INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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To the Chair of the Board West Beach Trust

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the West Beach Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the West Beach Trust as at 30 June 2023, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2023
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2023
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2023
- notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Chief Executive Officer, the Chair of the Board and the General Manager Corporate Services.

Basis for opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the West Beach Trust. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* have been met.

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

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer and members of the Trust for the financial report

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account any policy or funding decisions the government has made which affect the continued existence of the entity. The Chief Executive Officer is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

The members of the Trust are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 17(2) of the *West Beach Recreation Reserve Act 1987*, I have audited the financial report of the West Beach Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

• identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the West Beach Trust's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive Officer
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Chief Executive Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

My report refers only to the financial report described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of electronic publication by the entity on any website nor does it provide an opinion on other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the report.

I communicate with the Chief Executive Officer and members of the Trust about, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during the audit.

Daniel O'Donohue

Assistant Auditor-General

19 September 2023

Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the:

- · financial statements of the West Beach Trust:
 - are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Trust;
 - comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions;
 - comply with relevant accounting standards; and
 - present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust at the end of the financial year and the result of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.
- internal controls employed by the Trust for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of financial statements have been effective.

K L Anderson

Chief Executive Officer

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M J Jeffreys AM Chair of Board V J Mifsud General Manager

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General Manager Corporate Services

Dated: 18 September 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Income			
Revenues from fees and charges	2.1	20,816	17,773
SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers	2.2	1,059	922
Interest revenues	2.3	136	4
Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets	2.4	37	39
Other income	2.5	131	199
Total income		22,179	18,937
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	3.3	9,158	8,110
Supplies and services	4.1	8,100	6,475
Depreciation and amortisation	4.2	3,198	3,124
Borrowing costs	4.3	296	272
Other expenses	4.4	818	530
Total expenses		21,570	18,511
Profit (loss) before income tax equivalents		609	426
Income tax equivalent expense	1.3	183	124
Profit (loss) after income tax equivalents		426	302
Total comprehensive result		426	302

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	1,886	4,507
Receivables	6.2	653	364
Inventories	5.5	97	79
Total current assets		2,636	4,950
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	95,808	93,542
Intangible assets	5.4	132	79
Total non-current assets		95,940	93,621
Total assets		98,576	98,571
Current liabilities			
Payables	7.1	2,220	1,581
Fees received in advance	7.2	2,004	1,883
Financial liabilities	7.3	445	663
Employee benefits	3.4	626	553
Total current liabilities		5,295	4,680
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	7.1	66	66
Financial liabilities	7.3	7,478	8,494
Employee benefits	3.4	583	603
Total non-current liabilities		8,127	9,163
Total liabilities		13,422	13,843
Net assets		85,154	84,728
Equity			
Retained earnings		23,533	23,107
Asset revaluation Surplus	8.1	61,621	61,621
Total equity		85,154	84,728

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Asset revaluation surplus	Retained earnings	Total Equity
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2021		61,621	23,284	84,905
Change in accounting policy	1.5	-	(479)	(479)
Restated Balance at 1 July 2021		61,621	22,805	84,426
Net result for 2021-2022		-	302	302
Total comprehensive result for 2021-2022		-	302	302
Balance at 30 June 2022		61,621	23,107	84,728
Net result for 2022-2023		-	426	426
Total comprehensive result for 2022-2023		-	426	426
Balance at 30 June 2023		61,621	23,533	85,154

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Fees and charges		22,989	19,922
SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers		1,000	1,601
Interest received		136	4
Other receipts		131	1,981
Cash generated from operations		24,256	23,508
Cash outflows			
Employee benefit payments		(9,105)	(8,231)
Payments for supplies and services		(9,504)	(7,094)
Interest paid		(292)	(271)
GST paid to the ATO		(746)	(924)
Income tax equivalent payments		(124)	(734)
Other payments		(561)	(524)
Cash used in operations		(20,332)	(17,778)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	8.2	3,924	5,730
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		111	. 85
Cash generated from investing activities		111	85
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(5,167)	(2,824)
Purchase of intangibles		(78)	-
Cash used in investing activities		(5,245)	(2,824)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(5,134)	(2,739)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	:=:
Proceeds from other financial liabilities		25	=8
Cash generated from financing activities		25	=1
Cash outflows			
Repayment of borrowings		(1,160)	(428)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(276)	(134)
Cash used in financing activities		(1,436)	(562)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(1,411)	(562)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,621)	2,429
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		4,507	2,078
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6.1, 8.2	1,886	4,507

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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1. About the West Beach Trust

The West Beach Trust (Trust) is a statutory authority of the State of South Australia, established pursuant to the *West Beach Recreation Reserve Act 1987*. The Trust is a body corporate subject to the control and direction of the Minister for Planning, Trade and Investment, Housing and Urban Development.

