)	3,715
Land:														
- Operational land	438,849	-	438,849	-	515	(750)	-	(35,221)	-	64,272	-	467,665	-	467,665
- Community land	410,510	-	410,510	-	101	-	-	-	-	(64,272)	-	346,338	-	346,338
- Land under roads (post 30/6/08)	1,004	-	1,004	-	399	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404	-	1,404
Land improvements – depreciable	33,554	(13,396)	20,158	-	-	-	(1,125)	-	6	-	-	33,560	(14,521)	19,039
Infrastructure:														
- Buildings – specialised	522,921	(107,302)	415,619	-	-	(3,541)	(7,488)	-	1,412	(478)	59,440	783,880	(318,915)	464,965
- Other structures	32,670	(9,652)	23,018	-	-	-	(1,118)	-	38	478	-	33,312	(10,896)	22,416
- Roads	1,861,852	(554,376)	1,307,476	-	5,781	-	(31,892)	-	45,272	-	-	1,912,805	(586,167)	1,326,638
- Bridges	54,294	(18,161)	36,133	-	-	-	(641)	-	72	-	-	54,366	(18,802)	35,564
- Footpaths	107,058	(23,032)	84,026	-	1,396	-	(2,153)	-	1,957	-	-	110,412	(25,185)	85,227
- Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	366,338	-	366,338	-	-	-	-	-	574	320	-	367,233	-	367,233
- Stormwater drainage	1,447,079	(438,298)	1,008,781	-	4,567	(207)	(15,230)	-	13,514	-	-	1,464,883	(453,458)	1,011,425
- Water supply network	1,747,559	(713,469)	1,034,090	-	1,745	-	(25,120)	-	524	-	21,276	1,786,097	(753,582)	1,032,515
- Sewerage network	2,193,649	(803,730)	1,389,919	-	3,138	(1,196)	(33,070)	-	19,571	-	25,273	2,252,235	(848,600)	1,403,635
- Swimming pools	7,654	(4,761)	2,893	-	-	-	(75)	-	30	-	-	7,684	(4,836)	2,848
- Other open space/recreational assets	92,721	(33,734)	58,987	-	-	-	(3,130)	-	5,156	-	-	97,877	(36,864)	61,013
- Other infrastructure	40,187	(15,980)	24,207	-	-	-	(1,237)	-	1,415	-	-	41,602	(17,216)	24,386
Other assets:														
- Heritage collections	1,765	(834)	931	-	-	-	-	-	-	(931)	-	-	-	-
- Library books	15,848	(14,385)	1,463	-	-	-	(864)	-	1,224	-	-	16,819	(14,995)	1,824
- Other	38	(3)	35	-	-	-	(100)	-	-	931	-	1,803	(937)	866
Reinstatement, rehabilitation and restoration assets (refer Note 12):														
- Tip assets	24,177	(12,585)	11,592	-	-	-	(3,516)	-	-	(320)	10,488	34,345	(16,101)	18,244
Total Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	9,713,264	(2,831,755)	6,881,509	171,009	17,642	(6,937)	(138,445)	(35,221)	(9,627)	12	116,477	10,192,678	(3,196,251)	6,996,427

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

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Note 9. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

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

Water and sewerage network assets are indexed at each reporting period in accordance with the Rates Reference Manual issued by Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

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

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

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

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

Plant and equipment	Years	Other equipment	Years
Office equipment	3 to 10	Playground equipment	5 to 40
Office furniture	5 to 35	Benches, seats etc.	10 to 50
Computer equipment	3 to 26		
Vehicles	2 to 10	Buildings	
Heavy equipment	5 to 50	Non-specialised	25 to 63
Other plant and equipment	2 to 40	Specialised	8 to 150
Water and sewer assets		Stormwater assets	
Dams and reservoirs	80 to 100	Drains	80 to 100
Bores	15 to 30	Culverts	50 to 80
Reticulation pipes: PVC	70 to 80	Flood control structures	80 to 100
Reticulation pipes: other	25 to 75		
Pumps and telemetry	15 to 20		
Transportation assets		Other infrastructure assets	
Sealed roads: surface	20	Bulk earthworks	10 to 100
Sealed roads: structure	50	Swimming pools	10 to 100
Unsealed roads	20	Other open space/recreational assets	4 to 100
Bridge: concrete	100	Other infrastructure	10 to 100
Bridge: other	50		
Road pavements	60		
Kerb, gutter and footpaths	13 to 40		

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

Land under roads

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

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

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Note 9. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

Crown reserves

Crown reserves under Council's care and control are recognised as assets of 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.

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Note 10. Intangible assets

\$ '000	2019	2018
Intangible assets are as follows:		
Opening values at 1 July		
Gross book value	20,481	10,851
Accumulated amortisation	(10,083)	(9,148)
Net book value – opening balance	10,398	1,703
Movements for the year		
– Development costs (transfers from WIP)	3,233	9,630
– Amortisation charges	(1,904)	(935)
Closing values at 30 June		
Gross book value	23,714	20,481
Accumulated amortisation	(11,987)	(10,083)
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS – NET BOOK VALUE	11,727	10,398
The net book value of intangible assets represents:		
– Software	10,024	8,695
– Drainage easements	1,703	1,703
	11,727	10,398

Accounting policy for intangible assets**IT development and software**

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems.

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

Drainage easements

Easements (the right of access over land) are recognised as intangible assets.

Easements are determined to have indefinite lives, as there is no finite period over which their use is fully consumed. They convey a right to the Council to enable it to gain access to its infrastructure assets over an indefinite period of time. Unlike the infrastructure assets themselves, which are consumed over a finite period and undergo replacement to enable continuity of service, an easement can exist continuously throughout this period and beyond, and thus may never need to be released. Easements are only derecognised when a management decision has been made to relocate the relevant infrastructure asset and the need for the easement no longer exists. Since easements are viewed as having an indefinite life, they are not amortised, however, they are tested for impairment.

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Note 11. Payables and borrowings

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Payables				
Goods and services – operating expenditure	30,730	–	27,094	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Borrowings	–	–	1,530	–
– Salaries and wages	4,670	–	5,296	–
– Other expenditure accruals	29,641	–	32,781	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	4,658	–	9,904	–
Developer bonds	6,243	–	2,114	–
Overpayments	428	–	6,433	–
Other	536	–	1,164	–
Total payables	76,906	–	86,316	–
Income received in advance				
Payments received in advance	16,144	7,465	6,680	10,189
Total income received in advance	16,144	7,465	6,680	10,189
Borrowings				
Loans – secured ¹	47,753	185,404	32,994	231,867
Total borrowings	47,753	185,404	32,994	231,867
TOTAL PAYABLES AND BORROWINGS	140,803	192,869	125,990	242,056

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

Disclosures on liability interest rate risk exposures, fair value disclosures and security can be found in Note 17.

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
(a) Payables and borrowings relating to restricted assets				
Externally restricted assets				
Domestic waste management	7,085	–	6,753	–
Developer contributions in advance General	1,802	4,401	–	6,761
Developer contributions in advance Water	59	–	–	1,746
Developer contributions in advance Sewer	–	499	–	653
Developer contributions in advance Drainage	–	1,377	–	–
Payables and borrowings relating to externally restricted assets	8,946	6,277	6,753	9,160
Internally restricted assets				
Insurance General Fund	–	–	231	–
Payables and borrowings relating to internally restricted assets	–	–	231	–
Total payables and borrowings relating to restricted assets	8,946	6,277	6,984	9,160
Total payables and borrowings relating to unrestricted assets	131,857	186,592	119,006	232,896

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 11. Payables and borrowings (continued)

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
TOTAL PAYABLES AND BORROWINGS	140,803	192,869	125,990	242,056

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(b) Current payables and borrowings not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

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

Payables – overpayments, security bonds, deposits and retentions	21,893	8,548
Total payables and borrowings	21,893	8,548

(c) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

\$ '000	as at 30/6/2018					as at 30/6/2019
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Non-cash acquisitions	Non-cash fair value changes	Other non-cash movements	Closing balance
Loans – secured	264,861	(31,704)	–	–	–	233,157
TOTAL	264,861	(31,704)	–	–	–	233,157

\$ '000	as at 30/6/2017					as at 30/6/2018
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Non-cash acquisitions	Non-cash fair value changes	Other non-cash movements	Closing balance
Loans – secured	288,837	(23,976)	–	–	–	264,861
TOTAL	288,837	(23,976)	–	–	–	264,861

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(d) Financing arrangements**(i) Unrestricted access was available at balance date to the following lines of credit:**

Bank overdraft facilities ¹	500	1,800
Credit cards/purchase cards	1,240	1,250
Master lease facilities	2,000	2,000
Standby credit facilities	–	5,000
Total financing arrangements	3,740	10,050

Drawn facilities as at balance date:

– Credit cards/purchase cards	113	94
– Lease facilities	148	432
Total drawn financing arrangements	261	526

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 11. Payables and borrowings (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
Undrawn facilities as at balance date:		
– Bank overdraft facilities	500	1,800
– Credit cards/purchase cards	1,127	1,156
– Lease facilities	1,852	1,568
– Standby credit facilities	–	5,000
Total undrawn financing arrangements	3,479	9,524

Additional financing arrangements information**Breaches and defaults**

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

Security over loans

Loans are secured over future cash flows of the Council.

Leased 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 without notice.

Accounting policy for payables and borrowings

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

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

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.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective-interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

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Note 12. Provisions

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Provisions				
Employee benefits				
Annual leave	14,005	-	14,612	-
Sick leave	10,436	-	11,750	-
Long service leave	29,484	1,844	31,643	-
Other leave	1,035	-	1,027	-
Sub-total – aggregate employee benefits	54,960	1,844	59,032	-
Asset remediation/restoration:				
Asset remediation/restoration (future works)	6,473	56,832	6,554	58,829
Sub-total – asset remediation/restoration	6,473	56,832	6,554	58,829
Other provisions				
Self insurance – workers compensation	1,841	7,064	2,110	5,989
Self insurance – public liability	530	-	199	-
Self insurance – other	30	-	79	-
Payroll tax	530	12	595	-
Other	2,054	-	607	-
Sub-total – other provisions	4,985	7,076	3,590	5,989
TOTAL PROVISIONS	66,418	65,752	69,176	64,818

(a) Provisions relating to restricted assets

Externally restricted assets				
Water	-	-	5,226	528
Sewer	-	-	5,728	965
Self insurance	1,841	7,064	1,904	6,549
Provisions relating to externally restricted assets	1,841	7,064	12,858	8,042
Total provisions relating to restricted assets	1,841	7,064	12,858	8,042
Total provisions relating to unrestricted assets	64,577	58,688	56,318	56,776
TOTAL PROVISIONS	66,418	65,752	69,176	64,818

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(b) Current provisions not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

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

Provisions – employees benefits	32,858	37,154
	<u>32,858</u>	<u>37,154</u>

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Note 12. Provisions (continued)

(c) Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	Other provisions			Total
	Payroll Tax and Other	Self insurance	Asset remediation	
2019				
At beginning of year	1,202	8,377	65,383	74,962
Changes to provision:				
– Revised costs	–	–	(5,800)	(5,800)
– Revised discount rate	–	–	3,509	3,509
Additional provisions	4,143	6,121	461	10,725
Amounts used (payments)	(2,750)	(5,033)	(1,978)	(9,761)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	1,730	1,730
Total other provisions at end of period	2,595	9,465	63,305	75,365
2018				
At beginning of year	1,895	9,102	63,242	74,239
– Revised costs	–	–	591	591
– Revised discount rate	–	–	(273)	(273)
Additional provisions	113	1,944	1,506	3,563
Amounts used (payments)	(806)	(2,669)	(1,364)	(4,839)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	1,681	1,681
Total other provisions at end of period	1,202	8,377	65,383	74,962

Nature and purpose of non-employee benefit provisions

Asset remediation

The asset remediation provision represents the present value estimate of future costs that Council will incur to restore, rehabilitate and reinstate tips as a result of past operations.

Self-insurance

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

Accounting policy for provisions

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

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

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

Employee benefits**Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service) are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long-service leave and annual leave that is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 12. Provisions (continued)

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.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if the Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Provisions for close-down and restoration, and environmental clean-up costs – tips and quarries**Restoration**

Close-down and restoration costs include the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, and the removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas. Estimated close-down and restoration costs are provided for in the accounting period when the obligation arising from the related disturbance occurs, whether this occurs during the development or during the operation phase, based on the net present value of estimated future costs.

Provisions for close-down and restoration costs do not include any additional obligations which are expected to arise from future disturbance. The costs are estimated on the basis of a closure plan. The cost estimates are calculated annually during the life of the operation to reflect known developments, e.g. updated cost estimates and revisions to the estimated lives of operations, and are subject to formal review at regular intervals.

Rehabilitation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Self-insurance

Council has decided to self-insure for various risks, including public liability and professional indemnity. A provision for self-insurance has been made to recognise outstanding claims. Council also maintains cash and investments to meet expected future claims; refer to Note 6(c).

Self Insurance Provisions represent both (i) claims incurred but not reported and (ii) claims reported and estimated as a result of Council being a self insurer for Workers Compensation Claims.

Public Liability and Professional Indemnity claims are expensed as they meet the recognition criteria as set out in AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Specific uncertainties relating to the final costs and the assumptions made in determining Provisions for Self Insurance include:

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 12. Provisions (continued)

- Claims escalation of 2.5% per annum and Bond Yields of between 1.750% and 3.409% per annum over a 12 year period.
- All monetary amounts for past Workers Compensation Claims were indexed to bring them to "standardised" values at June 2019.
- Workers Compensation Claim payments projected into the future by the adopted actuarial model are in "standardised" values as at June 2019.

The last actuarial assessment of Workers Compensation Claims was undertaken in July 2019 and was performed by David A Zaman Pty Ltd, Director David Zaman, BSc, FIA, FIAA, MBA.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 13. Statement of cash flows - additional information

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
(a) Reconciliation of cash assets			
Total cash and cash equivalent assets	6(a)	44,059	59,502
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows		<u>44,059</u>	<u>59,502</u>
(b) Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities			
Net operating result from Income Statement		62,397	66,214
Adjust for non-cash items:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		145,649	139,380
Net losses/(gains) on disposal of assets		3,027	3,829
Non-cash capital grants and contributions		(18,073)	(9,450)
Decrements from revaluations direct to P&L		-	35,221
Interest on all fair value adjusted interest free advances made by Council		(24)	(2)
Unwinding of discount rates on reinstatement provisions		5,239	1,408
+/- Movement in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:			
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		16,380	(1,489)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables		1,078	433
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		40	(14)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets		(1,730)	(1,640)
Increase/(decrease) in payables		3,636	15,856
Increase/(decrease) in accrued interest payable		(1,530)	(136)
Increase/(decrease) in other accrued expenses payable		(3,766)	8,997
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		(1,010)	2,556
Increase/(decrease) in provision for employee benefits		(2,228)	4,205
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions		(4,835)	(685)
Net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities from the Statement of Cash Flows		<u>204,250</u>	<u>264,683</u>
(c) Non-cash investing and financing activities			
Other dedications		18,073	9,450
Total non-cash investing and financing activities		<u>18,073</u>	<u>9,450</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 14. Interests in other entities

(a) Controlled entities (subsidiaries) – being entities and operations controlled by Council

Council's consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with AASB 128 using the equity method and the accounting policy notes below.

Name of Operation/Entity	Principal activity
The Art House, Wyong Shire Performing Arts and Conference Centre Limited	Operations undertaken - Performing Arts Place of business - 19-21 Margaret Street, Wyong

Interests in Subsidiary \$ '000	Ownership 2019	Ownership 2018	Voting rights 2019	Voting rights 2018
Council's interest in Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

The Art House is managed by an independent Incorporated Association with Council as a board member via a funding agreement with Council. The Art House delivers its services through a formal agreement with Council. This provides The Art House with the required autonomy and sector peer involvement to service the creative, media and business sectors as well as deliver a creative entertainment program for local, regional and national markets. Its performance is monitored via clear Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Business Plan targets are reported to Council as required.

Council provides financial support of \$1.0M indexed per annum for ten years from 2015/16 onwards.

Reporting dates of Subsidiary

The Art House prepares audited financial statements on a calendar year basis.

Summarised financial information for the Subsidiary

\$ '000	2019	2018
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	2,307	2,113
Expenses	(2,451)	(1,933)
Profit for the period	(144)	180
Total comprehensive income	(144)	180
Summarised statement of financial position		
Current assets	588	776
Non-current assets	145	217
Total assets	733	993
Current liabilities	398	513
Total liabilities	398	513
Net assets	335	480

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 14. Interests in other entities (continued)

Summarised statement of cash flows

Cash flows from operating activities	(190)	312
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(190)	312

Accounting policy for subsidiaries

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

The equity method is a method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets.

The investor's profit or loss includes its share of the investee's profit or loss and the investor's other comprehensive income includes its share of the investee's other comprehensive income.

The financial performance and financial position of the Art House is not material to Council's financial performance and financial position.

(b) Unconsolidated structured entities

Council did not consolidate the following structured entities:

Greater Toukley Vision Incorporated

Council raises special rates and provides funding to this entity so that they can market and promote economic development in the specific suburb area where the special rates have been levied.

Greater Toukley Vision is reliant upon funding from Council. The Board are responsible for controlling and managing the affairs of the Corporation. The arrangement is defined in a funding agreement established in 2013 which has been extended to 30 June 2019.

Nature of risks relating to the Unconsolidated Structured Entity

The carrying amount of assets and liabilities is Nil. Council is not exposed to loss as a result of the above arrangements.

Non-contractual financial support provided

Council does not provide non-contractual financial support to this entity.

Current intention to provide financial support

Council will continue to provide financial support (in return for the delivery of specific functions) under the terms of a new funding agreement which expires on 30 June 2020.

Wyang Regional Chamber of Commerce Incorporated

Council raises special rates and provides funding to this entity so that they can market and promote economic development in the specific suburb area where the special rates have been levied.

Wyang Regional Chamber of Commerce is an entity in its own right in alliance with the NSW Central Coast Business Chamber and does not rely upon funding from Council. The Board are responsible for controlling and managing the affairs of the Corporation. Council's arrangement with Wyong Regional Chamber of Commerce is defined in a funding agreement established in 2013 which has been extended to 30 June 2019.

Nature of risks relating to the Unconsolidated Structured Entity

The carrying amount of assets and liabilities is Nil. Council is not exposed to loss as a result of the above arrangements.

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Note 14. Interests in other entities (continued)

Non-contractual financial support provided

Council does not provide non-contractual financial support to this entity.

Current intention to provide financial support

Council will continue to provide financial support (in return for the delivery of specific functions) under the terms of a new funding agreement which expires on 30 June 2020.

Gosford Central Business District Improvement Incorporated

Council raises special rates and provides funding to this entity so that they can market and promote economic development in the specific suburb area where the special rates have been levied.

In 2008 Gosford Central Business District Improvement, an independent not for profit organisation was established after extensive consultation with the business community. Gosford Central Business District Improvement is currently managed by a voluntary Board consisting of local business owners and community members. The Gosford town centre is currently managed by Gosford Central Business District Improvement on behalf of Council by way of a funding agreement which expires on 30 June 2019.

Nature of risks relating to the Unconsolidated Structured Entity

The carrying amount of assets and liabilities is Nil. Council is not exposed to loss as a result of the above arrangements.

Non-contractual financial support provided

Council does not provide non-contractual financial support to this entity.

Current intention to provide financial support

Council will continue to provide financial support (in return for the delivery of specific functions) under the terms of a new funding agreement which expires on 30 June 2020.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 15. Commitments

\$ '000	2019	2018
(a) Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)		
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment	265	349
Land and buildings	4,777	3,459
Technology	12,420	5,582
Tip assets	1,408	2,635
Stormwater Management infrastructure	1,880	5,312
Open Space infrastructure	4,927	1,287
Road infrastructure	6,483	8,454
Sewerage and water infrastructure	10,150	7,069
Total commitments	42,310	34,147
These expenditures are payable as follows:		
Within the next year	42,310	34,147
Total payable	42,310	34,147
Sources for funding of capital commitments:		
Unrestricted general funds	39,255	29,455
Future grants and contributions	2,007	2,057
Externally restricted reserves	1,048	2,635
Total sources of funding	42,310	34,147

Details of capital commitments

Major projects to continue next year include:

- * Commence development of Regional Library and Commercial Area (Gosford CBD) \$0.3 million
- * Sewer Siphon System Refurbishment - Springfield Rd Erina \$0.3 million
- * Adcock Park upgrade West Gosford \$0.4 million
- * Water Infrastructure Reinforcements - Gosford CBD \$0.4 million
- * Upgrade amenities at Heazlett Park, Avoca Beach \$0.4 million
- * Road Reconstruction Projects \$0.5 million
- * Upgrade Dark Corner boat ramp carpark \$0.5 million
- * Water Meter Replacement Program \$0.6 million
- * Replace 5,000 seats at Central Coast Stadium \$0.6 million
- * Tuggerah - Lake Road - Drainage Upgrade With Road Reconstruction and Traffic Facility Improvements \$0.6 million
- * Upgrade swimming pool at Budgewoi Holiday Park \$0.6 million
- * Water Reactive and Program Planning - Region Wide \$0.8 million
- * Water Treatment Plant Major Upgrade - Mardi \$0.9 million
- * Central Coast Regional Sporting Complex Construction \$1.1 million

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 15. Commitments (continued)

* Rehabilitation - Wamervale Closed Landfill \$1.1 million

* Sewer Infrastructure Reinforcements - Gosford CBD \$1.3 million

* Renewal Works - Avoca Beach Seawall \$1.4 million

* Water Service Connection \$2.0 million

* Assets generated through Information Management and Technology \$12.3 million

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(b) Operating lease commitments (non-cancellable)

a. Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date, but not recognised as liabilities are payable:

Within the next year	1,499	920
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	2,453	1,455
Later than 5 years	2,274	2,601
Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	6,226	4,976

b. Non-cancellable operating leases include the following assets:

Computer equipment - Desktop, monitor and laptop operating leases with Macquarie Leasing. A number of contracts exist and all are due to mature within the next five years.

Northlakes Childcare Centre premises - Expiry date of the operating lease is 31 December 2051.

Azzuro Blu Wharf - Expiry date of the operating lease is 31 December 2033.

Conditions relating to operating leases:

All finance agreements are secured only against the leased asset.

No lease agreements impose any financial restrictions on Council regarding future debt etc.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 16. Contingencies

The following 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.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

1. Guarantees

(i) Defined benefit superannuation contribution plans

Council participates in an employer-sponsored defined benefit superannuation scheme, and makes contributions as determined by the superannuation scheme's trustees.

Member councils bear responsibility of ensuring there are sufficient funds available to pay out the required benefits as they fall due.

The scheme's most recent full actuarial review indicated that the net assets of the scheme were not sufficient to meet the accrued benefits of the schemes defined benefit member category with member councils required to make significantly higher contributions in future years.

The Local Government Superannuation Scheme however is unable to provide Council with an accurate estimate of its share of the net deficit and accordingly Council has not recorded any net liability from its defined benefit scheme obligations in accordance with AASB 119.

Future contributions made to the defined benefit scheme to rectify the net deficit position will be recognised as an expense when they become payable – similar to the accounting for defined contributions plans.

Member Councils are treated as Pooled Employers for the purpose of AASB119. Pooled Employers are required to pay standard employer contributions and additional lump sum contributions to the Fund.

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

Division B	1.9 times employee contributions
Division C	2.5% salaries
Division D	1.64 times employee contributions

The additional lump sum contribution for each Pooled Employer is a share of the total additional contributions of \$40.0 million per annum from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2021, apportioned according to each employer's share of the accrued liabilities as at 30 June 2018. These past service contributions are used to maintain the adequacy of the funding position for the accrued liabilities as at 30 June 2018.

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

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

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

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 plan is a defined benefit plan. However, 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). As such, there is not sufficient reliable information to allow each sponsoring employer to account for its proportionate share of the defined benefit obligation, sub-group assets and costs associated with the sub-group in the same way as it would for a single employer sponsored defined benefit plan.

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Note 16. Contingencies (continued)

The amount of Council employer contributions to the defined benefit section of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme and recognised as an expense and disclosed as part of superannuation expenses at Note 4 (a) for the year ending 30 June 2019 was \$3.4 million.

The last valuation of the scheme was performed by Mr Richard Boyfield FIAA (AFS Licence # 411770) on 31 December 2018 and covers the period ended 30 June 2018.

Council's expected contribution to the Fund for the next annual reporting period is \$3.5 million.

