

Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust
Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park and Callan Park

Annual Report 2021–22



Acknowledgement of Country

Greater Sydney Parklands acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands, waters and sky upon which the parklands are located and pays respect to the Elders of these lands – past, present and emerging.

We recognise Aboriginal people's unique cultural and spiritual relationships to place and their rich contribution to society. We acknowledge the rights and interests of Aboriginal people to be involved in the ongoing management of these traditional lands.

We will work in a respectful manner with Traditional Custodians, Local Aboriginal Land Councils and the Aboriginal communities of Greater Sydney to support their custodianship of the natural and cultural heritage of parklands so that these are places where Aboriginal people feel socially, culturally and economically included.

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Disclaimer

Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust has compiled this report in good faith, exercising all due care and attention. No representation is made about the accuracy, completeness, or suitability of the information in this publication for any particular purpose. The Trust shall not be liable for any damage which may occur to any person or organisation taking action or not on the basis of this publication.

Letter of submission



**Greater Sydney
Parklands**

November 2022

The Hon Rob Stokes MP
Minister for Infrastructure, Cities and Active Transport
52 Martin Place
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Minister

Under section 12A of the *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984*, I have pleasure in submitting for the information of members this report of the activities of the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Following the tabling of this report in Parliament, it will be available for public access from the NSW Government's OpenGov NSW website, opengov.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely,



Michael Rose AM
Chair
Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust
Greater Sydney Parklands



Joshua French
Chief Executive
Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust
Greater Sydney Parklands

Chair's report

Greater Sydney Parklands is charged with protecting and conserving the unique environmental and cultural heritage of the Greater Sydney Parklands Estate.

We care for and manage these parklands in a sustainable, thoughtful and coordinated way, so that they continue to play a vital part in the life of the city, now and in the future.

This annual report covers the second year in which the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust formed part of Greater Sydney Parklands. It was another year in which responses to the COVID-19 pandemic changed how people used our parklands. It was also a year in which the impact of the La Niña climate pattern created challenges for the management of our parklands.

Near the end of the year, the NSW Parliament enacted the *Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Act 2022*. The Act provides the framework for our ongoing stewardship of the Parklands Estate and outlines our obligations in relation to community consultation and engagement, and the realisation of the NSW Government's *50-Year Vision for Greater Sydney's Open Space and Parklands*.

The new Act will have a direct impact on the Parklands Estate. This includes the removal of parking on Moore Park East – a gradual process that will create a revitalised green space for community sports and recreation, in line with our vision in the *Moore Park Master Plan 2040*.

Early upgrade works to Upper Kippax have returned regular community cricket for the first time in decades. We're now talking with the community about design ideas and concepts for the future of Moore Park East – a precious piece of parkland so close to the CBD.

At Callan Park, we're working with the community to implement the first stages of the Landscape Structure Plan, with significant works underway at the Waterfront Green.

At the end of the year we said farewell to our Chief Executive Suellen Fitzgerald. As the inaugural Chief Executive of Greater Sydney Parklands, Suellen brought more than a decade of experience from her time as the Executive Director of the Western Sydney Parklands Trust.

Suellen played a pivotal role in the creation of Greater Sydney Parklands and our planning for the future. On behalf of the Greater Sydney Parklands Board, and the communities we serve, I congratulate Suellen on her achievements and thank her for her outstanding contribution to Sydney's great parks.

Since the year end, Joshua French, our former Director of Strategy, Design and Delivery, has been appointed Chief Executive. We welcome Josh to the role and look forward to working with him.

Josh highlights some of the achievements of the Centennial and Moore Park Trust in his report. I would like to thank him and the Greater Sydney Parklands team for their dedication, energy and efforts over the last year.

Thanks also to my Board colleagues for their great contributions to the work of Greater Sydney Parklands.



Michael Rose AM

Chair

Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust

Greater Sydney Parklands

Chief Executive's report

This was a year of change, not just for the places and spaces that people use in Centennial Parklands and Callan Park, but for us as an organisation.

With all this change, the teams and our partners continued to find ways to support the communities and the environments that make these places special.

They were ready to adapt to online education programs when that was called for; they have completed a seamless transition to Greater Sydney Parklands; and they have continued to deliver the new facilities, infrastructure and maintenance activities we need, despite the impacts of yet another La Niña weather event.

A huge win for the parklands was the opening of the Queens Park cycleway – a tangible addition to the Greater Sydney Blue Green Grid and an exemplar of consultation and collaboration across government agencies and with councils.

Consultation continued with the community and stakeholder workshops in late 2021 on the future of Moore Park East – plans that will be undertaken gradually and in a rich spirit of co-design and co-creation given the importance of these areas.

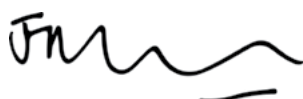
We're also part of a multi-agency working group led by Transport for NSW to work through transport, access and parking requirements for the broader sports precinct.

At Callan Park, the community and stakeholders were vital to our work in 2021–22, from the ideas on how best to adapt and use heritage buildings, to the direct feedback on our pop-up nature play playgrounds.

The teams and our partners who help to make Centennial Parklands and Callan Park great places to visit should be congratulated for all their efforts during the upheaval of the last 12 months. They were there when the community needed outdoor space and they are there when we look to make the right investments and improvements.

I also want to thank former Chief Executive Suellen Fitzgerald, who has created a Greater Sydney Parklands team that works as one cohesive group.

Thanks to her leadership, we are ready to take on the responsibility of working for Sydney's first city-wide parks agency by taking a metropolitan perspective and a local focus.



Joshua French
Chief Executive
Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust
Greater Sydney Parklands

Greater Sydney Parklands

The *Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Act 2022* came into effect on 1 July 2022. This legislation establishes the Greater Sydney Parklands Trust and provides for the management of the Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Estate (referred to as the Parklands Estate).

The passing of this legislation follows extensive work by Greater Sydney Parklands, partners across government, stakeholders and community members to formalise arrangements that had been in place since 2020.

Greater Sydney Parklands is led by an independent board and uses a combined administration model to care for Greater Sydney's iconic parks, maintain park infrastructure and employ park staff.

The iconic parks that currently form the Parklands Estate are –from west to east– Fernhill Estate, Western Sydney Parklands, Parramatta Park, Callan Park and Centennial Parklands (Centennial, Moore and Queens parks).

Centennial Parklands are managed under the framework of the *Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Act 1983* with all its objects, functions and protections. Callan Park remains subject to the objects and protections of the *Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002*.

We are the key advocate of the NSW Government's *50-Year Vision for Greater Sydney's Open Space and Parklands*. We take a city-wide view as we champion the care, management and expansion of open spaces and parklands in partnership with local communities and councils.

In the last 12 months, we:

- continued to advocate across government and with our partners to help achieve the 50-Year Vision
- co-hosted the Sydney showcase day of the World Urban Parks (WUP) Congress
- released the *Nature Play for NSW – Insights and Recommendations Report* and established a Nature Play NSW Steering Committee, with the support of the Centennial Parklands Foundation
- used the NSW Net Zero Pathway Tool to model a baseline greenhouse gas emissions profile and prepare emission reduction opportunities to guide the development of a Net Zero Action Plan for Greater Sydney Parklands
- ran online cultural competency training for all staff, hosted by Mirri Mirri.

Over the next 12 months, we will focus on:

- implementing the objectives of the new Act and the ambitions of the 50-Year Vision
- developing a consultation and engagement framework to guide how we consult and engage with the community
- establishing community trustee boards for each of the parks in the Parklands Estate, while continuing to engage extensively and creatively with the community
- improving and expanding the Greater Sydney Blue Green Grid, including progressing the establishment of a Blue Green Grid Committee
- investigating potential additions to the Parklands Estate
- building the resilience of the Parklands Estate to a changing climate and more intense natural hazards
- continuing our ongoing efforts to sustainably and efficiently manage the Parklands Estate.



Highlights

CENTENNIAL PARKLANDS

Centennial Parklands comprises Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park. It is an open space oasis for the residents of and visitors to Greater Sydney's eastern suburbs.

People turned to the lush open spaces and world-class sporting facilities of Centennial Parklands in the last 12 months, especially when fresh air and respite were so necessary during COVID-19 lockdowns.

Our events and community programs – both in person and online – allowed the community to come together and connect with nature in the heart of the city.

Connecting with our communities

- **Visitation remained high throughout the year**, although patterns of visitation were influenced by COVID-19 lockdowns that impacted most sports, events and large community gatherings. However, local visitation increased markedly.
- There were 580 bookings – from weddings to private picnics – involving **17,000 people**. An aggregated **customer satisfaction score of 94%** reflects our high standards of customer service.
- Individual sports recorded a surge in participation **with 77,000 rounds of golf** played at Moore Park, and a **47% increase in people participating in tennis**.
- We released a **new Participant Code of Conduct for equestrian activities** in the Parklands, following consultation with the equestrian community. We also welcomed new riding school businesses and an equine therapy service.
- Our in-person and virtual nature education experiences reached **nearly 4,000 kids**.
- Our **volunteer program involved the community** in programs such as bush regeneration, and wildlife surveying and monitoring.

Caring for the environment and protecting our heritage

- Our bushland management activities focused on the **endangered Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub and pond edge vegetation**.
- Our annual autumn tree planting yielded **200 new trees at the Sandstone Ridge Woodland**, creating a **new urban forest of Sydney Red Gum, Yellow Bloodwood and Grey Gum** as we transition the area away from the non-indigenous Maritime pine planted in the 1960s.
- Extensive native tree, shrub and grass planting supported the **Grey-Headed Flying-fox camp** in Lachlan Swamp.
- We improved the quality of turf through an **open space erosion top-dressing** program.
- The Centennial Parklands Foundation helped to **support habitat for microbats** by installing 10 roosting boxes.
- We finished **\$2 million in restoration works to the heritage-listed Moore Park Toll House**, which has been transformed into a health and wellbeing centre for the community.
- We developed and completed a **Ponds Management Plan** for the 12 ponds in Centennial Parklands with Centennial Park Community Consultative Committee, City of Sydney, Waverley and Randwick councils, and Sydney Water.



Creating community and recreational facilities

- We began the **\$4.5 million major upgrade works at the E.S. Marks Athletic Field**, including renewing the track, which attained Class 2 Certification from World Athletics. Further upgrades are continuing to rejuvenate one of Australia's largest community sporting precincts.
- Landscape works and environmental **remediation of Musgrave Pond** included the removal of 2,780 tonnes of accumulated sludge and sediment.
- We commenced construction on an **Aboriginal Cultural Garden** at Centennial Park's Robertson Road entry, co-funded with the Centennial Parklands Foundation.
- We collaborated with Randwick and Waverley councils and TfNSW to design and build a safe cycling route from Sydney's east to the CBD with a **new cycleway along Queens Park**.
- The phased removal of parking from the grass at Moore Park East allowed us to add **new community sports infrastructure**, which has seen a return of community cricket.
- We commenced the **\$8.9 million capital investment works for the Hordern Pavilion** and work began at the **Royal Hall of Industries** on a Sydney Swans Centre of Excellence and new amenities for the NSW Swifts.
- Other improvements included upgrading drainage at **Moore Park West fields** and a major upgrade of drainage, irrigation and wickets of **McKay fields 1 and 2**.

Maintaining a sustainable organisation

- We continued to **harmonise systems, processes and services** of Centennial Parklands with the administration of Parramatta Park and Western Sydney Parklands under Greater Sydney Parklands.
- The Trust **generated income of \$61 million** from self-generated funds, government grants and contributions from other government agencies.
- **Recurrent income from property, events and parking fees was \$28 million** compared to \$26 million the previous year.
- **Recurrent expenditure including depreciation was \$42 million** compared to \$36 million the previous year.
- We executed a **new long-term Supacenta car park licence** commencing 1 July 2022.



CALLAN PARK

Callan Park is a 61 hectare parkland with extensive areas of foreshore open space, heritage buildings, bushland and sports fields in Sydney's inner west. Of this, Greater Sydney Parklands cares for and manages 38 hectares.

Callan Park is cherished by many locals for its rich architectural heritage and history as a psychiatric hospital.

With the 38 hectares of the park now under professional park management, we're looking to progressively implement the Landscape Structure Plan over the next 10 years.

Already, visitors will see works to protect and restore the park's heritage and buildings and revitalise the waterfront and Bay Run. Our Memorandum of Understanding for shared site management with NSW Health ensures a coordinated approach to protecting Callan Park.

Connecting with our communities

- We held community webinars for more than 300 people in August and September 2021 to present **plans for the Waterfront Green area**, public toilets and Wharf Road car park. More than 400 people responded to online surveys.
- We surveyed the community in October and November 2021 asking people **how they want buildings in Callan Park to be adapted and used**, receiving more than 1,000 responses.
- We provided **two pop-up nature play playgrounds** to connect kids with nature and provide a fun, free family activity during the school holidays. Around 600 children enjoyed the associated activities led by our educators.
- Following extensive engagement with the community, **we released a Companion Animal Management Plan (CAMP)** in June 2022. This provides direction for managing companion animals in Callan Park, including clearly identifying on- and off-leash areas for dogs.



Caring for the environment and protecting our heritage

- We invested **nearly \$2 million on restoration works** in 2021–22 to heritage assets. We renovated Bonnyview, the Cane Room, Balmain Road Gates and Guard House, and Repatriation Ward.
- **Callan Point Bushcare continued to work on remnant bushland** improving biodiversity, removing weeds and planting native trees in Callan Park.
- We demolished two large intrusive buildings adjacent to the waterfront **opening up the view from the park to the bay** and upgraded roads, drainage and infrastructure including Park Drive and Gate A intersection.