The financial statements and accompanying notes cover the West Beach Trust as an individual reporting entity.

The Trust does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in compliance with:

- section 23 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987;
- Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer under the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987; and
- relevant Australian Accounting Standards.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the Trust is a not-for-profit entity. The financial statements are prepared based on a 12 month reporting period and presented in Australian currency. The historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured.

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

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

Assets and liabilities that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within 12 months and more than 12 months, the Trust has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.

1.2 Functions and objectives

The functions and objectives of the Trust are:

- a) to administer and develop the West Beach Recreation Reserve in accordance with its strategic and business plans -
 - 1) as a sporting, cultural and recreational complex of State-wide significance; and
 - 2) as a tourist attraction and resort; and
- b) to promote and encourage the use and enjoyment of the Reserve by the public; and
- c) to perform any other function assigned to the Trust by the West Beach Recreation Reserve Act 1987 or the Minister.

1.3 Taxation

In accordance with *Treasurer's Instruction 22 Tax Equivalent Payments*, the Trust is required to pay to the SA Government an income tax equivalent. The income tax liability has been determined in accordance with the accounting profit method by multiplying the corporate income tax rate (presently 30%) by the profit before income tax equivalents. An income tax equivalent of \$182,941 (2021-22 \$124,430) is payable for the reporting period.

The Trust is also liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, stamp duty, goods and services tax (GST), emergency services levy and land tax equivalents. It is exempt from paying local government council rates.

The Trust is reimbursed under the State's Tax Equivalent Regime for payments made for income tax, payroll tax, land tax and stamp duty to support its continued commitment to its community service obligations. The Trust is reimbursed by the Department for Trade and Investment. The Trust was previously reimbursed by the Attorney-General's Department. Reimbursements under the State Taxation Equivalent Regime are recognised as revenue in the Trust's financial statements.

1.4 Significant transactions with government related entities

There were no significant transactions with government related entities, other than:

- payments to SA Water of \$655,000 for utilities.
- payments to Department for Infrastructure and Transport of \$108,000, primarily for project administration support in relation to capital works.
- payments to Attorney-General's Department of \$51,000 for Crown Solicitor's Office legal advice
- total loan repayments of \$1,160,000 to SAFA, all of which was on long term borrowings.
- transactions as directed by legislation or under the State's Taxation Equivalent Regime.

Similar transactions occurred during 2021-22.

1.5 Change in Accounting Policy - Low value asset items

During 2022-23 a review was undertaken of the Trust's fixed asset accounting practices with the view to reducing on-going record keeping costs associated with low value items of Property, Plant & Equipment.

The key outcomes of this review were the retention of a \$1,000 capitalisation threshold, but a change in approach to the recognition of individual items under \$1,000 where they were purchased in bulk from a capital budget allocation. Previously these items would have been capitalised individually or as combined value, and given the nature of the Trust's operations, this had lead to the Trust's Asset Register holding a substantial number of items. Moving forward the majority of these items will now be purchased and directly expensed through operating budget lines and not capitalised. There will be some exceptions and these will be listed in a revised Accounting for Property, Plant and Equipment Policy.

In conjunction with the finalisation of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2023, a substantial number of assets were removed from the Trust's Asset Register, consistent with the change in accounting approach referred to above. The impacts from the removal of these assets has been accounted for as a retrospective adjustment as required by AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The adjustments to the 2022 comparatives are as follows:

Statement of Comprehensive Income

·	Note	2021-22 Previously	Adjustment	2021-22
		reported		Restated
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Supplies and services	4.1	6,330	145	6,475
Depreciation and amortisation	4.2	3,277	(153)	3,124
Net gain from the disposal of non-current assets	2.4	(38)	(1)	(39)
Other income	2.5	(196)	(3)	(199)
Net impact on Total Comprehensive Result		290	12	302

Statement of Financial Position

	Note	2022	Adjustment	2022
		Previously		
		reported		Restated
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	94,009	(467)	93,542
Retained earnings		(23,574)	467	(23,107)

The change in accounting policy resulted in an initial decrease of \$479,000 in Retained Earnings as at 1 July 2021. This was due to the derecognition of some plant and equipment assets, which had a written down value of \$479,000 as at this date.

The change in accounting policy also contributed to a net increase of \$12,000 in the Total Comprehensive Result in the 2021-22 financial year. The total impact of these adjustments was a decrease in Retained Earnings of \$467,000 as at 30 June 2022.