The estimated employer reserves financial position for the Pooled Employers at 30 June 2019 is:

Employer reserves only *	\$millions	Asset Coverage
Assets	1,798.7	
Past Service Liabilities	1,784.2	100.8%
Vested Benefits	1,792.0	100.4%

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

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

Investment return	5.75% per annum
Salary inflation *	3.5% per annum
Increase in CPI	2.5% per annum

* Plus promotional increases

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

Please note that the estimated employer reserves financial position above is a preliminary calculation, and once all the relevant information has been received by the Funds Actuary, the 2018 triennial review will be completed around December 2019.

Council's past service contribution per annum as a percentage of the total past service contributions for all Pooled Employers (of \$40 million each year from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2021) provides an indication of the level of participation of Council compared with other employers in the Pooled Employer sub group.

(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) Other guarantees

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

2. Other liabilities**(i) Third party claims**

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

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Note 16. Contingencies (continued)

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

Developer Contributions

Council has significant obligations to provide section 7.11 infrastructure across the local government area, and levies fees accordingly. It is possible that funds contributed may be less than the cost of this infrastructure requiring Council to borrow or use general revenue to fund the difference.

These future expenses do not yet qualify as liabilities as at the reporting date, but represent Council's intention to spend funds in the manner and timing set out in those plans (refer Note 21).

Contaminated lands

Council is required by law to remediate its contaminated sites. The projected costs associated with this remediation are provided for within the financial statements at Note 12 and are based on certain estimates and assumptions. Prior to remediation works being carried out, monitoring works are required to manage site risks while post remediation there is a period of validation to ensure that the remediation has been successful. These costs are included within the projections provided for within the financial statements at Note 12. Post remediation and validation, Council will continue to monitor the site for at least an additional 10 years. This monitoring will vary between each site and cannot be reliably estimate at this time however may approximate \$833,000. This estimate is based on the former landfill sites actual monitoring costs for 2018/19 of \$83,300 multiplied by 10 years.

Waste Remediation

Council commenced environmental investigations of six retired landfill sites in 2017-18 at a cost of \$300,000 which identified remediation works of approximately \$1,020,000 are required to be undertaken at Hylton Moore Oval and \$200,000 at Frost Reserve and these costs are provided for within the financial statements at Note 12. Three of the six sites (Hylton Moore Oval, Frost Reserve and Adcock Park) have since been identified as requiring further investigations and development of remediation plans. It is proposed to complete Voluntary Management Proposals for each of these sites in 2019/20 which will outline the planning for the completion of detailed investigations and the development of remediation action plans to be completed in 2020/21. The estimated cost of detailed site investigations and remediation plans across all three sites is an additional \$400,000 and this has been fully provided for within the financial statements at Note 12. At this stage there is no reliable way to estimate the cost of any further remediation activities that may be required at the sites.

Legal Expenses

The Council is a party to a number of legal proceedings in various jurisdictions. All known costs have been recognised, however as the various legal proceedings are still in progress, it is not possible to estimate the ultimate financial impact. For example, legal costs that the Council may be awarded, or ordered to pay; and other financial penalties that may be imposed, subject to the powers of the Court or Tribunal in the relevant jurisdiction.

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Note 17. Financial risk management

Risk management

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

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

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

Financial risk management is carried out by Council's finance section under policies approved by the Council.

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

\$ '000	Carrying value 2019	Carrying value 2018	Fair value 2019	Fair value 2018
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	44,059	59,502	44,059	59,502
Receivables	72,216	89,674	72,216	89,674
Investments				
– 'Financial assets at amortised cost' / 'held to maturity' (2018)	434,456	417,203	434,456	417,203
Total financial assets	550,731	566,379	550,731	566,379
Financial liabilities				
Payables	76,906	86,316	76,906	86,316
Loans/advances	233,157	264,861	299,527	325,775
Total financial liabilities	310,063	351,177	376,433	412,091

Fair value is determined as follows:

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

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. The finance team manage the cash and investment portfolio with the assistance of independent advisors.

Council has an investment policy which complies with the *Local Government Act 1993* and Minister's Investment Order 625. This policy is regularly reviewed by Council and its staff and an investment report is tabled before Council on a monthly basis setting out the portfolio breakup and its performance as required by Local Government regulations.

The risks associated with the instruments held are:

- **Price risk** – the risk that the capital value of Investments may fluctuate due to changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to individual financial instruments or their issuers or are caused by factors affecting similar instruments traded in a market.
- **Interest rate risk** – the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns and income.

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Note 17. Financial risk management (continued)

- **Liquidity risk** - the risk that Council will not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.
- **Credit risk** – the risk that the investment counterparty will not complete their obligations particular to a financial instrument, resulting in a financial loss to Council.

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

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

The impact on result for the year and equity of a reasonably possible movement in the price of investments held and interest rates is shown below. The reasonably possible movements were determined based on historical movements and economic conditions in place at the reporting date.

\$ '000	Increase of values/rates		Decrease of values/rates	
	Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
2019				
Possible impact of a 10% movement in market values	47,852	47,852	(47,852)	(47,852)
Possible impact of a 1% movement in interest rates	4,785	4,785	(4,785)	(4,785)
2018				
Possible impact of a 10% movement in market values	47,671	47,671	(47,671)	(47,671)
Possible impact of a 1% movement in interest rates	4,767	4,767	(4,767)	(4,767)

(b) Credit risk

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

Council manages this risk by monitoring outstanding debt and employing stringent debt recovery policies.

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

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

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

Council makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required and carries out credit checks on most non-rate debtors.

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

A profile of Council's receivables credit risk at balance date follows.

Credit risk profile

Receivables – rates and annual charges

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.

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Note 17. Financial risk management (continued)

\$ '000	Not yet due	< 1 year overdue	1 - 2 years overdue	2 - 5 years overdue	> 5 years overdue	Total
2019						
Gross carrying amount	–	18,063	1,245	2,899	358	22,565
2018						
Gross carrying amount	–	13,265	10,011	4,593	1,537	29,406

Receivables - non-rates and annual charges

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

The loss allowance provision as at 30 June 2019 is determined as follows. The expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information.

\$ '000	Not yet due	0 - 30 days overdue	31 - 60 days overdue	61 - 90 days overdue	> 91 days overdue	Total
2019						
Gross carrying amount	15,747	10,320	6,379	4,029	13,176	49,651
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.17%	4.82%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	2,394	2,394
2018						
Gross carrying amount	51,710	1,147	1,853	1,010	5,864	61,584
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	22.44%	2.14%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	1,316	1,316

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

The Finance Section 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 outflows.

The contractual undiscounted cash outflows (ie. principal and interest) of Council's payables and borrowings are set out in the maturity table below:

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Subject to no maturity	≤ 1 Year	payable in: 1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
2019							
Trade/other payables	0.00%	10,901	65,908	68	29	76,906	76,906
Loans and advances	6.60%	–	61,747	136,992	125,848	324,587	233,157

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Note 17. Financial risk management (continued)

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Subject to no maturity	≤ 1 Year	payable in: 1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
Total financial liabilities		10,901	127,655	137,060	125,877	401,493	310,063
2018							
Trade/other payables	0.00%	9,904	76,412	-	-	86,316	86,316
Loans and advances	6.51%	-	50,470	176,938	147,649	375,057	264,861
Total financial liabilities		9,904	126,882	176,938	147,649	461,373	351,177

Loan agreement breaches

There have been no breaches to loan agreements during the reporting year.

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Note 18. Material budget variations

Council's original budget for 2018/19 was adopted by Council on 25/06/2018 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, the weather and by decisions made by Council.

While the Income Statement and Statement of Cash Flows included in this General Purpose Financial Report must disclose the original budget adopted by Council, the Local Government Act 1993 requires Council to review its financial budget on a quarterly basis, so that it is able to manage the various variations between actuals versus budget that invariably occur throughout the year.

This note sets out the details of **material variations** between Council's original budget and its actual results for the year as per the Income Statement – even though such variations may have been adjusted for during each quarterly budget review.

Material variations represent those variances between the original budget figure and the actual result that amount to **10%** or more.

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

\$ '000	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2019 ----- Variance -----		
REVENUES					
Rates and annual charges	355,901	362,706	6,805	2%	F
User charges and fees	140,492	133,925	(6,567)	(5)%	U
Interest and investment revenue	12,618	15,106	2,488	20%	F
Income received from Interest on Investments during 2018-19 was higher than the original budget estimate due to the portfolio balance being greater throughout the year than originally anticipated. There was also a slight increase in interest rates during the year at times of reinvestment.					
Other revenues	13,369	17,373	4,004	30%	F
The favourable variance in Other Revenue is attributable to budget variations in property and rental income, fines, insurance recoveries, landfill gas royalty payments and other miscellaneous revenue items.					
Operating grants and contributions	36,831	40,618	3,787	10%	F
The favourable variance in Operating Grants and Contributions is due to additional grant funds being received throughout the year for Stronger Community Fund and Bushfire and Emergency Services grant programs. These grants were not included in the original budget (budgets increased via quarterly budget review process), as Council only includes grants and contributions budgets in the original budget if they have been approved at the time that the annual budget is developed each year.					
Capital grants and contributions	48,386	67,523	19,137	40%	F
The favourable variance in Capital Grants and Contributions is due to \$4.8 million additional grant funds being received throughout the year. These grants were not included in the original budget (budgets increased via quarterly budget review process), as Council only includes grants and contributions budgets in the original budget if they have been approved at the time that the annual budget is developed each year.					
An additional \$19.6 million was received in contributed and donated assets - mostly drainage assets and a shortfall of (\$7.3) million in Developer Contributions received when compared to the original budget. Developer Contributions are difficult to forecast as they are subject to external development activity within the area.					
Net gains from disposal of assets	2,325	-	(2,325)	100%	U

Income from Gain on Sale was not realised due to the timing of land sales identified for 2018-19.

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Note 18. Material budget variations (continued)

\$ '000	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	2019 ----- Variance -----	
EXPENSES				
Employee benefits and on-costs	184,213	198,785	(14,572)	(8)% U
Borrowing costs	18,703	18,909	(206)	(1)% U
Materials and contracts	131,038	118,648	12,390	9% F
Depreciation and amortisation	128,539	145,649	(17,110)	(13)% U

The variance in depreciation expense is due to the large number of completed projects that were capitalised throughout 2018-19 financial year and increase in the gross replacement cost for buildings revalued as at 30 June 2018 which was post development of the 2018-19 financial year budget. Quarterly budget adjustments were made as part of the quarterly budget review process.

Other expenses	98,979	89,836	9,143	9% F
Net losses from disposal of assets	-	3,027	(3,027)	∞ U

Net losses from the disposal of assets relates to the sale of plant and equipment items, and disposal of assets in water, sewer, stormwater drainage and building asset categories that were not included in the original budget.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Net cash provided from (used in) operating activities	166,935	204,250	37,315	22% F
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The favourable cash flow variance is due to variations in Income Statement categories described above.

Net cash provided from (used in) investing activities	(133,942)	(187,989)	(54,047)	40% U
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The additional funds generated from operational activities and underspend in capital works were invested in term deposits, in accordance with Council's Investment Policy, to maximise interest income until the funds are needed to complete those works.

Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities	(32,993)	(31,704)	1,289	(4)% F
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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement

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

- Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment
- Financial assets

Fair Value Hierarchy

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).

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by Council.

(1) Assets and liabilities that have been measured and recognised at fair values

2019	Notes	Date of latest valuation	Fair value measurement hierarchy			Total
			Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkts	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs	
Recurring fair value measurements						
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment						
	9					
Plant and equipment		12/05/16	-	-	49,850	49,850
Office equipment		12/05/16	-	-	4,415	4,415
Furniture and fittings		12/05/16	-	-	6,708	6,708
Operational land		30/06/18	-	-	430,967	430,967
Community land		12/05/16	-	-	257,910	257,910
Crown Land		12/05/16	-	-	125,885	125,885
Land under Roads		12/05/16	-	-	1,586	1,586
Tip assets		12/05/16	-	-	16,499	16,499
Land improvements – depreciable		12/05/16	-	-	25,488	25,488
Buildings – specialised		30/06/18	-	-	470,699	470,699
Other structures		12/05/16	-	-	24,434	24,434
Roads		12/05/16	-	-	1,354,860	1,354,860
Footpaths		12/05/16	-	-	89,836	89,836
Stormwater drainage		12/05/16	-	-	1,020,512	1,020,512
Bridges		12/05/16	-	-	35,017	35,017
Bulk earthworks – non depreciable		12/05/16	-	-	377,894	377,894
Water supply network		12/05/16	-	-	1,033,296	1,033,296
Sewerage network		12/05/16	-	-	1,410,293	1,410,293
Swimming pools		12/05/16	-	-	3,622	3,622
Other open space/recreational assets		12/05/16	-	-	72,712	72,712
Other infrastructure		12/05/16	-	-	24,451	24,451
Heritage collections		12/05/16	-	-	-	-
Library books		12/05/16	-	-	2,125	2,125
Other		12/05/16	-	-	807	807
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment			-	-	6,839,866	6,839,866

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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

2018	Notes	Date of latest valuation	Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkt	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Recurring fair value measurements						
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment						
	9					
Plant and equipment		12/05/16	–	–	45,561	45,561
Office equipment		12/05/16	–	–	4,501	4,501
Furniture and fittings		12/05/16	–	–	3,715	3,715
Operational land		30/06/18	–	–	467,665	467,665
Community land		12/05/16	–	–	346,338	346,338
Crown Land		30/06/18	–	–	–	–
Land under Roads		12/05/16	–	–	1,404	1,404
Tip assets		12/05/16	–	–	18,244	18,244
Land improvements – depreciable		12/05/16	–	–	19,039	19,039
Buildings – specialised		30/06/18	–	–	464,965	464,965
Other structures		12/05/16	–	–	22,416	22,416
Roads		12/05/16	–	–	1,326,638	1,326,638
Footpaths		12/05/16	–	–	85,227	85,227
Stormwater drainage		12/05/16	–	–	1,011,425	1,011,425
Bridges		12/05/16	–	–	35,564	35,564
Bulk earthworks – non depreciable		12/05/16	–	–	367,233	367,233
Water supply network		12/05/16	–	–	1,032,515	1,032,515
Sewerage network		12/05/16	–	–	1,403,635	1,403,635
Swimming pools		12/05/16	–	–	2,848	2,848
Other open space/recreational assets		12/05/16	–	–	61,013	61,013
Other infrastructure		12/05/16	–	–	24,386	24,386
Heritage collections		12/05/16	–	–	–	–
Library books		12/05/16	–	–	1,824	1,824
Other		12/05/16	–	–	866	866
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment			–	–	6,747,022	6,747,022

Note that capital WIP is not included above since it is carried at cost.

(2) Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 and level 3 fair values

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 3 inputs are based on the valuation techniques employed by the former Councils.

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPP&E)

Plant and equipment, office equipment, furniture and fittings

Plant and equipment, office equipment, furniture and fittings assets are recognised and valued at cost. Council assumes that the carrying amount reflects the fair value of the assets due to the nature of the items.

Therefore these assets are disclosed at fair value in the notes.

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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

These asset categories include:

- plant and equipment
 - o Major plant items – tractors, excavators, street sweepers, tippers, rollers, forklifts, backhoes, beach cleaners and weed harvester
 - o Minor plant items – generators, mowers, trailers, chainsaws, wood chippers and power hand tools
 - o Fleet vehicles – trucks, commercial vehicles and passenger vehicles
- office equipment – computer hardware, communications equipment, digital cameras, photocopiers
- furniture and fittings – work stations, storage cabinets, CCTV, air conditioning units.

The unobservable level 3 inputs used include:

- pattern of consumption
- useful life
- residual value.

Council reviews the value of these assets based on the gross replacement cost of similar assets.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Operational land

This asset class is comprised of all Council's land classified as Operational Land under the *Local Government Act 1993*. Council's accounting policy will be to value the freehold land at market value basis.

Council engaged Scott Fullarton Valuation Pty Ltd to value operational land in 2018. Council's operational land was valued at market value (highest and best use) after identifying all elements that would be taken into account by buyers and sellers in setting the price, including but not limited to zoning, topography, location, size, shape, access, exposure to traffic and businesses. Asset condition is also considered when determining the fair value.

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are therefore unobservable.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Community land

Community Land assets are comprised of Council owned land classified as Community Land under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Council's accounting policy is to value Community Land based on the unimproved land values provided by the Valuer General or an average unit rate based on the land values for similar properties (land use, land size, shape and location) where the Valuer General has not provided a land value based on the highest and best use for the land.

This asset class is valued using unimproved land values provided by the Valuer General which is not considered to be an observable input based on market evidence and therefore contains Level 3 unobservable inputs.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Crown Land

This asset class is comprised of all land under the care and management of Council on behalf of the Crown.

Council's accounting policy is to value Crown Land based on the unimproved land values provided by the Valuer General or an average unit rate based on the land values for similar properties (land use, land size, shape and location) where the Valuer General has not provided a land value based on the highest and best use for the land.

This asset class is valued using unimproved land values provided by the Valuer General which is not considered to be an observable input based on market evidence and therefore contains Level 3 unobservable inputs.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Land under roads

Land under roads consists of land under roadways and road reserves including land under footpaths, nature strips and median strips as per AASB 1051. Council has elected not to recognise as an asset land under roads acquired before 1 July 2008.

Land under roads acquired since 1 July 2008 has been recognised in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment. Where Council has acquired land under roads it is recognised at cost where the cost represents fair value. Where the land under roads is dedicated or acquired at nominal value the land is recognised at its fair value.

Council's accounting policy is to value land under roads using the Englobo method, (which is a discounted method). This asset class is classified as Level 3 as significant inputs used in the Englobo methodology are unobservable.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Land improvements

This asset class is comprised of landscaping, estuary protection works, access works, water features and paved public areas.

This asset class is classified as Level 3 as significant inputs used in the valuation are unobservable.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Buildings – non specialised and specialised

It is Council's accounting policy to value buildings for which a market exists using the best estimate of the price reasonably obtainable in the market at the date of valuation. Where there is no depth in market the buildings will be determined on the depreciated current replacement cost basis.

The valuation of buildings, structural improvements and site services includes those items that form part of the building services installation (e.g. heating, cooling and climate control equipment, lifts, escalators, fire alarms, sprinklers and firefighting equipment, and general lighting). The buildings and site improvements will be physically inspected and measured.

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are unobservable.

Council engaged Scott Fullarton Valuation Pty Ltd to value all buildings in 2018. The approach estimated the replacement cost of each building and componentising of significant parts of specific buildings with different useful lives and taking into account Council's asset management practices.

Where the unit rates could be supported by market evidence, Level 2 inputs were utilised. Other outputs (such as estimates of residual value, useful life, asset condition and componentisation including the split between short and long life components) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. As such, this asset class has been valued utilising Level 3 inputs.

Other structures

This asset class is comprised of shade shelters, retaining walls, playground equipment, fencing, fountains, sea walls and structures which did not meet the definition of a building.

Council's accounting policy is to value other structures based on the technical knowledge and experience of engineers and asset management staff. Unobservable Level 3 inputs used include useful life, asset condition and pattern of consumption.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Roads

This asset class is comprised of the road carriageway, car parks, and other road related assets. Council's roads are separated into segments for inspection and valuation and componentised into the surface, subbase, base and associated earthworks. Other road related assets include bus shelters, footpaths, guard rails, speed humps, kerb and gutter, medians, pedestrian refuges and roundabouts.

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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

The gross replacement cost for each asset will be calculated based on a Modern Engineering Equivalent Replacement Asset (MEERA) approach. The replacement cost, useful lives and asset conditions will be determined by extracting technical information contained in Council's asset management system.

Unit rates will be determined based on data available including the cost to construct similar assets from recent Council projects and Industry Unit rates. Some of the other significant inputs are remaining useful life, pattern of consumption, dimensions and road classification.

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are therefore unobservable.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Bridges

This asset class is comprised of road and foot bridges.

Bridges are inspected and valued using the cost approach. The significant inputs used in valuing bridges included useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.

Bridges are assessed by physical inspection in accordance with Roads and Maritime Services guidelines.

Condition information is updated as changes are observed through regular inspections.

Unit rates will be determined based on internal data available.

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are therefore unobservable.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Footpaths

This asset class is comprised of pedestrian walkways and cycle ways (shared paths).

The assets in this class will be valued using a cost approach and replacement costs (unit rates) and useful lives will be determined using technical knowledge and experience of Council's staff. Some of the other significant inputs considered in the valuation of these assets are remaining useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.

The assets in this class are assessed by physical inspection. Condition information is updated as changes are observed through regular inspections.

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are therefore unobservable.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)

This asset class contains the formation costs for roads, buildings and sporting facilities. Buildings and sporting facilities are recognised and valued at cost and Council assumes that the carrying amount reflects the fair value of these assets.

This asset class has been recognised as non-depreciable as it is not expected that bulk earthworks will need to be renewed during the normal operational use of the assets.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Stormwater drainage

The Stormwater drainage asset class consists of Council's pits, pipes, detention basins, open drains, culverts, floodgates, wetlands, headwalls and gross pollutant traps.

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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

The valuation of this asset class uses the cost assets approach. Replacement cost is assessed using the MEERA approach.

Significant inputs considered in the valuation of these assets are asset condition, remaining useful life and pattern of consumption.

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are therefore unobservable.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Water supply network

This asset class is comprised of water treatment plants, water pump stations, reservoirs, water mains, tunnels, dams, weirs and water meters.

The gross replacement cost approach will be utilised to value the water supply network. This approach estimates the gross replacement cost based on MEERA techniques and equipment that would result in recognising an asset to serve the same function as the existing asset, rather than replicate the existing asset.

Assets have been componentised as per AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Based on the technical nature of the assets, Council will engage technical experts as required.

Unobservable Level 3 inputs used include materials used in the construction of the asset, useful life, asset condition, unit rates and pattern of consumption.

Asset values have been indexed using the annual indexation rate from the Rates Reference Manual issued by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment to reflect changes the gross replacement cost of these infrastructure assets.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Sewerage network

This asset class is comprised of sewer treatment plants, sewer pump stations, sewer vacuum systems and sewer mains.

The gross replacement cost approach will be utilised to value the sewerage network. This approach estimates the gross replacement cost based on MEERA techniques and equipment that would yield an asset to serve the same function as the existing asset, rather than replicate the existing asset. Assets have been componentised as per AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Unobservable Level 3 inputs include materials used in the construction of the asset, residual value, useful life, asset condition, unit rates and pattern of consumption.

Asset values have been indexed using the annual indexation rate from the Rates Reference Manual issued by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment to reflect changes the gross replacement cost of these infrastructure assets.

There have been no other changes to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Swimming pools

Assets within this class are comprised of ocean baths, swimming pools and associated structures.

The gross replacement cost approach will be utilised to value this asset class. This approach estimates the gross replacement cost based on MEERA techniques. Significant unobservable inputs considered in the valuation of these assets are remaining useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition.

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are therefore unobservable.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Other open space/recreational assets

This asset class is comprised of life guard towers, tennis courts, athletics tracks, picnic shelters, playground equipment, skate parks, fencing and sporting facilities.

This asset class will be valued using the gross replacement cost approach based on MEERA techniques.

Significant unobservable inputs considered in the valuation of these assets are remaining useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition. Asset conditions are determined by field inspections using ratings of 1 (Excellent) to 5 (Very Poor).

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are therefore unobservable. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Library books

Assets included in this asset class consist of library books, journals, magazines, CDs and DVDs which are recognised and valued at cost. Council assumes that the carrying amount reflects the fair value of the assets due to the nature of the items. There are no major variances between the fair value and carrying amount of these assets and these assets are disclosed at fair value in the notes.

Whilst these assets are recognised at cost with supporting supplier invoices (observable input) the remaining significant inputs (useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition) are unobservable and therefore categorised as Level 3. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Other assets

Other assets include miscellaneous assets which are recognised and valued at cost. Council assumes that the carrying amount reflects the fair value of the assets due to the nature of the items.

During the year Council transferred assets from the Heritage Collection which comprised of artwork and sculptures which are recognised at cost and valued every 5 years to Other Assets.

The replacement cost approach will be utilised to value other assets. Significant unobservable inputs considered in the valuation of these assets are useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition and therefore categorised as Level 3. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Tip asset

This asset class includes the tip cells at Council's Waste Facilities which is recognised and valued at cost. Council assumes that the carrying amount reflects the fair value of the assets due to the nature of the item. Significant unobservable inputs considered in the valuation of these assets are useful life and pattern of consumption and therefore categorised as Level 3. There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

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

a. The following tables present the changes in level 3 fair value asset classes.

