

Popular financial report

City of Sydney, Australia



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About Sydney

Sydney, city, capital of the state of New South Wales, Australia. Located on Australia's southeastern coast, Sydney is the country's largest city and, with its magnificent harbour and strategic position, is one of the most important ports in the South Pacific.

Built on low hills surrounding a huge harbour with innumerable bays and inlets, the city is dominated by the bulk of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, one of the longest steel-arch bridges in the world, and the Opera House, with its glittering white shell-shaped roofs that seem to echo the sails of the many yachts in the adjacent harbour.

Sydney is perhaps the only city in Australia with a genuinely international atmosphere. Yet it remains a very Australian city, with a nice compromise between its British heritage and the South Seas attractions of its climate and environment.

Sydney is the capital of New South Wales and the seat of its government and parliament. The state government has delegated matters of local interest to more than 40 local government areas in the Sydney region, including the City Council of Sydney. Furthermore, some land remains under federal control. The result is a somewhat confused and complicated system of government. For historical and political reasons, the boundaries of the City of Sydney have been changed several times, including reductions in size in 1968 and 1989.



Map of Sydney c. 1900

astoundingly rapid growth of Sydney
Was between 1850 and 1890, going
from 60,000 to 400,000 population

Main attractions

Sydney is like a paradise for visitors. Everything from climbing the harbour bridge, and surfing the green-barrel breaks, to flying over the city, the city has so many things to offer.

North Head

about 1.9 miles from the suburb of Manly and is best explored on foot or by bike. North Head has fabulous views of the ocean, the harbour, and Sydney City.



Opera House

This most distinctive of architectural buildings is a World Heritage-listed masterpiece of 'human creative genius. Built over 45 years ago, the Opera House is a destination for performing arts. the Opera House counts amongst the number one sightseeing attractions of not just Sydney but of Australia



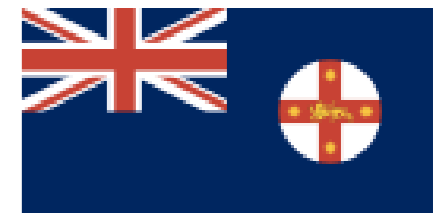
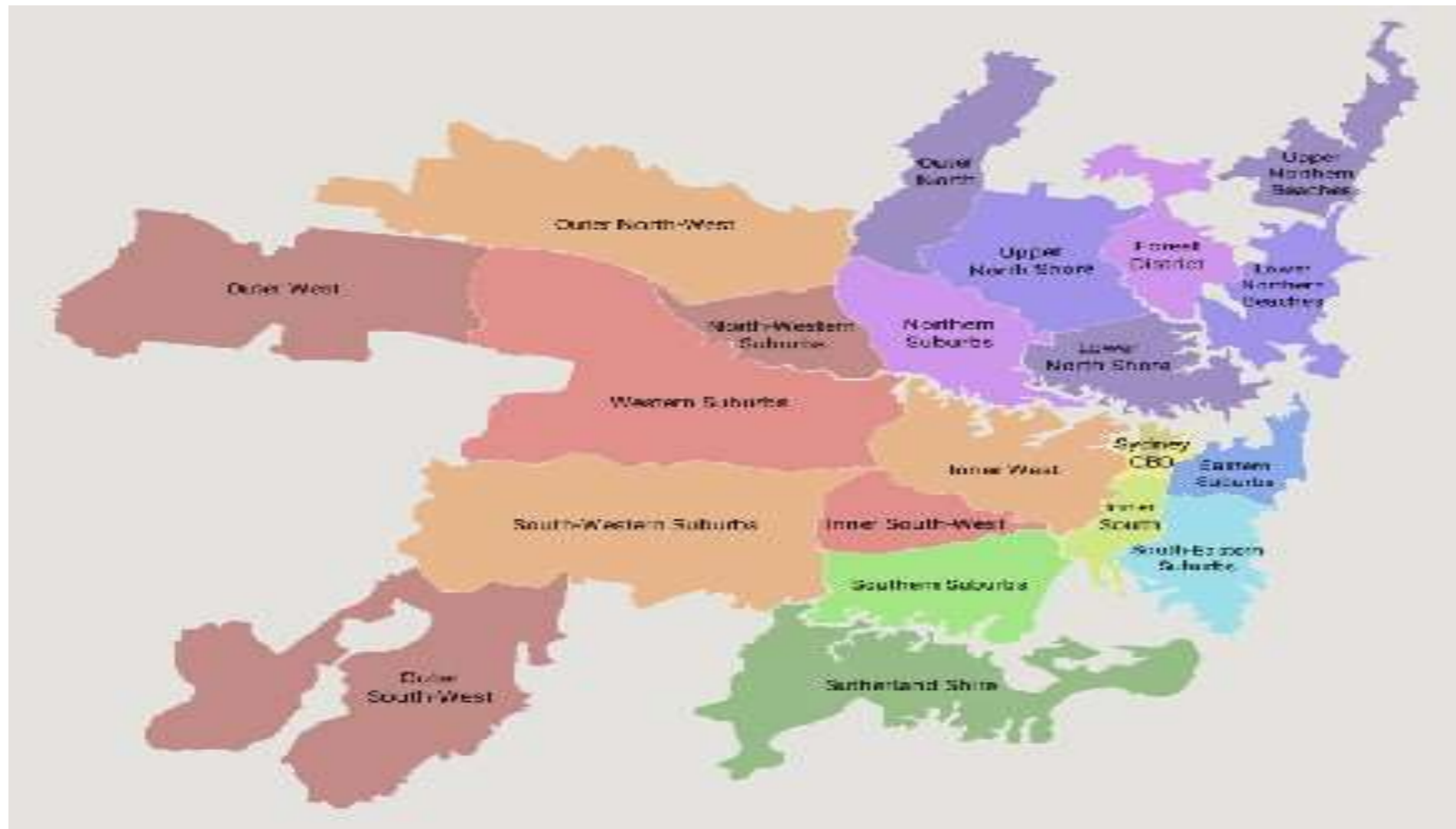
Watson Bay