2. Income

2.1 Fees and charges

	2023	2022 \$'000
	\$'000	
Accommodation tariffs	15,864	13,200
Discounts allowed	(345)	(308)
Facilities and services	283	236
Golf income	3,772	3,433
Boat launching fees	67	50
Rental revenue	842	786
Sale of goods	333	376
Total fees and charges	20,816	17,773

Revenue is recognised upon the provision of services and goods to customers.

2.2 SA Government grants, subsidies and transfers

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Community and Jobs Support Fund	•	5
Skilling South Australia	21	24
Reimbursement of tax equivalents paid	1,038	893
Total revenues from SA Government	1,059	922

The Skilling South Australia funding which is administered by the Department of Innovation and Skills supported the delivery of the West Beach Parks Developing Potential Program.

The allocation from the Community and Jobs Support Fund in 2021-22 was provided to the Trust to support the provision of backdated rent and on-cost relief as a result of COVID-19 restrictions.

Tax equivalents represent income tax, payroll tax, land tax and stamp duty. The Trust is reimbursed these amounts under the State's Tax Equivalent Regime to support its continued commitment to its community service obligations. The Trust is reimbursed by the Department for Trade and Investment. The Trust was previously reimbursed by the Attorney-General's Department.

2.3 Interest

2023 \$'000	2022
	\$'000
135	4
1	-
136	4
	\$'000 135 1

2.4 Net gain/loss from the disposal of non-current assets

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings and improvements		
Proceeds from disposal	76	10
Less net book value of assets disposed	20	20
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of buildings and improvements	56	(10)
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	35	75
Less net book value of assets disposed	54	26
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of plant and equipment	(19)	49
Total assets		
Total proceeds from disposal	111	85
Less total value of assets disposed	74	46
Total net gain/(loss) from the disposal of non-current assets	37	39

Gains/losses on disposal are recognised at the date at which control of the asset is passed to the buyer and are determined after deducting the cost of the asset from the proceeds at that time. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation surplus is not transferred to retained earnings.

2.5 Other income

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Lessee on-charges	40	31
Low value asset sales proceeds		3
Other	91	165
Total other income	131	199

3. Board, committees and employees

3.1 Key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Trust are the Minister for Planning, Trade and Investment, Housing and Urban Development, Members of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and the three (2021-22 three) members of the Executive Team who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the Trust.

Total compensation for key management personnel was \$897,000 in 2022-23 and \$869,000 in 2021-22.

The compensation disclosed in this note excludes salaries and other benefits the Minister for Planning, Trade and Investment, Housing and Urban Development receives. The Minister's remuneration and allowances are set by the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990* and the Remuneration Tribunal of SA respectively and are payable from the Consolidated Account (via the Department of Treasury and Finance) under section 6 of the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990*.

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Compensation		
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	805	770
Post-employment benefits	84	77
Other long-term employment benefits	8	6
Termination benefits	-	16
Total compensation	897	869

Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

No transactions have been identified.

3.2 Board and committee members

Members of the board during the 2022-23 financial year were:

WBT Board

Ms Jane Jeffreys (Chair) Mr Bruce Djite (Deputy Chair) Ms Rebecca Abley Mr Kym Masters

Ms Emily Perry

MS Entity (City

Mr Adrian Ralph

Mr George Vlahos (appointed 1 March 2023)

Ms John Woodward (term expired 28 February 2023)

Board Remuneration

The number of Board members whose remuneration received or receivable from the Trust fell within the following bands was:

	2023	2022
\$0 - \$19,999	. 7	9
\$20,000 - \$39,999	1	1
Total number of members	8	10

The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$104,000 (2021-22 \$104,000). Remuneration of members consists of sitting fees and superannuation contributions.

3.3 Employee benefits expenses

	2023	2022 \$'000
	\$'000	
Salaries and wages	7,156	6,432
Long service leave	126	(35)
Annual leave	445	413
Skills and experience retention leave	6	6
Employment on-costs - superannuation *	787	695
Employment on-costs - other	-	=
Board and committee fees	94	95
Payroll tax	388	343
Workers compensation	132	137
Other employee related expenses	24	24
Total employee benefits expenses	9,158	8,110

Employment on-costs - superannuation

^{*} The superannuation employment on-cost charge represents the Trust's contributions to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current employees.

Executi		

	2023 No	2022	
		No	
The number of employees whose remuneration received falls within the following bands:			
\$160 001 to \$180 000	-	1	
\$180 001 to \$200 000	2	-	
\$260 001 to \$280 000	1	1	
Total number of employees	3	2	

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$642,000 (\$446,000).