Creating community and recreational facilities

- We progressed **design development for the waterfront** and lodged three development applications to Inner West Council for new park facilities and improvements, as well as separate applications to transform a hectare of waterfront land into a safe and accessible recreation area.

Maintaining a sustainable organisation

- Our team located in Callan Park enabled **proactive and responsive management of the park**, providing expertise on environmental issues, biodiversity, heritage, visitor services, asset management and compliance.
- Security and grounds maintenance service contracts help us to achieve **value for money and procurement compliance**.
- We undertook a market engagement for the lease of Building 497 as a **community sports facility**.



About our parks

CENTENNIAL PARKLANDS

Centennial Parklands are one of the world's leading public urban parklands and cover 369 hectares within local government areas of the City of Sydney, Randwick, Waverley and Woollahra. Centennial Parklands are on the traditional lands of the Gadigal and Bidjigal people. They include Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park, offering a range of spaces for organised sports and relaxation for the residents of and visitors to the Eastern Harbour City.

The parklands are managed under the *Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Act 1983* by the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust. The *Centennial Parklands, Great Parks for a Great City, Plan of Management: 2018 and beyond* establishes a direction for the future.

Centennial Park

Centennial Park was dedicated by Sir Henry Parkes in 1888 as public open space for the enjoyment of the people of NSW, and it was dubbed "The People's Park" at time of opening. On 1 January 1901, the park was chosen as the site of the inauguration of Australian Federation. Today, Centennial Park remains the people's park – a playground for adults and children alike, one of the most important community sports venues in the state, and one of the world's few inner-city parks to still offer full horse-riding facilities. It is home to diverse flora and fauna and many significant tree plantings. It also encompasses Lachlan Swamp, one of the original water sources for Sydney at time of settlement.

Moore Park

Moore Park was declared a public park in 1866. It lies at the crossroads of some of Sydney's busiest thoroughfares, providing a necessary green-belt of nearly 4,000 trees, numerous sports fields and walking paths adjacent to one of the busiest sports, leisure and entertainment precincts in Australia. Today, Moore Park features a number of high-profile and prized venues and facilities for sports and entertainment, including Moore Park Golf, the Entertainment Quarter, Fox Studios, Royal Hall of Industries, Hordern Pavilion, Centennial Parklands Equestrian Centre, Parklands Sports Centre and E.S. Marks Athletics Field.

Queens Park

Queens Park was established in 1888 to commemorate the centenary of European settlement. It boasts a variety of 490 trees including dramatic Port Jackson and Moreton Bay figs, Holm oaks, Monterey pines, Araucarias and coral trees. It provides leisure areas and some of Sydney's busiest sporting fields all set within a natural amphitheatre surrounded by dramatic sandstone cliffs.



CALLAN PARK

Callan Park is located on the Parramatta River within the Inner West Local Government Area. It is the traditional land of the Gadigal and Wangal people. Callan Park is the site of Sydney's first purpose-built mental health facility following reforms in treatment in the 1870s. The buildings and grounds of the facility remain within the grounds of Callan Park today.

With its history as a place for healing, respite and care, the *Callan Park Landscape Structure Plan* proposes a series of parkland improvements that celebrate the unique heritage and picturesque waterfront setting of Callan Park.

The Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust manages 38 hectares of Callan Park under guidance of the *Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002* and *Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Act 1983*. The remaining area is managed by NSW Health under the *Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002*.



About the Centennial and Moore Park Trust

BOARD MEMBERS



Michael Rose AM
Chair



Ceinwen Kirk-Lennox



Dr Robert Lang



Lyall Gorman



Julie Bindon



Patrick St John



Siobhan Toohill



Suellen Fitzgerald
(to 30 June 2022)

Community Consultative Committee

Community Consultative Committee members are appointed by the Trust on the recommendation of the Chief Executive. They report on matters relating to Centennial Parklands.

In 2021–22, committee members were:

- Patrick St John (former chair)
- Andrew McCrory
- Tricia Klinger
- Megan Brewer
- Peter Mansfield
- Gaynor Maddy Madhavan
- Peter Tzannes
- Emily Ray
- Sarah Nelson (current chair)
- Sharon Dickson

The Community Consultative Committee met five times in 2021–22.

Governance

Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust is a statutory body established under the *Centennial Park and Moore Park Act 1983*. It also governs the regulations relating to the Trust lands under the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Regulation 2014 (Regulation).

The Trust consists of eight trustees, who are appointed by and are responsible to the Minister for Infrastructure, Cities and Active Transport. The trustees oversee the management and strategic direction of the organisation, meeting regularly to consider policy and advice from park management.

Financial statements

Year ended 30 June 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust (the Trust), which comprise the Statement by the Accountable Authority, the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows, for the year then ended, notes comprising a Statement of Significant Accounting Policies, and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the applicable financial reporting requirements of the Government Sector Finance Act 2018 (GSF Act), the Government Sector Finance Regulation 2018 (GSF Regulation) and the Treasurer's Directions
- presents fairly the Trust's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trustees' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the GSF Act, GSF Regulation and Treasurer's Directions. The Trustees's responsibility also includes such internal control as the Trustees determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

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



Mary Yuen
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

15 November 2022
SYDNEY

Statement by the Accountable Authority

Pursuant to Part 7.6(4) of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018 (GSF Act)*, we state that:

- a) the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and any other requirements specified by the *GSF Act*, the *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2018*, and the Treasurer's directions.
- b) the statements present fairly the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust (the Trust) financial position, financial performance and cashflows.
- c) we are not aware of any circumstances that would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be materially misleading or inaccurate.



Michael Rose AM
Chair
Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust
Greater Sydney Parklands



Joshua French
Chief Executive
Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust
Greater Sydney Parklands

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Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Actual 2022 \$'000	Budget 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000
CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
REVENUE				
Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers	2(a)	16,544	17,506	18,155
Investment revenue	2(b)	11,240	12,870	8,061
Retained taxes, fees and fines	2(c)	250	206	148
Grants and other contributions	2(d)	31,464	13,041	29,718
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	2(e)	242	186	124
Other income	2(f)	1,704	1,110	2,237
Total revenue		61,444	44,919	58,443
EXPENSES EXCLUDING LOSSES				
Personnel Services expenses	3(a)	7,445	6,918	6,202
Other operating expenses	3(b)	24,865	25,405	22,590
Depreciation and amortisation	3(c)	9,692	7,961	7,819
Finance costs	3(d)	1	3	1
Total expenses excluding losses		42,003	40,287	36,612
Operating result		19,441	4,632	21,831
Net (loss) on disposals	4(a)	(755)	–	(642)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	4(a)	(198)	–	(249)
Impairment write-back / (loss) on financial assets	4(b)	405	–	(390)
Net result		18,893	4,632	20,550
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods</i>				
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	10	110,184	23,390	23,551
Assets recognised for the first time	10	2	–	–
Total other comprehensive income		110,186	23,390	23,551
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		129,079	28,022	44,101

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	Actual 2022 \$'000	Budget 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	31,392	10,639	22,371
Receivables	6	4,868	5,877	6,479
Inventories	7	322	204	192
Total current assets		36,582	16,721	29,042
Non-Current Assets				
Receivables	8	2,434	2,337	85
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	1,464,968	1,370,997	1,339,740
Right-of-use assets	11(a)(i)	134	18	171
Intangible assets	12	860	804	1,052
Total non-current assets		1,468,396	1,374,155	1,341,048
Total assets		1,504,978	1,390,876	1,370,090
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	14	9,074	3,111	5,065
Provisions	15	929	696	742
Contract liabilities	9	2,324	1,188	1,808
Lease liabilities	16(a)	61	41	28
Other current liabilities	16(b)	1,730	532	598
Total current liabilities		14,118	5,568	8,241
Non-Current liabilities				
Provisions	15	15	12	13
Lease liabilities	16(a)	73	30	143
Other non-current liabilities	16(b)	–	221	–
Total non-current liabilities		88	263	156
Total liabilities		14,206	5,831	8,397
NET ASSETS		1,490,772	1,385,045	1,361,693
EQUITY				
Reserves		681,619	790,691	571,676
Accumulated funds		809,153	594,354	790,017
TOTAL EQUITY		1,490,772	1,385,045	1,361,693

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2021		790,017	571,676	1,361,693
Net result for the year		18,893	–	18,893
Other comprehensive income				
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	10	–	110,184	110,184
Assets recognised for the first time	10	–	2	2
Total other comprehensive income		–	110,186	110,186
Total comprehensive income for the year		18,893	110,186	129,079
Transactions with Owners in their capacity as owners				
Transfers on disposal of property, plant and equipment		243	(243)	–
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		243	(243)	–
Balance at 30 June 2022		809,153	681,619	1,490,772
Balance at 1 July 2020		668,348	548,125	1,216,473
Net result for the year		20,550	–	20,550
Other comprehensive income				
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	10	–	23,551	23,551
Total other comprehensive income		–	23,551	23,551
Total comprehensive income for the year		20,550	23,551	44,101
Transactions with Owners in their capacity as owners				
Equity transfer of Vested Callan Park assets	25	101,119	–	101,119
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		101,119	–	101,119
Balance at 30 June 2021		790,017	571,676	1,361,693

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Actual 2022 \$'000	Budget 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Payments				
Personnel services		(7,732)	(6,918)	(7,355)
Suppliers for goods and services		(26,428)	(32,553)	(29,437)
Finance costs		(1)	(3)	(1)
Total payments		(34,161)	(39,474)	(36,793)
Receipts				
Sale of goods and services		18,584	17,128	20,349
Grants and other contributions		29,722	8,141	29,406
Rent received		12,508	12,816	8,182
Retained taxes, fees and fines		264	–	148
Reimbursements from the Crown Entity		242	186	125
Interest received		37	54	55
Other		2,114	6,470	2,476
Total receipts		63,471	44,795	60,741
Net cash flows from operating activities	22	29,310	5,321	23,948
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles		(20,310)	(9,969)	(17,271)
Proceeds from sale property, plant and equipment and intangibles	4(a)	80	–	91
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		–	–	2,909
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(20,230)	(9,969)	(14,271)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	11(a)(ii)	(59)	(72)	(55)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(59)	(72)	(55)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		9,021	(4,720)	9,622
Opening cash and cash equivalents		22,371	15,359	12,749
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	5	31,392	10,639	22,371

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Reporting entity

The Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust (the Trust) is a corporation constituted under the *Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Act 1983*. It is a NSW government entity and is controlled by the State of New South Wales, which is the ultimate parent. It operates as one program group and there are no other entities under its control which are required to be consolidated in these financial statements.

The Trust is incorporated and domiciled in Australia and its principal place of business is Banksia Way, Centennial Park, Sydney.

The Trust is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and is consolidated as part of the NSW Total State Sector.

The mission of the Trust is to manage Centennial Parklands as a place of national significance for the enjoyment, social connection and wellbeing of the community and in the meantime continue to preserve and improve the Parklands. Centennial Parklands is 398.95 hectares in area and comprises Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park and Callan Park.

Callan Park is subject to the provisions of the *Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002* (The Act) which provides for the preservation of the land as publicly owned open space for health, education and community uses. Of the 61 hectares Callan Park site, 38 hectares is owned by the Trust and managed as public open space subject to the controls in the Act. This includes protecting and preserving the heritage significance of Callan Park including its historic buildings, gardens, and other landscape features and providing ongoing public access, for recreational purposes, to the parkland and foreshores.

The Trust's principal activities are the custodianship of the natural and cultural heritage of the parks, to provide venues for the community which enable participation in a range of sporting, recreational, cultural and educational activities for diverse users as well as the provision of a range of other activities through leases/licenses of a number of facilities.

As a result of the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013*, employees of the Trust are reported as employees of a Division of the Government Service. From 1 July 2019, the Department of Planning and Environment has provided these services as per *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes - Public Service Agencies) Order 2019*, the Trust reports employee related information as "personnel services" in its financial statements.

As a result of machinery of government (MOG) changes the Greater Sydney Parklands (encompassing Parramatta Park Trust; Fernhill Estate; Western Sydney Parklands Trust; Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust, including part of Callan Park) has transferred from the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) cluster to Cities and Active Transport (CAT) within the Transport and infrastructure cluster from 1 April 2022 (refer Note 28).

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 have been authorised for issue by the Trust on the 14 November 2022.

(b) Basis of preparation

The Trust's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations)
- the requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act), and *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2018*; and
- Treasurer's Directions issued under the GSF Act.

Property, plant and equipment, financial assets and liabilities are measured using fair value basis. Other financial statement items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except where specified otherwise.

The impact of COVID-19 increases the level of judgement across a number of key areas for the Trust, in particular recognition and measurement of the assets of the Trust. Judgements, key assumptions and estimations that management has made, are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Unless otherwise stated, amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency which is the Trust's presentation and functional currency.

The Trust's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In making its assessment that this basis was appropriate, the Trust has taken into account all available information about the future of the Trust including; reliance upon Government approved funding, known efficiency dividends, estimated insurance recoveries and consideration of currently expected effects of COVID-19 on the Trust's activities.

(c) Statement of compliance

The financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

The accrual basis of accounting and applicable accounting standards have been adopted.

(d) Administered activities

The Trust does not administer or control activities on behalf of the Crown.

(e) Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where:

- the amount of GST incurred by the Trust as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is recognised as part of an asset's cost of acquisition or as part of an item of expense and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing activities and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(f) Comparative information

Except when an Australian Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements.

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified to ensure consistent presentation with the current year.

(g) Changes in accounting policy, including new or revised Australian Accounting Standards

(i) Effective for the first time in FY 2021-22

The accounting policies applied in FY2021-22 are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new AAS, unless Treasury determines otherwise. TPP22-07 mandates options and major policy decisions under Australian Accounting Standards. It also mandates that all Government Finance Statistics (GSF) classified agencies must apply Tier 1 (Australian Accounting Standards) reporting requirements.

