



Parramatta Park Trust

Parramatta Park and Wistaria Gardens

Annual Report

2022 – 23



**GREATER
SYDNEY
PARKLANDS**



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 First Nations peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to place and their rich contribution to society. We acknowledge the rights and interests of First Nations peoples 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 First Nations communities of Greater Sydney. We will support their custodianship of the natural and cultural heritage of parklands so that these are places where First Nations peoples feel socially, culturally and economically included.

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Disclaimer

Parramatta 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 will 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**

27 November 2023

The Hon. Paul Scully MP
Minister for Planning and Public Spaces
52 Martin Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Minister

I am pleased to submit the Annual Report for the Parramatta Park Trust for the year ended 30 June 2023.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the annual reporting provisions (Division 7.3) of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act) and *Treasury Policy and Guidelines 23-10 Annual Reporting Requirements* (TPG23-10).

Michael Rose AM
Chair
Parramatta Park Trust

Joshua French
Chief Executive
Parramatta Park Trust



Chair's foreword

The work of Greater Sydney Parklands is shaped by the 4 strategic priorities of the NSW Government's *50-Year Vision for Greater Sydney's Open Space and Parklands*, as well as the *Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Act 2022*.

These priorities set a clear ambition for Greater Sydney. We want to help realise that ambition by making our parks accessible, connected, protected and cared for.

Over the last year, we have worked hard to achieve this goal and to welcome the millions of visitors who come to enjoy the extraordinary parklands of Greater Sydney.

Managing and caring for our parks requires a close working relationship between our Greater Sydney Parklands team and our many partners in the community, local government and the NSW Government.

On behalf of the Board, I want to acknowledge the enthusiasm with which these partners have engaged with us over the last 12 months.

I would like to thank my fellow board members for their contribution to the work of Greater Sydney Parklands. Thanks also to our Chief Executive, Joshua French and to the dedicated team that conserves, enhances and manages our parks, for the benefit of all who love them and use them.



Michael Rose AM

Chair
Parramatta Park Trust

Chief Executive's report

The 2022-23 financial year was one of big wins – a year when we could focus on our parklands, our communities and our partners.

Our first Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP), released during 2022-23, is an important step as we journey toward a sustainable parklands estate where Country is at the heart of our actions.

Our Consultation and Engagement Framework, also released during 2022-23 and shaped by the community, is a transparent way for us to show how we will engage with park users, visitors, the wider community and our stakeholders.

Our events and education programs are growing. We are creating new and improved park facilities, and we are leaders in operational excellence in park management.

As a government agency, we now have a stronger corporate planning framework that will directly benefit communities and the natural and cultural environment.

The Greater Sydney Parklands team works across the parklands estate and directly with communities. I would like to thank my colleagues at Greater Sydney Parklands – a team of passionate and experienced parks professionals – for their dedication and hard work over the last year.



Joshua French
Chief Executive
Parramatta Park Trust

01

Overview



Overview

Parramatta Park Trust is a statutory body established under the *Parramatta Park Trust Act 2001* (PPT Act).

Parramatta Park Trust is one of the associated trusts of Greater Sydney Parklands Trust, the NSW Government's agency that is dedicated to managing Greater Sydney Parklands' estate.

We are responsible for the management of Parramatta Park (including Wistaria Gardens).

The Trust Board consists of 8 trustees appointed by and responsible to the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces. The Trustees oversee the management and strategic direction of the organisation, meeting regularly to consider policy and advice from park management.

Parramatta Park is one of the earliest gazetted public parks in Australia, originally dedicated as a park in 1857.

Home to the Burramattagal people, the park's ancient

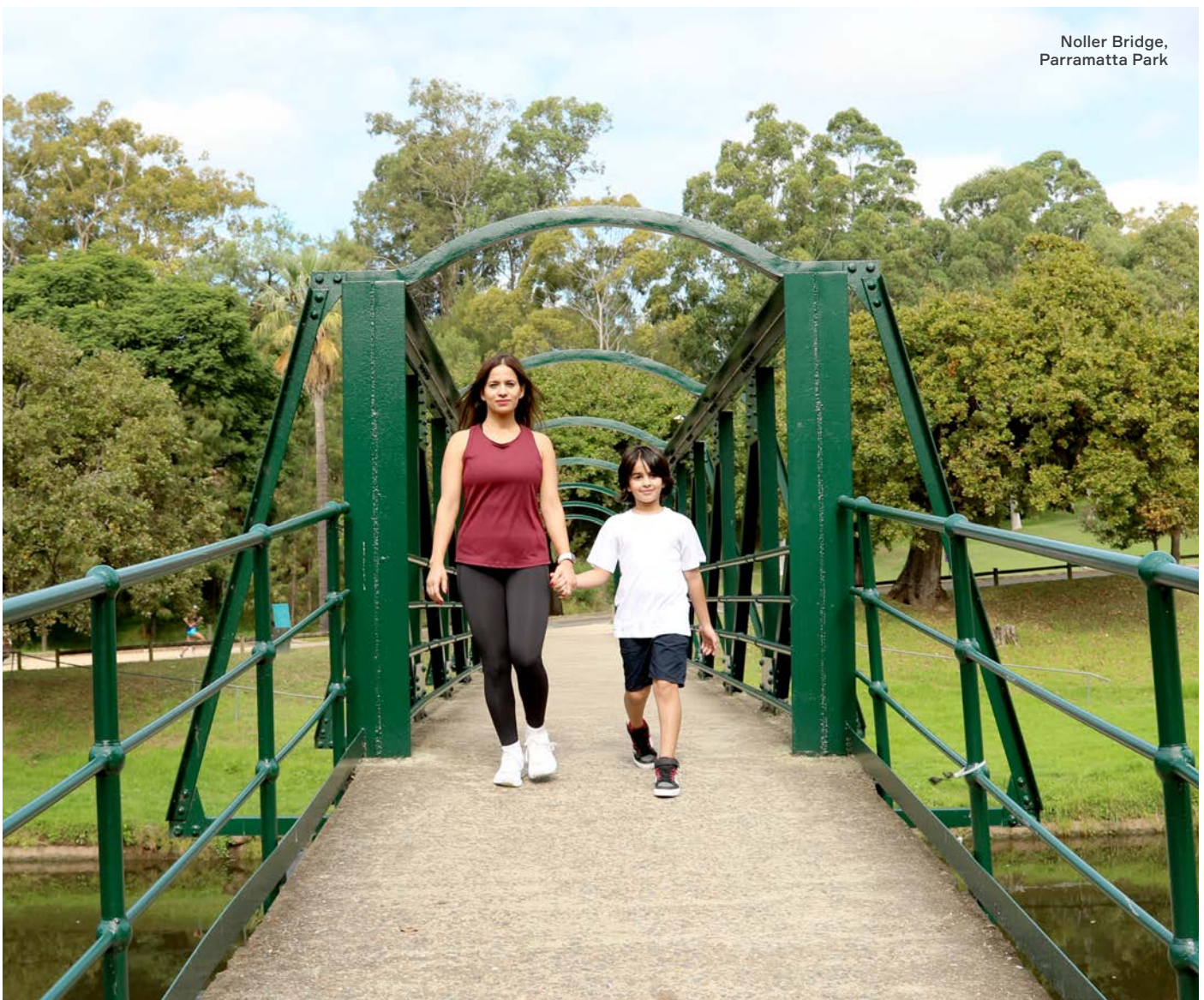
cultural landscape has provided food, shelter and resources for close to 40,000 years.

It was established in 1858 and is one of the most significant landscapes in Australia.

It's a place for recreation, sport and entertainment as well as a key resource in telling the stories of Aboriginal and European heritage.

Today, its 85 ha of parklands, event venues, sporting facilities, walking tracks, remnant bushland, picnic and play facilities provide valuable open green space for the people of the Central River City and beyond.

It contains Australia's oldest surviving Government House and the oldest intact building of European origin, The Dairy Cottage. Parramatta Park with Old Government House was one of the 11 Australian Convict Sites listed on the UNESCO World Heritage Register in 2010.



Noller Bridge,
Parramatta Park

Overview

Greater Sydney Parklands

Parramatta Park and Wistaria Gardens are part of Greater Sydney Parklands' estate managed by Greater Sydney Parklands.

We work on behalf of the NSW Government to provide safe, accessible and inclusive parklands for the people of Greater Sydney including residents and visitors.

Aims and objectives

As established under the PPT Act, our objectives are to:

- maintain and improve Parramatta Park
- encourage the public to use and enjoy the park by promoting its recreational, historical, scientific, educational and cultural heritage value
- conserve the park's natural and cultural heritage values and protect its environment.