Watson Bay located on the South Head peninsula

Watson Bay combines colonial and indigenous Aboriginal heritage with extensive soft-sand beaches, panoramic sea views.

Regions of Sydney

Sydney is the capital city of the state of New South Wales (state on the east coast of Australia, founded by the British penal colony in 1788). The regions are subdivided across thirty three local government, whom which answer to the Mayor, (Clover Moore). The regions themselves are not used as a formal jurisdiction, and generally do not have administrative or legislative bodies, although some regions are coterminous with a local government area, and in a number of regions that include multiple local government areas. The Regional Organisations of Councils have been established that represent the councils in the region. For government planning purposes, the metropolis of Sydney is divided in other ways, including into "districts" or "cities".



**The New South
Wales Flag**

Principals city officials

Sydney City Council is composed of ten Councillors, including the Lord Mayor, for a fixed four-year term of office. The Lord Mayor is directly elected while the nine other Councillors are elected proportionally. The Deputy Lord Mayor is elected annually by the councillors. Although the fixed term of the council is four years, due to delays caused by amalgamations and the COVID-19 pandemic, the previous term lasted from 10 September 2016 to 4 December 2021.



Clover Moore
Mayor of Sydney



Adam Worling
Councillor



Shauna Jarrett
Councillor

Mission statement

Sydney Region plan is build A Metropolis of Three Cities, divided into:

- the Western Parkland City
- the Central River City
- the Eastern Harbour City.