\$ '000	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Operational land	Community Land
2018					
Opening balance	43,513	6,239	4,326	438,849	410,510
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	-	-	-	64,272	(64,272)
Purchases (GBV)	12,042	586	-	515	100
Disposals (WDV)	(1,176)	(67)	-	(750)	-
Depreciation and impairment	(8,818)	(2,257)	(611)	-	-
Revaluation decrements to Income Statement	-	-	-	(35,221)	-

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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Operational land	Community Land
Closing balance	45,561	4,501	3,715	467,665	346,338
2019					
Opening balance	45,561	4,501	3,715	467,665	346,338
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	-	-	-	(36,820)	(89,065)
Purchases (GBV)	13,546	1,666	4,027	122	637
Disposals (WDV)	(1,916)	(5)	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment	(7,341)	(1,747)	(1,034)	-	-
Closing balance	49,850	4,415	6,708	430,967	257,910

\$ '000	Land under Roads	Tip assets	Crown Land	Land improvements	Buildings
2018					
Opening balance	1,004	11,592	-	20,158	415,619
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	-	(320)	-	-	(478)
Purchases (GBV)	400	-	-	6	1,413
Disposals (WDV)	-	-	-	-	(3,541)
Depreciation and impairment	-	(3,516)	-	(1,125)	(7,488)
Revaluation	-	10,488	-	-	59,440
Closing balance	1,404	18,244	-	19,039	464,965
2019					
Opening balance	1,404	18,244	-	19,039	464,965
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	-	-	125,885	-	-
Purchases (GBV)	182	-	-	7,863	17,270
Disposals (WDV)	-	-	-	(4)	(160)
Depreciation and impairment	-	(1,745)	-	(1,410)	(11,376)
Closing balance	1,586	16,499	125,885	25,488	470,699

\$ '000	Other structures	Roads	Bridges	Footpaths	Bulk earthworks
2018					
Opening balance	23,018	1,307,476	36,133	84,026	366,338
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	478	-	-	-	320
Purchases (GBV)	38	51,054	72	3,354	575
Depreciation and impairment	(1,118)	(31,892)	(641)	(2,153)	-
Closing balance	22,416	1,326,638	35,564	85,227	367,233
2019					
Opening balance	22,416	1,326,638	35,564	85,227	367,233
Purchases (GBV)	3,271	61,703	65	6,877	10,661
Disposals (WDV)	(20)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment	(1,233)	(33,481)	(612)	(2,268)	-
Closing balance	24,434	1,354,860	35,017	89,836	377,894

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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Stormwater drainage	Water supply network	Sewerage network	Swimming pools	Open space / recreational
2018					
Opening balance	1,008,781	1,034,090	1,389,919	2,893	58,987
Purchases (GBV)	18,081	2,269	22,709	30	5,156
Disposals (WDV)	(207)	-	(1,196)	-	-
Depreciation and impairment	(15,230)	(25,120)	(33,070)	(75)	(3,130)
Revaluation increments to Equity (ARR)	-	21,276	25,273	-	-
Closing balance	1,011,425	1,032,515	1,403,635	2,848	61,013
2019					
Opening balance	1,011,425	1,032,515	1,403,635	2,848	61,013
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	-	(1,626)	1,626	-	-
Purchases (GBV)	25,172	12,732	15,683	1,001	15,014
Disposals (WDV)	(627)	(596)	(1,791)	-	-
Depreciation and impairment	(15,458)	(26,034)	(34,403)	(227)	(3,315)
Revaluation increments to Equity (ARR)	-	16,305	25,543	-	-
Closing balance	1,020,512	1,033,296	1,410,293	3,622	72,712

\$ '000	Other infrastructure	Heritage collections	Library books	Other	Total
2018					
Opening balance	24,207	931	1,463	35	6,690,107
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	-	(931)	-	931	-
Purchases (GBV)	1,416	-	1,225	-	121,041
Disposals (WDV)	-	-	-	-	(6,937)
Depreciation and impairment	(1,237)	-	(864)	(100)	(138,445)
Revaluation decrements to Income Statement	-	-	-	-	(35,221)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	69,928
Revaluation increments to Equity (ARR)	-	-	-	-	46,549
Closing balance	24,386	-	1,824	866	6,747,022
2019					
Opening balance	24,386	-	1,824	866	6,747,022
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	-	-	-	28	28
Purchases (GBV)	1,228	-	1,111	-	199,831
Disposals (WDV)	-	-	-	-	(5,119)
Depreciation and impairment	(1,163)	-	(810)	(87)	(143,744)
Revaluation increments to Equity (ARR)	-	-	-	-	41,848
Closing balance	24,451	-	2,125	807	6,839,866

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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

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

\$ '000	Fair value (30/6/19)	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
b. Significant unobservable valuation inputs used (for level 3 asset classes) and their relationship to fair value.			
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment			
Plant and equipment	49,850	Cost approach	Pattern of consumption, useful life and residual value
Office equipment	4,415	Cost approach	Pattern of consumption, useful life and residual value
Furniture and fittings	6,708	Cost approach	Pattern of consumption, useful life and residual value
Operational land	430,967	Market value	The market value of land varies significantly depending on the location of the land and current market conditions.
Community Land	257,910	Land values obtained from the NSW Valuer-General	Land value, land area
Crown Land	125,885	Land values obtained from NSW Valuer-General	Land value, land area
Land under Roads	1,586	Cost approach	The market value of land varies significantly depending on the location of the land and current market conditions.
Tip assets	16,499	Cost approach	Pattern of consumption and useful life
Land improvements	25,488	Cost approach	Pattern of consumption, useful life and residual value
Buildings	470,699	Market value	Pattern of consumption, useful life, residual value, asset condition and componentisation
Other structures	24,434	Cost approach	Useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition
Roads	1,354,860	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, and remaining lives
Bridges	35,017	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, and remaining lives
Footpaths	89,836	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, and remaining lives
Bulk earthworks	377,894	Cost approach	Useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition
Stormwater drainage	1,020,512	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, and remaining lives
Water supply network	1,033,296	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, and remaining lives
Sewerage network	1,410,293	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, and remaining lives
Swimming pools	3,622	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, and remaining lives

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Note 19. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Fair value (30/6/19)	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
Open space / recreational	72,712	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, and remaining lives
Other infrastructure	24,451	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, and remaining lives
Library books	2,125	Cost approach	Useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition
Other	807	Cost approach	Useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition

(4) Highest and best use

The following non-financial assets of Council are being utilised for purposes that do not generate commercial revenues:

Community based assets

Council undertakes a number of services with a strong focus of providing community benefits to its constituents. These services are based on meeting essential community needs and are not of a nature that would be provided in a commercially competitive environment.

Crown land under Council's care and control as well as Council-owned land that has been classified as community land under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Furthermore, Council has a number of buildings that are applied in delivering community services. The restrictions on the land and the community use of the buildings in delivering community based services is considered to be the "highest and best use" of those assets to Council.

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Note 20. Related Party Transactions

(a) Key management personnel

Key management personnel (KMP) of Council are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the council, directly or indirectly. KMP include the following positions: Councillors, Chief Executive Officer, Directors and Executive Managers.

In 2017-18 Council's KMP also included Senior Managers and Unit Managers.

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

\$ '000	2019	2018
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	4,371	13,877
Other long-term benefits	188	1,883
Termination benefits	–	781
Total	4,559	16,541

(b) Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

Council has determined that transactions at arm's length between KMP and Council delivering a public service objective (e.g. rates and annual charges, water usage, access to library services or Council leisure centres by KMP) will not be disclosed.

Nature of the transaction	Ref	Value of transactions during year	Outstanding balance (incl. loans and commitments)	Terms and conditions	Provisions for impairment of receivables outstanding	Expense recognised for impairment of receivables
2019						
Employee expenses relating to close family members of KMP	1	200	–	Local Government (State) Award 2017	–	–
Asphalt services	2	122	–	7 days	–	–
Supply of apprentices and support services	3	624	16	7 days	–	–
2018						
Employee expenses relating to close family members of KMP	1	649	–	Local Government (State) Award 2017	–	–
Asphalt services	2	612	30	7 days	–	–
Supply of apprentices and support services	3	546	37	7 days	–	–
Bush regeneration services	4	180	29	7 days	–	–

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Note 20. Related Party Transactions (continued)

- 1 Close family members of Council's KMP are employed by the Council under the relevant pay award on an arms length basis. As at June 2019 there was 1 close family member of KMP employed by Council. As at June 2018 there were 6 close family member of KMP employed by Council.
- 2 The Council purchased asphalt and related services during the year from Brisbane Water Bitumen, a company which has a member of Council's KMP as a director. Amounts were billed based on normal rates for such suppliers and were due and payable under normal payment terms.
- 3 The Council entered into a 3 year contract in 2016 with Central Coast Group Training Limited, a company which is controlled by a member of the KMP of Council. The contract was awarded through a competitive tender process based on market rates for these services. Amounts are payable based on 7 day terms for the duration of the contract.
- 4 The Council bush regeneration services during the year from Community Environment Network Inc, a organisation which has a member of Councils KMP as a voluntary Director and CEO during the year. Amounts were billed based on normal rates for such suppliers and were due and payable under normal payment terms.

(c) Other related party transactions

\$ '000	Ref	Value of transactions during year	Outstanding balance (incl. loans and commitments)	Terms and conditions	Provisions for impairment of receivables outstanding	Expense recognised for impairment of receivables
2019						
Funding and in-kind support services	5	1,100	1	Funding and support services provided in line with the funding agreement	-	-
2018						
Funding and in-kind support services	5	1,249	-	Funding and support services provided in line with the funding agreement	-	-

- 5 The former Wyong Shire Council entered into a funding and service level agreement with The Art House, Wyong Shire Performing Arts and Conference Centre Limited in 2016 to provide funding and in-kind services.

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Note 21. Statement of developer contributions

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.

Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council levies S64 contributions for Water and Sewer Infrastructure assets. These contributions are outlined in the relevant Development Servicing Plans (DSPs) and in accordance with the *Water Management Act 2000*.

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.

Summary of contributions and levies

	as at 30/6/2018			Interest earned in year	(Expenditure) / Reimbursements during year	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance	Cash	Non-cash				Held as restricted asset	Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)
\$ '000								
Drainage	20,519	970	443	424	(538)	–	21,375	–
Roads	10,738	2,284	–	377	(1,260)	–	12,139	(68)
Parking	3,719	–	–	102	2,222	(748)	5,295	77
Open space	9,444	2,753	21	428	(1)	(2,394)	10,230	(1,933)
Community facilities	17,728	1,641	–	493	(1)	3,142	23,003	170
Other	330	202	–	6	(124)	–	414	(16)
Drainage Capital	3,559	276	–	104	2,480	–	6,419	–
Drainage Land	2,131	67	–	59	760	–	3,017	–
Storm Water/Flood Mitigation	1,499	29	–	43	85	–	1,656	–
Roads Capital	3,811	356	–	101	962	–	5,230	–
Roads Land	6	2	–	–	76	–	84	–
Open Space Land	4,910	295	–	140	1,607	–	6,952	–
Open Space Embellishment	467	251	–	22	609	–	1,349	–
Community Capital	4,261	133	–	124	2,952	–	7,470	–
Community Land	403	5	–	10	(3)	–	415	–
Recreation	770	131	–	26	1,363	–	2,290	–
Footpaths	330	9	–	10	327	–	676	–
Environment Protection	619	14	–	17	94	–	744	–
Towncentre Improvements	1,807	45	–	32	(528)	–	1,356	–
Car Parking Administration	57	–	–	2	2	–	61	–
S7.11 contributions – under a plan	87,108	9,463	464	2,520	11,084	–	110,175	(1,770)

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Note 21. Statement of developer contributions (continued)

	as at 30/6/2018			Interest earned in year	(Expenditure) / Reimbursements during year	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance	Contributions received during the year Cash	Non-cash				Held as restricted asset	Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)
\$ '000								
S7.12 levies – under a plan	11,754	2,675	–	359	(93)	–	14,695	–
Total S7.11 and S7.12 revenue under plans	98,862	12,138	464	2,879	10,991	–	124,870	(1,770)
S7.11 not under plans	4,260	–	–	131	386	–	4,777	–
S7.4 planning agreements	5,249	86	–	121	–	–	5,456	1,770
S64 contributions - Water	35,917	3,456	2	1,009	(2,190)	–	38,192	–
S64 contributions - Sewer	18,718	4,254	18	733	(2,788)	–	20,917	–
Total contributions	163,006	19,934	484	4,873	6,399	–	194,212	–

S7.11 Contributions – under a plan

CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 5 - WEST NARARA

Drainage Capital	570	81	–	17	308	–	976	–
Drainage Land	62	10	–	2	46	–	120	–
Roads Capital	144	21	–	5	85	–	255	–
Open Space Land	308	43	–	9	54	–	414	–
Community Capital	235	1	–	7	132	–	375	–
Recreation	–	42	–	2	153	–	197	–
Total	1,319	198	–	42	778	–	2,337	–

CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 7 - NIAGARA PARK

Drainage Capital	151	8	–	5	114	–	278	–
Roads Capital	–	8	–	–	31	–	39	–
Open Space Land	13	6	–	1	3	–	23	–
Community Capital	18	–	–	–	86	–	104	–
Recreation	5	7	–	1	–	–	13	–
Total	187	29	–	7	234	–	457	–

CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 8 - LISAROW

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Note 21. Statement of developer contributions (continued)

	as at 30/6/2018			Interest earned in year	(Expenditure) / Reimbursements during year	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance	Contributions received during the year	Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)				Held as restricted asset	
\$ '000		Cash	Non-cash					
Drainage Capital	308	8	-	8	231	-	555	-
Drainage Land	507	21	-	14	288	-	830	-
Roads Capital	408	32	-	12	127	-	579	-
Open Space Land	59	12	-	2	65	-	138	-
Community Capital	1,899	15	-	53	1,168	-	3,135	-
Recreation	15	4	-	1	198	-	218	-
Total	3,196	92	-	90	2,077	-	5,455	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 16 - KINCUMBER								
Drainage Capital	315	8	-	9	82	-	414	-
Drainage Land	3	1	-	-	51	-	55	-
Roads Capital	266	3	-	7	226	-	502	-
Open Space Land	216	2	-	6	315	-	539	-
Total	800	14	-	22	674	-	1,510	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 21 - KARIONG								
Drainage Capital	-	-	-	-	372	-	372	-
Roads Capital	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-
Open Space Land	899	-	-	25	75	-	999	-
Community Capital	-	-	-	-	499	-	499	-
Total	899	-	-	25	976	-	1,900	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 23 - SPRINGFIELD								
Drainage Capital	23	-	-	-	17	-	40	-
Drainage Land	18	-	-	-	16	-	34	-
Roads Capital	232	-	-	7	96	-	335	-
Parking	9	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	-
Open Space Land	300	-	-	8	152	-	460	-
Total	582	-	-	15	272	-	869	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 31 - PENINSULA								
Drainage Capital	1,720	94	-	50	796	-	2,660	-
Drainage Land	1,304	22	-	36	253	-	1,615	-

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Note 21. Statement of developer contributions (continued)

	as at 30/6/2018			Interest earned in year	(Expenditure) / Reimbursements during year	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance	Contributions received during the year					Held as restricted asset	Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)
\$ '000		Cash	Non-cash					
Roads Capital	496	29	-	1	(199)	-	327	-
Open Space Land	1,987	88	-	53	703	-	2,831	-
Community Land	403	5	-	10	(3)	-	415	-
Open Space Embellishment	-	240	-	10	141	-	391	-
Community Capital	1,068	76	-	34	324	-	1,502	-
Total	6,978	554	-	194	2,015	-	9,741	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 36 - ERINA VALLEY								
Other	6	2	-	-	21	-	29	-
Total	6	2	-	-	21	-	29	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 42 - ERINA								
Drainage Capital	472	77	-	15	560	-	1,124	-
Drainage Land	237	13	-	7	106	-	363	-
Roads Capital	321	68	-	11	6	-	406	-
Roads Land	6	2	-	-	76	-	84	-
Open Space Land	920	144	-	30	45	-	1,139	-
Community Capital	433	10	-	12	637	-	1,092	-
Recreation	344	40	-	10	948	-	1,342	-
Total	2,733	354	-	85	2,378	-	5,550	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 43 - EAST GOSFORD (PARTIALLY REPEALED)								
Roads Capital	250	3	-	7	23	-	283	-
Open Space Embellishment	380	4	-	10	388	-	782	-
Footpaths	93	4	-	3	156	-	256	-
Total	723	11	-	20	567	-	1,321	-
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 47A - TERRIGAL								
Storm Water/Flood Mitigation	1,499	29	-	43	85	-	1,656	-
Open Space Embellishment	19	-	-	-	(12)	-	7	-
Footpaths	202	3	-	6	80	-	291	-
Towncentre Improvements	1,807	45	-	32	(528)	-	1,356	-
Total	3,527	77	-	81	(375)	-	3,310	-

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Note 21. Statement of developer contributions (continued)

\$ '000	as at 30/6/2018		Contributions received during the year		Interest earned in year	(Expenditure) / Reimbursements during year	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance	Cash	Non-cash	Held as restricted asset				Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 48 - AVOCA									
Open Space Embellishment	59	7	-	2	67	-	135	-	
Footpaths	7	2	-	1	28	-	38	-	
Total	66	9	-	3	95	-	173	-	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 49 - NORTH GOSFORD									
Open Space Land	208	-	-	6	195	-	409	-	
Open Space Embellishment	9	-	-	-	(7)	-	2	-	
Footpaths	28	-	-	-	63	-	91	-	
Total	245	-	-	6	251	-	502	-	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 52 - SPRINGFIELD / ERINA CREEK									
Roads Capital	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 57 - JOHN WHITEWAY DRIVE (REPEALED)									
Roads Capital	44	-	-	1	3	-	48	-	
Total	44	-	-	1	3	-	48	-	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 58 - ERINA FAIR									
Roads Capital	481	138	-	17	298	-	934	-	
Total	481	138	-	17	298	-	934	-	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 67 - WOY WOY PARKING									
Parking	813	-	-	22	501	-	1,336	-	
Total	813	-	-	22	501	-	1,336	-	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 68 - UMINA PARKING									
Parking	362	-	-	10	69	-	441	-	
Total	362	-	-	10	69	-	441	-	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 69 - TERRIGAL PARKING									
Parking	1,279	-	-	35	148	-	1,462	-	
Car Parking Administration	57	-	-	2	2	-	61	-	

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 21. Statement of developer contributions (continued)

	as at 30/6/2018			Interest earned in year	(Expenditure) / Reimbursements during year	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance	Contributions received during the year					Held as restricted asset	Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)
\$ '000		Cash	Non-cash					
Total	1,336	–	–	37	150	–	1,523	–
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 70 - EAST GOSFORD PARKING								
Parking	131	–	–	4	83	–	218	–
Total	131	–	–	4	83	–	218	–
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 71 - CAR PARKING AVOCA BEACH								
Parking	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–
Total	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 72 - ETTALONG CAR PARKING								
Parking	76	–	–	2	37	–	115	–
Total	76	–	–	2	37	–	115	–
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 98 - BENSVILLE								
Roads Capital	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–
Open Space Embellishment	–	–	–	–	32	–	32	–
Total	–	–	–	–	39	–	39	–
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 164 - GOSFORD								
Roads Capital	1,169	54	–	33	223	–	1,479	–
Community Capital	608	31	–	18	106	–	763	–
Recreation	406	38	–	12	64	–	520	–
Environment Protection	619	14	–	17	94	–	744	–
Total	2,802	137	–	80	487	–	3,506	–
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 1 - WYONG								
Drainage	2,053	–	–	35	–	–	2,088	–
Roads	1,248	19	–	41	(482)	–	826	–
Parking	1,033	–	–	28	1,388	(748)	1,701	–
Open space	843	56	–	49	–	748	1,696	968
Community facilities	2,155	80	–	47	–	–	2,282	500
Other	50	–	–	1	–	–	51	–

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Note 21. Statement of developer contributions (continued)

\$ '000	as at 30/6/2018		Contributions received during the year			(Expenditure) / Reimbursements during year	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance	Cash	Non-cash	Interest earned in year	Held as restricted asset			Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)	
Total	7,382	155	–	201	906	–	8,644	1,468	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 2 - SOUTHERN LAKES									
Drainage	1,249	14	–	22	–	–	1,285	–	
Roads	899	–	–	15	–	–	914	–	
Open space	1,348	176	–	36	–	–	1,560	624	
Community facilities	830	147	–	29	–	150	1,156	599	
Other	2	22	–	–	(22)	–	2	–	
Total	4,328	359	–	102	(22)	150	4,917	1,223	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 3 - THE ENTRANCE									
Drainage	4	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	
Roads	4,030	108	–	56	(778)	–	3,416	–	
Parking	9	–	–	1	–	–	10	77	
Open space	959	79	–	28	–	494	1,560	108	
Community facilities	801	115	–	23	–	(494)	445	(1,087)	
Total	5,803	302	–	109	(778)	–	5,436	(902)	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 5 - OURIMBAH									
Roads	248	4	–	4	–	–	256	–	
Open space	45	29	–	3	–	–	77	105	
Community facilities	1,824	24	–	34	–	–	1,882	135	
Other	1	2	–	–	(2)	–	1	–	
Total	2,118	59	–	41	(2)	–	2,216	240	
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 6 - TOUKLEY									
Drainage	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	
Roads	16	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	
Parking	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	
Open space	719	109	21	17	–	–	845	106	
Community facilities	1,574	112	–	28	–	–	1,714	–	
Total	2,320	221	21	45	–	–	2,586	106	

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 21. Statement of developer contributions (continued)

	as at 30/6/2018			Interest earned in year	(Expenditure) / Reimbursements during year	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance	Contributions received during the year					Held as restricted asset	Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)
\$ '000		Cash	Non-cash					
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 7 - GOROKAN								
Roads	52	-	-	13	-	-	65	-
Open space	444	102	-	21	-	-	567	682
Community facilities	431	86	-	10	-	-	527	36
Other	3	15	-	-	(15)	-	3	-
Total	930	203	-	44	(15)	-	1,162	718
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 8 - SAN REMO								
Drainage	346	-	-	6	-	-	352	-
Roads	304	8	-	18	-	-	330	-
Open space	1,396	31	-	31	-	-	1,458	-
Community facilities	347	26	-	1	-	-	374	(395)
Other	3	5	-	-	(5)	-	3	-
Total	2,396	70	-	56	(5)	-	2,517	(395)
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 9 - BUDGEWOI								
Roads	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	(111)
Open space	327	9	-	6	-	-	342	-
Community facilities	233	8	-	32	-	-	273	1,711
Other	1	1	-	-	(1)	-	1	-
Total	571	18	-	38	(1)	-	626	1,600
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER - 13 SHIRE WIDE								
Open space	384	217	-	18	(1)	-	618	-
Community facilities	242	168	-	1	(1)	(300)	110	(3,736)
Other	25	32	-	-	(28)	-	29	(16)
Total	651	417	-	19	(30)	(300)	757	(3,752)
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 15 - NORTHERN DISTRICTS								
Roads	1,830	163	-	35	-	-	2,028	43
Open space	548	189	-	20	-	-	757	432
Community facilities	1,346	161	-	43	-	150	1,700	889
Other	2	22	-	-	(20)	-	4	-

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 21. Statement of developer contributions (continued)

	as at 30/6/2018			Interest earned in year	(Expenditure) / Reimbursements during year	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance	Cash	Non-cash				Held as restricted asset	Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)
\$ '000								
Total	3,726	535	–	98	(20)	150	4,489	1,364
CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER 17 - WARNERVALE DISTRICT								
Drainage	16,863	956	443	360	(538)	–	17,641	–
Roads	2,101	1,982	–	195	–	–	4,278	–
Open space	2,431	1,756	–	199	–	(3,636)	750	(4,958)
Community facilities	7,945	714	–	245	–	3,636	12,540	1,518
Other	237	101	–	5	(52)	–	291	–
Total	29,577	5,509	443	1,004	(590)	–	35,500	(3,440)

S7.12 Levies – under a plan

CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER GCIP

Towncentre Improvements	9,643	1,445	–	302	(93)	–	11,297	–
Total	9,643	1,445	–	302	(93)	–	11,297	–

CONTRIBUTION PLAN NUMBER WYONG

Other	2,111	1,230	–	57	–	–	3,398	–
Total	2,111	1,230	–	57	–	–	3,398	–

S7.11 Contributions – not under a plan

GOSFORD CITY IMPROVEMENT & ERINA PARKING

Parking	2,679	–	–	73	84	–	2,836	–
Roads Capital	453	–	–	14	40	–	507	–
Open Space Land	335	–	–	22	227	–	584	–
Open Space Embellishment	212	–	–	6	35	–	253	–
Community Capital	503	–	–	14	–	–	517	–

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 21. Statement of developer contributions (continued)

	as at 30/6/2018			Interest earned in year	(Expenditure) / Reimbursements during year	Internal borrowing (to)/from	as at 30/6/2019	
	Opening Balance	Contributions received during the year Cash	Non-cash				Held as restricted asset	Cumulative internal borrowings due/(payable)
\$ '000								
Environment Protection	78	-	-	2	-	-	80	-
Total	4,260	-	-	131	386	-	4,777	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 22. Financial result and financial position by fund

\$ '000	Drainage 2019	Domestic Waste 2019	General ¹ 2019	Water 2019	Sewer 2019
Income Statement by fund					
Income from continuing operations					
Rates and annual charges	17,792	68,536	169,121	25,467	81,791
User charges and fees	–	21	64,380	63,580	5,944
Interest and investment revenue	209	2,984	5,773	2,123	4,017
Other revenues	–	–	17,123	198	52
Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	332	–	39,808	5	473
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	15,860	–	41,646	4,302	5,715
Total income from continuing operations	34,193	71,541	337,851	95,675	97,992
Expenses from continuing operations					
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,172	37	163,983	15,864	16,729
Borrowing costs	602	–	1,171	12,962	4,174
Materials and contracts	1,820	45,107	50,550	10,777	10,394
Depreciation and amortisation	15,439	–	68,998	26,397	34,815
Other expenses	6,431	12,284	36,169	18,636	16,316
Net losses from the disposal of assets	627	–	13	596	1,791
Total expenses from continuing operations	27,091	57,428	320,884	85,232	84,219
Operating result from continuing operations	7,102	14,113	16,967	10,443	13,773
Net operating result for the year	7,102	14,113	16,967	10,443	13,773
Net operating result attributable to each council fund	7,102	14,113	16,967	10,443	13,773
Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	(8,758)	14,113	(24,679)	6,141	8,058

NB. All amounts disclosed above are gross – that is, they include internal charges and recoveries made between the funds.