Management and structure

Chief Executive:

Joshua French BSc, BLandArch, Fellow AILA

Director, Finance and Business Services:

Kerry Jahangir, BBA, DipBus, Member CPA Australia

Director, Property Services:

Ben Tax, BComm

Director, Community, Engagement and Partnerships:

Laura Stevens, BA, Cert Public Participation, Cert Investor Relations, Member IPAA NSW

A/Director, Strategy, Design and Delivery:

Oriana Senese, BLandArch (Hons), DipProjMgt, FAILA, Reg LandArch

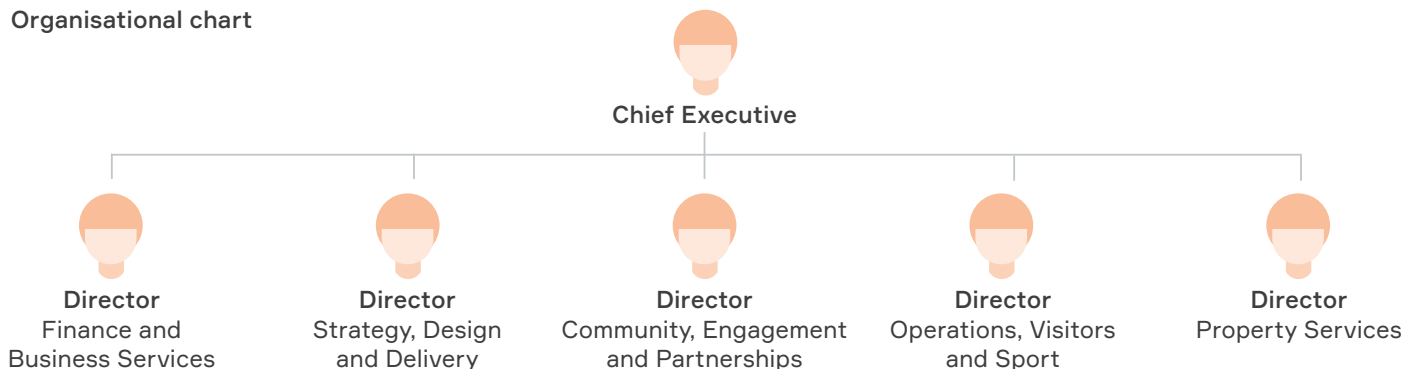
David Kirkland, BSc

Stephanie Licciardo, BSc (Architecture), BArch, Dip.Arts (Archaeology), AIA, PIA, MICOMOS

Director, Operations, Visitors and Sport:

Jacob Messer, BAppSc, ADip EM

Organisational chart



Overview

Charter

We operate under the charter for the Greater Sydney Parklands Trust.

The charter sets out the following authority and delegations for Parramatta Park Trust.

Delegation of the Trust's functions

In accordance with Part 6 Clause 23 of the PPT Act, the Trust may delegate any of its functions, other than this power of delegation, to an authorised person.

If authorised by the Trust, an authorised person may subdelegate a function delegated to the person by the Trust.

Authority/functions

In accordance with Part 3 Clause 6 of the PPT Act, the following functions may be undertaken.

1 The Trust may:

- a** permit the use of the whole or any part of the Trust lands for activities of a recreational, historical, scientific, educational and cultural heritage nature
- b** in or in connection with the Trust lands provide, or permit the provision of, food or other refreshments and apply for, hold or dispose of any relevant licence, permit or other authority for that purpose, and
- c** promote and provide exhibits, lectures, films, publications and other types of educational instruction relating to the Trust lands

- d** in pursuance of its objects, procure specimens, services or materials and obtain scientific or other data from within or outside the state
- e** disseminate scientific, cultural and historical information to the public and educational, scientific, cultural and historical institutions, whether within or outside the state
- f** maintain, or make arrangements for the maintenance of, the property of the Trust
- g** subject to the regulations, charge and receive fees or other amounts for, or in connection with, any service provided, article sold or permission given by the Trust in the exercise of any of its functions
- h** enter into any contract or arrangement with any person for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Trust.

- 2** Subject to this Act and the regulations, the Trust has the control and management of all property of the Trust.
- 3** The fees and other amounts received by the Trust as referred to in subsection (1) (g) are the property of the Trust.
- 4** The Trust may, and when requested by the Minister must, make reports and recommendations to the Minister with respect to the Trust and the Trust lands.
- 5** The Trust has and may exercise such functions, in addition to those specified in this section, as are reasonably necessary to achieve its objects.



Overview

Combined annual reports

The Trust's corporate services – including finance, human resources and information technology – were managed in 2022–23 by the Department of Planning and Environment's Cluster Corporate Shared Services. Information from the cluster is incorporated into sections of this annual report.

Application for extension of time

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*.



The Dairy Cottage, Parramatta Park



02

Strategy

Strategy

As a part of Greater Sydney Parklands, our work balances objectives for natural and cultural heritage, communities and local economies. We continuously assess how achieving one objective impacts another so we can adapt to the changing context.

To meet our obligations and achieve our objectives, our work is driven by 8 operating principles:

- 1 VISITOR FOCUSED**
We put the park user at the centre. We engage with a diversity of park users and many others to understand their needs before making decisions that impact them. We aim to be their trusted partner.
- 2 EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION-MAKING**
We act on evidence. Our science-based, best-practice approach to planning and decision-making responds to demand and recognises the changing context.
- 3 ENTREPRENEURIAL MINDSET**
We think strategically. We are creative and innovative to maximise public policy outcomes from our investments. We balance risk and reward and aim for a sustainable business model.
- 4 CITY-WIDE FOCUS**
We link local to the big picture. We think beyond land ownership boundaries to connect the parklands estate to our communities and champion blue-green connectivity across the city.
- 5 SCALABLE AND ADAPTABLE**
We plan for growth. We design business models, systems and processes that scale in a sustainable way with a low administration burden and are tailored to the opportunities and challenges of individual parks.

6 EXCELLENCE

If we do it, we nail it. We identify core functions and activities that we commit to through a culture of continuous improvement, trials and pilots, and aiming high.

7 INTERNAL EXPERTISE

We lead in parks. Our internal expertise is targeted to our core business areas. Where appropriate, we partner with the community, local or state agencies or the private sector, allowing for an agile and efficient workforce focused on our long-term goals.

8 ACCOUNTABILITY

We get the job done. Clear roles and responsibilities for all employees are transparent, agreed and linked to organisational values, objectives and measures.

A key element of our work in the 2022–23 financial year was the finalisation of our Consultation and Engagement Framework in February 2023. We also called on people to nominate for a place on the new community trustee boards established under the *Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Act 2022*. The community trustee boards support the management and enhancement of each of the parks in the parklands estate.

Each board includes at least 7 members including council-nominated community representatives, First Nations representatives, people with experience in heritage management and those with a sound knowledge of the relevant parks.



Strategic objectives and/or outcomes

We are the key advocate across government for the NSW Government's *50-Year Vision for Greater Sydney's Open Space and Parklands*. Our work is framed around the vision's 4 strategic directions:

- 1 Growing parks for people
- 2 Connecting people to parks
- 3 Keeping Sydney green and vibrant
- 4 Caring for the environment.

We have established a strategic framework for 2023 to 2028. The vision for that period is:

A city of connected parklands

To achieve this, our purpose is:

Caring for parklands and connecting communities

Over that period, our objectives are:

- **Accessibility:** To create environments that are accessible and enjoyable, inclusive and engaging for all visitors.
- **Partnerships:** To foster public and private partnerships that improve the visitor experience and return value to government and the community over a range of policy areas.
- **Advocacy:** To advocate for a connected network of waterways and parks, and policies that align with our purpose.
- **Sustainability:** To contribute to long-term social, economic and environmental sustainability through the management and growth of the parklands estate.

- **Growth:** To plan for a growing parklands estate with a scalable and efficient operation that allows us to meet our statutory objectives.

In the immediate term, we will work towards these outcomes by achieving the following priorities:

- 1 Support community trustee boards to protect and activate the parklands estate in a sustainable way through our Consultation and Engagement Framework.
- 2 Develop place-based approaches that improve accessibility and foster enjoyment and partnerships for sustainability.
- 3 Prepare to expand the parklands estate through efficient, effective and scalable operations, and to support the NSW Government's housing agenda.
- 4 Identify and cultivate key partnerships with state and local agencies and private partnerships to improve the visitor experience and generate revenue.
- 5 Create a program to plan, monitor and evaluate protected areas of natural environment.

In addition to our focus on Parramatta Park and Wistaria Gardens, we see opportunities for the future expansion of the parklands estate.

As we work towards this goal, we want each of these parks to retain their distinctive qualities while enhancing their public value.

This will give the people of Greater Sydney a diversity of options and experiences, alongside consistent and best-practice policy, advocacy and management.





03

Operations and performance

Operations and performance

Management and activities

Community trustee boards

In 2022–23, we established a community trustee board to engage with local communities on the future of Parramatta Park. The Board plays an advisory role, representing a range of community interests and local perspectives on:

- park stewardship
- activities and usage
- environmental, heritage and cultural issues.

The community trustee boards have a direct impact on how Parramatta Park operates, with its advice considered directly by the Parramatta Park Trust Board.

Community trustee board members were appointed by the Minister for Cities and Active Transport on 5 December 2022.

Parramatta Park community trustee board

- Benedict Mitchell
- Cheryl Bates OAM (heritage representative)
- Former Mayor Cr Donna Davis (City of Parramatta nominated representative)
- James Lawler
- Mayor Cr Lisa Lake (Cumberland City Council nominated representative)
- Mustafa Agha
- Stewart Thompson (Chair)
- Thelmerie Rudd (First Nations representative)



Sydney Symphony Under The Stars, Parramatta Park

Operations and performance

Parramatta Park

Parramatta Park acts as the green lungs of Parramatta, Sydney's vibrant and growing second CBD and the heart of the Central River City. It is a place of immense cultural and historical significance.