The following amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in FY2021-22, but do not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Trust.

- AASB 2020-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts
- AASB 2020-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2
- AASB 2021-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021.

(ii) Issued but not yet effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new AAS, unless Treasury determines otherwise (TPP22-07 Mandates of options and major policy decisions under Australian Accounting Standards).

The following Standards / Interpretations have not been applied and are not yet effective.

These Standards/Interpretations are not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Trust.

- AASB 2020-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments
- AASB 2020-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Covid -19-Related Rent Concessions
- 2020-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase2

2 Revenue

(a) Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Sale of goods	9,271	9,110
Subtotal of sale of goods	9,271	9,110
Rendering of Services		
Use of recreational facilities	3,850	5,172
Parking Meter	295	621
Fees received	3,128	3,252
Subtotal of Rendering of Services	7,273	9,045
Total	16,544	18,155

Recognition and Measurement

Income is recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, dependent on whether there is a contract with a customer defined by AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. As AASB 1058 undertakes a residual approach, the Trust assess the applicability of AASB 15 before it considers the application of AASB 1058.

In applying the recognition and measurement principles above, majority of the Trust income streams fall within either AASB 15 (refer Note 2(a) or AASB 1058 (Refer Note 2(d)).

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised as when the Trust satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods. The Trust typically satisfies its performance obligations at a point in time when the control of the goods is transferred to the customers.

Revenue from sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract revenue and is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a short credit term. No volume discount or warranty is provided on the sale.

Rendering of service

The Trust has a range of outdoor areas comprising; Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park and Callan Park, which are made available for community participation in sporting, recreational, cultural and educational activities, as well as the provision of a range of commercial activities and ticketed events. Events and activities that require an upfront payment result in recognition of revenue from rendering of services when the Trust satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. Any unsatisfied obligations for revenue contracts with customers have been recognised as liabilities as at 30 June 2022, refer to Note 9.

The revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract. No element of financing is deemed present as payments are due when service is provided.

(b) **Investment revenue**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	37	43
Rental income	11,203	8,018
Total	11,240	8,061

Recognition and Measurement

Interest revenue

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that become credit impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset (i.e. after deducting the loss allowance for expected credit losses).

Leases - Rental income

The Trust has entered into a number of lease agreements as Lessor, whereby land and buildings owned by the Trust are leased to third parties for the purpose of operating various commercial enterprises. The term of these agreements ranges from one to fifty years. Rental income arising from these operating leases are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Rent received in advance is recognised as revenue over the period to which the prepaid rent refers. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

All leases are classified as operating leases as the lease payments do not represent substantially all the fair value of the land and as a result the lessee does not substantially hold all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset. The respective leased assets are included by the Trust in the Statement of Financial Position based on their nature.

(c) **Retained taxes, fees and fines**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Parking fines and penalty income	250	148
Total	250	148

Recognition and Measurement

Retained taxes, fees and fines primarily relate to Fines received from issuance of infringement notices for breaches of Trust regulations and Parking fines and penalty income arising from parking meters.

(d) **Grants and other contributions**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants to acquire/construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the Trust		
Transport for NSW - assets acquired free of charge	2,618	–
NSW Government through Department of Planning and Environment (DPE)	5,900	19,212
NSW Government through Transport for NSW	4,070	–
Department of Planning and Environment other	69	79
Transport for NSW other	2,089	153
Transport for NSW (Queens Park Cycleway)	3,411	–
Office of Strategic Lands – Callan Park (Parks for People)	10,000	–
Office of Sport	426	–
Sydney Cricket & Sports Ground Trust	–	43
Local Government	–	11
Total grants to acquire/construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the Trust	28,583	19,498
Other Grants with no specific performance obligations		
NSW Government through DPE	–	8,962
NSW Government through DPE – Callan Park recurrent grant	2,492	974
NSW Government through Transport for NSW	(39)	–
Total other grants with no specific performance obligations	2,453	9,936
Grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations		
Centennial Parklands Foundation	163	20
Sponsorship received	101	8
Department of Planning and Environment	–	2
Total other grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations	264	30
Volunteers and in-kind services	164	254
Total grants and other contributions	31,464	29,718

In addition to the general grants, the Trust also receives capital grants funding from communities and other governments departments for capital work such as construction Infrastructure assets upgrades. Under AASB1058, these grants are recognised as "transfers to acquire/construct non-financial assets" that are controlled by the Trust to further its objectives, therefore giving rise to future obligations (liabilities).

Volunteers and in-kind contributions include volunteer services received of \$79,823 (2021: \$156,296) as well as in kind contributions received from vendors and sponsors \$84,693 (2021: \$97,668), are also reflected in Note 3(b).

(i) **Grants with satisfied / unsatisfied obligations**

(a) **TfNSW In Kind Infrastructure assets – Kensington Ponds Footbridge**

As part of Transport for NSW(TfNSW) Sydney Light Rail Program, TfNSW, in conjunction with the Trust has finalised construction of a new pedestrian bridge over Kensington Ponds near the intersection of Alison Road and Doncaster Avenue to reestablish a pedestrian link between Alison Road and Centennial Park. The finalised work valued at \$2,618,496 comprises the design, construction and handover of the new bridge to the Trust.

(b) TfNSW Active Transport Program 2020/21 - Queens Park Cycleway

Under its Active Transport Program 2020/21, Transport for NSW (TfNSW) has provided funding of \$3,750,000 to assist the Trust in the Construction of new, separate bicycle and pedestrian paths adjacent to Darley Road, Queens Park, Randwick. The grant is payable as reimbursements of expenditure on construction of the infrastructures and per agreed milestones. To date \$3,411,468 of infrastructure have been constructed with the remaining funds expected to be spent in FY2023.

(c) Greater Cities Sport Facility Fund 2020/21– Infrastructure Grants

Under its Greater Cities Sport Facility Fund, the Office of Sport has approved two Infrastructure Funding grants, to assist the Trust in the development of quality core sport infrastructure that will meet the current and future needs of the community.

(i) Construction of Bat and Ball Field Amenities Building

A maximum of \$1,000,000 has been approved to construct a new public amenity building at Bat & Ball Field to provide changing facilities as well as new amenities for the sporting community.

The grant is payable in instalments on achievement of agreed milestones. To date \$300,000 of infrastructure have been constructed with the milestone for the remaining funds expected to be completed in FY2023.

(ii) Centennial Parklands Sports Centre – Tennis Court Surface Upgrade

Funding of \$251,860 has been approved for the safe restoration and resurfacing of two existing tennis hard court surfaces at Centennial Parklands Sports Centre. The project supports the NSW Government's commitment to ensuring that NSW has a network of spaces and places that enable quality sport and active recreation participation and performance at all levels.

The grant is payable in instalments on achievement of agreed milestones. To date \$125,930 of infrastructure has been constructed with the milestone for the remaining funds expected to be completed in FY2023.

(d) Tree Planting

In FY2021 DPE has provided \$150,000 funding for the purchase and establishment of 520 trees in Callan Park by the end of December 2022. To date no work has commenced and the grant has been deferred in FY2022. It is envisaged that all funds will be spent in FY2023.

(e) Infrastructure assets upgrade

The Trust previously received funding of \$500,000 to be utilised for the upgrade of infrastructure assets in Centennial Parklands. As at 30 June 2022, \$211,905 was released to revenue for works carried out on infrastructure assets, leaving an unspent amount of \$288,095 with the remaining expected to be spent in 2023.

(f) Kippax lake field upgrade

The Trust has entered into a new license and works deed with Eastern Suburbs Rugby League Club (Roosters) for use of the Kippax lake field and upper field extension area for use as a high performance rugby league playing and training facility. Under the terms of the license and works deed the club intends to invest approximately \$3,000,000 towards improvements to the Kippax lake field with stage one funding of \$1,200,000 received by the Trust from the Roosters in FY2022. To date no works have commenced and the grant has been deferred in FY2022. It is envisaged stage one works will be completed in FY2023.

(d) **Grants and other contributions**

Recognition and Measurement

Grants and Contributions are recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities. AASB 1058 applies to income with a donation component, i.e. transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable a not-for-profit entity to further its objectives, and volunteer services. AASB 1058 adopts a residual approach, meaning that entities first apply other applicable Australian Accounting Standards (e.g. AASB 1004, AASB 15, AASB 16, AASB 9, AASB 137) to a transaction before recognising income.

Income from grants to acquire/construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the Trust is recognised when the Trust satisfies its obligations under the transfer. The Trust satisfies the performance obligations under the transfer to construct assets over time as the non-financial assets are being constructed. The percentage of cost incurred is used to recognise income, because this most closely reflects the progress to completion.

Revenue from grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised as when the Trust satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods. The Trust typically satisfies its performance obligations when milestone are completed. Revenue from these grants is recognised based on the grant amount specified in the funding agreement/funding approval, and to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. No element of financing is deemed present as funding payments are usually received in advance or shortly after the relevant obligation is satisfied.

Refer to Notes 9 and 16(b) for transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that have not been satisfied at the end of the year and when it is expected to be recognised as revenue.

Revenue from grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised when the Trust obtains control over the granted assets (e.g. cash).

Receipt of volunteer services is recognised when and only when the fair value of those services can be reliably determined, and the services would have been purchased if not donated. Volunteer services are measured at fair value (refer to Note 2(d) and 3(b)).

(e) **Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Superannuation – defined benefit	30	37
Long service leave provision	211	86
Payroll tax assumed by the Crown	1	1
Total	242	124

Recognition and Measurement

On initial incurrence of the liability, the Trust recognises a liability and an expense. When the liability is assumed by the Crown Entity, the Trust recognises an income equivalent to the liability assumed.

(f) **Other income**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Expense recoveries	1,018	1,476
Insurance recoveries	686	761
Total	1,704	2,237

Other income

Expense recoveries include the following: staff, contactors, consulting, fee for services, legal, security services, utilities, stabling, staff car parking, property damages and maintenance of venues and facilities.

Insurance recoveries primarily includes progress payment for COVID-19 Events Claims of \$650,000 (2021: \$689,000) and \$36,260 (2021:72,191) minor property damage claims.

3 Expenses Excluding Losses

(a) Personnel services expenses

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages (including recreation leave)	6,300	5,354
Superannuation - defined benefits plans	30	37
Superannuation - defined contributions plans	535	443
Long service leave	206	71
Workers compensation insurance	(17)	14
Payroll tax and fringe benefits tax	391	283
Total	7,445	6,202

Personnel services are provided by the Department of Planning and Environment (refer Note 1(a)). The Trust has provided personnel services to the Centennial Parklands Foundation amounting to \$198,289 (2021: \$241,525) and operating expenses \$37,289 (2021:18,887).

(b) Other operating expenses include the following:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Maintenance	6,131	5,551
Golf Course operations	5,993	5,344
Fees for services	3,435	2,716
Shared services cost	1,949	2,041
Security	1,443	1,730
Waste removal and cleaning	1,343	1,120
Parklands Sports Centre	1,034	1,432
Consultants	686	151
Insurance	530	452
Stores and provisions	480	533
Utilities	395	336
Legal fees	296	191
Information technology	277	142
Board fees	192	151
Volunteers and in-kind contributions	164	254
Audit fees	120	105
Training and conferences	116	77
Motor vehicle and fleet	95	68
Marketing	79	70
Telecommunications	17	51
Other	90	75
Total	24,865	22,590

Reconciliation - Total maintenance expense

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Maintenance expense - contracted labour and other (non-employee related), as above	6,131	5,551
Employee related maintenance expense included in Note 3(a)	1,251	1,377
Reconciliation - Total maintenance expense	7,382	6,928

Volunteers and in-kind contributions include volunteer services received of \$79,823 (2021: \$156,296) as well as in-kind contributions received from vendors and sponsors \$84,693 (2021: \$97,668), are also reflected in Note 2(d).

Recognition and Measurement

Maintenance expense

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred. However, where they relate to the replacement of a component of an asset, which restores the service potential and extends the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally, the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

Insurance

The Trust's insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self-insurance for Government agencies. The expense (premium) is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claims experience.

Lease expense

The Trust recognises the lease payments associated with the following types leases as an expense on a straight-line basis:

- Leases that meet the definition of short term, i.e. where the lease term at commencement of the lease is 12 months or less. This excludes leases with a purchase option
- Leases of assets that are valued at \$10,000 or under when new

The Trust does not have any short-term lease or leases of assets of \$10,000 or less.

(c) Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings	2,580	2,292
Infrastructure systems – Other	5,758	4,960
Trees	560	–
Plant and equipment	544	265
Right-of-use assets	58	53
Total	9,500	7,570
Amortisation		
Amortisation of intangible assets	192	249
Total	192	249
Total depreciation and amortisation	9,692	7,819

Recognition and Measurement

Refer Note. 10 for depreciation policy related to Property, Plant and Equipment, refer Note. 11 for depreciation policy related to Right-of-use assets and Note.12 for amortisation policy related to Intangible assets.

(d) Finance costs

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest expense from lease liabilities	1	1
Total	1	1

Recognition and Measurement

Finance cost in this Note represents the interest in respect of lease liabilities recognised in accordance with AASB 16. The Trust does not have any other borrowing costs.