⁽¹⁾ General fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its Water, Sewer, Drainage and Domestic Waste activities which are listed separately.

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 22. Financial result and financial position by fund (continued)

\$ '000	Drainage 2019	Domestic Waste 2019	General ¹ 2019	Water 2019	Sewer 2019
Statement of Financial Position by fund					
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	18	2,013	29,258	2,999	9,771
Investments	237	44,030	128,774	39,898	127,800
Receivables	2,220	1,547	52,901	25,300	11,839
Inventories	-	-	1,391	-	-
Other	-	-	5,481	-	-
Total current assets	2,475	47,590	217,805	68,197	149,410
Non-current assets					
Investments	-	32,615	46,060	11,214	3,828
Receivables	-	-	3	263	11,529
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,065,328	-	3,400,343	1,123,114	1,488,319
Intangible assets	1,703	-	10,024	-	-
Other	-	-	336	-	-
Total non-current assets	1,067,031	32,615	3,456,766	1,134,591	1,503,676
TOTAL ASSETS	1,069,506	80,205	3,674,571	1,202,788	1,653,086
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Payables	25,714	7,086	60,553	4,486	4,067
Income received in advance	186	1,645	10,716	2,836	761
Borrowings	709	-	4,295	36,766	5,983
Provisions	364	-	55,708	4,863	5,483
Total current liabilities	26,973	8,731	131,272	48,951	16,294
Non-current liabilities					
Income received in advance	1,377	-	4,951	-	1,137
Borrowings	7,553	-	13,209	135,190	61,714
Provisions	5	-	63,001	773	1,973
Total non-current liabilities	8,935	-	81,161	135,963	64,824
TOTAL LIABILITIES	35,908	8,731	212,433	184,914	81,118
Net assets	1,033,598	71,474	3,462,138	1,017,874	1,571,968
EQUITY					
Accumulated surplus	1,033,598	71,474	3,396,918	964,704	1,498,571
Revaluation reserves	-	-	65,220	53,170	73,397
Council equity interest	1,033,598	71,474	3,462,138	1,017,874	1,571,968
Total equity	1,033,598	71,474	3,462,138	1,017,874	1,571,968

NB. All amounts disclosed above are gross – that is, they include internal charges and recoveries made between the funds. Assets and liabilities shown in the water and sewer columns are restricted for use for these activities.

⁽¹⁾ General fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its Water, Sewer, Drainage and Domestic Waste activities which are listed separately.

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 22. Financial result and financial position by fund (continued)

Details of individual internal loans for the year ended 30 June 2019

(in accordance with s410(3) of the *Local Government Act 1993*)

Details of individual internal loans	Council ID / Ref 2013 GF-WF	Council ID / Ref 2015 SF-WF	Council ID / Ref 2015 GF-WF
Borrower (by purpose)	Water Fund	Water Fund	Water Fund
Lender (by purpose)	General Fund	Sewer Fund	General Fund
Date of minister's approval	N/A	27/05/2015	N/A
Date raised	30/06/2013	27/05/2015	31/05/2015
Term (years)	20	20	20
Dates of maturity	30/06/2033	21/02/2035	26/05/2035
Rate of interest	5.72	5.72	5.72
Amount originally raised	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total repaid during year (principal and interest)	1,687,832	845,585	844,916
Principal outstanding at end of year	16,184,200	8,739,562	8,817,841

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 23(a). Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts 2019	Indicator 2019	Prior period 2018	Benchmark
1. Operating performance ratio				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	<u>(2,099)</u>	(0.37)%	2.91%	>0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	569,728			
2. Own source operating revenue ratio				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	<u>523,229</u>	82.11%	79.49%	>60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	637,251			
3. Unrestricted current ratio				
Current assets less all external restrictions	<u>237,474</u>	1.68x	1.55x	>1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities ^{3,4}	141,683			
4. Debt service cover ratio				
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	<u>162,459</u>	3.21x	3.95x	>2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	50,613			
5. Rates, annual charges and interest outstanding percentage				
Rates, annual charges and interest outstanding	<u>25,351</u>	6.53%	7.82%	<5.00%
Rates, annual charges and interest collectible	388,126			
6. Cash expense cover ratio				
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	<u>412,048</u>	9.80 mths	12.03 mths	>3.00 mths
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	42,026			

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

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

(3) Refer to Notes 11 and 12.

(4) Refer to Note 11(b) and 12(b) - excludes all payables and provisions not expected to be paid in the next 12 months (including Employee Leave Entitlements ELE).

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 23(b). Statement of performance measures – by fund

\$ '000	General Indicators ³		Water Indicators		Sewer Indicators		Benchmark
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
1. Operating performance ratio							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	(4.84)%	0.92%	7.37%	11.78%	10.67%	1.76%	>0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹							
2. Own source operating revenue ratio							
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	77.20%	74.66%	94.23%	91.82%	92.46%	88.51%	>60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹							
3. Unrestricted current ratio							
Current assets less all external restrictions	1.02x	1.01x	0.57x	1.28x	10.12x	9.99x	>1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities							
4. Debt service cover ratio							
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	29.41x	19.80x	1.19x	1.75x	5.13x	5.12x	>2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)							
5. Rates, annual charges and interest outstanding percentage							
Rates, annual charges and interest outstanding	2.00%	4.67%	8.96%	19.34%	8.84%	16.15%	<5.00%
Rates, annual charges and interest collectible							
6. Cash expense cover ratio							
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	5.87	13.17	21.63	2.40	301.50	15.57	>3.00
Payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	mths	mths	mths	mths	mths	mths	mths

(1) - (2) Refer to Notes at Note 23a above.

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

End of audited Financial Statements

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Financial Statements 2019

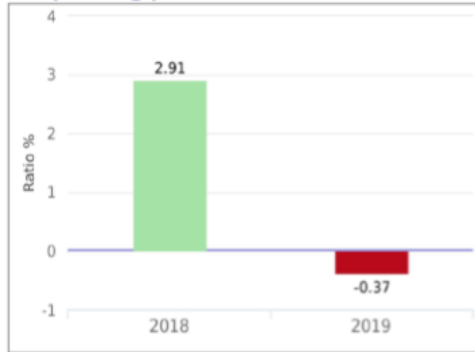
Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 23(c). Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)

1. Operating performance ratio



Purpose of operating performance ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio (0.37)%

Council's operating performance ratio is just under the benchmark. Council will continue to review its operations to look for innovative ways to deliver services and take advantage of efficiencies to achieve the benchmark.

Benchmark: — > 0.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio is outside benchmark

2. Own source operating revenue ratio



Purpose of own source operating revenue ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 82.11%

Council's own source operating revenue ratio is above the 60% benchmark and demonstrates fiscal flexibility if faced with unforeseen events.

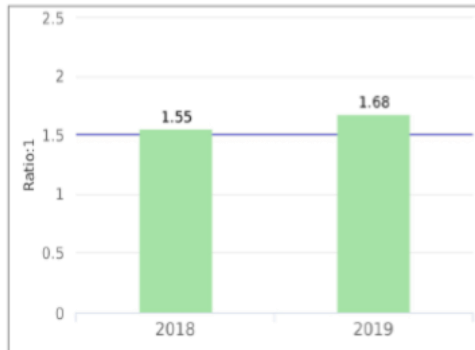
Benchmark: — > 60.00%

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio is outside benchmark

3. Unrestricted current ratio



Purpose of unrestricted current ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 1.68x

Council's unrestricted current ratio is designed to represent Council's ability to meet short-term obligations as they fall due. Cash allocated to specific projects is restricted and cannot be used to meet Council's other operating and borrowing costs. Council has met the benchmark in 2018-19. Council will continue to monitor cash and investment balances and restrictions to ensure that Council has sufficient funds available to meet short term obligations.

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

Ratio achieves benchmark

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio is outside benchmark

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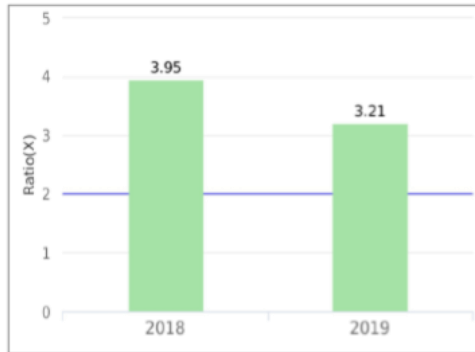
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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 23(c). Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)

4. Debt service cover ratio



Purpose of debt service cover ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 3.21x

Council's debt service ratio is above the 2.0 benchmark confirming positive operating results and stable debt levels.

Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

5. Rates, annual charges and interest outstanding percentage



Purpose of rates, annual charges and interest outstanding percentage

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 6.53%

Water notices are issued throughout the year and are due for payment in the next month which impacts this ratio. As notices at the end of the financial year are due for payment in the following year. The benchmark pertains to rates notices where the final instalment is due for payment on 31 May.

Benchmark: — < 5.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

6. Cash expense cover ratio



Purpose of cash expense cover ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 9.80 mths

Council's cash expense cover ratio exceeds the 3.0 benchmark and reflects sound cash management.

Benchmark: — > 3.00mths

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

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Central Coast Council

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 24. Council information and contact details

Principal place of business

2 Hely Street Wyong, NSW 2259
49 Mann Street Gosford, NSW 2250

Contact details**Mailing Address:**

PO Box 20, Wyong NSW 2259
PO Box 21, Gosford NSW 2250

Telephone: 1300 463 954**Opening hours:**

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

Internet: www.centralcoast.nsw.gov.au**Email:** ask@centralcoast.nsw.gov.au**Officers****CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

Gary Murphy

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Craig Norman

PUBLIC OFFICER

Shane Sullivan

AUDITORS

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

Elected members**MAYOR**

Lisa Matthews (The Entrance Ward)

COUNCILLORS

Jane Smith - Deputy Mayor (Gosford East Ward)

Greg Best (Budgewoi Ward)

Jillian Hogan (Budgewoi Ward)

Doug Vincent (Budgewoi Ward)

Rebecca Gale (Gosford East Ward)

Jeff Sundstrom (Gosford East Ward)

Chris Holstein (Gosford West Ward)

Troy Marquart (Gosford West Ward)

Richard Mehrtens (Gosford West Ward)

Bruce McLachlan (The Entrance Ward)

Jilly Pilon (The Entrance Ward)

Chris Burke (Wyong Ward)

Louise Greenaway (Wyong Ward)

Kyle MacGregor (Wyong Ward)

Other information**ABN:** 73 149 644 003

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Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

Please upift Council's Audit Report PDF (opinion) for inclusion in the GPFS report (via the Home screen).

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Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

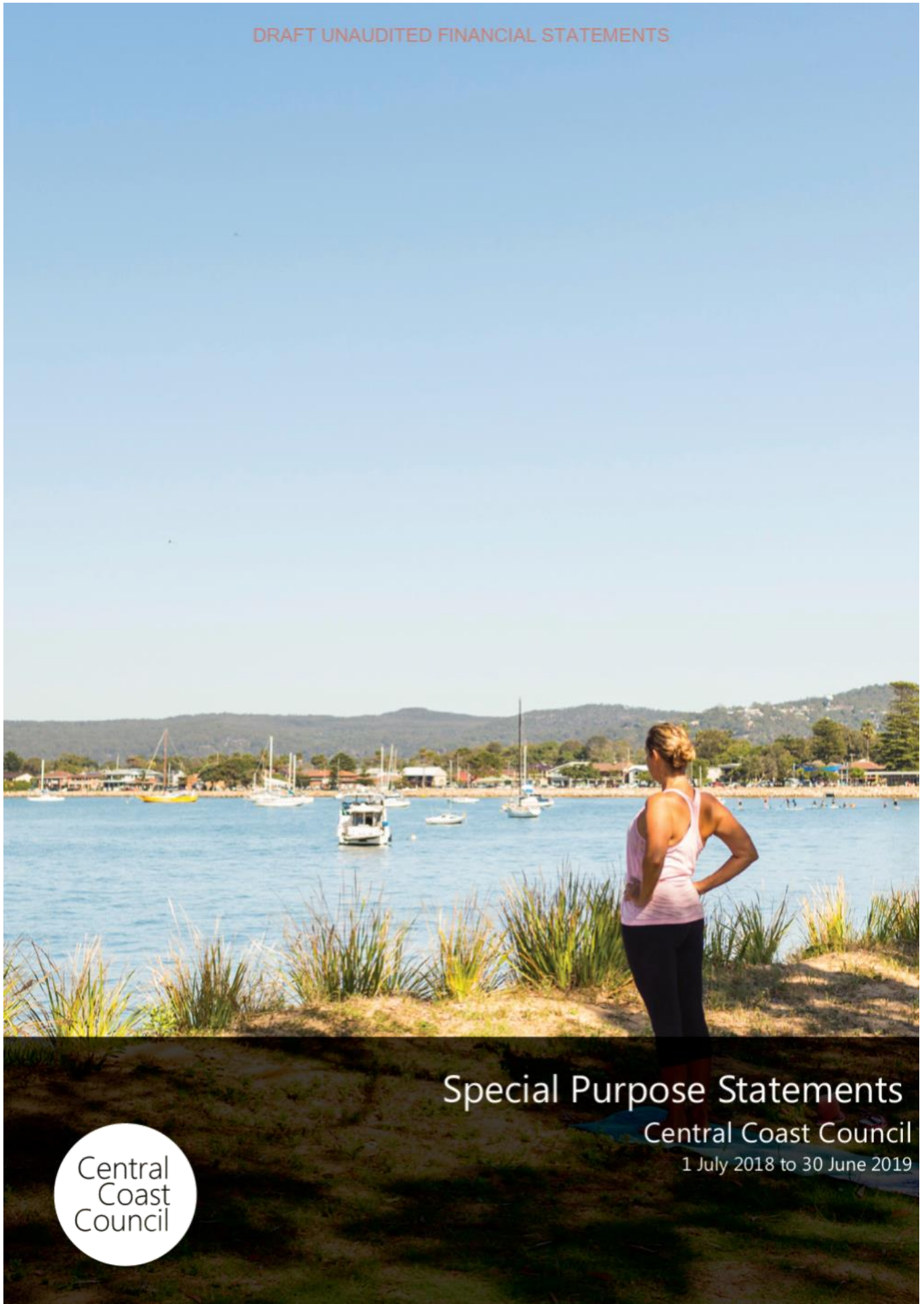
General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

Please upift Council's Audit Report PDF (commentary) for inclusion in the GPFS report (via the Home screen).

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Special Purpose Statements
Central Coast Council
1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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Background

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

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

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

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

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

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Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Council made on XX February 2020.

Lisa Matthews
Mayor

Jane Smith
Deputy Mayor

Gary Murphy
Chief Executive Officer

Craig Norman
Responsible Accounting Officer

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Income Statement – Water Supply Business Activity

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019	2018
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	25,467	23,966
User charges	62,535	66,588
Fees	1,045	1,326
Interest	2,123	2,344
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	5	1,246
Other income	198	185
Total income from continuing operations	91,373	95,655
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	15,864	16,255
Borrowing costs	12,962	15,344
Materials and contracts	10,777	20,004
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	26,397	28,303
Water purchase charges	1,757	342
Loss on sale of assets	596	–
Calculated taxation equivalents	616	575
Other expenses	16,879	3,821
Total expenses from continuing operations	85,848	84,644
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	5,525	11,011
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	4,302	7,162
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	9,827	18,173
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	9,827	18,173
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (27.5% 2018-19 : 30% 2017-18) [based on result before capital]	(1,519)	(3,303)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	8,308	14,870
Plus accumulated surplus	954,261	935,513
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	616	575
– Corporate taxation equivalent	1,519	3,303
Closing accumulated surplus	964,704	954,261
Return on capital %	1.6%	2.4%
Subsidy from Council	–	3,017
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	8,308	14,870
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(4,302)	(7,162)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	4,006	7,708
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	2,003	3,854

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Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Income Statement – Sewerage Business Activity

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019	2018
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	81,791	79,316
User charges	2,481	2,490
Liquid trade waste charges	2,369	2,902
Fees	1,094	1,164
Interest	4,017	2,577
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	473	1,806
Other income	52	111
Total income from continuing operations	92,277	90,366
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	16,729	12,842
Borrowing costs	4,174	4,588
Materials and contracts	10,394	22,961
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	34,815	43,289
Loss on sale of assets	1,791	1,196
Calculated taxation equivalents	234	221
Other expenses	16,316	5,326
Total expenses from continuing operations	84,453	90,423
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	7,824	(57)
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	5,715	9,694
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	13,539	9,637
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	13,539	9,637
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (27.5% 2018-19 : 30% 2017-18) [based on result before capital]	(2,152)	-
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	11,387	9,637
Plus accumulated surplus	1,484,799	1,466,511
Plus/less: prior period adjustments	-	8,430
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
- Taxation equivalent payments	234	221
- Corporate taxation equivalent	2,152	-
Closing accumulated surplus	1,498,572	1,484,799
Return on capital %	0.8%	0.3%
Subsidy from Council	7,648	34,356
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	11,387	9,637
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(5,715)	(9,694)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	5,672	-
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	2,836	-

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Income Statement – Drainage

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 1	2018 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	17,792	17,624
Fees	–	95
Interest	209	858
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	332	127
Total income from continuing operations	18,333	18,704
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,172	1,752
Borrowing costs	602	571
Materials and contracts	1,820	7,613
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	15,439	28,268
Loss on sale of assets	627	207
Calculated taxation equivalents	65	89
Other expenses	6,431	21
Total expenses from continuing operations	27,156	38,521
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	(8,823)	(19,817)
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	15,860	8,874
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	7,037	(10,943)
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	7,037	(10,943)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	7,037	(10,943)
Plus accumulated surplus	1,026,493	1,037,347
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	65	89
Closing accumulated surplus	1,033,595	1,026,493
Return on capital %	(0.8)%	(1.9)%
Subsidy from Council	22,283	46,574

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Income Statement – Holiday Parks

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 1	2018 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	10,105	10,266
Total income from continuing operations	<u>10,105</u>	<u>10,266</u>
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	245	208
Materials and contracts	3,494	3,460
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	618	449
Calculated taxation equivalents	279	295
Other expenses	3,809	3,608
Total expenses from continuing operations	<u>8,445</u>	<u>8,020</u>
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	1,660	2,246
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	<u>1,660</u>	<u>2,246</u>
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	<u>1,660</u>	<u>2,246</u>
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (27.5% 2018-19 : 30% 2017-18) [based on result before capital]	(457)	(674)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	<u>1,203</u>	<u>1,572</u>
Plus accumulated surplus	39,271	36,730
Plus/less: other adjustments (prior year dividend payable to Council)	(9,718)	-
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	279	295
– Corporate taxation equivalent	457	674
– Dividend payable	(4,743)	-
Closing accumulated surplus	<u>26,749</u>	<u>39,271</u>
Return on capital %	8.8%	10.2%

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Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Income Statement – Leisure Centres

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 1	2018 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	6,589	6,224
Other income	466	577
Total income from continuing operations	<u>7,055</u>	<u>6,801</u>
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	6,182	4,572
Materials and contracts	2,177	3,671
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,163	467
Calculated taxation equivalents	421	465
Other expenses	793	744
Total expenses from continuing operations	<u>10,736</u>	<u>9,919</u>
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	(3,681)	(3,118)
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	281	–
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	<u>(3,400)</u>	<u>(3,118)</u>
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	<u>(3,400)</u>	<u>(3,118)</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	<u>(3,400)</u>	<u>(3,118)</u>
Plus accumulated surplus	(7,938)	(5,285)
Plus/less: other adjustments (prior year subsidy payable by Council)	41,756	–
Plus revaluations	5,488	–
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	421	465
– Subsidy payable/contribution to operations by Council	4,359	–
Closing accumulated surplus	<u>40,686</u>	<u>(7,938)</u>
Return on capital %	(8.6)%	(9.0)%
Subsidy from Council	4,248	4,027

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Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Income Statement – Child Care

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 1	2018 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	6,427	6,326
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	394	520
Other income	–	1
Total income from continuing operations	6,821	6,847
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	6,393	5,986
Materials and contracts	1,550	1,762
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	57	14
Loss on sale of assets	6	–
Calculated taxation equivalents	362	347
Other expenses	145	79
Total expenses from continuing operations	8,513	8,188
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	(1,692)	(1,341)
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	(1,692)	(1,341)
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	(1,692)	(1,341)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	(1,692)	(1,341)
Plus accumulated surplus	(3,644)	(2,650)
Plus/less: other adjustments (prior year subsidy payable by Council)	2,927	–
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	362	347
– Subsidy payable/contribution to operations by Council	1,430	–
Closing accumulated surplus	(617)	(3,644)
Return on capital %	(239.3)%	(174.8)%
Subsidy from Council	1,701	1,361

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Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Income Statement – Commercial Waste

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 1	2018 Category 1
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	4,169	4,825
Interest	3	3
Total income from continuing operations	<u>4,172</u>	<u>4,828</u>
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	2	–
Materials and contracts	1,232	720
Calculated taxation equivalents	–	38
Other expenses	1,706	1,506
Total expenses from continuing operations	<u>2,940</u>	<u>2,264</u>
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	<u>1,232</u>	<u>2,564</u>
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	<u>1,232</u>	<u>2,564</u>
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	<u>1,232</u>	<u>2,564</u>
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (27.5% 2018-19 30% 2017-18) [based on result before capital]	(339)	(769)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	<u>893</u>	<u>1,795</u>
Plus accumulated surplus	4,035	1,433
Plus/less: other adjustments (prior year dividend payable to Council)	(4,387)	–
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	–	38
– Corporate taxation equivalent	339	769
– Dividend payable	(1,123)	–
Closing accumulated surplus	<u>(243)</u>	<u>4,035</u>

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Income Statement – Building Certification

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 2	2018 Category 2
Income from continuing operations		
Fees	1,490	1,642
Other income	12	10
Total income from continuing operations	<u>1,502</u>	<u>1,652</u>
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,878	1,227
Materials and contracts	1,020	481
Calculated taxation equivalents	21	27
Other expenses	10	13
Total expenses from continuing operations	<u>3,929</u>	<u>1,748</u>
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	<u>(2,427)</u>	<u>(96)</u>
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	<u>(2,427)</u>	<u>(96)</u>
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	<u>(2,427)</u>	<u>(96)</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	<u>(2,427)</u>	<u>(96)</u>
Plus accumulated surplus	886	955
Plus/less: other adjustments (prior year dividend payable to Council)	(1,430)	–
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Taxation equivalent payments	21	27
– Subsidy payable/contribution to operations by Council	2,339	–
Closing accumulated surplus	<u>(611)</u>	<u>886</u>
Subsidy from Council	2,427	96