As Parramatta grows, the protection of Parramatta Park and planning for its future has never been more important.

Throughout the year, the park provided valuable open spaces and diverse community facilities. Through *Your Parramatta Park 2030*, and *Conservation Management Plan*, we are focused on ensuring the park will be enjoyed for generations to come.

Connecting with our communities

- We saw more than **1.9 million visits to Parramatta Park** this financial year, marking an increase of 5% compared to 2021-22 visits. We attribute this to the increase of small and major events at the park.
- Our customer surveys continue to **reflect high standards of customer service** with 84% of visitors surveyed satisfied with their experience. The average Net Promoter Score is 84%.
- **Sydney Symphony Under the Stars** was held for the 17th consecutive year in January 2023, **welcoming 10,000 people**.
- **We delivered a special community event, Rainbow of Light**, for Mardi Gras and Sydney World Pride in The Crescent, collaborating with renowned light artist and photographer Peter Solness on a participatory artwork that was shared across social media.
- **We partnered with the City of Parramatta** on an Australia Day event at Salters Field and The Picnic Ground, welcoming 10,000 people. The historic Dairy precinct was open throughout the event and around 500 people explored the Dairy and Rangers' Cottages.
- We are developing a new events framework at Parramatta Park, to be endorsed by Heritage NSW. This will **increase engagement around events while minimising operational and community impacts**.
- We ran **September in Wistaria Gardens** over 2 weekends in September 2022 to coincide with the annual floral displays of wisteria and cherry blossoms. We provided extra seating, a food truck for coffee and snacks, children's art and craft activities, and live music for the estimated 4,500 visitors.

- We held a community pop-up stall where around **100 community members shared their stories of the gardens**. This allowed us to capture the positive community sentiment about our involvement in maintaining the gardens and its potential.
- Hello Wistaria Gardens commenced in January 2023. This interactive engagement activation at Wistaria Gardens teaches people about the gardens at 8 different points including the ancient Parramatta Sand Body, Glengarriff House and the neighbouring camp of the endangered Grey-Headed Flying Fox.
- Interest in **Parramatta Park as a major event venue** is building. As the new event management framework is finalised, we will continue engaging with the sector to activate The Crescent as a dedicated event space.

Caring for the environment and protecting our heritage

- **Aboriginal cultural heritage mapping** of the park continued, helping to inform decisions around the ongoing maintenance and restoration of heritage assets.
- We commenced a **co-design project with First Nations artist Chris Tobin** on a pavilion celebrating, protecting and interpreting Aboriginal cosmology and Governor Brisbane's Observatory and Transit Stones.
- We continued our **program of cultural landscape and built heritage conservation works** including stone repair works to the Bathhouse.
- **Bush regeneration works across the park** continued with a renewal of our work with Muru Mittigar to support Aboriginal employment opportunities. Additional work focused on Alligator Weed in Domain Creek.
- Our work with Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service (WIREs) continues to monitor and manage the **Grey-headed Flying Fox camp**.

Operations and performance

Creating community and recreational facilities

- We installed 5 new synthetic cricket wickets at the Cattle Paddock and refurbished the practice nets at Mays Hill, with turf and soil improvements already completed. We are developing a site-wide irrigation plan focused on sustainable water management and ground and river water usage.
- We finalised the irrigation plan for Old Kings Oval, with installation due for completion next financial year.
- A landscape remediation program at Wistaria Gardens included the reinstated spring annual floral display, the first for a number of years.
- Construction of the People's Loop progressed, with the \$2.5 million **Stage 1 now open to the public**. This includes a new car park, park entrances, landscaping and a renewed park entry at Queens Road.
- We commenced planning for new **night-time lighting along the path connecting Parramatta CBD to Westmead Rail Station** and health precinct, as part of the *United Nations Safer Cities for Women and Girls* program.

Maintaining a sustainable organisation

- The Trust generated an income of **\$6.8 million** from self-generated funds, government grants and contributions from other state agencies.
- Recurrent income from property, events and parking fees was **\$2.1 million compared to \$1.6 million** the previous year.
- Recurrent expenditure including depreciation was **\$6.1 million compared to \$5.8 million** the previous year.
- Various works led to leases that will contribute to our financial sustainability, including the **leasing of the new Misc restaurant**, and the opening of the new Parramatta Aquatic Centre (PAC), managed by the City of Parramatta.
- We continued to **harmonise systems, processes and services** of Parramatta Park with the administration of the rest of the parklands estate under Greater Sydney Parklands.



Misc. Restaurant, Parramatta Park
(Shayben Moussa Creative)

Operations and performance

Land disposal

In 2022–23 no land disposals of value greater than \$5 million occurred that would have required disposal by way of public auction or tender.

Implementation of price determination

The Trust has not been subject to a determination or recommendation of the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal.

Research and development

In the 2022–23, we:

- researched the experiences and responses women and girls have in the park on safety and belonging
- created our first hollows for habitat tree in West Domain, which will be monitored for take-up by local wildlife
- continued our Aboriginal Connections to Country program.



04

Management and accountability



Rainbow of Light
for Mardi Gras and
Sydney World Pride,
Parramatta Park

(Peter Solness)

Management and accountability

Number and remuneration of senior executives

Number of senior executives						
Band	2021–22			2022–23		
	Female	Male	TOTAL	Female	Male	TOTAL
Band 4 Secretary	–	–	–	–	–	–
Band 3 Group/Deputy Secretary	–	–	–	–	–	–
Band 2 Executive Director	1	–	1	–	1	1
Band 1 Director	1	3	4	2	3	5
TOTAL	2	3	5	2	4	6

Note 1: These are senior executive statistics as of 30 June 2023. This data is based solely on senior executives in their substantive role and band level.

Average remuneration of senior executives		
Band	2021–22	2022–23
	Average remuneration (\$)	Average remuneration (\$)
Band 4 Secretary	–	–
Band 3 Group/Deputy Secretary	–	–
Band 2 Executive Director	317,876	335,017
Band 1 Director	224,125	225,862

Total employee-related expenditure relating to senior executives (%)	
2021–22	2022–23
91%	91%

Management and accountability

Human resources

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 among the Trusts.

Number of officers and employees by category with previous year comparison			
Role	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Ongoing	67	69	76
Temporary	4	16	13
Casual	8	7	15
Executive	5	5	6
TOTAL	84	97	110

Note 1: Headcount data reported at end of reporting period

Consultants

There were no consultant engagements greater than \$50,000 within the 2022–23 Financial Year.

Consultants less than \$50,000	
Total number of engagements	Total costs
7	\$100,914.24

Management and accountability

Promotion

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

Requirements arising from employment arrangements

The Trust did not provide personnel services to any entities.

The Trust received personnel services from the Department of Planning and Environment.

Legal change

Responsibility for the Trust has moved to the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces (previously the Minister for Cities and Active Transport) under the 5 April 2023 *Administrative Arrangements (Minns Ministry–Administration of Acts) Order 2023*. However no administrative order to transfer the Trust's staff and functions was formalised at that date.

As per *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes–Miscellaneous) Order (No 5) 2023* dated 28 June 2023, the Trust's staff and functions transferred to the Department of Planning and Environment from 1 July 2023.

Events arising after the end of the annual reporting period

The Trust has not identified any further significant event after reporting date that is required to be included in the financial statements or the annual report.

Risk management and insurance activities

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.

Internal audit and risk management policy attestation

We are of the opinion that we have 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*.

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



Joshua French
Chief Executive
Parramatta Park Trust

Management and accountability

Cyber security policy (CSP) attestation

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

In relation to the information systems provided by the Department of Planning and Environment Cluster Corporate Services to the Parramatta Park Trust:

- The Department of Planning and Environment has 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 its enterprise risk management framework.
- Governance is in place to manage the department's cyber security maturity and initiatives.
- Risks to the Department of Planning and Environment's information and systems are assessed and managed.
- The existing cyber incident response plan for the department has been tested during the reporting period.
- The Department of Planning and Environment 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 2022–23 (Certificate Number: IS 645082).
- The Department of Planning and Environment Cluster Corporate Service's Cyber Security Strategy ensures continuous improvement and management of cyber security governance and resilience.

In relation to the information systems managed by the Trust:

- The Trust manages cyber security risks using an enterprise risk management framework and continues to improve the management of its cyber risks.
- Cyber security is an evolving landscape that requires an ongoing program of work. The Trust is committed to maturing cyber security controls through risk assessment, appropriate resourcing and maturity targets.
- The Trust does not have any Crown Jewels that are agency-managed. The Trust has identified its Business Critical Assets and conducted a risk assessment of cyber security-related risks for those assets.
- There is a governance committee at Department level for cyber security including risks, plans and meeting the requirements of the Cyber Security Policy.
- The Trust's Business Critical Assets are hosted by third party vendors. The Trust's cyber incident response plan for information systems relies on our Cyber Security Incident Response Procedure and vendor response plan. The Trust's Information Security Management System (ISMS) relies on vendors' systems.
- The vendors of information systems utilised by the Trust have Information Security Management System (ISMS) in place and the Trust's assessment criteria for preferred vendors of information systems includes a requirement for an ISMS is managed by CIO at Department level.