4 Other Gains / (Losses)

a) Gain / (Losses) on disposal

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Proceeds from the sale of assets	80	91
Less written down value of assets disposed	(835)	(733)
Impairment loss on plant and equipment	(63)	–
Impairment loss on building assets	(82)	(247)
Impairment loss on Infrastructure Other assets	(53)	(2)
Total Gain / (Loss) on Disposal	(953)	(891)

(b) Other Gains / (Losses)

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment write-back / (loss) on financial assets	405	(390)
Net impairment (loss) on financial assets	405	(390)

Recognition and Measurement

Impairment losses

Impairment losses may arise on assets held by the Trust from time to time. Accounting for impairment losses is dependent upon the individual asset (or group of assets) subject to impairment. Accounting Policies and events giving rise to impairment losses are disclosed in the following notes:

Note 6 : Current Assets - Receivables

Note 10 : Property, plant and equipment

Note 11 : Right-of-use assets

Note 12 : Intangible assets

5 Current Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank	31,384	22,359
Petty Cash	8	12
Total	31,392	22,371

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash on hand and short-term deposits with the maturity of three months or less and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Closing cash and cash equivalents (per Statement of Cash Flows)	31,392	22,371
Total	31,392	22,371

Refer Note. 23 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

6 Current Assets - Receivables

	Notes	2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
Trade Receivables from contracts with customers		3,236	2,604
Rent receivable		980	3,328
Subtotal		4,216	5,932
<i>Less allowance for expected credit losses*</i>	23(c)(i)	(928)	(1,331)
Retained taxes and GST receivable		1,395	1,713
Prepayments		185	165
Total		4,868	6,479
<i>*Movement in the allowance for expected credit loss</i>			
Balance at the beginning of year		(1,331)	(940)
Amounts utilised during the year		(2)	(1)
Decease / (Increase) in allowance recognised in net results		405	(390)
<i>*Balance for the year ended 30 June 2022</i>		(928)	(1,331)

Recognition and Measurement

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

The Trust holds receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Changes are recognised in the net result for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Commercial leases COVID-19 Regulation - Guidance to NSW Government Agencies

From April 2020 to June 2021 the Trust has recognised Deferred Debtors in accordance with *Retail and Other Commercial Leases (COVID-19) Regulation 2020* (under the *Retail Leases Act 1994*) and the *National Code of Conduct SME Commercial Leasing Principles as applicable* (the Code).

The Expenditure Review Committee of Cabinet (ERC) agreed on a package to support commercial tenants in financial distress due to COVID-19.

As landlords, NSW Government agencies must negotiate rent relief agreements with eligible tenants by applying the 14 leasing principles in the Code.

The leasing principles of the Code should be applied on a case-by-case basis. Landlords and tenants can opt out of any, or all, of the principles and reach their own agreement provided both parties agree.

- 1) Offer a rent waiver consistent with the Code leasing principles; and
- 2) Defer all other rent owed for the six-month period already committed to by the NSW Government.

On 13 January 2022, the Regulation was repealed and remade under *the Retail and Other Commercial Leases (COVID-19) Regulation 2022 (the Regulation)*. This served to extend the prescribed period for an additional two months until 13 March 2022.

Impact on agencies

If agencies have not negotiated rent relief for the full prescribed period, they may limit the duration of rent relief to:

- For tenants with a turnover from \$5 million and less than \$50 million – the period in which the tenant received a COVID-19 grant up to 30 November 2021.
- For tenants with a turnover of less than \$5 million – the period in which the tenant received or would have received a COVID-19 grant if the JobSaver and Micro-business grant programs continued up to 13 March 2022.

It should be noted where the tenant has an annual turnover of \$5 million or more, the agency is not required to negotiate rent relief beyond 30 November 2021.

The Trust has finalised a comprehensive review of rental relief guidelines on the property portfolio. For the year ended 30 June 2022 the Trust has recognised Rental deferrals of \$667,920 (2021: \$61,044) and Rent waivers of \$813,024 (2021: \$449,355).

Impairment

The Trust recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the Trust expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Trust applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. The Trust recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Trust has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivable.

The Trust has conducted a full review of trade receivables and its provision for doubtful debts overlay for COVID-19, which has resulted in decreased ECLs and provision for the current reporting period.

The ECL and provision has placed reliance upon potential recovery through bank guarantees held. Given the current experience with the COVID-19 pandemic to date, there is a possibility some current receivables may not be collected within twelve months.

7 Current Assets - Inventories

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Shop stock held for resale	322	192
Total	322	192

Recognition and Measurement

Inventories held for distribution and sales are stated at cost, adjusted where appropriate for any loss of service potential. A loss of service potential is identified and measured based on the existence of a current replacement cost that is lower than the carrying amount. Inventories (other than those held for distribution) are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration is the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition. Current replacement cost is the cost the Trust would incur to acquire the asset. 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.

8 Non-Current Assets - Receivables

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Straight-line receivable	2,434	85
Total	2,434	85

Non-current receivables represent the straight lining of Royal Hall of Industries and Hordern Pavilion lease income assessed in accordance with the requirements of AASB 16 Leases (refer to Note 2(b)). The lease of the premises from the Trust to PlayOn Group Pty Ltd (the Tenant) commenced on 18 June 2021 expiring on 17 June 2050.

9 Current Contract Assets and Liabilities

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Contract liabilities	2,324	1,808

Recognition and Measurement

Contract assets relate to the Trust's right to consideration in exchange for goods transferred to customers/works completed, but not billed at the reporting date in respect of event recoveries. There were no contract assets at 30 June 2022.

Contract liabilities relate to consideration received in advance from customers in respect of sufficiently specific performance obligations.

	Notes	2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance of contract liabilities		1,808	779
Contract liabilities with satisfied performance obligation		(1,763)	(623)
Contract liabilities with unsatisfied performance obligation		2,279	1,652
Closing balance of Contract Liabilities		2,324	1,808

The Trust provides Golf membership, major events, seasonal sports and recreational activities to communities and corporate entities. These services often have specific performance obligations embedded in the agreement. Under the AASB15, the Trust is obliged to perform in accordance with the conditions specified in the agreements before recognising as revenue during the year. Where the Trust has not completed its performance obligations, revenue is deferred.

The closing balance of contract liabilities reflects the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations. The unearned revenue is expected to be recognised as revenue in the 2023 financial year.

10 Non-Current Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Total property, plant and equipment

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
(i) Land and Buildings		
At Fair Value	1,034,710	905,653
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(91,637)	(58,356)
Net carrying amount	943,073	847,297
(ii) Plant and Equipment		
At Fair Value	8,578	4,748
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(3,418)	(3,287)
Net carrying amount	5,160	1,461
(iii) Infrastructure Systems		
Trees		
At Fair Value	226,468	221,131
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(560)	–
Net carrying amount	225,908	221,131
Other		
At Fair Value	402,813	372,048
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(111,986)	(102,197)
Net carrying amount	290,827	269,851
Total Infrastructure Systems Net Carrying Amount	516,735	490,982
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Net Carrying Amount	1,464,968	1,339,740

(a) **Total property, plant and equipment**

(iv) **Reconciliation**

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and prior reporting period is set out below.

		Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Systems: Trees	Infrastructure Systems: Other	Total
As at 31 June 2022	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net carrying amount at beginning of year		847,297	1,461	221,131	269,851	1,339,740
Additions		7,737	209	75	14,878	22,899
Contributions of assets free of cost	2(d)	–	–	–	2,618	2,618
Assets recognised for the first time	2(d)	–	–	–	2	2
Disposals	4(a)	(214)	(70)	(549)	(2)	(835)
Impairment losses in net result for current and prior year	4(a)	(82)	(63)	–	(53)	(198)
Net revaluation increment		94,022	–	5,811	10,351	110,184
Transfers		(3,107)	4,167	–	(1,060)	–
Depreciation expense	3(c)	(2,580)	(544)	(560)	(5,758)	(9,442)
Net Carrying amount at end of the year		943,073	5,160	225,908	290,827	1,464,968
		Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Systems: Trees	Infrastructure Systems: Other	Total
As at 30 June 2021	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net carrying amount at beginning of year		744,731	1,285	198,526	259,843	1,204,385
Additions		8,137	238	–	10,809	19,184
Disposals	4(a)	–	(14)	(711)	(8)	(733)
Impairment losses in net result for current and prior year	4(a)	(247)	–	–	(2)	(249)
Transfer of assets through equity transfer (Callan Park)	25	77,919	–	21,830	1,370	101,119
Net revaluation increment		17,990	–	1,395	4,166	23,551
Transfers		1,059	217	91	(1,367)	–
Depreciation expense	3(c)	(2,292)	(265)	–	(4,960)	(7,517)
Net Carrying amount at end of the year		847,297	1,461	221,131	269,851	1,339,740

Further details regarding the fair value measurement of property, plant and equipment are discussed in Note 13.

(b) Property, plant and equipment held and used by the Trust

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
(i) Land and Buildings		
At Fair Value	879,149	756,350
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<i>(76,118)</i>	<i>(43,900)</i>
Net carrying amount	803,031	712,450
(ii) Plant and Equipment		
At Fair Value	8,578	4,748
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<i>(3,418)</i>	<i>(3,287)</i>
Net carrying amount	5,160	1,461
(iii) Infrastructure Systems		
Trees		
At Fair Value	226,468	221,131
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<i>(560)</i>	<i>–</i>
Net carrying amount	225,908	221,131
Other		
At Fair Value	399,133	368,509
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<i>(109,732)</i>	<i>(100,118)</i>
Net carrying amount	289,401	268,391
Total Infrastructure Systems Net Carrying Amount	515,309	489,522
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Net Carrying Amount	1,323,500	1,203,433

(b) Property, plant and equipment held and used by the Trust**(iv) Reconciliation**

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and prior reporting period is set out below.

		Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Systems: Trees	Infrastructure Systems: Other	Total
As at 30 June 2022	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net carrying amount at beginning of year		712,450	1,461	221,131	268,391	1,203,433
Additions		7,737	209	75	14,878	22,899
Contributions of assets free of cost	2(d)	–	–	–	2,618	2,618
Assets recognised for the first time		–	–	–	–	2
Disposals	4(a)	(86)	(70)	(549)	(2)	(707)
Impairment losses in net result	4(a)	(82)	(63)	–	(53)	(198)
Net revaluation increment		88,054	–	5,811	10,295	104,160
Transfers		(3,107)	4,167	–	(1,060)	–
Depreciation expense	3(c)	(1,935)	(544)	(560)	(5,668)	(8,707)
Net Carrying amount at end of the year		803,031	5,160	225,908	289,401	1,323,500
As at 30 June 2021	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net Carrying amount at end of year		660,643	1,285	198,526	259,722	1,120,176
Additions		8,137	238	–	10,809	19,184
Disposals	4(a)	–	(14)	(711)	(8)	(733)
Impairment losses in net result for current and prior year	4(a)	(247)	–	–	(2)	(249)
Transfer of assets through equity transfer (Callan Park)	26	77,919	–	21,830	1,370	101,119
Net revaluation increment		16,281	–	1,395	4,168	21,844
Transfers		(48,058)	217	91	(2,709)	(50,459)
Depreciation expense	3(c)	(2,225)	(265)	–	(4,959)	(7,449)
Net Carrying amount at end of the year		712,450	1,461	221,131	268,391	1,203,433

(c) **Property, plant and equipment where Trust is Lessor under operating leases**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
(i) Land and Buildings		
At Fair Value	155,561	149,303
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(15,519)	(14,456)
Net carrying amount	140,042	134,847
(ii) Infrastructure Systems – Other		
At Fair Value	3,680	3,539
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(2,254)	(2,079)
Net carrying amount	1,426	1,460
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Net Carrying Amount	141,468	136,307

(iii) **Reconciliation**

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of Property, plant and equipment where Trust is Lessor under operating leases, at the beginning and end of the current and prior reporting period is set out below.

	Land and Buildings	Infrastructure Systems: Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 June 2022			
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	134,847	1,460	136,307
Net revaluation increment	5,968	56	6,024
Disposals	(128)	–	(128)
Depreciation expense	(645)	(90)	(735)
Net Carrying amount at end of the year	140,042	1,426	141,468
As at 30 June 2021			
Net carrying amount at beginning of year	84,088	121	84,209
Net revaluation increment / (decrements)	1,709	(2)	1,707
Transfers	49,117	1,342	50,459
Depreciation expense	(67)	(1)	(68)
Net Carrying amount at end of the year	134,847	1,460	136,307

Where the Trust is the lessor for operating leases, the underlying assets are classified based on the nature as 'land and buildings' and 'infrastructure systems' as disclosed above.

(d) Recognition and Measurement

(i) Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Australian Accounting Standards.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

Where payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent i.e. deferred payment amount is effectively discounted over the period of credit.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

(ii) Capitalisation thresholds

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets costing \$5,000 and above individually (or forming part of a network costing more than \$5,000) are capitalised.

(iii) Major inspection costs

When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

(iv) Restoration costs

The present value of the expected cost for the restoration or cost of dismantling of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision is met.

(v) Maintenance

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred. However, where they relate to the replacement of a component of an asset, which restores the service potential and extends the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally, the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

(vi) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided for all depreciable assets so as to expense the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life.

Except for certain non-depreciable assets, depreciation is provided for on:

- a straight-line basis for all depreciable property, plant and equipment assets so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to the Trust.
- Depreciation on over-mature Trees previously reflected in the asset revaluation reserves under the existing Tree accounting policy was recognised in the net result of the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the first time from 1 July 2021 using the reducing balance method with a depreciation rate of 10%. The reducing balance method of depreciation for Trees results in declining depreciation expenses with each accounting period. That is, depreciation is charged at a higher rate in the earlier years of an asset. The amount of depreciation reduces as the life of the Tree asset matures. The existing accounting policy for Trees will be superseded by the new accounting policy for Trees with an effective date of 1 July 2022.