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Financial Position – Water Supply Business Activity

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,999	11,141
Investments	39,898	8,117
Receivables	25,300	43,627
Total current assets	68,197	62,885
Non-current assets		
Investments	11,214	24,675
Receivables	263	302
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,123,114	1,116,818
Total non-current assets	1,134,591	1,141,795
TOTAL ASSETS	1,202,788	1,204,680
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	4,486	5,871
Income received in advance	2,836	1,714
Borrowings	36,766	25,920
Provisions	4,863	5,226
Total current liabilities	48,951	38,731
Non-current liabilities		
Payables	-	1,746
Borrowings	135,190	172,515
Provisions	773	528
Total non-current liabilities	135,963	174,789
TOTAL LIABILITIES	184,914	213,520
NET ASSETS	1,017,874	991,160
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	964,704	954,262
Revaluation reserves	53,170	36,898
TOTAL EQUITY	1,017,874	991,160

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Financial Position – Sewerage Business Activity

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	9,771	59,328
Investments	127,800	43,225
Receivables	11,839	16,467
Total current assets	149,410	119,020
Non-current assets		
Investments	3,828	6,622
Receivables	11,529	11,992
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,488,319	1,478,597
Total non-current assets	1,503,676	1,497,211
TOTAL ASSETS	1,653,086	1,616,231
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	4,067	3,079
Income received in advance	761	51
Borrowings	5,983	5,341
Provisions	5,483	5,728
Total current liabilities	16,294	14,199
Non-current liabilities		
Payables	-	653
Income received in advance	1,137	478
Borrowings	61,714	67,318
Provisions	1,973	965
Total non-current liabilities	64,824	69,414
TOTAL LIABILITIES	81,118	83,613
NET ASSETS	1,571,968	1,532,618
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	1,498,571	1,484,798
Revaluation reserves	73,397	47,820
TOTAL EQUITY	1,571,968	1,532,618

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Financial Position – Drainage

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 1	2018 Category 1
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	18	5,173
Investments	237	3,769
Receivables	2,220	2,156
Total current assets	2,475	11,098
Non-current assets		
Investments	–	20,318
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,065,328	1,039,071
Intangible assets	1,703	1,703
Total non-current assets	1,067,031	1,061,092
TOTAL ASSETS	1,069,506	1,072,190
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	25,714	35,185
Income received in advance	186	–
Borrowings	709	433
Provisions	364	984
Total current liabilities	26,973	36,602
Non-current liabilities		
Income received in advance	1,377	–
Borrowings	7,553	9,094
Provisions	5	–
Total non-current liabilities	8,935	9,094
TOTAL LIABILITIES	35,908	45,696
NET ASSETS	1,033,598	1,026,494
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	1,033,598	1,026,494
TOTAL EQUITY	1,033,598	1,026,494

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Financial Position – Holiday Parks

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 1	2018 Category 1
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Investments	10,168	8,709
Receivables	401	183
Other	28	–
Total current assets	<u>10,597</u>	<u>8,892</u>
Non-current assets		
Receivables	–	9,718
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	18,874	22,021
Total non-current assets	<u>18,874</u>	<u>31,739</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>29,471</u>	<u>40,631</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	1,678	521
Income received in advance	994	795
Provisions	46	44
Total current liabilities	<u>2,718</u>	<u>1,360</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	4	–
Total non-current liabilities	<u>4</u>	<u>–</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>2,722</u>	<u>1,360</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>26,749</u>	<u>39,271</u>
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	26,749	39,271
TOTAL EQUITY	<u>26,749</u>	<u>39,271</u>

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Financial Position – Leisure Centres

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 1	2018 Category 1
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4	–
Receivables	94	–
Total current assets	98	–
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	42,973	34,565
Total non-current assets	42,973	34,565
TOTAL ASSETS	43,071	34,565
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	1,591	56
Borrowings	–	41,756
Provisions	773	691
Total current liabilities	2,364	42,503
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	21	–
Total non-current liabilities	21	–
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,385	42,503
NET ASSETS	40,686	(7,938)
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	35,198	(7,938)
Revaluation reserves	5,488	–
TOTAL EQUITY	40,686	(7,938)

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Financial Position – Child Care

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 1	2018 Category 1
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Receivables	63	–
Total current assets	63	–
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	707	767
Total non-current assets	707	767
TOTAL ASSETS	770	767
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	260	223
Borrowings	–	2,927
Provisions	1,088	1,261
Total current liabilities	1,348	4,411
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	39	–
Total non-current liabilities	39	–
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,387	4,411
NET ASSETS	(617)	(3,644)
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	(617)	(3,644)
TOTAL EQUITY	(617)	(3,644)

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Financial Position – Commercial Waste

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 1	2018 Category 1
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Receivables	–	4,387
Total non-current assets	<u>–</u>	<u>4,387</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>–</u>	<u>4,387</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	243	352
Total current liabilities	<u>243</u>	<u>352</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>243</u>	<u>352</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>(243)</u>	<u>4,035</u>
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	(243)	4,035
TOTAL EQUITY	<u>(243)</u>	<u>4,035</u>

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Statement of Financial Position – Building Certification

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	2019 Category 2	2018 Category 2
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Receivables	–	1,430
Total current assets	–	1,430
TOTAL ASSETS	–	1,430
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	159	15
Provisions	437	529
Total current liabilities	596	544
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	15	–
Total non-current liabilities	15	–
TOTAL LIABILITIES	611	544
NET ASSETS	(611)	886
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	(611)	886
TOTAL EQUITY	(611)	886

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

A statement summarising the supplemental accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements (SPFS) for National Competition Policy (NCP) reporting purposes follows.

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

The figures presented in these Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of relevant Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and Australian Accounting Interpretations.

The disclosures in these Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)*, the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, and the Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

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

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

National Competition Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Declared business activities

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

Category 1

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

a. Water supplies

Water catchment, treatment and supply; stormwater drainage

b. Sewerage services

Sewerage collection, treatment and disposal

c. Stormwater drainage services

Provide and maintain stormwater drainage services.

d. Commercial waste management

Collection and disposal of commercial waste.

e. Care and Education

Provision of child care services.

continued on next page ...

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f. Holiday Parks

Provision of holiday parks.

g. Leisure Centres

Provision of leisure centres.

Category 2*(where gross operating turnover is less than \$2 million)***a. Building Certification**

Provision of building certification services.

Monetary amounts

Amounts shown in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars.

(i) Taxation equivalent charges

Council is liable to pay various taxes and financial duties. Where this is the case, they are disclosed as a cost of operations just like all other costs.

However, where Council does not pay some taxes which are generally paid by private sector businesses, such as income tax, these equivalent tax payments have been applied to all Council-nominated business activities and are reflected in Special Purpose Financial Statements.

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

Notional rate applied (%)Corporate income tax rate – 27.5% (2018-19) 30.0% (2017-18)

Land tax – the first \$692,000 of combined land values attracts 0%. For the combined land values in excess of \$692,001 up to \$4,231,000 the rate is 1.6% + \$100. For the remaining combined land value that exceeds \$4,231,000 a premium marginal rate of 2.0% applies.

Payroll tax – 5.45% on the value of taxable salaries and wages in excess of \$850,000.

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

The payment of taxation equivalent charges, referred to in the DPI - Water guidelines as a 'dividend for taxation equivalent', may be applied for any purpose allowed under the *Local Government Act, 1993*.

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

Income tax

An income tax equivalent has been applied on the profits of the business activities.

Whilst income tax is not a specific cost for the purpose of pricing a good or service, it needs to be taken into account in terms of assessing the rate of return required on capital invested.

Accordingly, the return on capital invested is set at a pre-tax level - gain/(loss) from ordinary activities before capital amounts, as would be applied by a private sector competitor. That is, it should include a provision equivalent to the corporate income tax rate, currently 27.5%.

Income tax is only applied where a gain from ordinary activities before capital amounts has been achieved.

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Since the taxation equivalent is notional – that is, it is payable to Council as the 'owner' of business operations - it represents an internal payment and has no effect on the operations of the Council. Accordingly, there is no need for disclosure of internal charges in the SPFS.

The rate applied of 27.5% is the equivalent company tax rate prevalent at reporting date. No adjustments have been made for variations that have occurred during the year.

Local government rates and charges

A calculation of the equivalent rates and charges payable on all category 1 businesses has been applied to all land assets owned or exclusively used by the business activity.

Loan and debt guarantee fees

The debt guarantee fee is designed to ensure that council business activities face 'true' commercial borrowing costs in line with private sector competitors.

In order to calculate a debt guarantee fee, Council has determined what the differential borrowing rate would have been between the commercial rate and Council's borrowing rate for its business activities.

(ii) Subsidies

Government policy requires that subsidies provided to customers, and the funding of those subsidies, must be explicitly disclosed.

Subsidies occur when Council provides services on a less-than-cost-recovery basis. This option is exercised on a range of services in order for Council to meet its community service obligations.

Accordingly, 'subsidies disclosed' (in relation to National Competition Policy) represents the difference between revenue generated from 'rate of return' pricing and revenue generated from prices set by Council in any given financial year.

The overall effect of subsidies is contained within the Income Statement of each reported business activity.

(iii) Return on investments (rate of return)

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

Funds are subsequently available for meeting commitments or financing future investment strategies.

The actual rate of return achieved by each business activity is disclosed at the foot of each respective Income Statement.

The rate of return is calculated as follows:

Operating result before capital income + interest expense

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

As a minimum, business activities should generate a return equal to the Commonwealth 10 year bond rate which is 1.32% at 30 June 2019.

(iv) Dividends

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

Local government water supply and sewerage businesses are permitted to pay an annual dividend from its water supply or sewerage business surpluses.

Each dividend must be calculated and approved in accordance with the NSW government guidelines and must not exceed:

- 50% of the relevant surplus in any one year, or

continued on next page ...

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council

Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- the number of water supply or sewerage assessments at 30 June 2019 multiplied by \$30 (less the payment for tax equivalent charges, not exceeding \$3 per assessment).

In accordance with the DoI - Water guidelines a Dividend Payment form, Statement of Compliance, Unqualified Independent Financial Audit Report and Compliance Audit Report are required to be submitted to DoI - Water.

End of Audited Special Purpose Financial Statements.

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

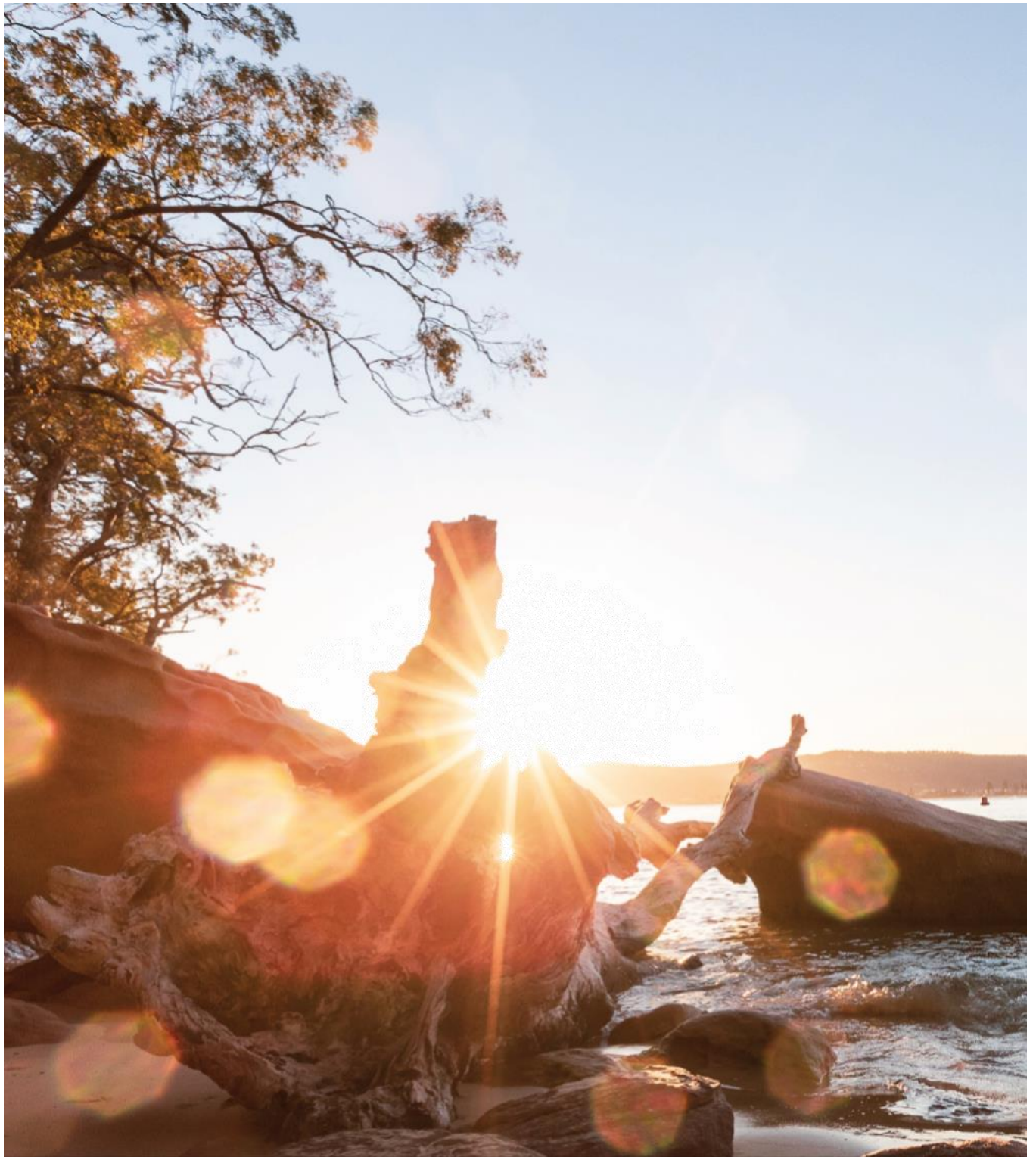
Central Coast Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2019

Special Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Please upift Council's Audit Report PDF (opinion) for inclusion in the SPFS report (via the Home screen).



Special Schedules
Central Coast Council
1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Central Coast Council

Special Schedules 2019

Special Schedules
for the year ended 30 June 2019

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Permissible income for general rates	3
Report on Infrastructure Assets - Values	4

Central Coast Council

Permissible income for general rates

		2019/20 Wyong Shire Council \$ '000	2019/20 Gosford City Council \$ '000	2019/20 Central Coast Council \$ '000	2018/19 Wyong Shire Council \$ '000	2018/19 Gosford City Council \$ '000	2018/19 Central Coast Council \$ '000
Notional general income calculation ¹							
Last year notional general income yield	a	87,953	79,416	167,369	85,770	77,663	163,433
Plus or minus adjustments ²	b	373	160	533	371	61	432
Notional general income	c = a + b	88,326	79,576	167,902	86,141	77,724	163,865
Permissible income calculation							
Or rate peg percentage	e	2.70%	2.70%		2.30%	2.30%	
Less expiring special variation amount	g	-	(944)	(944)	-	-	-
Or plus rate peg amount	i = e x (c + g)	2,385	2,123	4,508	1,980	1,788	3,768
Sub-total	k = (c + g + h + i + j)	90,711	80,755	171,466	88,121	79,512	167,633
Plus (or minus) last year's carry forward total	l	198	92	290	59	(4)	55
Less valuation objections claimed in the previous year	m	(10)	-	(10)	(8)	-	(8)
Sub-total	n = (l + m)	188	92	280	51	(4)	47
Total permissible income	o = k + n	90,899	80,847	171,746	88,172	79,508	167,680
Less notional general income yield	p	90,498	80,006	170,504	87,953	79,416	167,369
Catch-up or (excess) result	q = o - p	401	841	1,242	219	92	311
Plus income lost due to valuation objections claimed	r	-	-	-	10	-	10
Less unused catch-up ³	s	(19)	-	(19)	(31)	-	(31)
Carry forward to next year ⁴	t = q + r + s	382	841	1,223	198	92	290

(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.

(3) Unused catch-up amounts will be deducted if they are not caught up within 2 years. Usually councils will have a nominal carry forward figure. These amounts can be adjusted for in setting the rates in a future year.

(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 Local Government Act 1993. 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.

Central Coast Council

Report on Infrastructure Assets

as at 30 June 2019

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring assets to satisfactory standard		Estimated cost to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council	2018/19 Required maintenance ^a	2018/19 Actual maintenance	Net carrying amount	Gross replacement cost (GRC)	Assets in condition as a percentage of gross replacement cost				
		to bring assets to satisfactory standard	to bring to the agreed level of service set by Council						1	2	3	4	5
(a) Report on Infrastructure Assets - Values													
Buildings	Buildings	2,348	2,348	16,809	9,129	470,699	800,422	20.3%	36.4%	41.9%	1.2%	0.2%	
	Sub-total	2,348	2,348	16,809	9,129	470,699	800,422	20.3%	36.4%	41.9%	1.2%	0.2%	
Other structures	Other structures	244	244	545	199	24,434	36,343	48.1%	24.5%	24.3%	2.8%	0.3%	
	Sub-total	244	244	545	199	24,434	36,343	48.1%	24.5%	24.3%	2.8%	0.3%	
Roads	Sealed roads	75,069	75,069	10,622	11,304	1,100,211	1,584,119	56.6%	18.2%	17.6%	4.4%	3.2%	
	Unsealed roads	472	472	114	156	8,541	21,849	42.6%	44.0%	10.5%	0.7%	2.2%	
	Bridges	832	832	1,089	388	35,017	54,431	30.9%	33.3%	32.9%	2.5%	0.4%	
	Footpaths	133	133	2,346	837	89,836	117,288	63.4%	33.3%	3.0%	0.2%	0.1%	
	Other road assets	8,085	8,085	2,031	2,630	246,108	368,540	23.3%	22.3%	50.6%	3.0%	0.8%	
	Bulk earthworks	-	-	-	2,697	377,894	377,894	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Sub-total	84,591	84,591	16,202	18,012	1,857,607	2,524,121	57.9%	17.3%	19.4%	3.3%	2.1%	
Water supply network	Water supply network	20,199	20,199	25,837	19,322	1,033,296	1,823,426	23.7%	50.7%	23.0%	1.0%	1.6%	
	Sub-total	20,199	20,199	25,837	19,322	1,033,296	1,823,426	23.7%	50.7%	23.0%	1.0%	1.6%	
Sewerage network	Sewerage network	21,997	21,997	13,860	22,389	1,410,293	2,305,734	16.6%	67.8%	12.7%	1.8%	1.1%	
	Sub-total	21,997	21,997	13,860	22,389	1,410,293	2,305,734	16.6%	67.8%	12.7%	1.8%	1.1%	
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater drainage	10,564	10,564	8,372	6,074	1,020,512	1,489,091	26.4%	20.8%	51.6%	0.7%	0.5%	
	Sub-total	10,564	10,564	8,372	6,074	1,020,512	1,489,091	26.4%	20.8%	51.6%	0.7%	0.5%	
Open space / recreational assets	Swimming pools	-	-	261	991	3,622	8,685	11.5%	46.4%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Open Space/Recreational Assets	967	967	1,670	3,623	72,712	111,351	47.4%	33.6%	14.4%	4.6%	0.0%	
	Sub-total	967	967	1,931	4,614	76,334	120,036	44.8%	34.5%	16.4%	4.3%	0.0%	
Other infrastructure assets	Other	1,702	1,702	642	86	24,451	42,831	21.7%	32.5%	28.9%	14.5%	2.4%	
	Sub-total	1,702	1,702	642	86	24,451	42,831	21.7%	32.5%	28.9%	14.5%	2.4%	
	TOTAL - ALL ASSETS	142,612	142,612	84,198	79,825	5,917,626	9,142,004	31.9%	39.3%	25.7%	1.9%	1.2%	

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

continued on next page ...

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Central Coast Council

Special Schedules 2019

Report on Infrastructure Assets - Values (continued)

as at 30 June 2019

Infrastructure asset condition assessment 'key'

1	Excellent/very good	No work required (normal maintenance)
2	Good	Only minor maintenance work required
3	Satisfactory	Maintenance work required
4	Poor	Renewal required
5	Very poor	Urgent renewal/upgrading required

continued on next page ...

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Central Coast Council

Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	Amounts 2019	Indicator 2019	Prior period 2018	Benchmark
Infrastructure asset performance indicators (consolidated) *				
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio ¹				
Asset renewals ²	171,763	132.56%	72.26%	>=100.00%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	129,569			
Infrastructure backlog ratio ¹				
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard	142,612	2.41%	2.43%	<2.00%
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	5,917,626			
Asset maintenance ratio				
Actual asset maintenance	79,825	94.81%	91.44%	>100.00%
Required asset maintenance	84,198			
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level				
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council	142,612	1.56%	1.59%	
Gross replacement cost	9,142,004			

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

(1) Excludes Work In Progress (WIP)

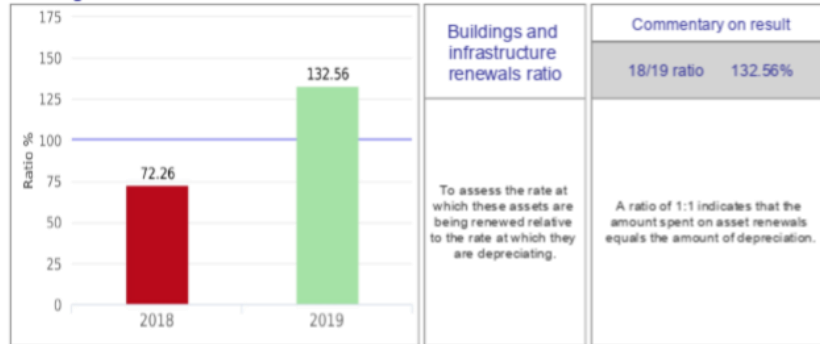
(2) Asset renewals represent the replacement and/or refurbishment of existing assets to an equivalent capacity/performance as opposed to the acquisition of new assets (or the refurbishment of old assets) that increases capacity/performance.

Central Coast Council

Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)

as at 30 June 2019

Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio



Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio	
To assess the rate at which these assets are being renewed relative to the rate at which they are depreciating.	
A ratio of 1:1 indicates that the amount spent on asset renewals equals the amount of depreciation.	

Benchmark: — >= 100.00% Ratio achieves benchmark
 Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27 Ratio is outside benchmark

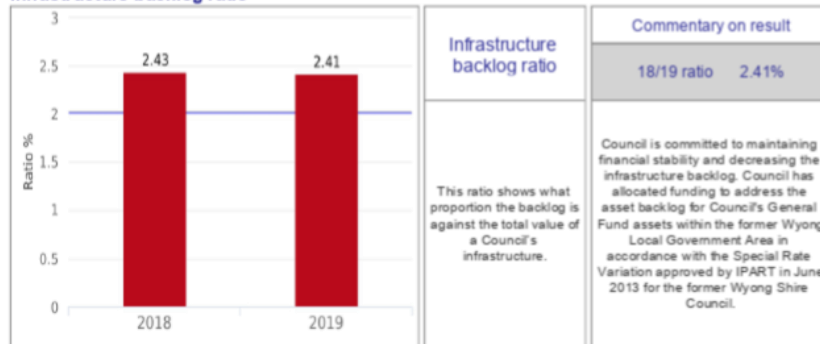
Asset maintenance ratio



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

Benchmark: — > 100.00% Ratio achieves benchmark
 Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27 Ratio is outside benchmark

Infrastructure backlog ratio



Infrastructure backlog ratio	
This ratio shows what proportion the backlog is against the total value of a Council's infrastructure.	
Council is committed to maintaining financial stability and decreasing the infrastructure backlog. Council has allocated funding to address the asset backlog for Council's General Fund assets within the former Wyong Local Government Area in accordance with the Special Rate Variation approved by IPART in June 2013 for the former Wyong Shire Council.	

Benchmark: — < 2.00% Ratio achieves benchmark
 Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27 Ratio is outside benchmark

Cost to bring assets to agreed service level



Cost to bring assets to agreed service level	
This ratio provides a snapshot of the proportion of outstanding renewal works compared to the total value of assets under Council's care and stewardship.	
This is the estimated cost to return those assets currently rated at less than excellent condition, to an excellent condition. As Council has not undertaken community consultation to determine agreed service levels, this estimate is equal to the cost to bring to satisfactory.	

continued on next page ...