Joshua French
Chief Executive
Parramatta Park Trust

Management and accountability

Compliance with the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (PIIP Act)*

Under Clause 6 of the *Annual Reports (Departments) Regulation 2010*, we must provide a statement of our actions to comply with the PIIP 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 PIIP 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 PIIP 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 2022–23 Parramatta Park Trust received no applications for review under Part 5 of the PIIP Act.

Government Information (*Public Access*) Act 2009 (GIPA Act)

Parramatta Park Trust has delegated its functions under section 9 of the GIPA Act to the Information Access and Privacy Unit of the Department of Planning and Environment. Therefore, all statistical information about access applications required to be included in an annual report regarding the Trust, in compliance with s125 of the GIPA Act and Clause 8 of the Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2018, is included in the annual report for the Department of Planning and Environment.

Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994 (PID Act)

Under the PID Act, each public authority is required to prepare an annual report on their obligations. Parramatta Park Trust information is captured in the Department of Planning and Environment's Annual Report, as the department manages all public interest disclosures centrally.

Costs incurred in the production of this report

\$4,944

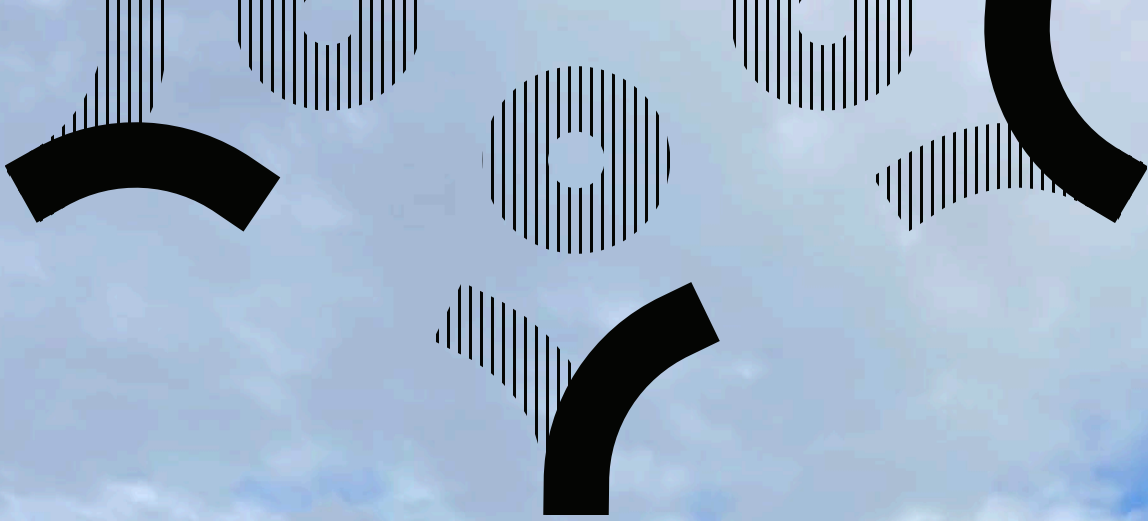
The submission date for this annual report was extended by NSW Treasury pursuant to section 13(3) of the *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984*. Due to limited internal resources, this report was produced with some assistance from third party contractors.

Website to access this report

The Parramatta Park Trust Annual Report 2022–23 is available online at [Parramatta Park | Annual reports \(parrapark.com.au\)](https://parrapark.com.au)

Exemptions

Parramatta Park Trust has not applied for, or received, any exemptions from including certain information in the 2022–23 annual report.



05

Sustainability

Sustainability

Disability inclusion action plans

All disability inclusion action plan initiatives for Parramatta Park Trust fall under the Department of Planning and Environment and are reported in the department's annual report.

Modern Slavery Act 2018 (NSW)

Parramatta Park Trust operates under the Department of Planning and Environment's procurement framework, with services provided to the Trust. *Modern Slavery Act 2018 (NSW)* requirements are managed through this framework. Further information is captured in the Department of Planning and Environment's Annual Report.

Work 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 3 incidents reported in 2022–23 across Western Sydney Parklands Trust and Parramatta Park Trust involving staff, volunteers or contractors and resulting in an injury. We recorded 2 workers compensation insurance claims in 2022–23. No incidents needed to be notified to SafeWork NSW.

Sustainability

Workforce diversity

Our workforce diversity strategies and achievements fall under the Department of Planning and Environment and are reported in the department's 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	2021	2022	2023
Women	50%	49.3%	45.1%	50%
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples	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%	12%
People with a disability	5.6%	0.0%	2.7%	1.0%
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.

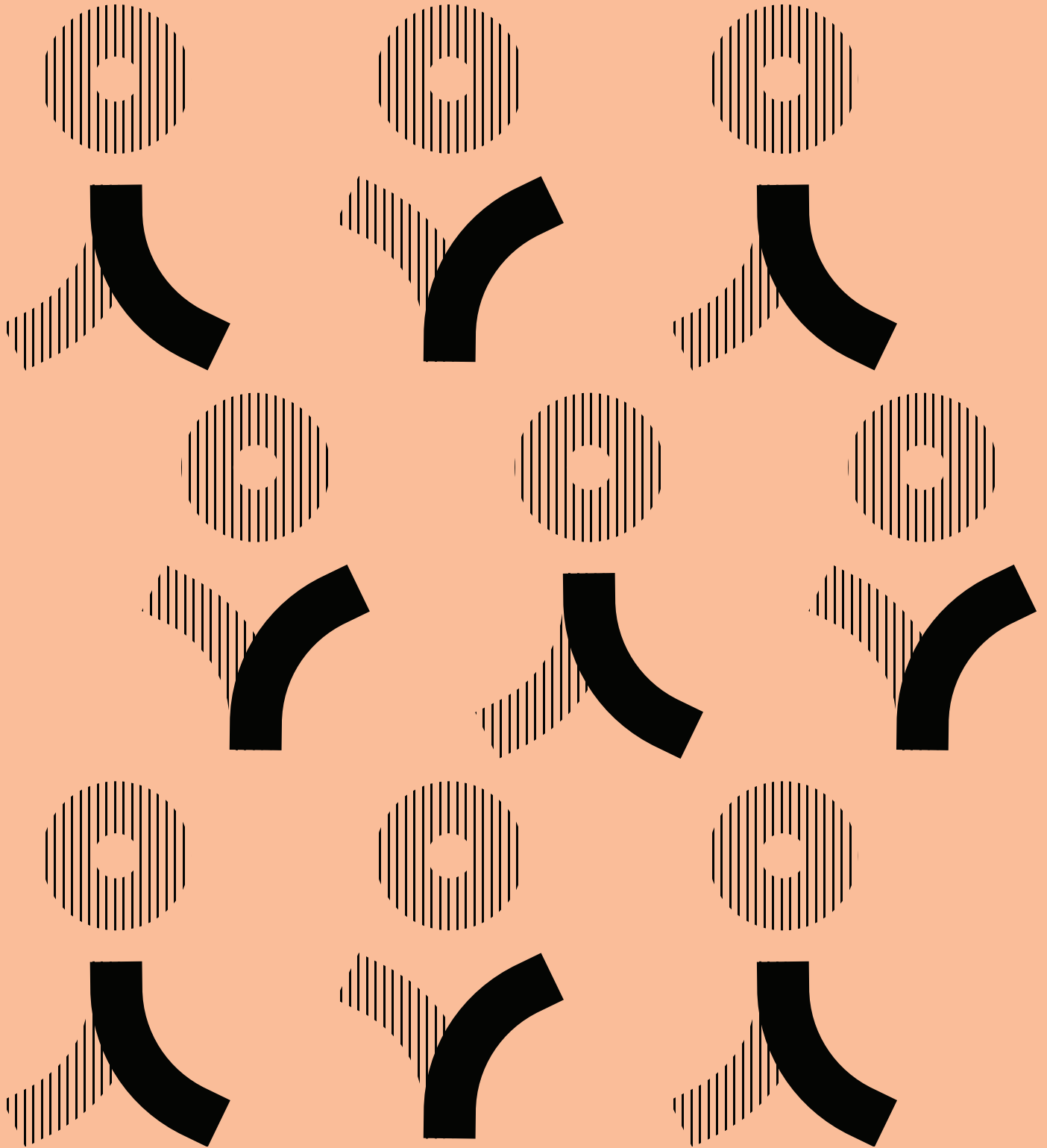
Trends in the distribution index for workforce diversity groups				
Workforce diversity group	Benchmark	2021	2022	2023
Women	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
People whose first language spoken as a child was not English	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
People with a disability	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.

Financial performance

Year ended 30 June 2023





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Parramatta Park Trust

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Parramatta Park Trust (the Trust) which comprise the Statement by the Accountable Authority, the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2023, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows, for the year then ended, notes comprising a Summary 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).

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

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

Other Information

The Trust's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The members of the Board of the Trust are responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the annual report.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information.

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

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Board's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The members of the Board 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 Board's responsibility also includes such internal control as the Board 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 Board 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 security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nirupama Mani". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small flourish at the end.