3.4 Employee benefits liability

	2023	2022 \$'000
	\$'000	
Current		
Accrued salaries and wages	187	159
Annual leave	318	286
Long service leave	103	92
Skills and experience retention leave	18	16
Total current employee benefits	626	553
Non-current	-	
Long service leave	583	603
Total non-current employee benefits	583	603
Total employee benefits	1,209	1,156

Employee benefits accrue as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Salaries and Wages. Annual Leave, Skills and Experience Retention Leave (SERL) and Sick Leave

The liability for salary and wages is measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at the reporting date.

The annual leave liability and the Skills and Experience Retention Leave liability in full is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

Long Service Leave

The liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Details about the measurement of long service leave liability are provided in note 10.1.

The assumed proportion of long service leave taken as leave for current liability reporting is based on historical leave records of the Trust.

4. Expenses

Employee benefits expenses are disclosed in note 3.3.

4.1 Supplies and services

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Bank fees and charges	169	131
Commissions payable	211	217
Consultants	202	121
Contractors	518	416
Cost of sales	464	487
Furnishings (low value)	128	104
Human resources and recruitment	166	150
Information technology expenses	347	304
Insurance	267	230
Legal costs	55	60
Marketing and public relations	739	485
Motor vehicle expenses	85	66
Short term leases	6	4
Leases (low value)	Í	7
Plant and electrical appliances (low value)	32	41
Postage and telephone	85	84
Repairs and maintenance	1,969	1,182
Security	311	257
Staff training and development	88	68
Utilities	1,464	1,376
Waste and recycling	203	166
Other supplies and services	590	519
Total supplies and services	8,100	6,475

Insurance

The Trust has arranged, through SAFA Insurance to insure all of its major risks. The excess payable under this arrangement varies depending on each class of insurance held.

Low Value asset items

As referenced in note 1.5 - Change in Accounting Policy - Low value asset items, there has been a change in approach to the recognition of individual asset items under \$1,000. The Furnishings (low value) and Plant and electrical appliances (low value) line items above reflect the value of assets that would have previously been capitalised but are now being directly expensed in accordance with the Change in Policy.

Consultants

The number of consultancies and the dollar amount paid/payable (included in supplies and services expense) to consultants that fell within the following bands:

	2023		2023	2022
	No	\$'000	No	\$'000
Below \$10,000	7	33	4	12
Above \$10,000	6	169	4	109
Total paid /payable to the consultants engaged	13	202	8	121

4.2 Depreciation and amortisation

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings and improvements	2,227	2,193
Plant and equipment	785	714
Right-of-use land	65	65
Right-of-use plant and equipment	90	83
Intangible assets	31	69
Total depreciation and amortisation	3,198	3,124

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets such as software, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

The value of leasehold improvements is depreciated over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

The Trust last revalued its buildings and improvements at 30 June 2019. Further information on the revaluation is disclosed in note 10.2.

Land is not depreciated.

Review of accounting estimates

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, on an annual basis. Changes in the expected life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate.

Useful Life

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets:

Class of asset	Useful life (years)	
Buildings and improvements	1 to 100	
Plant and equipment	1 to 30	
Right-of-use land	15	
Right-of-use plant and equipment	5	
Intangibles	3 to 10	

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The Trust only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

4.3 Borrowing costs

	2023 20	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest expense on borrowings measured at amortised cost	179	142
Guarantee fees expense on borrowings measured at amortised cost	88	99
Interest expense on lease liabilities	29	31
Total borrowing costs	296	272

The Trust does not capitalise borrowing costs.

4.4 Other expenses

	2023	2022 \$'000
	\$'000	
Audit fees	57	56
Bad debts and allowances for doubtful debts	1	5
Expensing of items previously classified as work in progress	195	=
Federal land tax equivalent	37	43
Intangibles write-offs	9	-
Property, plant and equipment write-offs	50	-
Stamp duty	32	27
State land tax	437	399
Total other expenses	818	530

Audit fees

The audit fees were paid / payable to the Auditor-General's Department in relation to the work performed under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

5. Non-financial assets

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Land		
Land at fair value	54,909	54,909
Total land	54,909	54,909
Buildings and improvements		
Buildings and improvements at fair value	35,216	35,216
Buildings and improvements at cost (deemed fair value)	7,142	5,359
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(8,188)	(6,371)
Total buildings and improvements	34,170	34,204
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at cost (deemed fair value)	8,650	8,387
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(5,538)	(5,376)
Total plant and equipment	3,112	3,011
Work in progress		
Buildings and improvements	2,708	327
Plant and equipment	25	83
Total work in progress	2,733	410
Right-of-use land		
Right-of-use land at fair value	970	970
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(260)	(195)
Total right-of-use land	710	775
Right-of-use plant and equipment		
Right-of-use plant and equipment at fair value	178	413
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4)	(180)
Total right-of-use plant and equipment	174	233
Total property, plant and equipment	95,808	93,542

5.2 Property, plant and equipment owned by the Trust

Property, plant and equipment owned by the Trust with a value equal to or in excess of \$1,000 is capitalised. Certain assets below this amount are capitalised initially to assist with asset management and planning.