Special Schedules 2019

Central Coast Council

Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	General fund		Water fund		Sewer fund		Benchmark
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Infrastructure asset performance indicators (by fund)							
Buildings and infrastructure renewals ratio ¹							
Asset renewals ²							
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	192.95%	139.04%	90.42%	–	43.11%	–	>=100.00%
Infrastructure backlog ratio ¹							
Estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard							
Net carrying amount of infrastructure assets	2.89%	2.95%	1.95%	1.93%	1.56%	1.54%	<2.00%
Asset maintenance ratio							
Actual asset maintenance							
Required asset maintenance	85.65%	81.48%	74.78%	70.07%	161.54%	163.27%	>100.00%
Cost to bring assets to agreed service level							
Estimated cost to bring assets to an agreed service level set by Council							
Gross replacement cost	2.00%	2.06%	1.11%	1.12%	0.95%	0.96%	

(1) Excludes Work In Progress (WIP)

(2) 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.

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Financial Reports
Water Supply Authority
Central Coast Council
1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Financial Statements 2019

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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Overview

Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority has its principle place of business at :

2 Hely Sreet, Wyong NSW 2259
49 Mann Street, Gosford NSW 2250

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Understanding Council's Financial Statements

Introduction

Each year, individual Local Governments across NSW are required to present a set of audited financial statements to their council and community.

What you will find in the Statements

The financial statements set out the financial performance, financial position and cash flows of Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

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

About the Councillor/Management Statement

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

About the Primary Financial Statements

The financial statements incorporate five "primary" financial statements:

1. The Income Statement

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

2. The Statement of Comprehensive Income

Primarily records changes in the fair value of Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority's infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

3. The Statement of Financial Position

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

4. The Statement of Changes in Equity

The overall change for the year (in dollars) of Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority's "net wealth".

5. The Statement of Cash Flows

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

About the Notes to the Financial Statements

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

About the Auditor's Reports

Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority's financial statements are required to be audited by the Audit Office of NSW.

In NSW the auditor provides an opinion on whether the financial statements present fairly the Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority's financial performance and position.

Who uses the Financial Statements?

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

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Financial Statements 2019

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Understanding Council's Financial Statements (continued)

The public can make submissions to Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority up to seven days subsequent to the public presentation of the financial statements.

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Financial Statements 2019

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

- section 41B of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (PF&A Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2015,
- the Australian Accounting Standards and professional pronouncements, and
- the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)*

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

- present fairly the Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority's operating result and financial position for the year
- accord with Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority'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 XX February 2020.

Lisa Matthews
Mayor

Jane Smith
Councillor

Gary Murphy
Chief Executive Officer

Craig Norman
Responsible Accounting Officer

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Financial Statements 2019

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Original unaudited budget 2019	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2019	Actual 2018 ¹
Income from continuing operations				
Revenue:				
124,199	Rates and annual charges	2a	125,048	123,651
70,568	User charges and fees	2b	69,526	74,242
3,931	Interest and investment revenue	2c	5,839	5,256
424	Other revenues	2d	250	296
980	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	2e,2f	810	625
11,169	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	2e,2f	25,877	25,729
211,271	Total income from continuing operations		227,350	229,799
Expenses from continuing operations				
28,247	Employee benefits and on-costs	3a	34,765	30,848
17,333	Borrowing costs	3b	17,228	19,980
26,813	Materials and contracts	3c	22,991	20,625
73,206	Depreciation and amortisation	3d	76,651	73,853
42,927	Other expenses	3e	41,383	39,329
–	Net losses from the disposal of assets	4	3,014	1,404
–	Revaluation decrement / impairment of IPP&E	3d	–	26,007
188,526	Total expenses from continuing operations		196,032	212,046
22,745	Operating result from continuing operations		31,318	17,753
22,745	Net operating result for the year		31,318	17,753
22,745	Net operating result attributable to Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority		31,318	17,753
11,576	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes		5,441	(7,976)

(1) Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Financial Statements 2019

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018 ¹
Net operating result for the year (as per Income Statement)		31,318	17,753
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of IPP&E	7	41,849	51,257
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		41,849	51,257
Total other comprehensive income for the year		41,849	51,257
Total comprehensive income for the year		73,167	69,010
Total comprehensive income attributable to Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority		73,167	69,010

⁽¹⁾ Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2019

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018 ¹
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalent assets	5(a)	12,788	34,717
Investments	5(b)	167,935	98,442
Receivables	6	39,005	48,917
Total current assets		<u>219,728</u>	<u>182,076</u>
Non-current assets			
Investments	5(b)	15,041	49,209
Receivables	6	3,406	3,554
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	7	3,676,762	3,634,487
Intangible assets	8	1,703	1,703
Total non-current assets		<u>3,696,912</u>	<u>3,688,953</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>3,916,640</u>	<u>3,871,029</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	9	34,267	31,180
Income received in advance	9	3,783	1,766
Borrowings	9	43,105	31,314
Provisions	10	10,710	11,938
Total current liabilities		<u>91,865</u>	<u>76,198</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	9	-	2,399
Income received in advance	9	2,513	478
Borrowings	9	196,071	240,188
Provisions	10	2,751	1,493
Total non-current liabilities		<u>201,335</u>	<u>244,558</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>293,200</u>	<u>320,756</u>
Net assets		<u>3,623,440</u>	<u>3,550,273</u>
EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		3,496,873	3,465,555
Revaluation reserves		126,567	84,718
Council equity interest		<u>3,623,440</u>	<u>3,550,273</u>
Total equity		<u>3,623,440</u>	<u>3,550,273</u>

⁽¹⁾ Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2019

\$ '000	Notes	2019			2018 ¹		
		Accumulated surplus	IPP&E revaluation reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPP&E revaluation reserve	Total equity
Opening balance		3,465,555	84,718	3,550,273	3,447,802	33,461	3,481,263
Restated opening balance		3,465,555	84,718	3,550,273	3,447,802	33,461	3,481,263
Net operating result for the year		31,318	–	31,318	17,753	–	17,753
Restated net operating result for the period		31,318	–	31,318	17,753	–	17,753
Other comprehensive income							
– Gain (loss) on revaluation of IPP&E	7	–	41,849	41,849	–	51,257	51,257
Other comprehensive income		–	41,849	41,849	–	51,257	51,257
Total comprehensive income		31,318	41,849	73,167	17,753	51,257	69,010
Equity – balance at end of the reporting period		3,496,873	126,567	3,623,440	3,465,555	84,718	3,550,273

(1) Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 9. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Original unaudited budget 2019	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2019	Actual 2018
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts				
124,432			125,048	119,101
69,415			76,796	81,611
4,443			7,386	5,815
12,097			11,511	18,980
–			–	2,448
–			5,545	7,332
Payments				
(28,954)			(36,706)	(30,267)
(28,184)			(21,135)	(17,466)
(17,845)			(18,629)	(19,668)
–			(2,423)	–
(42,927)			(36,756)	(40,046)
		11b		
92,477			110,637	127,840
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts				
7,815			238,704	226,653
Payments				
(20,315)			(274,029)	(258,990)
(46,443)			(64,915)	(37,674)
(58,943)			(100,240)	(70,011)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Payments				
(33,534)			(32,326)	(23,300)
(33,534)			(32,326)	(23,300)
–			(21,929)	34,529
2,400		11a	34,717	188
2,400		11a	12,788	34,717
Additional Information:				
139,028		5(b)	182,976	147,651
141,428			195,764	182,368

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

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Financial Statements 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority (CCCWSA) on XX February 2020. CCCWSA has the power to amend and reissue these financial statements.

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

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

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations, the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* and Regulations.

Central Coast Council, within its overall statutory responsibilities, is a statutory authority for water supply and related purposes, under the *Water Management Act 2000*. CCCWSA controls resources to carry out water supply, sewerage, stormwater drainage and ancillary activities within Central Coast Council local government area and these functions have been consolidated in these financial statements.

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

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

- Income statement
- Statement of cash flows
- Note 15 – Material budget variations

and are clearly marked.

(a) New and amended standards adopted by Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority

During the year, CCCWSA adopted all standards which were mandatorily effective for the first time at 30 June 2019.

The Council has adopted AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* for the first time in the current year with a date of initial adoption of 1 July 2017. As part of the adoption of AASB 9, the Council adopted consequential amendments to other accounting standards arising from the issue of AASB 9 as follows:

– AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* requires the impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the income statement. In prior year, this information was presented as part of other expenses.

– AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* requires amended disclosures due to changes arising from AASB 9. These disclosures have been provided for the current year.

The key changes to Council's accounting policy and the impact on these financial statements from applying AASB 9 are described below.

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of AASB 9 have been applied retrospectively except Council has not restated any amounts relating to classification and measurement requirements, including impairment, which have been applied from 1 July 2018.

Classification of financial assets

The financial assets of Council have been reclassified into one of the following categories on adoption of AASB 9, based primarily on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics are:

- measured at amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss
- fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments

Measurement of equity instruments

All equity instruments of the Council are measured at fair value under AASB 9 whereas there was a cost exception under AASB 139 that allowed certain unlisted investments to be carried at amortised cost in the absence of a reliable measurement of fair value. Any difference in the previous carrying amount and the fair value is recognised in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at 1 July 2018.

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

Equity instruments are no longer subject to impairment testing and therefore all movements on equity instruments, classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, are taken to the relevant reserve.

Impairment of financial assets

The incurred loss model from AASB 139 has been replaced with an expected credit loss model in AASB 9 for assets measured at amortised cost. This has resulted in the earlier recognition of credit loss (bad debt provisions).

(b) Historical cost convention

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

(c) 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 CCCWSA'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 CCCWSA and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

CCCWSA makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

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

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

- (i) estimated fair values of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment – refer Note 7
- (ii) employee benefit provisions – refer Note 10.

Significant judgements in applying the Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority's accounting policies

- (i) Impairment of receivables

CCCWSA has made a significant judgement about the impairment of a number of its receivables – refer Note 6.

Monies and other assets received by Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority**(a) The Consolidated Fund**

These Financial Statements represent the consolidation of Water, Sewerage and Drainage funds.

The notional cash and investment assets of CCCWSA are represented in practice by an equity interest in the general cash and investment assets of Central Coast Council as a whole and all investment assets and bank accounts are held in the name of Central Coast Council.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are presented as operating cash flows.

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Financial Statements 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

New accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2019 reporting periods (and which have not been early adopted by CCCWSA).

CCCWSA are progressing through the analysis of the impact of the new accounting standards relevant for 2019-20. For the purpose of this year's financial statements, CCCWSA have only qualitatively assessed the impact of the new accounting standards.

Further work is required by CCCWSA to ascertain the full quantitative impact on CCCWSA's 2019-20 financial statements.

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

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 will result (for the year ending 30 June 2020 and beyond) in almost all operating leases being recognised on the balance sheet by CCCWSA (alongside existing finance leases) with the distinction between operating and finance leases removed.

Under the new standard, a financial liability (ie. a lease liability) and an asset (ie. a right to use the leased item) will be recognised for nearly all arrangements where CCCWSA commits itself to paying a rental fee for the use of a specific asset.

The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases which are exempt from the accounting (but not disclosure) requirements of AASB 16 - Leases.

CCCWSA staff have reviewed all of CCCWSA's leasing arrangements over the last 12 months taking into consideration the new lease accounting rules in AASB 16 (applicable from 1 July 2019).

AASB 16 will affect CCCWSA's accounting for existing operating lease agreements that are in place as at 30 June 2019.

CCCWSA's activities as a lessor are not material and hence CCCWSA does not expect any significant impact on the financial statements. However, some additional disclosures will be required from next year.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and associated amending standards

AASB15 introduces a five-step process for revenue recognition, with the core principle of the new standard being for entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Accounting policy changes will arise in the timing of revenue recognition, treatment of contracts costs and contracts which contain a financing element.

CCCWSA should assess each revenue stream but particular impact is expected for grant income and annual charges which are paid before the commencement of the rating period.

The changes in revenue recognition requirements in AASB15 may cause changes to the timing and amount of revenue recorded in the financial statements as well as additional disclosures.

Specific potential impacts of AASB15 are expected to include:

- An opening adjustment to Accumulated Surplus to reflect any income previously recognised for agreements where CCCWSA is yet to fulfil performance obligations.
- Deferred income recognition for sponsorship agreements, with income to be recognised consistent with CCCWSA's fulfilment of performance obligations under the sponsorship agreement.
- Deferred income recognition for certain specific grants, to align income recognition with the fulfilment of performance obligations.
- Recognition of gross revenue (and corresponding expense amount) for contract arrangements currently paid on a net basis.

CCCWSA is currently in the process of determining the potential impacts of the implementation of AASB15 and will reflect accordingly in 2019-20.

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Basis of preparation (continued)

AASB 1058 Income of Not-For-Profit Entities

AASB 1058 supersedes all the income recognition requirements relating to CCCWSA, previously in AASB 1004 Contributions.

Under AASB 1058 the future timing of income recognition will depend on whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation (a promise to transfer a good or service) related to an asset (such as cash or another asset) received by an entity.

AASB 1058 also applies when a CCCWSA receives volunteer services or enters into other transactions in which the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset, and where the CCCWSA's objective is principally to enable the asset to further the CCCWSA's objectives.

Upon initial recognition of the asset, this standard requires CCCWSA to consider whether any other financial statement elements (called 'related amounts') should be recognised in accordance with the applicable accounting standard, such as:

- (a) contributions by owners
- (b) revenue, or a contract liability arising from a contract with a customer
- (c) a lease liability
- (d) a financial instrument, or
- (e) a provision.

If the transaction is a transfer of a financial asset to enable CCCWSA to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by CCCWSA (i.e. an in-substance acquisition of a non-financial asset), the CCCWSA recognises a liability for the excess of the fair value of the transfer over any related amounts recognised. CCCWSA will then recognise income as it satisfies its obligations under the transfer similarly to income recognition in relation to performance obligations under AASB 15.

If the transaction does not enable CCCWSA to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by CCCWSA, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income.

Specific potential impacts of AASB are expected to include:

- An opening adjustment to Accumulated Surplus to reflect any income previously recognised for agreements where CCCWSA is yet to fulfil performance obligations.
- Deferred income recognition for certain specific purpose grants, to align income recognition with the fulfilment of performance obligations.

CCCWSA is currently in the process of determining the potential impacts of the implementation of AASB1058 and will reflect accordingly in 2019-20.

AASB 2018-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Right-of-Use Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities

This Standard provides a temporary option for not-for-profit entities to not apply the fair value initial measurement requirements for right-of-use assets arising under leases with significantly below market terms and conditions, principally to enable the entity to further its objectives (for example, concessionary or peppercorn leases).

The Standard requires an entity that elects to apply the option (i.e. measures a class or classes of such right-of-use assets at cost rather than fair value) to include additional disclosures in the financial statements to ensure users understand the effects on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity arising from these leases

CCCWSA has elected to measure right-of-use assets (under a concessionary or peppercorn lease) at cost. The standard requires additional disclosures be provided in relation to below market-value leases measured at cost.

CCCWSA holds a number of 'peppercorn' leases as a lessor and will review disclosure requirements for 2019-20. From a financial position there will be no impact to the Annual Financial Statements.

CCCWSA has not applied any pronouncements before its operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2018.

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 2. Income from continuing operations

\$ '000	2019	2018
(a) Rates and annual charges		
Annual charges		
Water supply services	26,435	26,158
Sewerage services	82,318	81,478
Drainage	17,791	17,624
Liquid trade waste	429	190
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(2,384)	(3,328)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(1,951)	(1,024)
Annual charges levied	122,638	121,098
Pensioner subsidies received: ¹		
– Water	1,214	1,289
– Sewerage	1,196	1,264
Total annual charges	125,048	123,651
TOTAL RATES AND ANNUAL CHARGES	125,048	123,651

Accounting policy for rates and charges

Annual charges are recognised as revenue when the Council obtains control over the assets comprising these receipts.

Pensioner rebates relate to reductions in certain annual charges for eligible pensioners' place of residence in the local government council area that are not subsidised by the NSW Government.

Pensioner rate subsidies are received from the NSW Government to provide a contribution towards the pensioner rebates.

Control over assets acquired from annual charges is obtained at the commencement of the rating year as it is an enforceable debt linked to the rateable property or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

⁽¹⁾ The Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting Update 27 requires the separate disclosure of pensioner rebates and pensioner rate subsidies within Note 2a in 2018-19. Comparative amounts for 2017-18 have also been disclosed.

\$ '000	2019	2018
(b) User charges and fees		
Specific user charges		
<small>(per s.502 - specific 'actual use' charges)</small>		
Water supply services	62,406	66,418
Sewerage services	2,611	2,490
Liquid trade waste	2,369	2,749
Total specific user charges	67,386	71,657
Other user charges and fees		
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s.608)		
Building services – other	185	–
Inspection services	23	24
Regulatory/ statutory fees	67	378
Registration fees	40	–
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory	315	402

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 2. Income from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s.608))		
Water connection fees	744	872
Sewer application fees	40	24
Sewer diagrams	343	393
Special water meter reading fees	10	14
Water carters licence fees	88	64
Sewer connection fees	495	446
Other	105	370
Total fees and charges – other	1,825	2,183
TOTAL USER CHARGES AND FEES	69,526	74,242

Accounting policy for user charges and fees

User charges and fees are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided.

(c) Interest and investment revenue (including losses)

Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
– Overdue annual charges	1,061	976
– Cash and investments	4,769	4,269
Other	9	11
TOTAL INTEREST AND INVESTMENT REVENUE	5,839	5,256

Interest revenue is attributable to:**Unrestricted investments/financial assets:**

Overdue annual charges	1,061	976
General Council cash and investments	2,406	1,472

Restricted investments/funds – external:

Development contributions		
– Section 7.11	630	810
– Section 64	1,742	1,998

Total interest and investment revenue	5,839	5,256
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Accounting policy for interest and investment revenue

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

(d) Other revenues

Property rents	84	108
Other supply/ services – water	114	77
Other supply/ services – sewer	52	111
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	250	296

Accounting policy for other revenue

CCCWSA recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the CCCWSA and specific criteria have been met for each of the CCCWSA's activities as described below. CCCWSA bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

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Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 2. Income from continuing operations (continued)

Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Miscellaneous sales are recognised when physical possession has transferred to the customer which is deemed to be the point of transfer of risks and rewards.

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

\$ '000	Operating 2019	Operating 2018	Capital 2019	Capital 2018
(e) Grants				
Specific purpose				
Bushfire and emergency services	–	–	–	62
LIRS subsidy	530	610	–	–
Drainage / environment	–	–	459	1,300
Other	280	15	–	–
Total specific purpose	810	625	459	1,362
Total grants	810	625	459	1,362
Grant revenue is attributable to:				
– Commonwealth funding	–	–	456	–
– State funding	810	625	3	1,362
	810	625	459	1,362

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2019	Operating 2018	Capital 2019	Capital 2018
(f) Contributions					
Developer contributions:					
(s7.4 & s7.11 - EP&A Act, s64 of the LGA):					
Cash contributions					
S 64 – water supply contributions		–	–	3,459	5,121
S 64 – sewerage service contributions		–	–	4,271	6,095
S 7.11 – drainage assets		–	–	1,787	3,000
Other developer contributions		–	–	86	–
Total developer contributions – cash		–	–	9,603	14,216
Total developer contributions		–	–	9,603	14,216
Other contributions:					
Cash contributions					
Sewerage (excl. section 64 contributions)		–	–	271	460
Water supplies (excl. section 64 contributions)		–	–	196	241
Other		–	–	172	–
Total other contributions – cash		–	–	639	701
Non-cash contributions					
Dedications – subdivisions (other than by s7.11)		–	–	–	9,450
Other		–	–	15,176	–

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DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 2. Income from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	Notes	Operating 2019	Operating 2018	Capital 2019	Capital 2018
Total other contributions – non-cash		–	–	15,176	9,450
Total other contributions		–	–	15,815	10,151
Total contributions		–	–	25,418	24,367
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		810	625	25,877	25,729

Accounting policy for grants and contributions

Control over grants and contributions is normally obtained upon their receipt (or acquittal) and is valued at the fair value of the granted or contributed asset at the date of transfer. Developer Contributions may only be expended for the purpose for which the contributions were required, but CCCWSA may apply contributions according to the priorities established in work schedules.

Where grants or contributions recognised as revenues during the financial year were obtained on condition that they be expended in a particular manner, or used over a particular period, and those conditions were un-discharged at reporting date, the unused grant or contribution is disclosed above.

A liability is recognised in respect of revenue that is reciprocal in nature to the extent that the requisite service has not been provided at reporting date.

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(g) Unspent grants and contributions

Certain grants and contributions are obtained by Council on condition that they be spent in a specified manner:**Operating grants**

Unexpended at the close of the previous reporting period	2,496	–
Add: operating grants recognised in the current period but not yet spent	–	2,496
Less: operating grants recognised in a previous reporting period now spent	(2,493)	–
Unexpended and held as restricted assets (operating grants)	3	2,496

Various operating grants unspent and held as a restriction at year end.

Capital grants

Unexpended at the close of the previous reporting period	2,352	2,353
Less: capital grants recognised in a previous reporting period now spent	–	(1)
Unexpended and held as restricted assets (capital grants)	2,352	2,352

Various capital grants unspent and held as a restriction at year end.

Contributions

Unexpended at the close of the previous reporting period	85,154	69,820
Add: contributions recognised in the current period but not yet spent	11,607	17,023
Less: contributions recognised in a previous reporting period now spent	(5,516)	(1,689)
Unexpended and held as restricted assets (contributions)	91,245	85,154

Various contributions unspent and held as a restriction at year end.

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements 2019

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Expenses from continuing operations

\$ '000	2019	2018
(a) Employee benefits and on-costs		
Salaries and wages	29,491	27,037
Employee termination costs	32	302
Travel expenses	1	-
Employee leave entitlements (ELE)	3,597	1,878
Superannuation	2,230	2,241
Workers Compensation	1,324	(19)
Payroll tax	2,143	2,617
Training costs (other than salaries and wages)	30	100
Uniforms and Protective clothing	212	175
Other	-	6
Total employee costs	39,060	34,337
Less: capitalised costs	(4,295)	(3,489)
TOTAL EMPLOYEE COSTS EXPENSED	34,765	30,848

Accounting policy for employee benefits and on-costs

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

Retirement benefit obligations

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

Superannuation plans

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

CCCWSA 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 CCCWSA 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 13 for more information.

(b) Borrowing costs**(i) Interest bearing liability costs**

Interest on loans	17,209	19,915
Other debts	19	65
Total interest bearing liability costs expensed	17,228	19,980
TOTAL BORROWING COSTS EXPENSED	17,228	19,980

Accounting policy for borrowing costs

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.

\$ '000	2019	2018
(c) Materials and contracts		
Raw materials and consumables	10,005	10,881
Contractor and consultancy costs	10,829	7,349

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
Auditors remuneration ²	79	82
Agency Hire	2,078	2,309
Operating leases:		
– Operating lease rentals: minimum lease payments ¹	–	4
Total materials and contracts	22,991	20,625
TOTAL MATERIALS AND CONTRACTS	22,991	20,625

Accounting policy for operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to CCCWSA as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

1. Operating lease payments are attributable to:

Motor vehicles	–	4
	–	4

2. Auditor remuneration

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	79	82
Remuneration for audit and other assurance services	79	82

Total Auditor-General remuneration

	79	82
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Non NSW Auditor-General audit firms**Total remuneration of non NSW Auditor-General audit firms**

	–	–
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Total Auditor remuneration

	79	82
--	----	----

(d) Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and IPP&E**Depreciation and amortisation**

Plant and equipment	14	14
Office equipment	21	21
Furniture and fittings	15	18

Infrastructure:

– Buildings – specialised	682	333
– Other structures	56	46
– Roads	1	1
– Stormwater drainage	15,431	15,230
– Water supply network	26,032	25,120
– Sewerage network	34,399	33,070

Total gross depreciation and amortisation costs

	76,651	73,853
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Total depreciation and amortisation costs

	76,651	73,853
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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
Impairment / revaluation decrement of IPP&E		
Operational Land	–	26,007
Total gross IPP&E impairment / revaluation decrement costs / (reversals)	<u>–</u>	<u>26,007</u>
Total IPP&E impairment / revaluation decrement costs / (reversals) charged to Income Statement	<u>–</u>	<u>26,007</u>
TOTAL DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT / REVALUATION DECREMENT FOR INTANGIBLES AND IPP&E	<u>76,651</u>	<u>99,860</u>

Accounting policy for depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses of intangibles and IPP&E**Depreciation and amortisation**

Depreciation and amortisation are calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives are included in Note 7 for IPPE assets and Note 8 for intangible assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

CCCWSA 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.