Land is not a depreciable asset, in addition certain heritage assets including heritage buildings and infrastructure may not have limited useful lives because appropriate curatorial and preservation policies are adopted. Such assets are not subject to depreciation. The decision not to recognise depreciation for these assets is reviewed annually. In addition, the turfing of parklands (excluding golf course fairways and greens) is considered to have a useful life greater than 100 years and is not depreciated.

All material separately identifiable components of assets are recognised and depreciated over their shorter useful lives. Useful lives of the Trust's assets have been determined as follows:

	<u>Useful Life Years</u>	
	2022	2021
Building	25 - 80	25 - 80
Plant and Equipment	3 - 10	3 - 10
Infrastructure Systems, Roads, paths, gates, fences, collections, and Garden	15 - 150	15 - 150
Underground services	10 - 70	10 - 70
Trees	50 - 200	50 - 200
Golf Course fairways and greens	100	100
Lakes and ponds	100	100

(vii) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Physical non-current assets are valued in accordance with the "Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value" Policy and Guidelines Paper (TPP21-09) and Treasurer's Direction *Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value* (TD21-05). This policy adopts fair value in accordance with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Property, plant and equipment is measured at the highest and best use by market participants that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. The highest and best use must be available at a period that is not remote and take into account the characteristics of the asset being measured, including any socio-political restrictions imposed by government. In most cases, after taking into account these considerations, the highest and best use is the existing use. In limited circumstances, the highest and best use may be a feasible alternative use, where there are no restrictions on use or where there is a feasible higher restricted alternative use.

Fair value of property, plant and equipment is based on a market participants' perspective, using valuation techniques (market approach, cost approach, income approach) that maximise relevant observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs. Also refer Note 13 for further information regarding fair value.

Revaluation is made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of each asset does not differ materially from its fair value at reporting date. The Trust conducts a comprehensive revaluation at least every three years for its land and at least every five years for buildings and infrastructure assets.

Interim revaluations are conducted between comprehensive revaluations where cumulative changes to indicators suggest fair value may differ materially from carrying value. The Trust uses an external professionally qualified valuer to conduct interim revaluations. For the period ended 31 March 2022, the Trust's land holdings, building and infrastructure systems assets were revalued using an indexation based on movement in relevant prices in the past 12 months.

Trees are revalued on an annual basis. The valuation methodology uses a replacement cost basis at five yearly intervals (the last valuation on this basis was carried out on 30 June 2018 to establish the base value). This base value is then updated on an annual basis taking into account the following factors:

- New tree plantings
- Tree removals
- Trees damaged or affected by disease
- Decline in value of over-mature trees
- Age class adjustments for young, semi-mature and mature trees to reflect growth
- Movements in the consumer price index

Replacement cost is based on quantifying the amount required to replace remaining service capacity from the perspective of a market participant buyer. The cost measures the cost to a market participant (buyer) to acquire or construct a substitute asset of comparable utility adjusted for age and observable degradation. Adjustments include factors for physical wear and tear, improvements to knowledge and economic environment.

The next adjustment to the base value is to be carried out on 31 March 2023.

Non-specialised assets with short useful lives are measured at depreciated historical cost, as an approximation of fair value. The Trust has assessed that any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

For other assets valued using other valuation techniques, any balances of accumulated depreciation at the revaluation date in respect of those assets are credited to the asset accounts to which they relate. The net asset accounts are then increased or decreased by the revaluation increments or decrements.

Revaluation increments are recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of the same class of asset previously recognised as a loss in the net result, the increment is recognised immediately as a gain in the net result.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as a loss in the net result, except to the extent that it offsets an existing revaluation surplus of the same class of assets, in which case, the decrement is debited directly to the revaluation surplus.

As a not-for-profit entity, revaluation increments and decrements are offset against one another within a class of non-current assets, but not otherwise.

When revaluing non-current assets using the cost approach, the gross amount and the related accumulated depreciation are separately restated. Where the income approach or market approach is used, accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Where an asset that has previously been revalued is disposed of, any balance remaining in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of that asset is transferred to accumulated funds.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end.

Land

Land comprising Centennial Park, Queens Park, Moore Park and Callan Park totaling 398.95 hectares was independently valued by Mr. E Ferdinand's AAPI (Val.). The valuation was formulated on the basis of market buying price or the best available market evidence where market prices cannot be observed. Land has been valued on an unimproved or "raw land" basis i.e. the valuation excludes any built improvements as follows:

- Construction of Moore Park Golf Course
- The ponds and landscaping immediately surrounding the ponds
- Landscaping which forms part of structures built on the land
- Internal roads, paths and cycle ways
- Turfing of the Parklands
- Underground water supply, irrigation and drainage
- Any structures built on the land including fencing and bollards
- Trees and shrubs
- Any other structural improvement on the land

The valuation is dated 31 March 2022*.

Buildings and infrastructure systems-Other

The valuation of buildings and infrastructure systems (landscaping, ponds and underground services) was independently undertaken by Mr. R.H. Timmermans B Com (Prop Econ) AAPI and Mr. G.C. Rowe B Bus FAPI. The basis of valuation was depreciated replacement cost other than heritage assets which are valued at replacement cost. The valuation is dated 31 March 2022*

Infrastructure systems - trees

The valuation of trees as at 31 March 2018 was independently undertaken by Professor P Martin E.D., PhD, FALAST and established a new base value at that date. This base value has been updated for fair value movement at 31 March 2022*.

The base value is formulated based upon a limited body of factual interpretive information gathered by the valuer and used in the development of mathematical models with a view to deriving an estimate of the value of the trees in Centennial Parklands from tree inventory information compiled by the Trust. The information contained in the valuation has been developed for the purpose of generating meaningful estimates of asset values for populations of trees using standard tree inventory data.

As such, the value attributed to any given tree in the database is derived from a statistical process and must not be used as a substitute for a fully measurable valuation by a properly qualified and experienced person where a value is required in relation to compensation claims or similar matters for either an individual tree or a small number of trees.

* For the valuation of land, buildings, trees and infrastructure above there has been no material change in value between 31 March 2022 and 30 June 2022 after taking into account the impacts of COVID-19 and changes in economic environment.

(e) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

As a not-for-profit entity with no cash generating units, impairment under AASB 136 Impairment of Assets is unlikely to arise. As property, plant and equipment is carried at fair value or an amount that approximates fair value, impairment can only arise in the rare circumstances where the costs of disposal are material. Specifically, impairment is unlikely for not-for-profit entities given that AASB 136 modifies the recoverable amount test for non-cash generating assets of not-for-profit entities to the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and depreciated replacement cost, where depreciated replacement cost is also fair value.

The Trust assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Trust estimates the asset recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

As a not-for-profit entity, an impairment loss is recognised in the net result to the extent the impairment loss exceeds the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset.

(f) Work in progress

Included in property, plant and equipment are the following amounts of work in progress which will not commence to be depreciated until construction is completed or the items are installed ready for use:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings	11,682	10,424
Plant and Equipment	492	477
Infrastructure Systems - Roads, fences, gates and underground services	30,580	19,025
Total	42,754	29,926

11 Leases

(a) Trust as a Lessee

(i) Right-of-use assets acquired by lessees

AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for most leases.

The Trust has only motor vehicles fleet leases. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of one to four years and terminated thereafter. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. The Trust does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to the leases.

As at 31 March 2022 the Trust does not have any short-term leases and low value leases.

The Trust has elected to present right-of-use assets separately in the Statement of Financial Position.

The following table presents the right-of use assets:

	Notes	2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2021		171	104
Additions		21	120
Depreciation expense		(58)	(53)
Balance at 30 June 2022		134	171

(ii) **Lease Liabilities**

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2021		171	105
Additions		21	120
Interest Expenses		1	1
Payments		(59)	(55)
Balance at 30 June 2022	16(a)	134	171

The following amounts were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2022 in respect of leases where the Trust is the lessee.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	58	53
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1	1
Total recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	59	54

The Trust had total cash outflows for leases of \$59,351 (2021: \$54,743).

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases as at 30 June 2022 are, as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Within one year	67	34
Later than one year and not later than five years	74	47
Less: GST recoverable from the Australian Tax Office	(13)	(7)
Total (excluding GST)	128	74

Recognition and measurement

The Trust assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Trust recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

(i) **Right-of-use assets**

The Trust recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability (refer (ii) below), adjusted by any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentives, any initial direct costs incurred, and estimated costs of acquiring the fleet.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Useful Life Years	
	2022	2021
Motor vehicles	4	4

The Trust does not have any right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Trust recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable,
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate,
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees,
- exercise price of a purchase options reasonably certain to be exercised by the entity; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the entity exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the Trusts' leases, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the entity would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is an addition, modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Interest on lease liabilities is included in Finance cost, refer to Note 3(d).

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Trust does not have any short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

(iv) Leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the entity to further its objectives

Right-of-use assets under leases at significantly below-market terms and conditions that are entered into principally to enable the entity to further its objectives, are measured at cost.

These right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, subject to impairment. They are not subject to revaluation.

The trust does not have any Leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions.

(b) Trust as a lessor

A distinction is made between finance leases which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased assets, and operating leases under which the lessor effectively retains all such risks and benefits.

Leases that the Trust transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as finance leases.

The Trust does not have any finance leases.

Operating leases as lessor

The Trust's properties are leased to tenants under operating leases with rentals payable monthly. Lease payments for some contracts include CPI increases, but there are no other variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate.

Although the Trust is exposed to changes in the residual value at the end of current leases, it typically enters into new operating leases and therefore will not immediately realise any reduction in residual value at the end of these leases. Expectations about the future residual values are reflected in the fair value of the properties.

Lessor of operating leases

The Trust has entered into a number of agreements whereby land and buildings owned by the Trust are leased to third parties for the purpose of operating various commercial enterprises. The term of these agreements ranges from one to fifty years.

Future minimum rentals receivable (undiscounted) under non-cancellable operating lease as at 30 June 2022 are, as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	8,850	8,747
One to two years	9,216	8,666
Two to three years	9,708	9,041
Three to four years	9,363	9,544
Four to five years	9,426	9,292
Later than five years	210,120	229,695
Total (including GST)	256,683	274,985

Recognition and measurement - lessor for operating leases

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

12 Intangible Assets

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Cost (gross carrying amount)	3,150	3,150
Accumulated amortisation	(2,290)	(2,098)
Net carrying amount	860	1,052
Net carrying amount at start of year	1052	1,301
Amortisation expense	(192)	(249)
Net carrying amount at end of year	860	1,052

The Trust's intangible assets primarily reflect capitalised software and other intangible items.

Recognition and Measurement

The Trust recognises intangible assets only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Trust and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

All research costs are expensed. Development costs are only capitalised when certain criteria are met.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets are subsequently measured at fair value only if there is an active market. As there is no active market for the Trust's intangible assets, the assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

The Trust's intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over a period of four to ten years. In general, intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists

Useful Lives of the Trusts intangible assets have been determined as follows:

Useful life of Intangibles	Useful Life Years	
	2022	2021
Computer Software	4 to 10	4 to 10
Other Intangibles	5 to 10	5 to 10

13 Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

When measuring fair value, the valuation technique used maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. Under AASB 13, the Trust categorises, for disclosure purposes, the valuation techniques based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- (i) Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets / liabilities that the Trust can access at the measurement date.
- (ii) Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- (iii) Level 3 - inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Trust recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(a) Fair value hierarchy

2022	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note. 10)				
Land	–	814,253	–	814,253
Buildings	–	–	117,138	117,138
Infrastructure Systems				
(i) Trees	–	–	225,908	225,908
(ii) Other	–	–	260,247	260,247
Total	–	814,253	603,293	1,417,546
<hr/>				
2021	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note. 10)				
Land	–	724,731	–	724,731
Buildings	–	–	112,143	112,143
Infrastructure Systems				
(i) Trees	–	–	221,131	221,131
(ii) Other	–	–	250,826	250,826
Total	–	724,731	584,100	1,308,830

There were no transfers between Level 1 or 2 during the financial year.

Level 2 Measurements

Land

Land has been valued using the market value approach. The rates per square metre of land sold for open space purposes have been directly compared to the subject property having regard to matters such as heritage restrictions, zoning, location, topography, aspect, frontage, size, shape, date of contract execution and current market condition.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Valuation Technique</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Land	Market	Based on market evidence for Open Space land
Buildings	Cost	Based on depreciated replacement cost. Heritage assets are held at replacement cost
Infrastructure Systems		
Trees	Cost	Based on the cost to replace a similar tree in size and condition
Other	Cost	Based on depreciated replacement cost. Heritage assets are held at replacement cost

(b) Valuation techniques, inputs and processes

Fair value for non-financial assets are calculated on the following bases:

(i) Highest and best use

Non-financial assets are valued on a highest and best use basis. The existing use of these assets is considered to be highest and best use.

(ii) Level 3 measurements

Trust assets classed as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy have been valued using a cost approach given that many are unique and of a highly specialised nature and which do not trade in the marketplace. Cost has been determined based on actual cost information for more recent assets and by utilising available costing guides to determine value based on the size and condition of the relevant asset.

Comprehensive external valuations are obtained on a five-yearly cycle for buildings and infrastructure systems. The last such valuation was completed in March 2022. Outside of the five-yearly cycle, annual desktop valuations are obtained from external valuers who apply the movement in the relevant available index to determine fair value. The external valuations are prepared by independent professional qualified valuers who hold a recognised relevant professional qualification and have recent experience in the location and category of the respective property.

Movements in indexes such as building cost guides, or the consumer price index will result in an increase in fair value if the movement is positive and a decrease where the movement is negative. Changes in the service potential of assets can also affect fair value either positively or negatively depending on whether service potential increases or decreases.