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value after allowing for accumulated depreciation.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial

Plant and equipment includes operating machinery and vehicles that are fully depreciated but still in use. These have an estimated gross carrying value of approximately \$901,000. Examples of these include turf maintenance machinery, maintenance vans and housekeeping buggies.

Impairmen

The Trust holds its property, plant and equipment for their service potential (value in use). There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment assets as at 30 June 2023.

Reconciliation 2022 -2023

neconcination 2022 -2025						
	Land	Buildings and improvements	Plant and equipment	Work In Progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2022	54,909	34,204	3,011	410	1,008	93,542
Acquisitions	-	2,105	785	2,699	178	5,767
Transfers from Work in progress	=	158	8	(181)	-	(15)
Transfers between asset classes	25	1=1	147	=1	(147)	₩.
Disposals eg sales, write offs	-	(70)	(54)	(195)		(319)
Depreciation	-	(2,227)	(785)	-	(155)	(3,167)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2023	54,909	34,170	3,112	2,733	884	95,808

The opening work in progress balance included \$15,000 of capital expenditure that related to intangible assets. This amount was capitalised in 2022-23 with the transfer from work in progress recognised in the intangible assets reconciliation for 2022-23 (refer Note 5.4).

Reconciliation 2021 -2022

HECOTICINATION 2021 -2022						
		Buildings and	Plant and	Work In	Right-of-use	
	Land	improvements	equipment	Progress	assets	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2021	54,909	34,621	3,272	341	1,156	94,299
Change in accounting policy		(5)	(474)			(479)
Restated Carrying amount at 1 July 2021	54,909	34,616	2,798	341	1,156	93,820
Acquisitions	-	1,484	953	386	-	2,823
Transfers from Work in progress		317	.=	(317)	-	-
Disposals eg sales, write offs	-	(20)	(26)	-	-	(46)
Depreciation	-	(2,193)	(714)	-	(148)	(3,055)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	54,909	34,204	3,011	410	1,008	93,542

5.3 Property, plant and equipment leased by the Trust

Property, plant and equipment leased by the Trust is recorded at cost.

Short-term leases of 12 months or less and low value leases where the underlying asset value is less than \$15,000 are not recognised as right-of-use assets. The associated lease payments are recognised as an expense and are disclosed in note 4.1

The Trust has a limited number of leases:

- a parcel of land, in accordance with a lease that commenced on 9 July 2014 and expires on 30 June 2034. The right-of-use asset is being depreciated over a useful life of 15 years which is consistent with the remaining term of this lease from the initial recognition in accordance with AASB 16 Leases on 1 July 2019.
- trackman golf driving range equipment and hardware, in accordance with an agreement that requires 60 monthly rental payments commencing 1 June 2023 and expiring 30 May 2028 At the end of the lease term the Trust will take ownership of the trackman golf driving range equipment and hardware. The right-of-use asset has been assessed as having a 5 year useful life for depreciation expense purposes.

In May 2023, the Trust took ownership of 30 golf carts that had previously been classified as right-of-use assets. This followed the payment of a \$147,000 guaranteed residual payment. The 30 golf carts have been transferred from right-of-use assets to plant and equipment. In conjunction with this, the useful life of the carts was re-assessed for depreciation expense purposes.

The lease liabilities related to the right-of-use assets are disclosed in note 7.3. The Trust's maturity analysis of its lease liabilities is disclosed in note 10.3. Expenses related to leases, including depreciation and interest expenses, are disclosed in note 4.2 and 4.3. Cash outflows related to leases are disclosed in note 8.2.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment leased by the Trust have been assessed for impairment. There was no indication of impairment. No impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss was recognised.

5.4 Intangible assets

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Purchased computer software	808	834
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(676)	(755)
Total intangible assets	132	79

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost and are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The acquisition of computer software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition and recognition criteria and when the amount of the expenditure is equal to or in excess of \$1,000.