\$ '000	2019	2018
(e) Other expenses		
Advertising	13	15
Administration support	18,826	20,718
Bad and doubtful debts	94	127
Computer software charges	426	702
Electricity and heating	8,940	6,781
Gas charges	13	147
Insurance	111	47
Licences	457	312
Plant hire	5,558	4,638
Printing and stationery	59	33
Road opening permits	–	165
Subscriptions and publications	22	68
Telephone and communications	43	118
Tipping fees	4,910	4,529
Water purchases	1,757	342

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 3. Expenses from continuing operations (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
Water and sewer operations	–	524
Other	154	63
Total other expenses	<u>41,383</u>	<u>39,329</u>
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	<u>41,383</u>	<u>39,329</u>

Accounting policy for other expenses

Other expenses are recorded on an accruals basis as the CCCWSA receives the goods or services.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 4. Gains or losses from the disposal, replacement and de-recognition of assets

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
Infrastructure	7		
Less: carrying amount of infrastructure assets sold/written off		(3,014)	(1,404)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		<u>(3,014)</u>	<u>(1,404)</u>
Investments	5(b)		
Proceeds from disposal/redemptions/maturities – investments		119,352	226,653
Less: carrying amount of investments sold/redeemed/matured		(119,352)	(226,653)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal		<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS		<u>(3,014)</u>	<u>(1,404)</u>

Accounting policy for disposal of assets

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Income Statement.

The gain or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer and the asset is de-recognised.

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Note 5(a). Cash and cash equivalent assets

\$ '000	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash-equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	12,788	34,717
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>12,788</u>	<u>34,717</u>

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

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

Note 5(b). Investments

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Investments				
a. 'Financial assets at amortised cost' / 'held to maturity' (2018)	167,935	15,041	98,442	49,209
Total Investments	<u>167,935</u>	<u>15,041</u>	<u>98,442</u>	<u>49,209</u>
TOTAL CASH ASSETS, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS	<u>180,723</u>	<u>15,041</u>	<u>133,159</u>	<u>49,209</u>
Financial assets at amortised cost / held to maturity (2018)				
Long term deposits	156,664	8,025	96,035	43,330
NCD's, FRN's (with maturities > 3 months)	11,271	7,016	2,407	5,879
Total	<u>167,935</u>	<u>15,041</u>	<u>98,442</u>	<u>49,209</u>

Accounting policy for investments

No strategic investments were disposed of during 2019, and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

Accounting policy under AASB 9 – applicable from 1 July 2018

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

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

Financial assets

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

Classification

On initial recognition, CCCWSA 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 5(b). Investments (continued)

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.

CCCWSA's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position.

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.

Fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments

CCCWSA has a number of strategic investments in entities over which they do not have significant influence nor control. CCCWSA has made an irrevocable election to classify these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income as they are not held for trading purposes.

These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to accumulated surplus and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Other net gains and losses excluding dividends are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income Statement.

Financial assets through profit or loss

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

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

CCCWSA's financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise investments in FRNs and NCDs in the Statement of Financial Position.

Accounting policy under AASB 139 – applicable for 2018 comparatives only**Classification**

CCCWSA classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. Assets in this category are held at fair value with changes in value taken through profit or loss at each reporting period.

(b) Held to maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that CCCWSA's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Assets in this category are measured at amortised cost.

(c) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

(d) Available for sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. Investments are designated as available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 5(b). Investments (continued)

determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long term. Assets in this category are held at fair value with changes in fair value taken to other comprehensive income.

Recognition and de-recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date: the date on which CCCWSA commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and CCCWSA has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the Income Statement as gains and losses from investment securities.

Impairment of financial assets

CCCWSA assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Impairment of available for sale investments

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

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Note 5(c). Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments – details

\$ '000	2019		2018	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	180,723	15,041	133,159	49,209
attributable to:				
External restrictions	84,872	15,041	44,430	47,709
Internal restrictions	1,894	–	1,084	1,500
Unrestricted	93,957	–	87,645	–
	180,723	15,041	133,159	49,209

\$ '000	2019	2018
---------	------	------

Details of restrictions

External restrictions – other

Developer contributions – water fund	38,250	35,918
Developer contributions – sewer fund	20,917	18,718
Developer contributions – drainage	32,467	27,708
Developer contributions – VPA – water	1,028	2,325
Developer contributions – VPA – sewer	483	389
Developer contributions - VPA - drainage	1,337	–
Specific purpose unexpended grants-water fund	2,355	3,613
Specific purpose unexpended grants-sewer fund	–	1,235
Water supplies	47	–
Drainage	100	–
Self insurance – sewer	2,131	1,522
Self insurance – water	798	611
Contributions to works – water	–	100

External restrictions – other

99,913 92,139

Total external restrictions

99,913 92,139

Internal restrictions

Employee leave entitlement – water	873	964
Employees leave entitlement – drainage	66	181
Employee leave entitlement – sewer	955	1,030
Public liability insurance – water	–	42
Public liability insurance – sewer	–	4
Other (St Hubert's Drainage Licence Fee)	–	363

Total internal restrictions

1,894 2,584

TOTAL RESTRICTIONS

101,807 94,723

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Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 6. Receivables

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Purpose				
Interest and extra charges	1,258	–	1,261	–
User charges and fees	8,522	3,406	11,894	3,252
Accrued revenues				
– Interest on investments	–	–	1,544	–
– User charges and fees	15,586	–	14,243	–
– Government grants and subsidies	2,371	–	2,785	–
– Other income accruals	93	–	5	–
Drainage annual charges	1,374	–	2,047	–
Liquid trade waste	–	–	440	–
Sewerage annual charges	7,479	–	11,417	–
Water annual charges	2,094	–	3,277	–
Other debtors	228	–	4	302
Total	<u>39,005</u>	<u>3,406</u>	<u>48,917</u>	<u>3,554</u>
TOTAL NET RECEIVABLES	<u>39,005</u>	<u>3,406</u>	<u>48,917</u>	<u>3,554</u>

\$ '000	2019	2018
Movement in provision for impairment of receivables		
Balance at the beginning of the year (calculated in accordance with AASB 139)	–	28
– amounts already provided for and written off this year	–	(28)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

Accounting policy for receivables**Recognition and measurement**

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**Accounting policy under AASB 9 applicable from 1 July 2018**

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 CCCWSA 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 CCCWSA's historical experience and informed credit assessment, and including forward-looking information.

When considering the ECL for rates debtors, CCCWSA takes into account that unpaid annual charges represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold.

For non-rates debtors, CCCWSA uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

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

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Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 6. Receivables (continued)

-
- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to CCCWSA in full, without recourse by CCCWSA 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.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period. CCCWSA 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 beyond the applicable statute of limitations period, whichever occurs first.

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

Where CCCWSA 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.

Accounting policy under AASB 139 – applicable for 2018 comparatives only

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the CCCWSA will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. When a receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectable in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the Income Statement.

Annual charges outstanding are secured against the property.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 7. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

\$ '000	as at 30/6/2018			Asset movements during the reporting period						as at 30/6/2019		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Capital work in progress	78,540	–	78,540	62,009	–	–	(38,750)	–	–	101,799	–	101,799
Plant and equipment	1,133	(1,070)	63	–	–	(14)	–	–	–	1,133	(1,085)	48
Office equipment	620	(590)	30	–	–	(21)	–	–	–	609	(600)	9
Furniture and fittings	854	(716)	138	–	–	(15)	–	–	–	854	(731)	123
Land:												
– Operational land	70,706	–	70,706	87	–	–	–	–	–	70,793	–	70,793
– Community land	7,351	–	7,351	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,351	–	7,351
Infrastructure:												
– Buildings – specialised	47,042	(18,278)	28,764	–	–	(682)	3,125	–	–	50,167	(18,960)	31,207
– Other structures	1,631	(350)	1,281	–	–	(56)	68	–	–	1,699	(406)	1,293
– Roads	42	(19)	23	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	42	(20)	22
– Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	16
– Stormwater drainage	1,464,883	(453,458)	1,011,425	13,527	(627)	(15,431)	10,110	1,508	–	1,489,091	(468,579)	1,020,512
– Water supply network	1,786,097	(753,582)	1,032,515	561	(596)	(26,032)	11,709	(1,167)	16,306	1,823,426	(790,130)	1,033,296
– Sewerage network	2,252,235	(848,600)	1,403,635	1,002	(1,791)	(34,399)	13,738	2,566	25,543	2,305,734	(895,441)	1,410,293
Total Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	5,711,150	(2,076,663)	3,634,487	77,186	(3,014)	(76,651)	–	2,907	41,849	5,852,714	(2,175,952)	3,676,762

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Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 7. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

	as at 30/6/2017			Asset movements during the reporting period								as at 30/6/2018		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Additions renewals ¹	Additions new assets	Carrying value of disposals	Depreciation expense	Impairment loss / revaluation decrements (recognised in P/L)	WIP transfers	Adjustments and transfers	Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
\$ '000														
Capital work in progress	79,583	-	79,583	32,566	-	-	-	-	(33,609)	-	-	78,540	-	78,540
Plant and equipment	7,328	(3,957)	3,371	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	(3,293)	-	1,133	(1,070)	63
Office equipment	746	(695)	51	-	-	-	(21)	-	-	-	-	620	(590)	30
Furniture and fittings	854	(698)	156	-	-	-	(18)	-	-	-	-	854	(716)	138
Land:														
- Operational land	79,346	-	79,346	-	-	-	-	(26,007)	-	17,367	-	70,706	-	70,706
- Community land	22,682	-	22,682	-	7	-	-	-	-	(15,338)	-	7,351	-	7,351
Infrastructure:														
- Buildings - specialised	30,984	(6,467)	24,517	-	-	-	(333)	-	-	(128)	4,708	47,042	(18,278)	28,764
- Other structures	1,445	(246)	1,199	-	-	-	(46)	-	-	128	-	1,631	(350)	1,281
- Roads	42	(18)	24	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	42	(19)	23
- Bulk earthworks (non-depreciable)	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
- Stormwater drainage	1,438,951	(436,535)	1,002,416	-	4,567	(207)	(15,230)	-	13,514	6,365	-	1,464,883	(453,458)	1,011,425
- Water supply network	1,747,559	(713,469)	1,034,090	-	1,745	-	(25,120)	-	524	-	21,276	1,786,097	(753,582)	1,032,515
- Sewerage network	2,193,649	(803,730)	1,389,919	-	3,138	(1,196)	(33,070)	-	19,571	-	25,273	2,252,235	(848,600)	1,403,635
Total Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	5,603,185	(1,965,815)	3,637,370	32,566	9,457	(1,403)	(73,853)	(26,007)	-	5,101	51,257	5,711,150	(2,076,663)	3,634,487

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

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Note 7. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

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

Water and sewerage network assets are indexed at each reporting period in accordance with the Rates Reference Manual issued by Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

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

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

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

Land and bulk earthworks are not depreciated. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the CCCWSA will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	Years	Buildings	Years
Office equipment	5 to 20	Non specialised buildings	16 to 100
Office furniture	10 to 15	Specialised buildings	6 to 100
Computer equipment	5 to 10		
Other plant and equipment	6 to 10		
Water and sewer assets		Stormwater assets	
Dams and reservoirs	80 to 100	Drains	80 to 100
Bores	20 to 40	Culverts	50 to 80
Reticulation pipes: PVC	70 to 80	Flood control structures	80 to 100
Reticulation pipes: other	25 to 75		
Pumps and telemetry	15 to 20		
Transportation assets		Other infrastructure assets	
Bridge: concrete	100	Bulk earthworks	100
Bridge: other	50		

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

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Note 8. Intangible assets

\$ '000	2019	2018
Intangible assets are as follows:		
Opening values at 1 July		
Gross book value	4,172	4,172
Accumulated amortisation	(2,469)	(2,469)
Net book value – opening balance	<u>1,703</u>	<u>1,703</u>
Closing values at 30 June		
Gross book value	4,172	4,172
Accumulated amortisation	(2,469)	(2,469)
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS – NET BOOK VALUE	<u>1,703</u>	<u>1,703</u>
The net book value of intangible assets represents:		
Drainage easements	<u>1,703</u>	<u>1,703</u>
	<u>1,703</u>	<u>1,703</u>

Accounting policy for intangible assets**Drainage easements**

Easements (the right of access over land) are recognised as intangible assets.

Easements are determined to have indefinite lives, as there is no finite period over which their use is fully consumed. They convey a right to the CCCWSA to enable it to gain access to its infrastructure assets over an indefinite period of time. Unlike the infrastructure assets themselves, which are consumed over a finite period and undergo replacement to enable continuity of service, an easement can exist continuously throughout this period and beyond, and thus may never need to be released. Easements are only derecognised when a management decision has been made to relocate the relevant infrastructure asset and the need for the easement no longer exists. Since easements are viewed as having an indefinite life, they are not amortised, however, they are tested for impairment.

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Note 9. Payables and borrowings

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Payables				
Goods and services – operating expenditure	5,466	–	3,610	–
Accrued expenses:				
– Borrowings	–	–	1,401	–
– Salaries and wages	–	–	614	–
– Other expenditure accruals	3,526	–	3,169	–
Security bonds, deposits and retentions	275	–	299	2,399
Payable to General Fund	25,000	–	21,000	–
Other	–	–	1,087	–
Total payables	34,267	–	31,180	2,399
Income received in advance				
Payments received in advance	3,783	2,513	1,766	478
Total income received in advance	3,783	2,513	1,766	478
Borrowings				
Loans – secured ¹	41,978	172,195	30,250	215,186
Loans – unsecured	1,127	23,876	1,064	25,002
Total borrowings	43,105	196,071	31,314	240,188
TOTAL PAYABLES AND BORROWINGS	81,155	198,584	64,260	243,065

(1) Loans are secured over the general rating income of Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority.
Disclosures on liability interest rate risk exposures, fair value disclosures and security can be found in Note 14.

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
(a) Payables and borrowings relating to restricted assets				
Externally restricted assets				
Water	1,933	–	–	–
Developer contributions in advance sewer	–	499	–	653
Developer contributions in advance water	59	–	–	1,746
Developer contributions in advance drainage	–	1,377	–	–
Payables and borrowings relating to externally restricted assets	1,992	1,876	–	2,399
Total payables and borrowings relating to restricted assets	1,992	1,876	–	2,399
Total payables and borrowings relating to unrestricted assets	79,163	196,708	64,260	240,666
TOTAL PAYABLES AND BORROWINGS	81,155	198,584	64,260	243,065

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 9. Payables and borrowings (continued)

\$ '000	2019	2018
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(b) Current payables and borrowings not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

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

Payables – overpayments, security bonds, deposits and retentions	2,851	1,351
Total payables and borrowings	2,851	1,351

(c) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

\$ '000	as at 30/6/2018					as at 30/6/2019
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Non-cash acquisitions	Non-cash fair value changes	Other non-cash movements	Closing balance
Loans – secured	245,436	(31,263)	–	–	–	214,173
Loan – unsecured	26,066	(1,063)	–	–	–	25,003
TOTAL	271,502	(32,326)	–	–	–	239,176

\$ '000	as at 30/6/2017					as at 30/6/2018
	Opening Balance	Cash flows	Non-cash acquisitions	Non-cash fair value changes	Other non-cash movements	Closing balance
Loans – secured	264,956	(19,520)	–	–	–	245,436
Loan – unsecured	29,846	(3,780)	–	–	–	26,066
TOTAL	294,802	(23,300)	–	–	–	271,502

Accounting policy for payables and borrowings

CCCWSA measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The financial liabilities of the CCCWSA comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and finance lease liabilities.

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.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective-interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

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Note 9. Payables and borrowings (continued)

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless CCCWSA has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

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Note 10. Provisions

\$ '000	2019 Current	2019 Non-current	2018 Current	2018 Non-current
Provisions				
Employee benefits				
Annual leave	2,322	–	2,587	–
Sick leave	1,807	–	2,294	–
Long service leave	5,000	217	5,798	–
Other leave	218	–	212	–
Sub-total – aggregate employee benefits	9,347	217	10,891	–
Other provisions				
Self insurance – workers compensation	407	2,522	405	1,493
Self insurance – other	23	–	47	–
Payroll tax	530	12	595	–
Other	403	–	–	–
Sub-total – other provisions	1,363	2,534	1,047	1,493
TOTAL PROVISIONS	10,710	2,751	11,938	1,493

(a) Provisions relating to restricted assets

Internally restricted assets				
Self insurance – workers' compensation	407	2,522	405	1,493
Provisions relating to internally restricted assets	407	2,522	405	1,493
Total provisions relating to restricted assets	407	2,522	405	1,493
Total provisions relating to unrestricted assets	10,303	229	11,533	–
TOTAL PROVISIONS	10,710	2,751	11,938	1,493

\$ '000	2019	2018
---------	------	------

(b) Current provisions not anticipated to be settled within the next twelve months

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

Provisions – employees benefits	5,563	6,949
	<u>5,563</u>	<u>6,949</u>

(c) Description of and movements in provisions

\$ '000	Other provisions		Total
	Other (Payroll Tax)	Self insurance	
2019			
At beginning of year	595	1,945	2,540
Additional provisions	2,493	1,296	3,789
Amounts used (payments)	(2,143)	(289)	(2,432)

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 10. Provisions (continued)

\$ '000	Other provisions		
	Other (Payroll Tax)	Self insurance	Total
Total other provisions at end of period	945	2,952	3,897
2018			
At beginning of year	482	2,146	2,628
Additional provisions	113	10	123
Amounts used (payments)	-	(211)	(211)
Total other provisions at end of period	595	1,945	2,540

Nature and purpose of non-employee benefit provisions

Self-insurance

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

Accounting policy for provisions

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

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

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

Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries (including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service) are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave and accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long-service leave and annual leave that is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if the CCCWSA does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Self-insurance

CCCWSA has decided to self-insure for various risks, including public liability and professional indemnity. A provision for self-insurance has been made to recognise outstanding claims. CCCWSA also maintains cash and investments to meet expected future claims; refer to Note 5(c).

Self Insurance Provisions represent both (i) claims incurred but not reported and (ii) claims reported and estimated as a result of CCCWSA being a self insurer for Workers Compensation Claims.

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Note 10. Provisions (continued)

Public Liability and Professional Indemnity claims are expensed as they meet the recognition criteria set out in AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Specific uncertainties relating to the final costs and the assumptions made in determining Provisions for Self Insurance include:

- Claims escalation of 2.5% per annum and Bond Yields of between 1.750% and 3.409% per annum over a 12 year period.
- All monetary amounts for past Workers Compensation Claims were indexed to bring them to "standardised" values at June 2019.
- Workers Compensation Claim payments projected into the future by the adopted actuarial model are in "standardised" values as at June 2019.

The last actuarial assessment of Workers Compensation Claims was undertaken in July 2019 and was performed by David A Zaman Pty Ltd, Director David Zaman, BSc, FIA, FIAA, MBA.

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Note 11. Statement of cash flows - additional information

\$ '000	Notes	2019	2018
(a) Reconciliation of cash assets			
Total cash and cash equivalent assets	5(a)	12,788	34,717
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows		<u>12,788</u>	<u>34,717</u>
(b) Reconciliation of net operating result to cash provided from operating activities			
Net operating result from Income Statement		31,318	17,753
Adjust for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortisation		76,651	73,853
Net losses/(gains) on disposal of assets		3,014	1,404
Non-cash capital grants and contributions		(15,176)	(9,450)
Revaluation decrements / impairments of IPP&E direct to P&L		-	26,007
+/- Movement in operating assets and liabilities and other cash items:			
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		10,060	(5,588)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for impairment of receivables		-	(28)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets		-	336
Increase/(decrease) in payables		1,856	3,159
Increase/(decrease) in accrued interest payable		(1,401)	312
Increase/(decrease) in other accrued expenses payable		(257)	19,896
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		4,542	(241)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for employee benefits		(1,327)	515
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions		1,357	(88)
Net cash provided from operating activities from the Statement of Cash Flows		<u>110,637</u>	<u>127,840</u>
(c) Non-cash investing and financing activities			
Other dedications		15,176	9,450
Total non-cash investing and financing activities		<u>15,176</u>	<u>9,450</u>

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Note 12. Commitments

\$ '000	2019	2018
(a) Capital commitments (exclusive of GST)		
Capital expenditure committed for at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment		
Other – Stormwater Management	980	3,245
Infrastructure	10,150	7,069
Total commitments	11,130	10,314
These expenditures are payable as follows:		
Within the next year	11,130	10,314
Total payable	11,130	10,314
Sources for funding of capital commitments:		
Unrestricted general funds	11,130	10,314
Total sources of funding	11,130	10,314

Details of capital commitments

Major projects include:

- * Sewer Siphon System Refurbishment - Springfield Road Erina \$0.3 million
- * Water Infrastructure Reinforcements - Gosford CBD \$0.4 million
- * Water Meter Replacement Program \$0.6 million
- * Water Reactive and Program Planning - Region Wide \$0.8million
- * Water Treatment Plant Major Upgrade - Mardi \$0.9 million
- * Sewer Infrastructure Reinforcements - Gosford CBD \$1.3 million
- * Water Service Connection \$2.0 million

(b) Operating lease commitments (non-cancellable)**a. Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date, but not recognised as liabilities are payable:**

Within the next year	–	4
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	–	16
Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	–	20

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Note 13. Contingencies and other assets/liabilities not recognised

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, on behalf of CCCWSA is party to an Industry Defined Benefit Plan under the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, named The Local Government Superannuation Scheme – Pool B (the Scheme) which is a defined benefit plan that has been deemed to be a "multi-employer fund" for purposes of *AASB119 Employee Benefits*. Sufficient information is not available to account for the Scheme as a defined benefit plan in accordance with AASB119 because the assets to the Scheme are pooled together for all Councils.

Employer contributions paid to the defined benefit section of the Scheme during 2018-19 were recognised as an expense. The last valuation of the Scheme was performed by Mr Richard Boyfield FIAA of Mercer Consulting (Australia) on 31 December 2018, and covers the year ended 30 June 2018.

The position is monitored annually and the actuary has estimated that, as at 30 June 2019, a deficit still exists. Effective from 1 July 2009, employers are required to make additional contributions to assist in extinguishing this deficit.

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

2. Other liabilities**Developer contributions**

CCCWSA levies Section 64 contributions upon various developments across the local government area through the required contributions plans.

As part of these plans, CCCWSA has received funds for which it will be required to expend the monies in accordance with those plans.

As well, these plans indicate proposed future expenditure to be undertaken by CCCWSA, which will be funded by making levies and receipting funds in future years. It is possible that funds contributed may be less than the cost of the infrastructure requiring CCCWSA to borrow or use general revenue to fund the difference.

These future expenses do not yet qualify as liabilities as of the reporting date, but represent the intention to spend funds in the manner and timing set out in those plans.

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Note 14. Financial risk management

Risk management

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

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

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

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

\$ '000	Carrying value 2019	Carrying value 2018	Fair value 2019	Fair value 2018
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	12,788	34,717	12,788	34,717
Receivables	42,411	52,471	42,411	52,471
Investments				
– 'Financial assets at amortised cost' / 'held to maturity' (2018)	182,976	147,651	182,976	147,651
Total financial assets	238,175	234,839	238,175	234,839
Financial liabilities				
Payables	34,267	33,579	34,267	33,579
Loans/advances	239,176	271,502	275,358	330,508
Total financial liabilities	273,443	305,081	309,625	364,087

Fair value is determined as follows:

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

CCCWSA's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital.

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

The risks associated with the instruments held are:

- **Price risk** – the risk that the capital value of Investments may fluctuate due to changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to individual financial instruments or their issuers or are caused by factors affecting similar instruments traded in a market.
- **Interest rate risk** – the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns and income.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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Note 14. Financial risk management (continued)

- **Liquidity risk** – the risk that CCCWSA will not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due
- **Credit risk** – the risk that the investment counterparty will not complete their obligations particular to a financial instrument, resulting in a financial loss to CCCWSA – be it of a capital or income nature.

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

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

The impact on the result for the year and equity of a reasonably possible movement in the price of investments held and interest rates is shown below. The reasonably possible movements were determined based on historical movements and economic conditions in place at the reporting date.