Nirupama Mani
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

27 November 2023
SYDNEY

Statement by the Accountable Authority

Pursuant to section 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 Parramatta Park Trust (the Trust's) 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
Chairman
Parramatta Park Trust
24 November 2023



Joshua French
Chief Executive
Parramatta Park Trust
24 November 2023

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Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	Actual 2023 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
REVENUE			
Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers	2(a)	1,008	698
Investment revenue	2(b)	991	864
Retained taxes, fees and fines	2(c)	71	67
Grants and other contributions	2(d)	4,456	4,444
Acceptance by the Crown of employee benefits and other liabilities	2(e)	71	(20)
Other income	2(f)	173	136
Total revenue		6,770	6,189
EXPENSES EXCLUDING LOSSES			
Personnel services expenses	3(a)	1,263	1,211
Other operating expenses	3(b)	3,530	3,523
Depreciation	3(c)	1,310	1,115
Total expenses excluding losses		6,103	5,849
Operating result		667	340
Other losses	4(a)	(230)	(260)
Impairment loss on infrastructure assets	4(a)	–	(301)
Impairment (loss) / write back on financial assets	4(b)	(66)	6
Net result		371	(215)
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	8(a) iv	5,137	3,326
Total other comprehensive income		5,137	3,326
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		5,508	3,111

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023

	Notes	Actual 2023 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,368	6,992
Receivables	6	2,494	995
Lease receivables	7	392	392
Total Current Assets		6,254	8,379
Non-Current Assets			
Lease receivables	7	5,323	5,305
Property, plant and equipment	8	115,792	99,686
Total Non-Current Assets		121,115	104,991
Total Assets		127,369	113,370
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	11	1,310	2,172
Provisions	12	174	203
Other current liabilities	13	2,683	2,839
Total Current Liabilities		4,167	5,214
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	12	3	4
Total Non-Current Liabilities		3	4
Total Liabilities		4,170	5,218
NET ASSETS		123,199	108,152
EQUITY			
Reserves		36,702	31,565
Accumulated funds		86,497	76,587
TOTAL EQUITY		123,199	108,152

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2022		76,587	31,565	108,152
Net result		371	-	371
Other comprehensive income				
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	8(a) iv	-	5,137	5,137
Total other comprehensive income		-	5,137	5,137
Total comprehensive income for the year		371	5,137	5,508
Transactions with Owners in their capacity as owners				
Equity transfer of vested Wistaria Gardens assets		9,539	-	9,539
Total Transactions with Owners in their capacity as owners		9,539		9,539
Balance at 30 June 2023		86,497	36,702	123,199
Balance at 1 July 2021		76,802	28,239	105,041
Net result		(215)	-	(215)
Other comprehensive income				
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	8(a)	-	3,326	3,326
Total other comprehensive income		-	3,326	3,326
Total comprehensive income for the year		(215)	3,326	3,111
Balance at 30 June 2022		76,587	31,565	108,152

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	Actual 2023 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Personnel services		(1,514)	(1,009)
Suppliers for goods and services		(4,276)	(3,110)
Total payments		(5,790)	(4,119)
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		1,024	698
Grants and other contributions		2,100	2,977
Rent received		307	168
Finance lease income		1,053	–
Retained fees, taxes and fines		71	67
Reimbursements from the Crown		71	(20)
Interest received		146	13
Other		298	95
Total receipts		5,070	3,998
Net cash flows from operating activities	18	(720)	(121)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,904)	(2,561)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(2,904)	(2,561)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash flows from financing activities		–	–
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3,624)	(2,682)
Opening cash and cash equivalents		6,992	9,674
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	5	3,368	6,992

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Reporting entity

Parramatta Park Trust (the Trust) is a statutory body constituted under the *Parramatta Park Trust Act 2001*. The Trust is a NSW government entity and is controlled by the State of New South Wales, which is the ultimate parent. The Trust 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 a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and is consolidated as part of the NSW Total State Sector.

The Trust's principal objectives are to protect and manage Parramatta Park as a place of national significance for its archaeological and heritage values and for the enjoyment, social connection and wellbeing of the community. Covering 85 hectares, Parramatta Park has been a People's Park since 1858 and in 2010 was one of 11 Australian Convict sites included on the UNESCO World Heritage Register. The Trust's principal activities are to protect, preserve and promote the natural and cultural heritage of the park and to provide venues for the community which enable participation in a range of recreational, cultural, sporting, exercise and educational activities for diverse users.

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 April 2022, the Department of Transport (DoT) has provided these services (refer *Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes - Miscellaneous) Order 2022*), prior to 1 April 2022 these services were provided by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE). The Trust reports employee related information as "personnel services" in its financial statements.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 have been authorised for issue by the Trust on the 24 November 2023.

(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 2022-23

The accounting policies applied in FY2022-23 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 per TPG23-04 Mandates of 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 FY2022-23, but do not 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 2020-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date
- AASB 2021-7a Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections [general editorials]
- AASB 2022-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Illustrative Examples for Not-for-Profit Entities accompanying AASB 15.

(ii) Issued but not yet effective

Tree Accounting Policy

The new accounting policy for Trees will be applied for the Trust in FY2024 with an effective date of 1 July 2023. Management will adopt the new Tree accounting policy in accordance with the requirements of *AASB 108 accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors*.

(iii) Issued but not yet effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new AAS, unless Treasury determines otherwise (TPG23-04 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 17 Insurance Contracts
- AASB 2020-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts
- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates
- AASB 2021-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
- AASB 2021-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards
- AASB 2021-7b Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections
- AASB 2021-7c Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections
- AASB 2022-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Initial Application of AASB 17 and AASB 9 – Comparative Information
- AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
- AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- AASB 2022-7 Editorial Corrections to Australian Accounting Standards and Repeal of Superseded and Redundant Standards
- AASB 2022-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts: Consequential Amendments
- AASB 2022-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector
- AASB 2022-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities.

2 Revenue

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

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Rendering of services		
Use of recreational facilities	140	183
Parking income	868	515
Total	1,008	698

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, the majority of Trust income streams fall within either AASB 15 or AASB 1058 (Refer Note 2(d)).

Rendering of service

The Trust has a range of heritage assets and outdoor areas which are made available for community participation in sporting, recreational, cultural and educational activities. 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 are recognised as liabilities. The Trust does not have any unsatisfied obligations for revenue contracts with customers as at 30 June 2023.

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

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	146	13
Rental income	436	444
Finance lease income	409	407
Total	991	864

Recognition and Measurement

Interest income

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).

Lease income

(i) 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.

Primarily 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.

(ii) Finance lease income

Leases that the entity transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as finance leases. Finance leases represent new and existing lease agreements in accordance with *AASB 16 Leases*.

The Trust entered into a finance lease arrangement with Parramatta Leagues Club for a section of Trust land to be utilised as a car park and portion of the clubhouse. The term of the lease starting from 2010 is 50 years with a 49-year option.

At the lease commencement date, the Trust recognised a receivable for assets held under a finance lease in its statement of financial position at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The net investment in leases is classified as financial assets amortised cost and equals the lease payments receivable by a lessor and the unguaranteed residual value, plus initial direct costs, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease initial direct costs.

Finance income arising from finance leases is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease (refer Note 9).

(c) Retained taxes, fees and fines

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Parking fines and penalty income	71	67
Total	71	67

Recognition and Measurement

Retained taxes, fees and fines primarily relate to fines received from the issuance of infringement notices for breaches of Trust regulations, and Parking fines and penalty income arising from parking meters. Parking Infringement income is recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, the payment is received, or when the penalty has been finalised, whichever occurs first.

(d) Grants and other contributions

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants to acquire/construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the Trust		
Department of Planning and Environment (People's Loop)	991	1,228
Transport for NSW (Safer Cities)	500	1,225
Office of Sport (Youth Sports Upgrade Program)	1,121	–
Others (Flying Fox, Water Sprinkling grant)	49	239
Total grants to acquire/construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the Trust	2,661	2,692
Other Grants with no specific performance obligations		
NSW Government through TfNSW – recurrent grant	1,795	1,752
Total other grants with no specific performance obligations	1,795	1,752
Total grants and other contributions	4,456	4,444

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 when the Trust satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods. The Trust typically satisfies its performance obligations when milestones are completed. Revenue from these grants is recognised based on the grant amount specified in the funding agreement/funding approval, and revenue 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 funding payments are usually received in advance or shortly after the relevant obligation is satisfied.

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

Grant and Other Contributions

The Trust receives grants from the NSW State Government and other funding bodies. The Trust also receives capital grants funding from communities and other governments departments for capital works such as construction of assets and Infrastructure upgrades with key projects listed below.

(a) The Peoples Loop

In FY2021 DPE provided \$2,500,000 in funding for the Peoples Loop Project. In FY2023 the Trust recognised \$991,375 as grant revenue. To date the Trust has spent all the funds received for the construction of assets.

(b) Youth sports facilities upgrade

In FY2021 DPE provided \$2,500,000 in funding for the upgrade of the Trust Youth Sports facilities. In FY2023 the Trust has recognised \$1,120,985. To date \$1,822,441.32 of assets have been constructed with the remainder to be spent by end of FY2024.