Purchased

Reconciliation 2022 -2023

	computer software
	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	79
Acquisitions	78
Transfers from Work in progress	15
Disposals eg sales, write offs	(9)
Amortisation	(31)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	132
Reconciliation 2021 -2022	Purchased computer software \$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	148
Acquisitions	-
	(60)
Amortisation Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>(69)</u> 79

5.5 Inventories

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current - held for distribution at no or nominal amount		
Materials at cost	8	10
Total current inventories held for distribution at no or nominal amount	8	10
Current - held for sale		
Goods at cost	89	69
Total current other inventories - held for sale	89	69
Total inventories	97	79

Inventories held for distribution, at no or nominal consideration, are measured at cost and adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential. Inventories held for sale are measured at the lower of cost or their net realisable value.

Cost for inventory is measured on the basis of the first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value is determined using the estimated sales proceeds less costs incurred in marketing, selling and distribution to customers.

Cost of inventories

The cost recognised as an expense for materials and goods for resale is \$464,000. There was a net increase in inventories for the period of \$18,000.

6. Financial assets

6.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022 \$'000
	\$'000	
Cash at bank or on hand	272	278
Short-term deposits with SAFA	1,614	4,229
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,886	4,507

Cash is measured at nominal amounts. There are no restrictions over any of the Trust's cash balances.

Cash at bank or on hand

Cash on hand is non-interest bearing. Cash at bank earns a floating interest rate, based on daily bank deposit rates.

Short-term deposits

Short term deposits are lodged on an at call basis through the SAFA Cash Management Facility. These funds, which are guaranteed by the Treasurer, earn an interest rate which is aligned to the RBA official cash rate plus a margin determined by SAFA.

6.2 Receivables

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Receivables		
From government entities	90	14
From non-government entities	8	25
Less allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
GST receivable	158	-
Total receivables	256	39
Prepayments	133	126
Accrued revenues	264	199
Total current receivables	653	364

No amounts within receivables are expected to be recovered more than 12 months after reporting date.

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing.

Other than as recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

Refer to note 10.3 for further information on risk management.

The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included as part of receivables. As at 30 June 2022, there was a net amount payable to the ATO included in note 7.1.

Impairment of receivables

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	-	-
Increase in allowance recognised in the profit or loss	1	5
Amounts written off	(1)	(5)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	V=1	-

Refer to note 10.3 for details regarding credit risk and the methodology for determining impairment.

7. Liabilities

Employee benefits liabilities are disclosed in note 3.4.

7.1 Payables

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Creditors	1,586	950
Accrued expenses	528	322
GST payable	-	218
Employment on costs	106	91
Total Current payables	2,220	1,581
Non-current		
Employment on costs	66	66
Total Non-current payables	66	66
Total payables	2,286	1,647

Payables are measured at nominal amounts. Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when respective employee benefits that they relate to are discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables approximates the net fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

As at 30 June 2023, there was a net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO included in note 6.2.

Employment on-costs

Employment on-costs include payroll tax, Return to Work SA levies and superannuation contributions. The Trust makes contributions to State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-costs has changed from the 2022 rate of 10.6% to 11.1%. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the change in employer superannuation on-cost rates is an increase in the employment on-costs of \$4,000.

There is a net increase in the employment on-costs payable of \$15,000. This is primarily due to the increases in employee benefits liabilities disclosed in note 3.4 and the increase in the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation on-costs.

7.2 Fees received in advance

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Fees received in advance	2,004	1,883
Total Fees received in advance	2,004	1,883

This amount represents accommodation tariff deposits and booking payments, annual golf membership playing rights and annual boat launch permit fees collected in advance. The advance portion of any payment of lease and licence fees for use of parcels of land and buildings across the precinct is also included.

7.3 Financial liabilities

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Borrowings from SA Government	354	389
Lease liabilities	91	274
Total current borrowings	445	663
Non-current	*	
Borrowings from SA Government	6,575	7,700
Lease liabilities	878	794
Lessee security deposits	25	-
Total non-current borrowings	7,478	8,494
Total borrowings	7,923	9,157

The Trust measures financial liabilities including borrowings/debt at historical cost. All interest bearing liabilities have been sourced from the SA Government Financing Authority.

All material cash outflows are reflected in the lease liabilities disclosed above.

Borrowings from SA Government

These are unsecured loans which do bear interest. The terms of the loan were approved by Treasurer at the time the loan were provided.