(c) Reconciliation of recurring level 3 fair value measurements

	Buildings	Infrastructure Trees	Infrastructure Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2021	112,143	221,131	250,826	584,100
Revaluation increments recognised in other comprehensive Income	4,501	5,811	10,351	20,663
Contributions of assets free of costs	–	–	2,618	2,618
Assets recognized for the first time	–	–	2	2
Transfer from Work in Progress	3,289	75	2,210	5,574
Transfers	(1)	3	(2)	–
Disposals	(214)	(552)	–	(766)
Depreciation expense (per note 3(c))	(2,580)	(560)	(5,758)	(8,898)
Fair value as at 30 June 2022	117,138	225,908	260,247	603,293
	Buildings	Infrastructure Trees	Infrastructure Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2020	100,839	198,410	248,380	547,629
Revaluation increments recognised in other comprehensive Income	1,998	1,395	4,166	7,559
Equity Transfer - Vested Assets from Callan Park	8,919	21,830	1,370	32,119
Transfer from Work in Progress	2,679	207	1,878	4,764
Disposals	–	(711)	(8)	(719)
Depreciation expense (per note 3(c))	(2,292)	–	(4,960)	(7,252)
Fair value as at 30 June 2021	112,143	221,131	250,826	584,100

14 Current Liabilities - Payables

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	8,963	4,987
Personnel services	111	78
Total	9,074	5,065

Personnel services include payroll expenses of nil (2021: nil) payable to the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) (refer note 1(a)).

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables are disclosed in Note. 23 Financial Instruments.

Recognition and Measurement

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Trust and other amounts. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Payables are financial liabilities at amortised cost, initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the net result when the liabilities are de-recognised as well as through the amortisation process.

15 Current / Non-Current Liabilities - Provisions

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits and related on costs		
Provisions current	929	742
Provisions non - current	15	13
Total	944	755

Reconciliation of aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Annual leave	775	610
Long service leave	168	145
Accrued salaries, wages and oncosts (refer note 14)	111	78
Total	1,054	833
Current annual leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months*	197	70
Current long service leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months**	15	54
Total	212	124

*relates to projecting future cash outflows expected to be made to employees with annual leave balances in excess of 40 days and discounting the projected annual leave to its present value every year (TC21-03).

** relates to current projected cash outflows expected to be made to employees with Long service leave balances discounted to present value every year.

Recognition and Measurement

(i) Salaries and wages, annual leave and sick leave

Salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits) and paid sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at undiscounted amounts of the benefits.

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As such, it is required to be measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 Employee Benefits. Actuarial advice obtained by Treasury has confirmed that the nominal (undiscounted) annual leave balance plus the annual leave entitlements accrued while taking annual leave (calculated using 8.4% of the nominal value of annual leave, per Treasury Circular TC21 -03 Accounting for Long Service Leave and Annual Leave) can be used to approximate the present value of the annual leave liability. The Trust has assessed the actuarial advice based on the Trust's circumstances and has determined that the effect of discounting is immaterial to annual leave. All annual leave is classified as a current liability even where the Trust does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months as the Trust does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

Superannuation on Annual Leave Loading

The Trust has determined that it is not probable a liability arises to pay superannuation on annual leave loading. This position has been formed based on current inquiries, other information currently available to management, and after considering the facts from a decision in the Federal Court of Australia: Finance Sector Union of Australia v Commonwealth Bank of Australia [2022] FedCFamC2G 409. That decision confirmed that, in relation to the industrial agreement considered in that case, annual leave loading did not form part of ordinary time earnings and therefore, did not require superannuation contributions to be made under superannuation guarantee legislation because the obligation to pay annual leave loading was not referable to ordinary hours of work or to ordinary rates of pay. Rather, it was paid by reference to the period of annual leave, and for the purpose of compensating employees for their loss of opportunity to work additional hours at higher rates during this period. This position will be re-assessed in future reporting periods as new information comes to light on this matter.

(ii) Long service leave and superannuation

The Trust's liabilities for long service leave and defined benefit superannuation are assumed by the Crown Entity. The Trust accounts for the liability as having been extinguished, resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item 'Crown grant LSL & superannuation'.

However, oncosts associated with long service leave remains with the Trust.

Long service leave is measured at present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to certain factors based on actuarial review, including expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using Commonwealth government bond rate at the reporting date.

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (i.e. Basic Benefit and First State Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employees' salary. For other superannuation schemes (i.e. State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employees' superannuation contributions.

(iii) Consequential on-costs

Consequential costs to employment are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised. This includes outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax.

(iv) Other Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented net of any reimbursement in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. As at balance date Other provisions are nil (2021: nil).

15 Current / Non-Current Liabilities – Other Liabilities

(a) Current / Non - Current Lease Liabilities

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current	61	28
Non-Current	73	143
Total Lease Liabilities	134	171

(b) Current / Non - Current Other Liabilities

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Liabilities arising from transfers to acquire/construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the Trust:		
Current	1,730	598
Non-Current	–	–
Total Other Liabilities	1,730	598

Reconciliation of financial assets and corresponding liabilities arising from transfers to acquire or construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the Trust

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance of liabilities arising from transfers to acquire/construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the Trust	598	674
Add: receipt of cash during the financial year	1,234	–
Deduct: income recognised during the financial year	(102)	(76)
Closing balance of liabilities arising from transfers to acquire/construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the Trust	1,730	598

Refer to Note 2(d) for a description of the Trust's obligations under transfers received to acquire or construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the Trust. The Trust has recognised satisfied obligations of \$102,000 to revenue in 2022 as assets were constructed/acquired. The closing balance represents unsatisfied obligations expected in future reporting periods thereafter, as the related asset(s) are constructed/acquired.

17 Equity

Recognition and Measurement

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets. This accords with the Trust's policy on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment as discussed in Note 10(d)(vii).

Accumulated funds

The category accumulated funds includes all current and prior period retained funds.

18 Commitments for Expenditure

(a) Capital commitments

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Aggregate capital expenditure for the acquisition of infrastructure works contracted for at balance date and not provided for:		
Within one year	4,949	4,436
Total (including GST)	4,949	4,436

The commitments shown above include input tax credits of \$449,884 (2021: \$403,279) expected to be recoverable from the Australian Tax Office.

19 Remuneration of Auditors

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit Office of NSW - audit of financial statements*	114	85
Total	114	85

* No other amounts were paid to the Audit Office of NSW.

20 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

(a) Contingent assets

The Trust has no contingent assets for financial year 2022 (2021: \$313,000)

(b) Contingent liabilities

The Trust has no contingent liabilities for financial year 2022 (2021: \$Nil).

21 Budget Review

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the original budgeted financial statements presented to Parliament in respect of the reporting period. Subsequent amendments to the budget are not reflected in the budgeted amounts. Major variances between the original budgeted amounts and the actual amounts disclosed in the primary financial statements are explained below.

Net result

Net result for the year ended 30 June 2022 of \$18.88 million surplus was \$14.26 million higher than full year budget.

Total revenue of \$61.44 million is \$16.53 million higher than budget as a result of higher grant funding (\$10M Parks for People and \$2.09M TfNSW funding).

Total expenses of \$42 million are \$1.72 million over full year budget driven by new depreciation charge on Trees and additional depreciation on work in progress transferred to finished goods.

Assets and liabilities

Total assets of \$1,504.98 million are higher than budget by \$114.10 million due to higher asset revaluation recognition.

Total liabilities of \$14.20 million are higher than budget by \$8.38 million primarily reflecting higher creditors for capital works and deferred commercial revenues.

Cash flows

Net cashflows from operating activities for the period of \$29.30 million are higher than budget by \$23.98 million are primarily attributable to higher grant funding cash inflows and lower operating expense cash outflows partially offset by higher cash outflows on capital projects.

22 Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities to Net Result

Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to the net result as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income:

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		29,310	23,948
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3(c)	(9,692)	(7,819)
Finance cost	3(d)	(1)	(1)
Asset free of cost and liability	2(d)	2,618	–
Net gain / (loss) on property, plant and equipment	4(a)	(755)	(642)
Impairment losses on plant and equipment	4(a)	(63)	–
Impairment losses on building assets	4(a)	(82)	(247)
Impairment losses on Infrastructure other assets	4(a)	(53)	(2)
Decrease / (Increase) on allowance for impairment	6	403	(391)
(Decrease) / Increase in receivables	6	(2,034)	2,933
Increase in prepayment and other assets	6	150	143
Increase in straight-line lease adjustment	8	2,349	85
(Increase) / decrease in payables	14	(1,420)	3,588
(Increase) in personnel services provisions	15	(189)	(92)
(Increase) in contract liabilities	9	(516)	(1,029)
(Increase) / decrease in other liabilities	16(b)	(1,132)	76
Net result		18,893	20,550

23 Financial Instruments

The Trust's principal financial instruments are outlined below. These financial instruments arise directly from the Trust's operations or are required to finance its operations. The Trust does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The Trust's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Trust has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Trust, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks. Compliance with policies is reviewed by the management and the Audit and Risk Committee on a continuous basis.

(a) Financial instrument categories

Class	Notes	Category	Carrying Amount	
			2022	2021
			\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	Amortised cost	31,392	22,371
Receivables ¹	6	Amortised cost	3,288	4,601
Total Financial Assets			34,680	26,972
Financial Liabilities				
Payables ²	14	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	9,074	5,065
Leases current	16(a)	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	61	28
Leases non-current	16(a)	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	73	143
Total Financial Liabilities			9,208	5,236

Notes:

- 1 Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (not within scope of AASB 7)
- 2 Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (not within scope of AASB 7)

The Trust determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate. This is re-evaluated at each financial year end.

(b) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is de-recognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if the Trust transfers its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- the Trust has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- the Trust has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control.

When the Trust has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. Where the Trust has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset continues to be recognised to the extent of the Trust's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Trust also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Trust has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Trust could be required to repay.

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the net result.

(c) Financial risks

(i) Credit risks

Credit risk arises when there is a possibility Trust's debtors will default on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Trust. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment).

Credit risk associated with the Trust's financial assets, other than receivables, is managed through the selection of counterparties and establishment of minimum credit rating standards.

Cash on hand and cash equivalents

Cash comprises predominantly cash on hand and bank balances within the NSW Treasury Banking System. Interest is earned on daily bank balances at the Reserve Bank of Australia cash rate. Interest is not paid on unrestricted cash balances with the NSW Treasury Banking System. The TCorp cash facility is discussed in market risk below.

Receivables - Trade Receivables and Rent Receivables

Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Procedures as established in the Treasurer's Directions are followed to recover outstanding amounts, including letters of demand.

For trade receivables, the Trust applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. The Trust recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Trust has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivable.

The Trust has conducted a full review of trade receivables and its provision for doubtful debts overlay for COVID-19, which has resulted in decreased ECLs and provision for the current reporting period.

The loss allowance for trade debtors as at 30 June 2022 was determined as follows:

	30 June 2022					Total
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	
Expected credit loss rate	2.21%	(7.94) %	(23.63) %	28.02%	53.26%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	2,519	193	(219)	321	1,402	4,216
Expected credit loss	56	(15)	52	90	745	928

	30 June 2021					Total
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	
Expected credit loss rate	5.99%	27.93%	13.74%	26.97%	31.18%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	1,890	137	111	450	3,344	5,932
Expected credit loss	113	38	16	121	1,043	1,331

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Trust continuously manages risk through monitoring future cash flows to ensure adequate holding of high-quality liquid assets. The objective is to maintain continuity of funding and cash and cash equivalent balances.

During the current and prior years, there were no defaults of loans payable. No assets have been pledged as collateral. The Trust's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

Liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with the policy set out in NSW TC 11/12.

For small business suppliers, where terms are not specified, payment is made not later than 30 days from date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice. For other suppliers, if trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which an invoice or a statement is received.

For small business suppliers, where payment is not made within the specified time period, simple interest must be paid automatically unless an existing contract specifies otherwise.

For payments to other suppliers, the Chief Executive Greater Sydney Parklands may automatically pay the supplier simple interest.

No payment of this nature has been made during the reporting period.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Trust's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, together with the interest rate exposure.

Maturity Analysis and Interest Rate Exposure of Financial Liabilities

	Interest Rate Exposure					Maturity Dates		
	Weighted Average Effective Int. Rate	Nominal Amount ¹ \$'000	Fixed Interest Rate \$'000	Variable Interest Rate \$'000	Non-Interest bearing \$'000	< 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	>5 years \$'000
2022								
Payables:								
Accruals	–	8,241	–	–	8,241	8,241	–	–
Creditors	–	833	–	–	833	788	45	–
Leases	1.42%	134	–	134	–	61	73	–
Total	–	9,208	–	134	9,074	9,090	118	–
2021								
Payables:								
Accrual	–	4,512	–	–	4,512	4,512	–	–
Creditors	–	553	–	–	553	505	48	–
Leases	1.42%	171	–	171	–	28	143	–
Total	–	5,236	–	171	5,065	5,045	191	–

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Trust's exposure to market risk is primarily through interest rate risk on the Trust's term deposits. The Trust has no exposure to foreign currency risk and does not enter into commodity contracts. The effect on profit and equity due to a reasonably possible change in risk variable is outlined in the information below, for interest rate risk and other price risk. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which the Trust operates and the time frame for the assessment (i.e. until the end of the next annual reporting period). The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposures in existence in the Statement of Financial Position at reporting date. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2022. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

(iv) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. Exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily through the Trust's cash assets. The Trust does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale. Therefore, for these financial instruments a change in interest rates would not affect profit or loss or equity. A reasonably possible change of +/- 1% is used, consistent with current trends in interest rates. The basis will be reviewed annually and amended where there is a structural change in the level of interest rate volatility. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates:

The Trust does not have any other financial assets at balance date.