(c) Safer Cities -

In FY2023 TfNSW provided \$500,000 grant for Safer Cities Program. The total funding amounts to \$2,500,000. The remaining grant of \$2,000,000 has been deferred and is expected to spent during FY2024.

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

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Superannuation – defined contributions	2	1
Long Service leave provision	69	(22)
Payroll tax assumed by the Crown	-	1
Total	71	(20)

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, the Trust recognises an income equivalent to the liability assumed.

(f) Other income

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Expense recoveries	107	88
Insurance recoveries	66	48
Total	173	136

Expense recoveries include staff, contactors, consulting, fee for services, legal, security services, utilities, stabling, staff car parking, property damages and maintenance of venues and facilities. Expense recoveries are recognised based on the pattern of consumption of service.

Insurance recoveries primarily includes progress payment for various property damages claims are recognised once insurance claims are finalised by the insurance provider.

3 Expenses Excluding Losses

(a) Personnel services expenses

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages (including recreation leave)	1,032	1,116
Superannuation - defined contributions	102	61
Long service leave	59	(26)
Workers compensation insurance	11	15
Payroll tax and fringe benefits tax	59	44
Total	1,263	1,211

Employee related costs of nil (2022: nil) have been capitalised, in particular property, plant and equipment or intangible assets accounts, and therefore excluded from the above.

Personnel services are provided by the Department of Transport (DoT) (refer Note 1(a)).

(b) Other operating expenses include the following:

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Fees for services	1,107	828
Maintenance	1,232	1,844
Shared services cost	260	204
Parklands – ranger services	223	118
Insurance	189	122
Rent	144	–
Consultants	101	80
Utilities	69	36
Audit fees	63	57
Marketing	57	37
Board fees	28	24
Legal fees	16	20
Motor vehicle and fleet	15	22
Security	7	75
Waste removal and cleaning	7	6
Training and conferences	4	6
Information technology	–	30
Telecommunications	–	6
Other	8	8
Total	3,530	3,523

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.

Shared Services Cost

A legacy Service Partnership Agreement (SPA) was developed in 2017 which has supported the provision of services by DPE (formerly DPIE) to Western Sydney Parklands Trust (WSPT), Paramatta Parklands Trust (PPT), and Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust (CPMPT).

From 1 July 2022, a new SPA arrangement was entered with GSPT and the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE). The new SPA will replace the legacy SPA and will cover services to be provided to WSPT, PPT, CPMPT through GSPT.

The Shared Services include Finance and shared services, ICT, procurement, workplace accommodation, legal fees and all other services included in the agreement. These are provided under the SPA between DPE and GSPT under an annual standard service fee.

The shared service fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the financial year as services are consumed.

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

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings	589	523
Infrastructure systems – Other	674	542
Trees	43	49
Plant and equipment	4	1
Total	1,310	1,115

Recognition and Measurement

Refer to Note 8 for depreciation policy related to property, plant and equipment.

4 Other Gains / (Losses)

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Gain / (losses) on disposal		
Written down value of assets disposed	(230)	(260)
Impairment loss on infrastructure systems	–	(301)
Total	(230)	(561)

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
(b) Other gain / (losses)		
Impairment (loss) / write back on receivables	(66)	6
Total	(66)	6

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 8: Property, plant and equipment.

5 Current Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank	3,368	6,992
Total	3,368	6,992
Closing cash and cash equivalents (per Statement of Cash Flows)	3,368	6,992

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

Refer to Note 19 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

6 Current Assets - Receivables

	Notes	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Trade receivables from contracts with customers		2,204	737
Rent receivable		253	120
Subtotal		2,457	857
<i>Less Allowance for expected credit losses*</i>	19(c)(i)	(69)	(81)
Retained taxes and GST receivable		(102)	217
Prepayments		4	2
Total		2,494	995
<i>*Movement in the allowance for expected credit loss</i>			
Balance at the beginning of year		(81)	(87)
Amounts utilised during the year		76	–
Increase in allowance recognised in net results		(66)	6
<i>*Closing balance as at June 2023</i>		(71)	(81)

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 assessed 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 (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 6 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 reviewed rental relief guidelines on the property portfolio. For the year ended 30 June 2023 the Trust has recognised Rent relief of Nil (2022: \$252,608) (refer Note 23).

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

7 Current / Non-Current lease receivables

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current Other receivables		
Current lease receivables	392	392
Non-current lease receivables	5,323	5,305
Total	5,715	5,697

Recognition and Measurement

Finance lease receivable

The Trust entered into a finance lease arrangement with Parramatta Leagues Club for a section of Trust land to be utilised as a car park and portion of the clubhouse. The term of the lease is 50 year with an option for a further 49 years. Scheduled rent payments are increased by CPI annually and uplifted to market every 5 years.

The Finance lease receivable refers to payments outstanding from the lessees under the Finance lease agreements (refer note 9).

Finance lease receivables include an unguaranteed value in the land developed by Parramatta Leagues Club amounting to \$191,647 (2022: \$186,972).

8 Non-Current Assets – Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Total property, plant and equipment

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
(i) Land and Buildings		
At fair value	69,984	56,716
<i>Less accumulated depreciation</i>	<i>(8,242)</i>	<i>(6,823)</i>
Net carrying amount	61,742	49,893
(ii) Plant and Equipment		
At fair value	897	734
<i>Less accumulated depreciation</i>	<i>(307)</i>	<i>(303)</i>
Net carrying amount	590	431
(iii) Infrastructure Systems		
Trees		
At fair value	28,898	27,397
<i>Less accumulated depreciation</i>	<i>(92)</i>	<i>(49)</i>
Net carrying amount	28,806	27,348
Other		
At fair value	32,682	27,871
<i>Less accumulated depreciation</i>	<i>(8,028)</i>	<i>(5,857)</i>
Net carrying amount	24,654	22,014
Total Infrastructure Systems net carrying amount	53,460	49,362
Total Property, Plant and Equipment net carrying amount	115,792	99,686

(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
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 30 June 2023	Note					
Net carrying amount at the beginning of year		49,893	431	27,348	22,014	99,686
Additions		9,381	164	–	2,963	12,509
Disposals	4(a)	–	–	–	–	–
Impairment	4(a)	–	–	–	(230)	(230)
Transfer between asset class		21	–	5	(26)	–
Net revaluation increment		3,035	–	1,496	606	5,137
Depreciation expense	3(c)	(590)	(5)	(43)	(674)	(1,310)
Net carrying amount at the end of year		61,742	590	28,806	24,654	115,792
		Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Systems: Trees	Infrastructure Systems: Other	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 30 June 2022	Note					
Net carrying amount at the beginning of year		48,412	432	27,100	19,532	95,476
Additions		64	–	–	2,497	2,561
Disposals	4(a)	–	–	(260)	–	(260)
Impairment	4	–	–	–	(302)	(302)
Net revaluation increment		1 940	–	557	829	3,326
Depreciation expense	3(c)	(523)	(1)	(49)	(542)	(1,115)
Net carrying amount at the end of year		49,893	431	27,348	22,014	99,686

Further details regarding the fair value measurement of property, plant and equipment are discussed in Note 10.

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

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
(i) Land and Buildings		
At Fair Value	58,414	46,310
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(4,963)	(4,111)
Net carrying amount	53,451	42,199
(ii) Plant and Equipment		
At Fair Value	897	734
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(307)	(303)
Net carrying amount	590	431
(iii) Infrastructure Systems		
Trees		
At Fair Value	28,898	27,397
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(92)	(49)
Net carrying amount	28,806	27,348
Other		
At Fair Value	32,682	27,871
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(8,028)	(5,857)
Net carrying amount	24,654	22,014
Total Infrastructure Systems Net Carrying Amount	52,835	49,362
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Net Carrying Amount	106,876	91,992

(iv) Reconciliation

As at 30 June 2023	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Systems – Trees	Infrastructure Systems – Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net carrying amount at the beginning of year	42,199	431	27,348	22,014	91,992
Additions	9,381	164	–	2,964	12,509
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
Impairment	–	–	–	(230)	(230)
Transfer between asset classes	(1)	–	5	(26)	(22)
Net revaluation increment	2,283	–	1,496	606	4,385
Depreciation expense	(411)	(5)	(43)	(674)	(1,133)
Net Carrying amount at the end of year	53,451	590	28,806	24,654	107,501
As at 30 June 2022	Land and Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Systems – Trees	Infrastructure Systems – Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net carrying amount at the beginning of year	40,956	432	27,100	19,532	88,020
Additions	64	–	–	2,497	2,561
Disposals	–	–	(260)	–	(260)
Impairment	–	–	–	(302)	(302)
Net revaluation increment	1,536	–	557	829	2,922
Depreciation expense	(357)	(1)	(49)	(542)	(949)
Net Carrying amount at the end of year	42,199	431	27,348	22,014	91,992

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

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
(i) Land and Buildings		
At Fair Value	11,570	10,406
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(3,279)	(2,712)
Net carrying amount	8,291	7,694

(i) Reconciliation

	Land and Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 30 June 2023		
Net carrying amount at the beginning of year	7,694	7,694
Net revaluation increment / (decrement)	752	752
Transfer between classes	22	22
Depreciation expense	(177)	(177)
Net Carrying amount at the end of year	8,291	8,291
As at 30 June 2022		
Net carrying amount at the beginning of year	7,456	7,456
Net revaluation increment / decrement	404	404
Depreciation expense	(166)	(166)
Net Carrying amount at the end of the year	7,694	7,694

Where the Trust is the lessor for operating leases, the underlying assets are classified based on the nature as 'land and buildings' 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 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 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 (effective date 1 July 2023) at the next comprehensive valuation date as at 31 March 2024 to be reflected in the Trust's financial statements as at 30 June 2024.