The Trust has a \$6,929,000 (2021-22 \$8,089,000) loan facility with the South Australian Government Financing Authority. At the time of preparing the Financial Statements, the Trust still has \$1.1m in loan funding to drawdown on the \$1.75m Treasurer approved loan funding to construct new Cabins at the West Beach Parks Retreat. Construction of these Cabins was completed in November 2020. In addition to this, a \$2m loan was approved by the Treasurer in February 2022 to part fund the replacement of the Saltbush Shacks at the West Beach Parks Retreat. Construction of the replacement Cabins is well advanced and they are anticipated to be operational no later than December 2023.

The Trust has a \$2,500,000 (2021-22 \$2,500,000) working capital facility with the South Australian Government Financing Authority. As at 30 June 2023 there were no drawings on this facility (2021-22 \$Nil).

8. Other disclosures

8.1 Equity

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of property and plant and equipment to the extent that they offset one another. Relevant amounts are not transferred to retained earnings when an asset is derecognised.

8.2 Cash flow

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

Total cash outflows for leases was \$305,000 (2022: \$165,000).

Reconciliation of net result to cash flows from operating activities

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	1,886	4,507
Balance as per the statement of Cash Flows	1,886	4,507
- Aug.		
Reconciliation of net cost of providing services to net cash provided by operating activities:	¥	
Net result from providing services Add/less non cash items	426	302
Depreciation and amortisation expense of non-current assets Gain/loss on sale or disposal of non-current assets	3,198 (37)	3,124 (39)
Expensing of items previously classified as work in progress	195	-
Intangibles write-offs Property, plant and equipment write-offs	9 50	-
Movement in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(289)	2,462
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(18)	(10)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	216	(277)
Increase/(decrease) in fees received in advance	121	290
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	53	(122)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,924	5,730

9. Outlook

9.1 Unrecognised contractual commitments

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Capital commitments

	2023	2022 \$'000
	\$'000	
Within one year	3,075	493
Total capital commitments	3,075	493

The Trust has three major capital commitments as at the reporting date. These relate to the construction of new Cabins at West Beach Parks Retreat, infrastrucure and landscaping works at the entrance to Barratt Reserve and the new adventure play space at BIG 4 West Beach Parks.

The prior year capital commitments related to the replacement of Reef Cabins at the BIG 4 West Beach Parks. This work was completed during 2022-23.

Operating leases receivable

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Commitments in relation to operating lease income contracted for at the reporting date but		
not recognised as assets are receivable as follows:		
Within one year	805	826
Later than one year but not longer than five years	2,466	2,700
Later than five years	6,344	7,692
Total operating leases receivable	9,615	11,218

All operating leases receivable of \$9,615,000 (\$11,218,000) are from entities external to the SA government, and are for parcels of land and buildings leased to various sporting organisations and commercial operators.

9.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

At the time of preparing the Financial Statements there are two unsettled insurance claims relating to storm damage that occurred across the precinct in November 2022. Whilst the Trust considers these will be settled in full (\$59,848 after deduction of insurance excess), no asset and insurance claim income has been recognised in relation to this.

The Trust is not aware of any contingent liabilities.

9.3 Impacts of standards and statements not yet effective

The Trust has assessed the impact of new and changed Australian Accounting Standards Board Standards and Interpretations not yet effective, and there is no expected impact on the Trust's general purpose financial statements.

9.4 Events after the reporting period

The Trust is not aware of any events after the end of the reporting period that will have a material financial impact.

10. Measurement and risk

10.1 Long service leave liability - measurement

AASB 119 Employee Benefits contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a basis for the measurement of long service leave and is based on actuarial assumptions on expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. These assumptions are based on employee data over SA government entities.

AASB 119 Employee Benefits requires the use of the yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds has increased from 2022 (3.5%) to 2023 (4.0%).

This increase in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, results in a decrease in the reported long service leave liability.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance increased the salary inflation rate from 2022 (2.5%) to 2023 (3.5%). As a result, there is an increase in the reported long service leave liability resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate.

The net financial effect of the changes to actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is a decrease in the long service leave liability of \$23,000. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of demographical and financial assumptions – including the long-term discount rate.

The portion of estimated long service leave that is classified as current is based on an assessment of the pattern of leave taken or paid out over the last 10 years.

10.2 Fair value

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

Initial recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value after allowing for accumulated depreciation.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

Revaluation

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at fair value after allowing for accumulated depreciation.

The policy of the Trust is that land, buildings and improvements will be revalued by an external professionally qualified valuer every 5 years. A valuation was undertaken as at 30 June 2019 in line with this policy. If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Fair value hierarchy

The Trust classifies fair value measurement using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent revaluation.