\$ '000	Increase of values/rates		Decrease of values/rates	
	Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
2019				
Possible impact of a 10% movement in market values	18,102	18,102	(18,102)	(18,102)
Possible impact of a 1% movement in interest rates	1,810	1,810	(1,810)	(1,810)
2018				
Possible impact of a 10% movement in market values	18,237	18,237	(18,237)	(18,237)
Possible impact of a 1% movement in interest rates	1,824	1,824	(1,824)	(1,824)

(b) Credit risk

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

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

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

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

CCCWSA makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required and carries out credit checks on most non-rate debtors.

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

Credit risk profile

Receivables – annual charges

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

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	< 1 year overdue	1 - 2 years overdue	2 - 5 years overdue	> 5 years overdue	Total
2019						
Gross carrying amount	9,981	6,212	2,747	5,419	491	24,850

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Note 14. Financial risk management (continued)

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	< 1 year overdue	1 - 2 years overdue	2 - 5 years overdue	> 5 years overdue	Total
2018						
Gross carrying amount	–	9,187	5,542	2,481	792	18,002

Receivables - non annual charges

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

The loss allowance provision as at 30 June 2019 is determined as follows. The expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information.

\$ '000	Not yet overdue	0 - 30 days overdue	31 - 60 days overdue	61 - 90 days overdue	> 91 days overdue	Total
2019						
Gross carrying amount	956	533	343	212	648	2,692
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	–	–
2018						
Gross carrying amount	28,612	45	571	1,389	3,852	34,469
Expected loss rate (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ECL provision	–	–	–	–	–	–

(c) Liquidity risk

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

CCCWSA 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. CCCWSA 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 and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

\$ '000	Weighted average interest rate	Subject to no maturity	≤ 1 Year	payable in: 1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total cash outflows	Actual carrying values
2019							
Trade/other payables	0.00%	275	13,817	–	–	14,092	34,267
Loans and advances	6.60%	–	54,467	122,103	122,741	299,311	202,431
Total financial liabilities		275	68,284	122,103	122,741	313,403	236,698

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Note 14. Financial risk management (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		
2018							
Trade/other payables	0.00%	2,698	30,881	–	–	33,579	33,579
Loans and advances	6.50%	–	49,824	172,016	184,324	406,164	271,502
Total financial liabilities		<u>2,698</u>	<u>80,705</u>	<u>172,016</u>	<u>184,324</u>	<u>439,743</u>	<u>305,081</u>

Loan agreement breaches

There have been no breaches to loan agreements during the reporting year.

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for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 15. Fair Value Measurement

Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority (CCCWSA) measures the following asset and liability classes at fair value on a recurring basis:

– Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

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).

(1) Assets and liabilities that have been measured and recognised at fair values

2019	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy				Total
		Date of latest valuation	Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkts	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs	
Recurring fair value measurements						
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment						
	7					
Plant and equipment		13/05/16	–	–	48	48
Office equipment		13/05/16	–	–	9	9
Furniture and fittings		13/05/16	–	–	123	123
Operational land		30/06/18	–	–	70,793	70,793
Community land		13/05/16	–	–	7,351	7,351
Buildings – specialised		30/06/18	–	–	31,207	31,207
Other structures		13/05/16	–	–	1,293	1,293
Roads		13/05/16	–	–	22	22
Bulk earthworks (non depreciable)		13/05/16	–	–	16	16
Stormwater drainage		13/05/16	–	–	1,020,512	1,020,512
Water supply network		13/05/16	–	–	1,033,296	1,033,296
Sewerage network		13/05/16	–	–	1,410,293	1,410,293
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment			–	–	3,574,963	3,574,963

2018	Notes	Fair value measurement hierarchy				Total
		Date of latest valuation	Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkts	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs	
Recurring fair value measurements						
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment						
	7					
Plant and equipment		13/05/16	–	–	63	63
Office equipment		13/05/16	–	–	30	30
Furniture and fittings		13/05/16	–	–	138	138
Operational land		30/06/18	–	–	70,706	70,706
Community land		13/05/16	–	–	7,351	7,351

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Note 15. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

2018	Notes	Date of latest valuation	Level 1 Quoted prices in active mkts	Level 2 Significant observable inputs	Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Buildings – specialised		13/05/16	–	–	28,764	28,764
Other structures		13/05/16	–	–	1,281	1,281
Roads		13/05/16	–	–	23	23
Bulk earthworks (non depreciable)		13/05/16	–	–	16	16
Stormwater drainage		13/05/16	–	–	1,011,425	1,011,425
Water supply network		13/05/16	–	–	1,032,515	1,032,515
Sewerage network		13/05/16	–	–	1,403,635	1,403,635
Total infrastructure, property, plant and equipment			–	–	3,555,947	3,555,947

Note that capital WIP is not included above since it is carried at cost.

(2) Transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value hierarchies

The following transfers occurred between level 1 and level 2 fair value hierarchies during the year:

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

(3) Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 and level 3 fair values

Where Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority (CCCWSA) is unable to derive fair valuations using quoted market prices of identical assets (ie. Level 1 inputs), or observable inputs (Level 2 inputs), it utilises unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

The fair valuation techniques CCCWSA has employed while utilising Level 3 inputs are as follows:

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPP&E)**Plant and equipment, office equipment and furniture and fittings**

Plant and equipment, office equipment and furniture and fittings assets are recognised and valued at cost. CCCWSA assumes that the carrying amount reflects the fair value of the assets due to the nature of the items. Therefore these assets are disclosed at fair value in the notes.

These asset categories include:

- plant and equipment
 - o Major plant items – tractors, excavators, street sweepers, tippers, rollers, forklifts, backhoes, beach cleaners
 - o Minor plant items – generators, mowers, weed harvester, trailers, chainsaws, wood chippers, power hand tools
 - o Fleet vehicles – trucks, commercial vehicles and passenger vehicles
- office equipment – computer hardware, communications equipment, digital cameras, photocopiers
- furniture and fittings – work stations, storage cabinets, CCTV, air conditioning units.

The unobservable level 3 inputs used include:

- pattern of consumption
- useful life
- residual value.

CCCWSA reviews the value of these assets based on the gross replacement cost of similar assets.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

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Note 15. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Operational land

This asset class is comprised of all CCCWSA's land classified as operational land under the *Local Government Act 1993*. CCCWSA's accounting policy will be to value the freehold land on a market value basis.

CCCWSA engaged Scott Fullarton Valuation Pty Ltd to value operational land in 2018. CCCWSA's operational land was valued at market value (highest and best use) after identifying all elements that would be taken into account by buyers and sellers in setting the price, including but not limited to zoning, topography, location, size, shape, access, exposure to traffic and businesses. Asset condition is also considered when determining the fair value.

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are therefore unobservable.

Community land

Community Land assets are comprised of CCCWSA owned land classified as Community Land under the *Local Government Act 1993* and land under the care and management of CCCWSA on behalf of the Crown.

CCCWSA accounting policy is to value Community Land based on the unimproved land values provided by the Valuer General or an average unit rate based on the land values for similar properties (land use, land size, shape and location) where the Valuer General has not provided a land value based on the highest and best use for the land.

This asset class is valued using unimproved land values provided by the Valuer General which is not considered to be an observable input based on market evidence and therefore contains Level 3 unobservable inputs.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Buildings – specialised

It is CCCWSA's accounting policy to value buildings for which a market exists using the best estimate of the price reasonably obtainable in the market at the date of valuation. Where there is no depth in market the buildings will be determined on the depreciated current replacement cost basis.

The valuation of buildings, structural improvements and site services includes those items that form part of the building services installation (e.g. heating, cooling and climate control equipment, lifts, escalators, fire alarms, sprinklers and firefighting equipment, and general lighting). The buildings and site improvements were physically inspected and measured. The building valuations incorporate a gross current value, net current value and residual value for each asset.

This asset class is categorised as Level 3 as some of the inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are unobservable.

CCCWSA engaged Scott Fullarton Valuation Pty Ltd to value all buildings in 2018. The approach estimated the replacement cost of each building and componentising of significant parts of specific buildings with different useful lives and taking into account CCCWSA's asset management practices.

Where the unit rates could be supported by market evidence, Level 2 inputs were utilised. Other outputs (such as estimates of residual value, useful life, asset condition and componentisation including the split between short and long life components) required extensive professional judgement and impacted significantly on the final determination of fair value. As such, this asset class has been valued utilising Level 3 inputs.

Other structures

This asset class is comprised of fencing and structures which did not meet the definition of a building.

CCCWSA's accounting policy is to value other structures based on the technical knowledge and experience of engineers and asset management staff. Unobservable Level 3 inputs used include useful life, asset condition and pattern of consumption.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

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Note 15. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Stormwater drainage

The Stormwater drainage asset class consists of CCCWSA's pits, pipes, detention basins, open drains, culverts, floodgates, wetlands, headwalls and gross pollutant traps.

The valuation of this asset class uses the cost assets approach. Replacement cost is assessed using the Modern Engineering Equivalent Replacement Asset (MEERA) approach.

Significant inputs considered in the valuation of these assets are asset condition, remaining useful life and pattern of consumption.

This asset class is categorised a Level 3 as some of the above-mentioned inputs used in the valuation of these assets require significant professional judgement and are therefore unobservable.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Water supply network

This asset class is comprised of water treatment plants, water pump stations, reservoirs, water mains, tunnels, dams, weirs and water meters.

The gross replacement cost approach has been utilised to value the water supply network. This approach estimates the gross replacement cost based on MEERA techniques and equipment that would result in recognising an asset to serve the same function as the existing asset, rather than replicate the existing asset.

Assets have been componentised as per AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

Based on the technical nature of the assets, CCCWSA will engage technical experts as required.

Unobservable Level 3 inputs used include materials used in the construction of the asset, useful life, asset condition, unit rates and pattern of consumption.

Asset values have been indexed using the annual indexation rate from the Rates Reference Manual issued by the Crown Lands and Water (CLAW) to reflect changes the gross replacement cost of these infrastructure assets.

There has been no change to the valuation process during the reporting period.

Sewerage network

This asset class is comprised of sewer treatment plants, sewer pump stations, sewer vacuum systems and sewer mains.

The gross replacement cost approach has been utilised to value the sewerage network. This approach estimates the gross replacement cost based on MEERA techniques and equipment that would yield an asset to serve the same function as the existing asset, rather than replicate the existing asset. Assets have been componentised as per AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

Unobservable Level 3 inputs used include materials used in the construction of the asset, residual value, useful life, asset condition, unit rates and pattern of consumption.

Asset values have been indexed using the annual indexation rate from the Rates Reference Manual issued by the Crown Lands and Water (CLAW) to reflect changes the gross replacement cost of these infrastructure assets.

There have been no other changes to the valuation process during the reporting period.

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Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 15. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

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

a. The following tables present the changes in level 3 fair value asset classes.

\$ '000	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Operational land	Community land
2018					
Opening balance	3,371	51	156	79,346	22,682
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	(3,293)	-	-	17,367	(15,338)
Purchases (GBV)	-	-	-	-	7
Depreciation and impairment	(14)	(21)	(18)	(26,007)	-
Closing balance	64	30	138	70,706	7,351
2019					
Opening balance	64	30	138	70,706	7,351
Purchases (GBV)	-	-	-	87	-
Depreciation and impairment	(14)	(21)	(15)	-	-
Closing balance	50	9	123	70,793	7,351

\$ '000	Buildings specialised	Other structures	Roads	Bulk earthworks	Stormwater drainage
2018					
Opening balance	24,517	1,199	24	16	1,002,416
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	(128)	128	-	-	6,365
Purchases (GBV)	-	-	-	-	18,081
Disposals (WDV)	-	-	-	-	(207)
Depreciation and impairment	(333)	(46)	(1)	-	(15,230)
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	4,708	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	28,764	1,281	23	16	1,011,425
2019					
Opening balance	28,764	1,281	23	16	1,011,425
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	-	68	-	-	1,508
Purchases (GBV)	3,125	-	-	-	23,637
Disposals (WDV)	-	-	-	-	(627)
Depreciation and impairment	(682)	(56)	(1)	-	(15,431)
Closing balance	31,207	1,293	22	16	1,020,512

\$ '000	Water supply network	Sewerage network	Total
2018			
Opening balance	1,034,090	1,389,919	3,557,787
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	-	-	5,101
Purchases (GBV)	2,269	22,709	43,066
Disposals (WDV)	-	(1,196)	(1,403)
Depreciation and impairment	(25,120)	(33,070)	(99,860)
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	21,276	25,273	51,257
Closing balance	1,032,515	1,403,635	3,555,948

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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Note 15. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

\$ '000	Water supply network	Sewerage network	Total
2019			
Opening balance	1,032,515	1,403,635	3,555,948
Transfers from/(to) another asset class	(1,167)	2,566	2,975
Purchases (GBV)	12,270	14,739	53,858
Disposals (WDV)	(596)	(1,791)	(3,014)
Depreciation and impairment	(26,032)	(34,399)	(76,651)
Revaluation increments to equity (ARR)	16,306	25,543	41,849
Closing balance	1,033,296	1,410,293	3,574,965

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

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

\$ '000	Fair value (30/6/19)	Valuation technique/s	Unobservable inputs
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment			
Plant and equipment	50	Cost approach	Pattern of consumption, useful life and residual value
Office equipment	9	Cost approach	Pattern of consumption, useful life and residual value
Furniture and fittings	123	Cost approach	Pattern of consumption, useful life and residual value
Operational land	70,793	Market value	The market value of land varies significantly depending on the location of the land and current market conditions.
Community land	7,351	Land values obtained from the NSW Valuer-General	Land value, land area
Buildings specialised	31,207	Market value	Pattern of consumption, useful life, residual value, asset condition and componentisation
Other structures	1,293	Cost approach	Useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition
Roads	22	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition, and remaining lives
Bulk earthworks	16	Cost approach	Useful life, pattern of consumption and asset condition
Stormwater drainage	1,020,512	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition and remaining lives
Water supply network	1,033,296	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition and remaining lives
Sewerage network	1,410,293	Cost approach	Current replacement cost of modern equivalent asset, asset condition and remaining lives

(5) Highest and best use

The following non-financial assets of CCCWSA are being utilised at other than their highest and best use:

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Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

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Note 15. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Community based assets

CCCWSA undertakes a number of services with a strong focus of providing community benefits to its constituents. These services are based meeting essential community needs and are not of a nature that would be provided in a commercially competitive environment.

Crown land under CCCWSA's care and control as well as CCCWSA - owned land that has been classified as community land under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993.

Furthermore, CCCWSA has a number of buildings that are applied in delivering community services. The restrictions on the land and the community use of the buildings in delivering community based services is considered to be the 'highest and best use' of those assets to CCCWSA.

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Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

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Note 16. Related Party Transactions

(a) Key management personnel

Key management personnel (KMP) of Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority (CCCWSA) are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the CCCWSA, directly or indirectly. KMP include the following positions Councillors, Chief Executive Officer, Directors and Executive Managers.

In 2017-18 CCCWSA KMP also included Senior Managers and Unit Managers.

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

\$ '000	2019	2018
Compensation:		
Short-term benefits	913	2,958
Other long-term benefits	44	417
Termination benefits	–	85
Total	957	3,460

(b) Other transactions with KMP and their related parties

CCCWSA has determined that transactions at arm's length between KMP and CCCWSA as part of CCCWSA delivering a public service objective will not be disclosed.

Nature of the transaction	Ref	Value of transactions during year	Outstanding balance (incl. loans and commitments)	Terms and conditions	Provisions for impairment of receivables outstanding	Expense recognised for impairment of receivables
\$ '000						
2019						
Employee expenses relating to close family members of KMP	1	11	–	Local Government (State) Award 2017	–	–
2018						
Employee expenses relating to close family members of KMP	1	171	–	Local Government (State) Award 2017	–	–
Supply of apprentices and support services	2	97	5	7 days	–	–

1 Close family members of CCCWSA's KMP are employed by the Council under the relevant pay award on an arms length basis. As at June 2019 there were no close family members of KMP employed by the CCCWSA. As at June 2018 there were 4 close family members of KMP employed by the CCCWSA

2 A 3 year contract entered into in 2016 with Central Coast Group Training Limited, a company which is controlled by a member of the KMP of CCCWSA. The contract was awarded through a competitive tender process based on market rates for these services. Amounts are payable based on 7 days terms for the duration of the contract.

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Note 16. Related Party Transactions (continued)

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Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 17(a). Statement of performance measures – consolidated results

\$ '000	Amounts	Indicator	Prior period	Benchmark
	2019	2019	2018	
1. Operating performance ratio				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions less operating expenses ^{1,2}	8,455	4.20%	9.52%	>0.00%
Total continuing operating revenue excluding capital grants and contributions ¹	201,473			
2. Own source operating revenue ratio				
Total continuing operating revenue excluding all grants and contributions ¹	198,253	87.20%	87.42%	>60.00%
Total continuing operating revenue ¹	227,350			
3. Unrestricted current ratio				
Current assets less all external restrictions	134,468	1.65x	2.03x	>1.50x
Current liabilities less specific purpose liabilities	81,459			
4. Debt service cover ratio				
Operating result before capital excluding interest and depreciation/impairment/amortisation ¹	102,334	2.07x	2.62x	>2.00x
Principal repayments (Statement of Cash Flows) plus borrowing costs (Income Statement)	49,554			
5. Annual charges and interest outstanding percentage				
Annual charges and interest outstanding	12,205	8.61%	12.98%	<5.00%
Annual charges and interest collectible	141,701			
6. Cash expense cover ratio				
Current year's cash and cash equivalents plus all term deposits	177,477	14.39 mths	15.98 mths	>3.00 mths
Monthly payments from cash flow of operating and financing activities	12,331			

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

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

End of audited Financial Statements

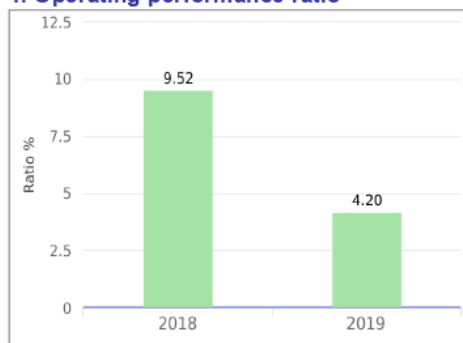
Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 17(b). Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)

1. Operating performance ratio



Purpose of operating performance ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 4.20%

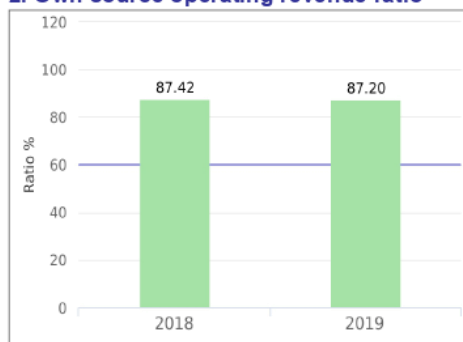
The positive ratio demonstrates the Central Coast Council Water Supply Authority's (CCCWSA) sound fiscal management and commitment to achieving financial sustainability.

Benchmark: — > 0.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark
Ratio is outside benchmark

2. Own source operating revenue ratio



Purpose of own source operating revenue ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 87.20%

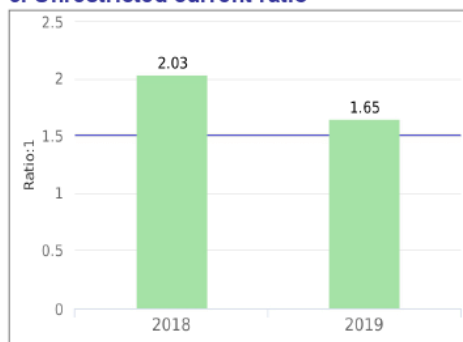
CCCWSA's own source operating revenue is above the 60% benchmark and demonstrates fiscal flexibility if faced with unforeseen events.

Benchmark: — > 60.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark
Ratio is outside benchmark

3. Unrestricted current ratio



Purpose of unrestricted current ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 1.65x

CCCWSA's unrestricted current ratio is designed to represent CCCWSA's ability to meet short-term obligations as they fall due. Cash allocated to specific projects is restricted and cannot be used to fund CCCWSA's other operating and borrowing costs. CCCWSA met the 1.5 benchmark in 2018-19 and will continue to monitor cash and investment balances and restrictions to ensure that CCCWSA has sufficient funds to meet short term obligations

Benchmark: — > 1.50x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark
Ratio is outside benchmark

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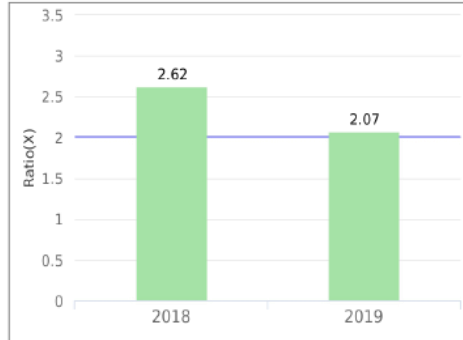
Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 17(b). Statement of performance measures – consolidated results (graphs)

4. Debt service cover ratio



Purpose of debt service cover ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 2.07x

The CCCWSA's debt service cover ratio is above the 2.0 benchmark confirming positive operating results and stable debt levels.

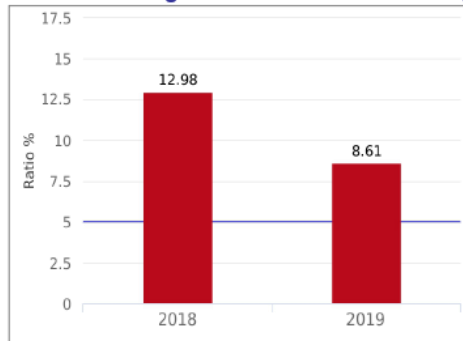
Benchmark: — > 2.00x

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

5. Annual charges and interest outstanding percentage



Purpose of annual charges and interest outstanding percentage

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 8.61%

Water notices are issued throughout the year and are due for payment in the next month which impacts this ratio. As notices at the end of the financial year are due for payment in the following year. The benchmark pertains to rates notices where the final instalment is due for payment on the 31st May.

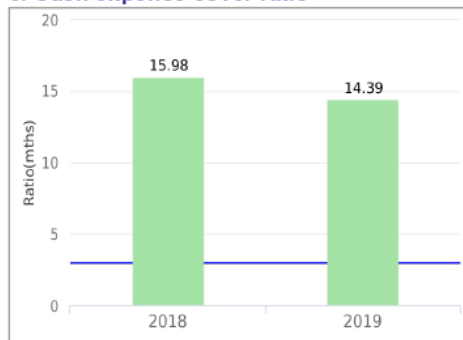
Benchmark: — < 5.00%

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

6. Cash expense cover ratio



Purpose of cash expense cover ratio

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

Commentary on 2018/19 result

2018/19 ratio 14.39 mths

The CCCWSA's cash expense cover ratio exceeds the 3.0 benchmark and reflects sound cash management.

Benchmark: — > 3.00mths

Source of benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #27

Ratio achieves benchmark

Ratio is outside benchmark

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 18. Council information and contact details

Principal place of business

2 Hely Street Wyong, NSW 2259
49 Mann Street Gosford, NSW 2250

Contact details

Mailing Address:

PO Box 20, Wyong NSW 2259
PO Box 21, Gosford NSW 2250

Opening hours:

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

Telephone: 1300 463 954

Internet: www.centralcoast.nsw.gov.au

Email: ask@centralcoast.nsw.gov.au

Officers

Chief Executive Officer

Gary Murphy

Responsible Accounting Officer

Craig Norman

Public Officer

Shane Sullivan

Auditors

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

Elected members

MAYOR

Lisa Matthews (The Entrance Ward)

COUNCILLORS

Jane Smith - Deputy Mayor (Gosford East Ward)
Greg Best (Budgewoi Ward)
Jillian Hogan (Budgewoi Ward)
Doug Vincent (Budgewoi Ward)
Rebecca Gale (Gosford East Ward)
Jeff Sundstrom (Gosford East Ward)
Chris Holstein (Gosford West Ward)
Troy Marquart (Gosford West Ward)
Richard Mehrtens (Gosford West Ward)
Bruce McLachlan (The Entrance Ward)
Jilly Pilon (The Entrance Ward)
Chris Burke (Wyong Ward)
Louise Greenaway (Wyong Ward)
Kyle MacGregor (Wyong Ward)

Other information

ABN: 73 149 644 003

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Financial Statements 2019

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

Please upift Council's Audit Report PDF (opinion) for inclusion in the GPFS report (via the Home screen).

DRAFT UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Central Coast Council - Water Supply Authority

Financial Statements 2019

General Purpose Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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