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.

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>	
	2023	2022
Building	25 - 100	25 - 100
Plant and Equipment	5 - 20	5 - 20
Infrastructure Systems, Roads, paths, gates, fences, collections, and Garden	5 - 50	5 - 50
Trees	50 - 200	50 - 200

(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. Refer to Note 10 for further information regarding fair value.

Revaluation is made with sufficient regularity to ensure 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 5 years for land, 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. As at 31 March 2023, the Trust's land holdings, building and infrastructure systems assets were comprehensively revalued.

The Trust first recognised Trees as at 31 March 2021. Trees are revalued on an annual basis and the valuation methodology uses a replacement cost basis at five yearly intervals (the valuation carried out on 31 March 2021 established the base value). The 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 2024 where the existing accounting policy for Trees will be superseded by the new accounting policy for Trees (effective date 1 July 2023) to be reflected in the Trust's financial statements as at 30 June 2024.

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

A comprehensive valuation of land was performed as at 31 March 2023 by professional valuer, Mr. Mark Skeed, Certified valuer, Bachelors of Town Planning and Master of Real Estate from CBRE. The valuation has been performed in accordance with the requirements of NSW Treasury TPP 21-09, AASB 13 and AASB 116. Appropriate consideration has been given for uses of land within the parklands and recent sales evidence in order to determine the fair value of land. As a result of the comprehensive revaluation, there is a revaluation uplift of approximately 3.4 % in open space as compared to the fair value of the prior year *.

Buildings and Infrastructure Systems-Other

A comprehensive valuation of buildings and infrastructure systems (landscaping, park infrastructure assets including playgrounds, paths, car parks etc.) was independently undertaken as at 31 March 2023 by Mark Skeed, Certified Practising Valuer, Bachelors of Town Planning and Master of Real Estate from CBRE. The valuation has been performed in accordance with the requirements of NSW Treasury TPP 21-09, AASB 13 and AASB 116. A physical inspection of key buildings and infrastructure assets has been performed to ascertain the current condition and status of assets to determine fair value. As a result of the comprehensive revaluation, there is a revaluation uplift of 5.16 % in Buildings and Infrastructure systems others as compared to the fair value of the prior year *.

Infrastructure Systems - Trees

The Trust first recognised Trees as at 31 March 2021, the valuation of Trees was independently undertaken by Professor P Martin E.D., PhD, FALAST and established a new base value at that date. The base value has been updated for fair value movement as at 31 March 2023.

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 Parramatta Park 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 and infrastructure other and trees above the Trust has received a valuation statement from external valuers confirming no material change in value between 31 March 2023 and 30 June 2023 after taking into account the impacts of COVID-19 and changes in the 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:

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Land & Buildings	1,210	1,056
Plant and Equipment	550	426
Infrastructure Systems – Other	7,492	6,147
Total	9,252	7,629

9 Leases

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.

(a) 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.

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 1 to 49 years.

Future minimum rentals receivable (undiscounted) under non-cancellable operating lease as at 30 June 2023 are:

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	216	290
One to two years	156	191
Two to three years	156	57
Three to four years	156	57
Four to five years	156	56
Later than five years	566	226
Total (including GST)	1,406	877

Recognition and measurement

(a) 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.

(b) Lessor for finance leases

In 2010, the Trust entered into a finance lease arrangement with the Parramatta Leagues Club for a section of Trust land to be utilised as a car park and portion of the clubhouse. The term of the lease is 50 years with a 49 year option. The interest rate inherent in the lease is increased by CPI and market valued every 5 years.

At the lease commencement date, the Trust recognised a receivable for assets held under a finance lease in its statement of financial position at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The net investment in leases is classified as financial assets at amortised cost and equals the lease payments receivable by a lessor and the unguaranteed residual value, plus initial direct costs, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease Initial direct costs (refer Note 7).

Finance income arising from finance leases is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease (refer Note 2(b)).

Future minimum rentals receivable (undiscounted) under non-cancellable finance lease as at 30 June 2023 are:

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	392	392
One to two years	392	392
Two to three years	392	392
Three to four years	392	392
Four to five years	392	392
Later than five years	77,510	77,901
Total (including GST)	79,470	79,861
Less Future interest revenue	(73,755)	(74,164)
Present value of minimum lease payments receivables	5,715	5,697
Unguaranteed residual values accruing to lessor's benefit	192	187

Movement in finance lease receivable is as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	5,697	5,682
Lease payments received	(391)	(392)
Finance lease income	409	407
Carrying amount at the end of the period	5,715	5,697

10 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 recognises 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

2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 8)				
Land	–	36,395	–	36,395
Buildings	–	–	25,347	25,347
Infrastructure Systems				
(i) Trees	–	–	28,806	28,806
(ii) Other	–	–	24,654	24,654
Total	–	36,395	78,807	115,202

2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 8)				
Land	–	26,611	–	26,611
Buildings	–	–	23,282	23,282
Infrastructure Systems				
(i) Trees	–	–	27,348	27,348
(ii) Other	–	–	22,014	22,014
Total	–	26,611	72,644	99,255

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.

(b) Valuation techniques, inputs and processes

(i) Valuation techniques and inputs

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

<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

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

Assets classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy have been valued using current replacement cost. Cost has been determined based on actual cost information.

Comprehensive external valuations are obtained on a three-yearly cycle for Land and buildings and five-yearly cycle for infrastructure systems and Trees. The Trust's land, buildings and infrastructure assets have been comprehensively revalued for the period ended 31 March 2023, whilst the last comprehensive valuation for Trees was in 2021. 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.

For the valuation of land, buildings and infrastructure other and trees above the Trust has received a valuation statement from external valuers confirming no material change in value between 31 March 2023 and 30 June 2023 after taking into account the impacts of COVID-19 and changes in the economic environment.

(c) Reconciliation of recurring level 3 fair value measurements

	Buildings	Infrastructure Trees	Infrastructure Other	Total Rec Level 3 Fair Value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2022	23,282	27,348	22,014	72,644
Additions	725	–	2,963	3,688
Revaluation increments recognised in other comprehensive income	1,908	871	607	3,386
Impairment	–	–	(230)	(230)
Transfer/Reclass	21	5	(26)	–
Depreciation expense (Note 3(c))	(589)	(43)	(674)	(1,306)
Fair value as at 30 June 2023	25,347	28,181	24,564	78,182
Fair value as at 1 July 2021	22,576	27,100	19,532	69,208
Additions	64	–	2,497	2,561
Revaluation increments recognised in other comprehensive income	1,165	557	829	2,551
Impairment	–	–	(302)	(302)
Disposals	–	(260)	–	(260)
Depreciation expense (Note 3(c))	(523)	(49)	(542)	(1,114)
Fair value as at 30 June 2022	23,282	27,348	22,014	72,644

11 Current Liabilities - Payables

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	1,204	2,073
Personnel Services	22	17
Security deposits	84	82
Total	1,310	2,172

Creditors includes personnel services payroll expenses of nil (2022: nil) payable to the Department of Transport (DoT) (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 19.

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.

12 Current / Non-Current Liabilities - Provisions

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits and related on costs		
Provisions current	174	203
Provisions non - current	3	4
Total	177	207

Reconciliation of aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Annual leave	128	146
Long service leave	47	61
Super defined contribution plans	1	-
Accrued salaries, wages and oncosts	22	17
Total	198	224
Current annual leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months*	-	-
Current long service leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months**	3	4
Total	3	4

* 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 projecting cash outflows expected to be made to employees with Long service leave balances and discounting the projected LSL to its 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. These amounts were payable to DoT (refer Note 11, Note 12).

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly before 12 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 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 remain 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.

13 Current / Non-Current Liabilities - Other Liabilities

Liabilities arising from transfers to acquire/construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the Trust:

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current deferred revenue	2,683	2,839
Total	2,683	2,839

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

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance of liabilities arising from transfers to acquire/construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the Trust	2,839	4,307
Add: receipt of cash during the financial year	2,005	–
Deduct: income recognised during the financial year	(2,161)	(1,468)
Closing balance of liabilities arising from transfers to acquire/construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the Trust	2,683	2,839

Current liabilities - deferred revenue

At the beginning of FY2023 the Trust had a deferred revenue balance of \$2,839,023 comprised of the following; Youth Sports Upgrade Facility \$1,798,543, People's Loop \$991,375, others \$49,106. During FY2023 the Trust has altogether recognised grant revenue \$2,160,464 and the remaining balance of \$2,682,583 is expected to be spent in FY2024.