- Level 1 traded in active markets and is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.
- Level 2 not traded in an active market and are derived from inputs (inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 not traded in an active market and are derived from unobservable inputs.

The Trust's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

All property, plant and equipment of the Trust are categorised in Level 3.

Land and buildings and improvements

An independent valuation of land and buildings and improvements was performed in February 2019 by a Certified Practising Valuer from Jones Lang Lasalle SA Pty Ltd, as at 30 June 2019.

The valuer used adjusted market value for land and depreciated replacement cost for buildings and improvements, due to there not being an active market for such land and buildings. The depreciated replacement cost considered the need for ongoing provision of government services; specialised nature of the assets, including the restricted use of the assets; the size, condition, location and current use of the assets. The valuation was based on a combination of internal records, specialised knowledge and the acquisition/transfer costs.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment acquisitions have been recognised at cost. The carrying value of plant and equipment is deemed to approximate fair value. These assets are classified in level 3 as there has been no subsequent adjustments to their value, except for management assumptions about the assets condition and remaining useful life.

10.3 Financial Instruments

Financial risk management

Risk is managed by the application of the West Beach Trust Risk Management Framework.

The Trust's exposure to financial risk (liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk) is low due to the nature of the financial instruments held.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where the Trust is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. The Board, Executive and Senior Management are responsible for monitoring and ensuring its operations are prudently maintained. Liquidity is managed on a daily basis and monthly reports are submitted to the Board, Executive and Senior Management and the Department of Treasury and Finance. The Trust generally settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of invoice or the date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is generally made 30 days from resolution.

An assessment of liquidity risk has been undertaken by the Chief Executive Officer and General Manager Corporate Services and based on past experience and knowledge of seasonal trends, management is confident that the Trust will be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. Cash flow updates are included in the Trust's Board papers provided to Board members monthly.

Refer to notes 7.1 and 7.3 for further information.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Trust's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Trust. The Trust measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

The Trust has minimal concentration of credit risk. The Trust has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. The Trust does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowances for receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss using the simplified approach in AASB 9. The Trust uses an allowance matrix to measure the expected credit loss of receivables from non-government debtors which comprise a large number of small balances.

To measure the expected credit losses, receivables are grouped based on shared risks characteristics and the days past due. When estimating expected credit loss, the Trust considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Trust's historical experience and informed credit assessment, including forward-looking information.

The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Trust is exposed to credit risk.

The expected credit loss of government debtors is considered to be nil based on the external credit ratings and nature of the counterparties.

Impairment losses are presented as net impairment losses within net result, subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the failure of a debtor to enter into a payment plan with the Trust and a failure to make contractual payments within a reasonable time frame.

There were no receivables written off during the year that are still subject to enforcement activity.

The Trust considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties and therefore the expected credit loss is nil.

Market risk

The Trust does not trade in foreign currency, nor enter into transactions for speculative purposes, nor for hedging. The Trust does not undertake any hedging in relation to interest or foreign currency risk and manages its risk as per the government's risk management strategy articulated in *TI 23 Management of Foreign Currency Exposures*.

Exposure to interest rate risk may arise through its interest bearing liabilities, including borrowings. The Trust's interest bearing liabilities are managed through the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA) and any movement in interest rates are monitored on a regular basis. There is no exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

There have been no changes in risk exposure since the last reporting period.

Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in the respective financial asset / financial liability note.

Classification of financial instruments

The Trust measures all financial instruments at amortised cost.

	2023	2023 Contractual maturities		
	Carrying amount/Fair value \$'000	Within 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and equivalent				
Cash and cash equivalent	1,886	1,886	-	Ξ.
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Receivables	39	39	-	
Total financial assets	1,925	1,925	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Payables	1,730	1,730	<u>=</u>	×
Fees received in advance	2,004	2,004	-	- "
Borrowings	6,929	355	1,540	5,034
Lease liabilities	969	91	465	413
Other financial liabilities	25	-	-	25
Total financial liabilities	11,657	4,180	2,005	5,472

	2022 Carrying	2022 Contractual maturities		
	amount/Fair value \$'000	Within 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and equivalent				
Cash and cash equivalent	4,507	4,507	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Receivables	50	50		
Total financial assets	4,557	4,557	-	
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Payables	896	896	-	-
Fees received in advance	1,883	1,883	-	
Borrowings	8,089	390	1,629	6,070
Lease liabilities	1,068	274	287	507
Total financial liabilities	11,936	3,443	1,916	6,577

Receivables and payables

The receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (e.g. Commonwealth and State taxes, fees and charges). In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts are carried at cost.

The receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.