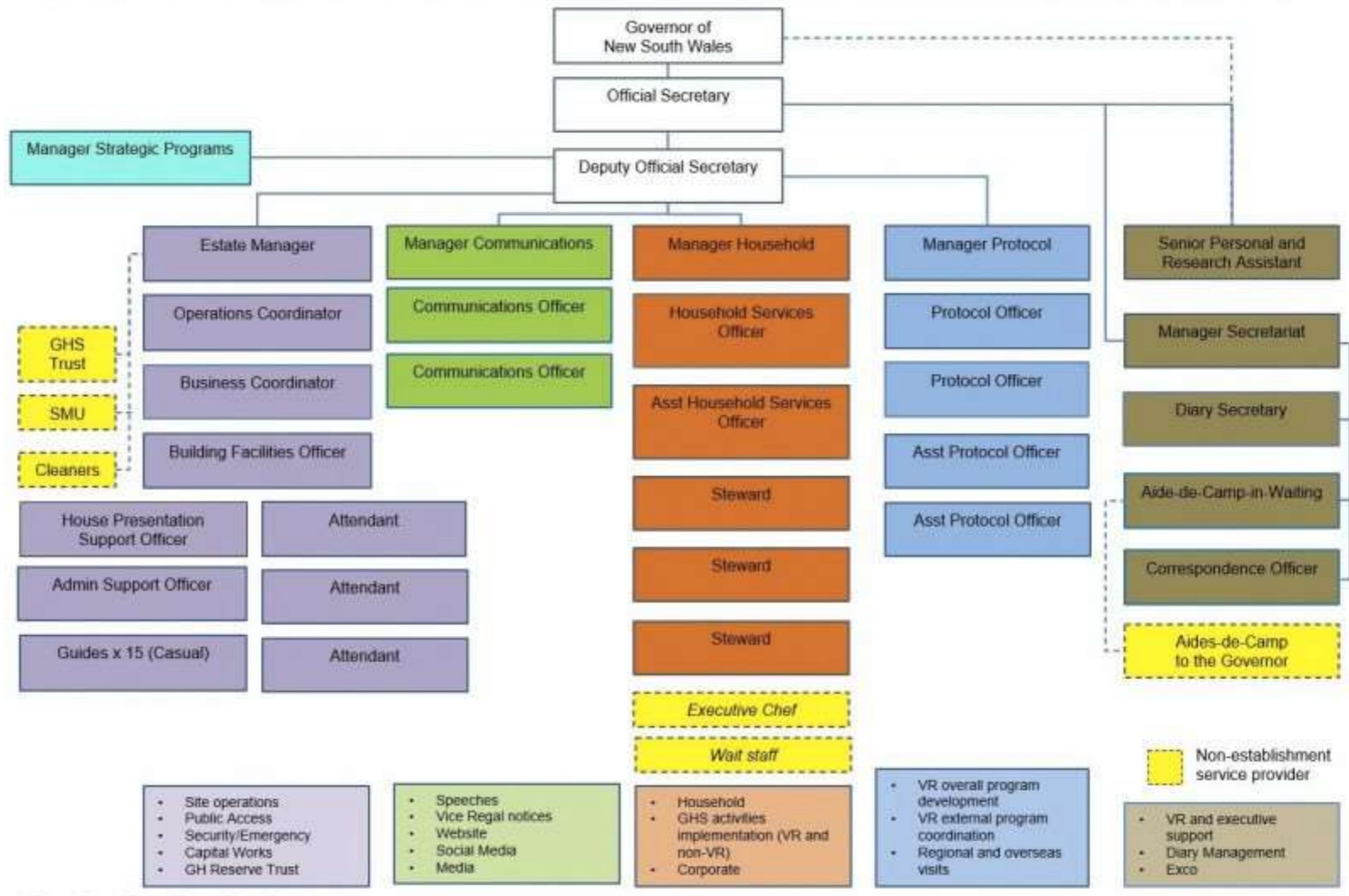
Establishing the aspirations for the region over the next 40 years and a measure of the Plan's performance.

Vision

Our vision is for a sustainable future
where everyone does their part to
respond to the climate emergency.