	2022		2021	
	\$'000		\$'000	
	-1%	1%	-1%	1%
Net Result	(314)	314	(224)	224
Equity	(314)	314	(224)	224

(d) Fair value measurement

(i) Fair value compared to carrying amount

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

(ii) Fair value recognised in Statement of Financial Position

Management assessed that cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their fair values, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

When measuring fair value, the valuation technique used maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. Under AASB 13, the Trust categorises, for disclosure purposes, the valuation techniques based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets / liabilities that the Trust can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 - inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial Instruments are generally recognised at cost. The amortised cost of other financial instruments recognised in the Statement of Financial Position approximates the fair value, because of the short-term nature of many of the financial instruments. At balance date, the Trust does not hold any financial assets nor financial liabilities at fair value in the statement of financial position. There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: \$Nil).

24 Related Party Disclosure

The Trust's key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Remuneration provided	364	464
Total remuneration	364	464

The Trust's KMP compensation is proportionally shared across Greater Sydney Parklands which has management of: Western Sydney Parklands, Parramatta Park, Centennial Park and Moore Park Trusts, Callan Park and Fernhill Estate. It should be noted all existing Trust legislation, including the *Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Act 1983* and the *Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002* remain in place.

Based on advice provided by KMP's, and transactional reviews undertaken, the Trust did not enter into any transactions with key management personnel, their close family members and any entities controlled or jointly controlled thereof during the year.

During the year, the Trust entered into transactions with other entities that are controlled/jointly controlled/significantly influenced by NSW Government. These transactions are primarily in the form of fee for services, grants received, provision of personnel services and corporate services as disclosed below.

Expenses	Note	Nature	2022	2021
			\$'000	\$'000
Department of Planning and Environment	3(a)	Provide Personnel Services	7,523	5,955
Department of Planning and Environment	3(b)	Provide corporate services support	1,949	2,041
Department of Planning and Environment	3(b)	Callan Park operating expense	102	37
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	3(b)	Management fees	2	687
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	3(b)	Board fees	114	151
Public Works advisory	3(b)	Capital works - Rozelle hospital	878	-
NSW Ministry of Health	3(b)	Maintenance	36	-
Botanic Gardens Greater Sydney	3(b)	Horticultural contract labour	-	258
Crown Finance Entity (NSW Treasury)	3(a)	LSL & super paid - expense	242	124
Revenue				
Department of Planning and Environment	2(d)	Capital grant	5,900	19,212
Department of Planning and Environment	2(d)	COVID-19 loss of revenue	-	8,962
Department of Planning and Environment	2(d)	Recurrent grant – Callan Park	2,492	974
Department of Planning and Environment	2(d)	Other – Flying fox stream 3	14	-
Transport for NSW	2(d)	Capital grant	4,070	-
Transport for NSW	2(d)	Recurrent grant repayment	(39)	-
Transport for NSW	2(d)	Cycling (Queens Park, Randwick)	3,411	-
Transport for NSW	2(d)	In-kind Capital	2,618	-
Transport for NSW	2(d)	Project funding	2,089	153
Office of Strategic Lands	2(d)	Parks for People	10,000	-
Office of Sport	2(d)	Bat & Ball amenities upgrade	300	-
Office of Sport	2(d)	CPSC Tennis Court Surface Upgrade	126	-
Sydney Cricket & Sports Ground Trust	2(d)	Capital grant	-	43
Crown Finance Entity (NSW Treasury)	2(d)	LSL & Super defined benefit paid	242	124
Receivables				
NSW Ministry of Health	6	Ranger Services expense	40	-
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	6	Payroll expenses	98	-
Payables				
Botanic Gardens Greater Sydney	14	Payment on behalf of the Trust	-	23
Department of Planning and Environment	14	Operating expenses (Callan Park)	4	182
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	14	Payroll reimbursement	332	-
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	14	Share of common costs	530	-
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	14	Board fees	69	-

25 Increase in Net Assets from Equity transfers

Below is the summary of balance sheet in respect of assets vested to the Trust:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Property, plant and equipment		
Land	–	69,000
Buildings	–	8,919
Infrastructure Trees	–	21,830
Utilities and Other Infrastructure systems	–	1,370
Total Assets	–	101,119
Increase in Net Assets from Equity Transfer	–	101,119

There are no increases in net assets from equity transfers for the year ended 30 June 2022. The Equity Transfer for the year end June 2021 relates to the Vesting of 38 hectares of the 61 hectare Callan Park site, 16 December 2020 by the Callan Park (Special Provisions) (Vesting of Land) Proclamation 2020, Published 18 December 2020. The Land was managed by the Department of Planning and Environment under informal arrangements for a number of years. The remaining 23 hectares not vested with the Trust will remain with its current owner, the NSW Health Administration Corporation.

Recognition and Measurement

The transfer of net assets between entities as a result of an administrative restructure, transfers of programs / functions and parts thereof between NSW public sector entities and 'equity appropriations' are designated or required by AAS to be treated as contributions by owners and recognised as an adjustment to 'Accumulated Funds'.

This treatment is consistent with AASB 1004 and Australian Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities.

Transfers arising from an administrative restructure involving not-for-profit and for-profit government entities are recognised at the amount at which the assets and liabilities were recognised by the transferor immediately prior to the restructure. Subject to below, in most instances this will approximate fair value.

All other equity transfers are recognised at fair value, except for intangibles. Where an intangible has been recognised at (amortised) cost by the transferor because there is no active market, the entity recognises the asset at the transferor's carrying amount. Where the transferor is prohibited from recognising internally generated intangibles, the entity does not recognise that asset.

26 Impact of COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) a pandemic. Since then the impacts of COVID-19 have been significant, triggering both federal and state government fiscal and monetary stimulus, Health Orders, mandated closures, social distancing and cancellation of both public events and sports.

These measures have had a direct flow on effect to the Trust including; rentals, major events, sports, parking, infringement and corporate partnerships revenues causing major disruption to business and continued to impact the Trust's financial performance and cash flows in the current 2022 financial year.

For the year ended 30 June 2022 the Trust has received Treasury funding of nil (2021: \$8,962,000) for loss of self-generated revenue associated with COVID-19.

In addition, an insurance claim for COVID-19 loss of major event revenue of \$1,652,000 has been submitted with a second progress payment of \$650,000 reflected in the current period results (2021: \$689,191) (refer note 2(f)).

As part of both the federal and state government stimulus response to the outbreak, rent relief has been provided to tenants. The rent relief guidelines determine if a tenant qualifies for a rent deferral or a rent waiver (refer note 6). The Trust has finalised a comprehensive review of the rent relief guidelines on the property portfolio. The current year impact of COVID-19 rent relief is \$1,480,944 (2021: \$510,399).

Whilst business operating conditions have improved since the declaration of the pandemic in March 2020, with the easing of government restrictions and take up of the national vaccination rollout. Against the backdrop of an elevated global inflationary environment, the outlook continues to remain uncertain, which will have a flow on effect to both revenue and cashflow in financial year 2023.

27 Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Bill 2022

The Greater Sydney Parklands was established in July 2020 as an administrative arrangement, led by an independent board, to care for more than 6,000 hectares of existing parklands: Centennial Parklands (Centennial, Moore and Queens parks), Callan Park, Parramatta Park, Western Sydney Parklands and Fernhill Estate.

The Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Bill 2022 relates to the creation of a new, legislated trust for the Greater Sydney Parklands. The new Greater Sydney Parklands Trust (GSPT) will identify future regional parks, manage these as parkland and protect them in perpetuity. The GSPT will also act as an umbrella trust and take on the operation and management of the lands of the existing associated Trust's, Western Sydney Parklands Trust, Parramatta Park Trust and Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust. This umbrella management will be provided under the terms of the existing Trust legislation which will remain protected by their own legislation, unchanged except where noted in Schedule 5 of the Exposure Bill.

The Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Bill 2022 was passed by both Houses on 29 March 2022, creating a new Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Act 2022 with the act proclaimed as effective from 1 July 2022.

28 Impact of Machinery of Government (MOG) changes

On 21 December 2021 under the *Administrative Arrangements (Second Perrottet Ministry—Transitional) Order 2021* and 17 February 2022, *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes—Miscellaneous) Order 2022*; resulted in the formation of the Minister for Infrastructure, Cities and Active Transport and the establishment of a Cities and Active Transport team within Transport for NSW.

As a result of the above, from 1 April 2022 the Greater Sydney Parklands (encompassing Parramatta Park Trust; Fernhill Estate; Western Sydney Parklands Trust; Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust, including part of Callan Park) has transferred from the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) cluster to Cities and Active Transport within the Transport and infrastructure cluster.

MOG changes have not materially impacted either the Trust or Greater Sydney Parklands business as usual operations in FY2022.

29 Events Occurring After Reporting Date

The Trust has not identified any significant event after reporting date that is required to be included in the Financial Statements.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Appendices

Under the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013*, we report employees of the Trust as employees of a Division of the Government Service.

From 1 July 2019, the Department of Planning and Environment provided these services and under Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes-Public Service Agencies) Order 2019, the Trust reports employee related information as 'personnel services' in its financial statements.

As a result of machinery of government changes, Greater Sydney Parklands transferred from the Department of Planning and Environment Cluster to Cities and Active Transport within the Transport and Infrastructure Cluster from 1 April 2022.

Act and regulations administered by the Trust

The Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust is a statutory body established under the *Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Act 1983*. The legislation defines the objectives, powers and functions of the Trust and its Board of Trustees and vests certain land and property in the Trust.

It also governs the regulations relating to the Trust lands under the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Regulation 2014 (Regulation).

There were no changes to the Act or Regulation administered by the Trust in 2021-22.

Trust staff are bound by the requirements of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002*, the Department of Premier and Cabinet Code of Conduct and other relevant legislation applying to public employment.

The *Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Act 2022* was proclaimed on 1 July 2022. It created the Greater Sydney Parklands Trust, which acts as an umbrella trust and takes on the operation and management of the lands of the existing associated trusts: Western Sydney Parklands Trust, Parramatta Park Trust and Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust.

This umbrella management is provided under the terms of the existing Trust legislation, which is protected and unchanged except where noted in Schedule 5 of the new Act.

Board members

Member	Appointment	Term expiry date
Michael Rose AM (Chair)	17/07/2020	16/07/2023
Dr Robert Lang	17/07/2020	16/07/2023
Ceinwen Kirk-Lennox	17/07/2020	16/07/2023
Julie Bindon	17/07/2020	16/07/2022
Lyall Gorman	17/07/2020	30/06/2022
Patrick St John	01/04/2021	30/06/2022
Siobhan Toohill	01/04/2021	16/07/2023
Suellen Fitzgerald (Chief Executive, Greater Sydney Parklands)	21/07/2020	30/06/2022

The Board met every six weeks.

Audit and Risk Committee

The committee addressed financial, accounting, reporting and internal controls, risk management and compliance issues. Members are:

- Ceinwen Kirk-Lennox, Chair
- Dr Robert Lang
- Anna Guillan AM

Agreements with the Community Relations Commission

We made no agreements with the Community Relations Commission during 2021–22.

Consultants

Thresholds	Engagement	Costs
Consultant expense equal to or greater than \$50,000		
Advisory services	4	\$299,927
Consultant expense less than \$50,000		
Advisory services	37	\$386,385
TOTAL COSTS	41	\$686,312

Annual report production costs

\$8,883

The submission date for this annual report was extended by NSW Treasury pursuant to section 13(3) of the Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984. Due to limited internal resources, this report was produced with some assistance from third party contractors.

Annual report availability

The Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust annual report 2021–22 is available online at centennialparklands.com.au

Electronic service delivery

We are increasing the online availability of information and services via our website centennialparklands.com.au

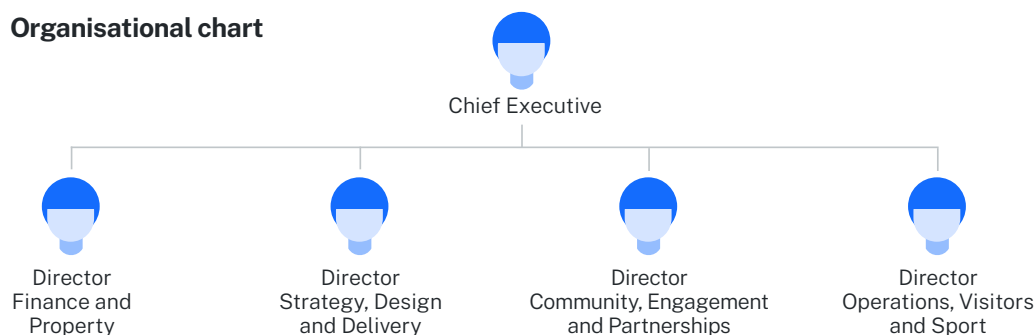
Contact details

Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust
 Level 7, 10 Valentine Avenue, Parramatta NSW 2150
 Telephone 02 9895 7500
 Office hours 9.00am to 5.00pm, Monday to Friday
 Website: centennialparklands.com.au

Management and structure

Chief Executive
 Suellen Fitzgerald, BSc, MLandArch, Fellow AILA (to 30 June 2022)
 Director, Finance and Property
 Kerry Jahangir, BBA, DipBus, Member CPA Australia
 Director, Community, Engagement and Partnerships
 Laura Stevens, BA, Cert Public Participation, Cert Investor Relations, Member IPAA NSW
 Director, Strategy, Design and Delivery
 Joshua French, BSc, BLandArch, Fellow AILA
 Director, Operations, Visitors and Sport
 Jacob Messer, B.App.Sci, ADEC

Organisational chart



Workplace health and safety

We are committed to ensuring the safety and wellbeing of those who come to the Parklands including employees, contractors, and volunteers. We operate under the requirements of SafeWork NSW.