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 \$2,160,464 to revenue in FY2023 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.

14 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 8(d)(vii).

Accumulated funds

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

15 Commitments for Expenditure

Capital commitments

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Aggregate capital expenditure for the acquisition of infrastructure works contracted for at balance date and not provided for:		
Within one year	1,111	2,476
Between 1 year and 5 years	1,330	71
Total (including GST)	2,441	2,547

The commitments shown above include input tax credits of \$221,888 (2022: \$231,545).

16 Remuneration of Auditors

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit Office of NSW - audit of financial statements *	63	57
Total	63	57

*Audit fees for FY2023 and FY2022 per the audit engagement plans were \$60,000 and \$48,000 respectively. It should be noted the difference between actuals and the audit engagement plans reflects timing in payment of audit cost overruns.

17 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

(a) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

The Trust has no contingent assets and contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$Nil).

18 Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities to Net Result

	Notes	2023	2022
		\$'000	\$'000
Net cash flows from operating activities		(720)	(121)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3(c)	(1,310)	(1,115)
Net loss on disposal of assets	4(a)	–	(301)
Impairment losses on Infrastructure assets	4(a)	(230)	(260)
Decrease in allowance for impairment	6	12	6
Increase in current receivables	6	1,600	944
(Decrease) / increase in prepayments	6	(113)	2
Increase in lease receivables	7	18	15
Decrease / (increase) in payables	11	928	(868)
Decrease in personnel services provisions	12	30	15
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	13	156	1,468
Net result		371	(215)

19 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 Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC) on a continuous basis.

(a) Financial instrument categories

Class	Notes	Category	Carrying Amount	
			2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	Amortised cost	3,368	6,992
Receivables ¹	6	Amortised cost	2,457	857
Finance lease receivables	7	Amortised cost	5,715	5,697
Total Financial Assets			11,540	13,546
Financial Liabilities				
Payables ²	11	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,288	2,155
Total Financial Liabilities			973	2,155

Notes:

- 1 Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (not within scope of AASB 7)
- 2 Excludes statutory payable 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) Derecognition 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 derecognised 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 derecognised 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 risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the 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 loss allowance for trade debtors as at 30 June 2023 was determined as follows:

	30 June 2023					
	\$'000					
	Current	<30 days	30-90 days	91-183 days	>183 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	1%	175%	279%	(269%)	125%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	2,404	15	7	11	21	2,457
Expected credit loss	26	26	20	(29)	26	69

	30 June 2022					
	\$'000					
	Current	<30 days	30-90 days	91-183 days	>183 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	(3%)	(0.65%)	7%	100%	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	33	154	636	1	33	857
Expected credit loss	(1)	(1)	46	1	33	82

(c) Financial risks

(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 Head of an authority (or a person appointed by the Head of an authority) 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	Fixed Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate	Non-Interest bearing	< 1 year	1-5 years	>5 years
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2023								
Payables:								
Accruals	–	557	–	–	557	557	–	–
Creditors	–	648	–	–	648	648	–	–
Total	–	1,205	–	–	1,205	1,205	–	–
2022								
Payables:								
Accruals	–	82	–	–	82	82	–	–
Creditors	–	2,073	–	–	2,073	2,073	–	–
Total	–	2,155	–	–	2,155	2,155	–	–

(c) Financial risks

(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 FY2023. 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:

	2023		2022	
	\$'000		\$'000	
	-1%	1%	-1%	1%
Net Result	(34)	34	(70)	70
Equity	(34)	34	(70)	70

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

(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 has assessed 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 2023 (2022: \$Nil).

20 Related Party Disclosure

Key management personnel

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

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Remuneration	149	121
Total	149	121

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 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	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Department of Transport (DoT)	3(a)	Provide personnel services	1,263	1,196
Crown Finance Entity (NSW Treasury)	3(a)	LSL & Super defined contribution	71	(20)
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	3(b)	Expense Recovery	1,034	1,021
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	3(b)	Board Fee	43	–
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	3(a)	Payroll	5	–
Revenue				
NSW Government through Transport	2(d)	Recurrent grant	1,795	1,752
Department of Planning and Environment	2(d)	Peoples Loop	991	1,228
Transport for NSW	2(d)	Cities and Active Transport	500	1,225
Office of Sport	2(d)	Youth sports facilities upgrade	1,121	239
Crown Finance Entity (NSW Treasury)		LSL & Super reimbursement	71	(20)
Receivable				
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	6	Payroll	–	72
Payable				
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	11	Expense recovery	132	–
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	11	Board Fee	9	–
Western Sydney Parklands Trust	11	Payroll	5	690
Centennial Park & Moore Park Trust	11	Expense recovery - projects	39	–
Equity Transfer				
NSW Health	21	Land Building and Infrastructure asset	9,539	–

21 Increase in Net Assets from Equity transfers

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

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Property, plant and equipment		
Land	8,658	–
Buildings	570	–
Utilities and Other Infrastructure systems	311	–
Total Assets	9,539	–
Increase in Net Assets from Equity Transfer	9,539	–

The Equity Transfer for the year ended 30 June 2023 relates to the proclamation of the *Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Act 2022* which has resulted in the vesting of Wistaria Gardens in Parramatta Park Trust recognised at fair value as at 1 July 2022, refer to Section 5.4.4 of the Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Act 2022.

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 Trust recognises the asset at the transferor's carrying amount. Where the transferor is prohibited from recognising internally generated intangibles, the Trust does not recognise that asset.

22 Impact of Climate Change and Risks on the Trust's Assets and Services

The Trust has currently established a Working group and applied dedicated resourcing to:

- assess and identify the risks and impacts of climate change to the Trusts critical assets and services
- Consider the application of the metrics and targets established in line with the Task Force on Climate – Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework
- Develop Climate change adaptation action plan that is expected to complete in 2023-2024

The project will provide a comprehensive overview and will align with Treasury's financial reporting code (FRC).

23 Impact of COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) a pandemic. 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 had a direct flow on effect to the Trust including rentals, events, parking, infringements and other revenues causing major disruption to business impacting the Trust's prior financial performance and cash flows.

For the year ended 30 June 2023 the Trust has received Treasury funding of nil (2022: nil) for loss of self-generated revenue associated with COVID-19.

As part of both the federal and state government stimulus response to the outbreak, rent relief continues to be provided for tenants. The rent relief guidelines determine if a tenant qualifies for a rent deferral or a rent waiver (refer note 6). The Trust has completed a review of rent relief guidelines on the property portfolio. The current year impact of COVID-19 rent relief (both rental waivers and deferrals) is Nil (2022: Nil).

With the take up of the national vaccination rollout and the easing of government restrictions, business operating conditions have improved since the declaration of the pandemic in March 2020. However against the backdrop of an elevated global inflationary and higher interest rate environment, the outlook, whilst improved continues to remain uncertain, which will continue to have a flow on effect to revenue, expenses and cashflow in financial year 2024.

24 Greater Sydney Parklands Trust Act 2022

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 Act 2022* (GSPT act) commenced on 1 July 2022 and creates a new, legislated trust for Greater Sydney Parklands. The 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; i.e. Western Sydney Parklands Trust, Parramatta Park Trust, and Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust (underlying Trust's). This umbrella management will be provided under the terms of the existing associated Trust legislation which remains protected by their own legislation, unchanged except where amended by the GSPT Act (as outlined in Schedule 5 of the GSPT Act when it commenced).

Whilst GSPT has significant influence over the underlying Trusts and would disclose this in its financial statements, GSPT would not apply equity accounting as it has no equity interest in the underlying Trust's.

In addition the underlying Trusts are effectively members of the same group being the State of NSW (as their net asset holdings are thus assets of the Crown) as such they are all related parties of each other.

25 Machinery of Government (MOG) Update

Post the outcome of the recent NSW state election on the 25 March 2023, responsibility for the Trust has moved to the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces (previously the Minister for Cities and Active Transport), refer Administrative Arrangements (Minns Ministry—Administration of Acts) Order 2023 dated 5 April 2023, however no administrative order to transfer Trust staff and functions was formalised at that date.

As per Administrative Arrangements (Administrative Changes—Miscellaneous) Order (No 5) 2023 dated 28 June 23 Trust staff and functions will transfer to the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) effective from 1 July 2023.

MOG changes can have material implications for the financial architecture of the public sector, Budget decision making processes, presentation of budget papers, and appropriation arrangements (for both temporary supply arrangements from 1 July 2023, and the annual Appropriation Bills).

Noting the 2023-24 Budget and associated decision-making processes were presented based on current administrative arrangements.

While the Government has signalled its intent to cease the current cluster model, an alternate model has not yet been determined. Hence, existing administrative arrangements, including the treatment of appropriation, cluster grants, and application of Treasury Budget Control circulars remain in place.

As this stage it is not envisaged MOG changes will materially impact either; the Trust, or Greater Sydney Parklands ability to operate as a going concern or its business as usual operations in FY2024.

26 Events Occurring After Reporting Date

On the 18 August 2023 NSW Government announced the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure will become two separate departments viz; The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure and The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. The MOG change has an effective date of 1 January 2024 with Trust staff and functions to reside within The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure under Crown Lands and Public Spaces.

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

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