There were 15 near misses and incidents reported in 2021–22 across Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust, involving staff, volunteers or contractors, with 10 of these resulting in an injury. Two workers compensation insurance claims were recorded in 2021–22. No incidents needed to be notified to SafeWork NSW.

Internal audit and risk management

We are of the opinion that the Trust has internal audit and risk management processes in place that, in all material respects, comply with the core requirements set out in *Treasury Policy Paper (TPP) 20-08 Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the General Government Sector*.

Internal audit and risk management attestation

I, Joshua French, Chief Executive, am of the opinion that Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust has internal audit and risk management processes in place and comply with the core requirements in *Treasury Policy Paper 20/08 Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the General Government Sector*.



Joshua French
Chief Executive
Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust
Greater Sydney Parklands

Training

Staff attended a variety of training courses, seminars and conferences during the year, reflecting the occupational and functional diversity within the organisation.

Insurance

Our insurance coverage is held with the NSW Treasury Managed Fund and includes policies for workers compensation, public liability, directors and officers liability and motor vehicle, property and miscellaneous insurance.

Disclosure of controlled entities and subsidiaries

The Trust has no controlled entities or subsidiaries.

Cyber Security Policy Attestation

I, Joshua French, Chief Executive, am of the opinion:

In relation to the information systems provided by Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) Cluster Corporate Services to the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust:

- DPE have managed cyber security risks in a manner consistent with the Mandatory Requirements set out in the NSW Government Cyber Security Policy and in alignment with DPE's enterprise risk management framework.
- Governance is in place to manage the cyber security maturity and initiatives of DPE.
- Risks to the information and systems of DPE have been assessed and are managed.
- There exists a current cyber incident response plan for DPE which has been tested during the reporting period.
- The DPE Cluster Corporate Services has maintained certified compliance with ISO 27001 Information technology-Security techniques-Information security management systems-Requirements by an Accredited Third Party (BSI) during the 2021/2022 financial year (Certificate Number: IS 645082).
- The DPE Cluster Corporate Services has a Cyber Security Strategy in place to ensure continuous improvement and management of cyber security governance and resilience.

In relation to the information systems managed by the Trust:

- Cyber security is an evolving landscape that requires an ongoing program of work. The Trust governs and manages cyber investment through strategy and budgeting framework.
- The Trust has identified its crown jewels, the cyber security-related risks, and is working to developing a roadmap to manage security-related risks.
- The Trust's cyber incident response plan for information systems that it manages relies on vendor programs. The Trust is targeting the development of its own response plans and testing for its crown jewels.
- The vendors of information systems utilised by the Trust have Information Security Management System (ISMS) in place.
- The Trust is committed to maturing cyber security controls by working closely with Cluster corporate service provider and third party vendors.



Joshua French
Chief Executive
Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust
Greater Sydney Parklands

Funds granted to non-government community organisations

No grants were provided to non-government organisations.

Multicultural plan

All multicultural plan initiatives for Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust fell under the Department of Planning and Environment and are reported in its annual report.

Disability inclusion action plans

All disability inclusion action plan initiatives for Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust fell under the Department of Planning and Environment and are reported in its annual report.

Multicultural policies and services program

Our strategies, programs and actions align with whole-of-government multicultural policies and services programs. We remain sensitive to the cultural, racial, religious and linguistic traditions of communities in NSW and ensure all people are considered and have full access to appropriate information and services.

We continue to develop and implement initiatives to cater to people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Workforce diversity

Our workforce diversity strategies and achievements fell under the Department of Planning and Environment and are reported in its annual report. Our workforce diversity information combines data from Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust, Parramatta Park Trust and Western Sydney Parklands Trust.

Trends in the representation of workforce diversity groups				
Workforce diversity group	Benchmark	2020	2021	2022
Women	50%	49.3%	45.1%	45.0%
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people	3.3%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%
People whose first language spoken as a child was not English	23.2%	19.1%	11.9%	15.0%
People with disability	5.6%	0.0%	2.7%	1.3%
People with disability requiring work-related adjustment	N/A	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%

Note 1: The benchmark of 50% for representation of women across the sector is intended to reflect the gender composition of the NSW community. **Note 2:** The NSW Public Sector Aboriginal Employment Strategy 2014-17 introduced an aspirational target of 1.8% by 2021 for each of the sector's salary bands. If the aspirational target of 1.8% is achieved in salary bands not currently at or above 1.8%, the cumulative representation of Aboriginal employees in the sector is expected to reach 3.3%. **Note 3:** A benchmark from the ABS Census is included for people whose first language spoken as a child was not English. The ABS Census does not provide information about first language, but does provide information about country of birth. The benchmark of 23.2% is the percentage of the NSW general population born in a country where English is not the predominant language. **Note 4:** In December 2017 the NSW Government announced the target of doubling the representation of people with disability in the NSW public sector from an estimated 2.7% to 5.6% by 2027. More information can be found at *Jobs for People with Disability: A plan for the NSW public sector*. The benchmark for 'people with disability requiring work-related adjustment' was not updated.

Trends in the distribution index for workforce diversity groups				
Workforce diversity group	Benchmark	2020	2021	2022
Women	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
People whose first language spoken as a child was not English	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
People with disability	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
People with disability requiring work-related adjustment	100	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1: A distribution index score of 100 indicates that the distribution of members of the workforce diversity group across salary bands is equivalent to that of the rest of the workforce. A score less than 100 means that members of the workforce diversity group tend to be more concentrated at lower salary bands than is the case for other staff. The more pronounced this tendency is, the lower the score will be. In some cases, the index may be more than 100, indicating that members of the workforce diversity group tend to be more concentrated at higher salary bands than is the case for other staff. **Note 2:** The distribution index is not calculated when the number of employees in the workforce diversity group is less than 20 or when the number of other employees is less than 20.

Human resources

As a result of machinery of government changes, Greater Sydney Parklands transferred from the Department of Planning and Environment Cluster to Cities and Active Transport within Transport and Infrastructure Cluster from 1 April 2022.

Our human resources information including executive director remuneration, as approved by the Board, is a combination of Parramatta Park Trust, Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust and Western Sydney Parklands Trust information as payroll shared cost allocation amongst the trusts.

Number of officers and employees by category with previous year comparison			
Role	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Ongoing	44	67	80
Temporary	4	4	5
Casual	0	8	7
Executive	5	5	5
TOTAL	53	84	97

Note 1: Headcount data reported at end of reporting period

Numbers and remuneration of senior executives			
Band	2021–22		
	Female	Male	TOTAL
Band 4 Secretary	–	–	–
Band 3 Group/Deputy Secretary	–	–	–
Band 2 Executive Director	1	–	1
Band 1 Director	1	3	4
TOTAL	2	3	5

Note 1: These are senior executive statistics as of 30 June 2022. This data is based solely on senior executives in their substantive role and band level.

Average remuneration of senior executives		
Band	2021–22	
	Range (\$)	Average remuneration (\$)
Band 4 Secretary	–	–
Band 3 Group/Deputy Secretary	–	–
Band 2 Executive Director	281,551 to 354,200	317,876
Band 1 Director	197,400 to 281,550	239,475

Exceptional movements in remuneration

There were no exceptional movements in wages, salaries or allowances.

Industrial relations

There were no industrial relations disputes during the year.

Salary award increases for the Trust in the year were in line with the *Crown Employees (Public Sector Salaries 2008) Award*.

Ethics and integrity

The Department of Planning and Environment revised its Code of Ethics and Conduct in March 2022. The Code is provided online for all employees to understand and comply with their integrity-related obligations.

The revision followed consultation with employees and community stakeholders. The code shapes the way employees act and work together as an organisation.

Significant developments in the reporting period include:

- **Conflicts of interest requirements relating to the NSW Biodiversity Offset Scheme Protocol** – The department implemented this protocol and provided training and awareness. The protocol outlines mandatory requirements to address integrity risks and establishes rules for the consistent management of the scheme and conflicts of interest.
- **Organisational compliance framework** – The framework includes a compliance policy, procedure and register and reports on key legislative and regulatory obligations in the performance of the department's functions.
- **Lobbying of government officials policy** – The lobbying policy was updated in response to the ICAC's public inquiry into lobbying, access and influence in NSW. The revised policy aligns with the Premier's whole-of-government response to lobbying reform, which accepted 27 of the ICAC's recommendations.
- **Ethics portal** – The department operates a centralised, automated declaration platform to make it easier for employees to submit integrity-related declarations and applications. Throughout 2021–22, the portal was enhanced to strengthen safeguards and enable a new range of reporting capabilities.

The department continues to work with central agencies, such as the NSW Ombudsman, the Audit Office of NSW, the ICAC, NSW Procurement, Transport for NSW and NSW Treasury to continually revise, develop and implement leading practice guidance.

Public interest disclosures

Under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*, each public authority is required to prepare an annual report on their obligations under this Act. Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust information is captured in the Department of Planning and Environment's annual report, as the department manages all public interest disclosures centrally.

Reviews and appeals

There were no reviews or appeals conducted by the Administrative Decisions Tribunal during the year.

Public access to information

We have delegated our functions under section 9 of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (GIPA Act) to the Information Access and Privacy Unit of the Department of Planning and Environment. All Trust-related information about access applications required to be included in an annual report under the GIPA Act and Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2018 is included in the department's annual report.

Privacy

Under Clause 6 of the Annual Reports (Departments) Regulation 2010, we must provide a statement of our actions to comply with the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (PPIP Act). We must also provide statistical details of any reviews conducted by or on behalf of the Department of Planning and Environment under Part 5 of the PPIP Act.

We comply with the Privacy Management Plan for the Department of Planning and Environment. The plan outlines how the department and its cluster agencies comply with the principles of the PPIP Act and the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002*. The department's Information Access and Privacy Unit provide specialist privacy advice and training to departmental cluster staff.

In 2021–22, Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust received no applications for review under Part 5 of the PPIP Act.

External complaints

Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust has a complaints handling process. If complaints about the Trust are received through the Department of Planning and Environment's Feedback Assist platform, they are managed under the department's complaint handling process and are included in the department's annual reporting.

Payment of accounts

All suppliers

	30 – 60		60 – 90		> 90		< 30		On time		Total count of doc No	Total sum of total \$
	Count of doc No	Sum of total \$	Count of doc No	Sum of total \$	Count of doc No	Sum of total \$	Count of doc No	Sum of total \$	Count of doc No	Sum of total \$		
2021	80	458,501	51	245,247	65	490,112	283	2,201,516	1844	17,242,598	2323	20,637,974
Qtr3	46	338,901	24	73,118	29	208,903	145	954,131	865	7,749,483	1109	9,324,535
Qtr4	34	119,600	27	172,129	36	281,210	138	1,247,385	979	9,493,115	1214	11,313,439
2022	86	793,803	48	182,190	45	336,218	373	5,081,660	1860	20,458,134	2412	26,852,005
Qtr1	39	121,646	29	104,696	19	70,540	193	1,871,276	813	7,763,102	1093	9,931,260
Qtr2	47	672,157	19	77,495	26	265,678	180	3,210,384	1047	12,695,031	1319	16,920,745
Grand Total	166	1,252,304	99	427,437	110	826,331	656	7,283,176	3704	37,700,731	4735	47,489,979

Small business

	30 – 60		60 – 90		> 90		< 30		On time		Total count of doc No	Total sum of total \$
	Count of doc No	Sum of total \$	Count of doc No	Sum of total \$	Count of doc No	Sum of total \$	Count of doc No	Sum of total \$	Count of doc No	Sum of total \$		
2021	2	5,304	1	2,442	2	6,091	12	30,811	45	177,403	62	222,050
Qtr3	1	717	-	-	1	5,877	6	16,413	15	104,333	23	127,339
Qtr4	1	4,587	1	2,442	1	215	6	14,398	30	73,070	39	94,711
2022	2	4,222	3	11,129	-	-	8	12,717	58	187,758	71	215,826
Qtr1	1	2,111	2	10,839	-	-	4	1,310	27	61,746	34	76,006
Qtr2	1	2,111	1	289	-	-	4	11,408	31	126,012	37	139,820
Grand Total	4	9,526	4	13,571	2	6,091	20	43,528	103	365,160	133	437,876

Purchase card use – Statement of responsibility

Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust's purchase card policies and procedures outline conditions for the eligibility, use and management of corporate cards. These are consistent with NSW Government policy outlined in relevant NSW Treasury circulars and Treasurer's directions.

The Chief Executive certifies that purchase card use by Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust is in accordance with NSW Government requirements.

Major capital works 2021–22

Project	Cost during the Year (\$'000)	Estimated completion
Stimulus Maintenance Package	8,409	Jun-22
Strategic Asset Maintenance Program	2,069	Jun-24
Callan Park Upgrade	2,500	Jun-23
Hordern Pavilion Upgrade Works	2,900	Jun-22
ES Marks Athletic Field	2,711	Jun-23
Moore Park Golf Upgrade	49	Jun-23
Kippax Lake Upgrade	189	Jun-23
Queens Park Cycleway	3,321	Jun-22
Minor Works	771	Ongoing
TOTAL	22,919	

Investment performance

There were nil investments for Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust in the 2021–22 financial year.

Land disposal

In 2021–22 no land disposals of value greater than \$5,000,000 occurred that would have required disposal by way of public auction or tender.

Publications

Throughout the year, we produced and distributed a range of publications, newsletters and brochures. Key publications are available at centennialparklands.com.au

Overseas visits by employees

There were no overseas visits by employees during the reporting period.

Shared services

The Trust's corporate services including finance, human resources and information technology were managed in 2021–22 by the Department of Planning and Environment's Cluster Corporate Shared Services.



Centennial
Parklands