City organisational chart

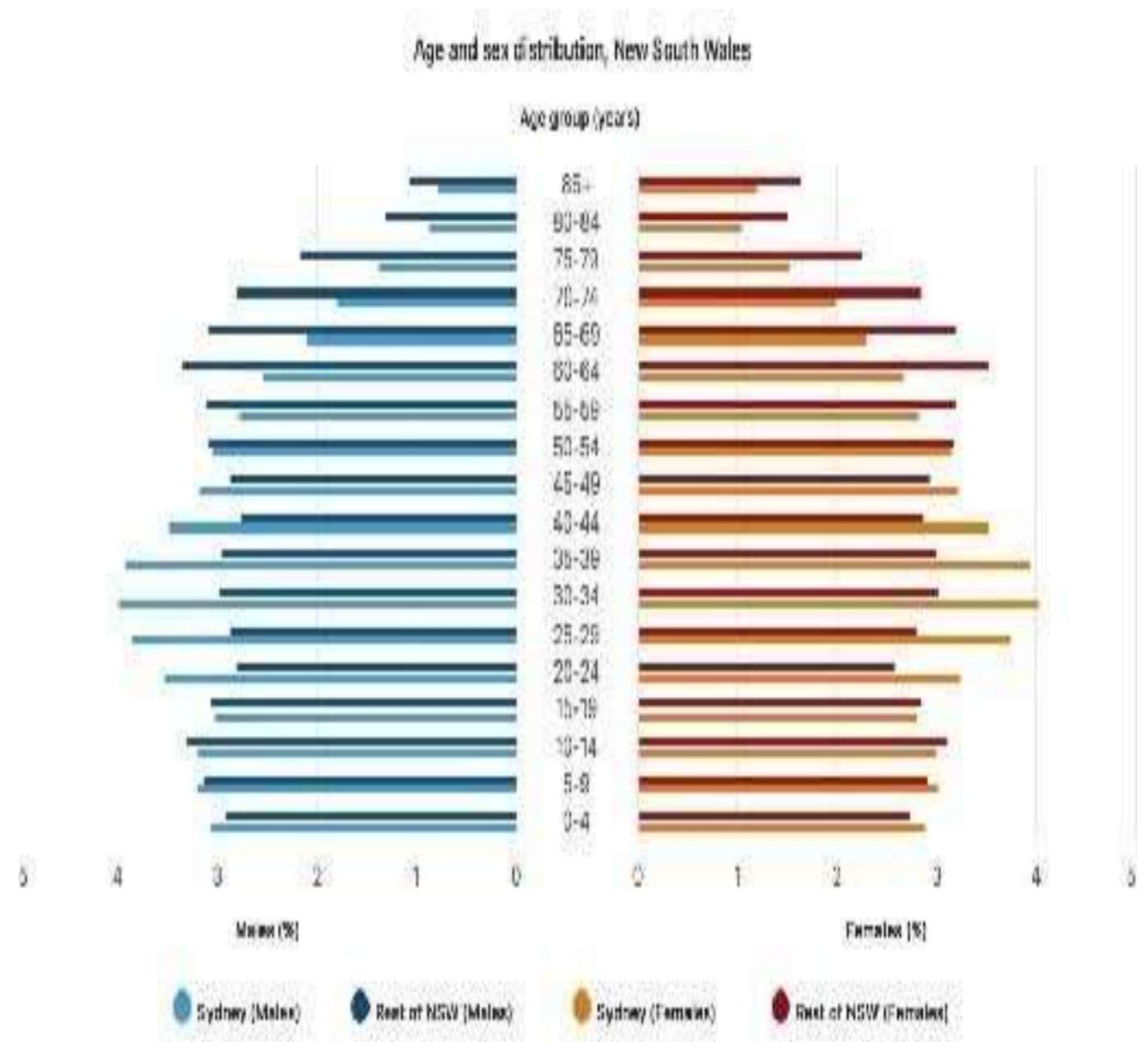
Sydney is the capital of New South Wales and the seat of its government and parliament. The state government has delegated matters of local interest to more than 40 local government areas in the Sydney region. In addition, a number of functions normally exercised by local councils have been transferred to boards, commissions, trusts, and departments established by the state government.



Sydney by the numbers

We can observe (from the graph) that:

- Greater Sydney had a younger age distribution than the rest of New South Wales, reflecting the pattern of young adults moving to capital cities for education and work purposes.
- People aged 20 to 44 years made up 37% of Sydney's population, compared with 29% in the rest of the state.
- People aged 60 years and over made up 20% of Sydney's population, compared with 29% in the rest of New South Wales.



Economic standpoint

About three-fourths of the manufacturing labour force of New South Wales, and about one-fourth of that in Australia, is employed in the Sydney region. Some two-thirds of Sydney's eligible working population is in the work force, and of this a small and diminishing proportion is employed in manufacturing, with the rest in service-related activities.

There is no predominant industry in the city itself, though oil refining in the area is important. Sydney has always been essentially a city of government and of local, national, and international commerce, as well as a centre of shopping, culture, and entertainment for the state of New South Wales.

In the decade before the pandemic, the city's gross regional product (GRP) increased by 65.2%, the number of local jobs grew by 28.5% to around 519,000, and the number of businesses rose by 23.9% to more than 24,000.

This success was built on our comparative advantages in many key areas.

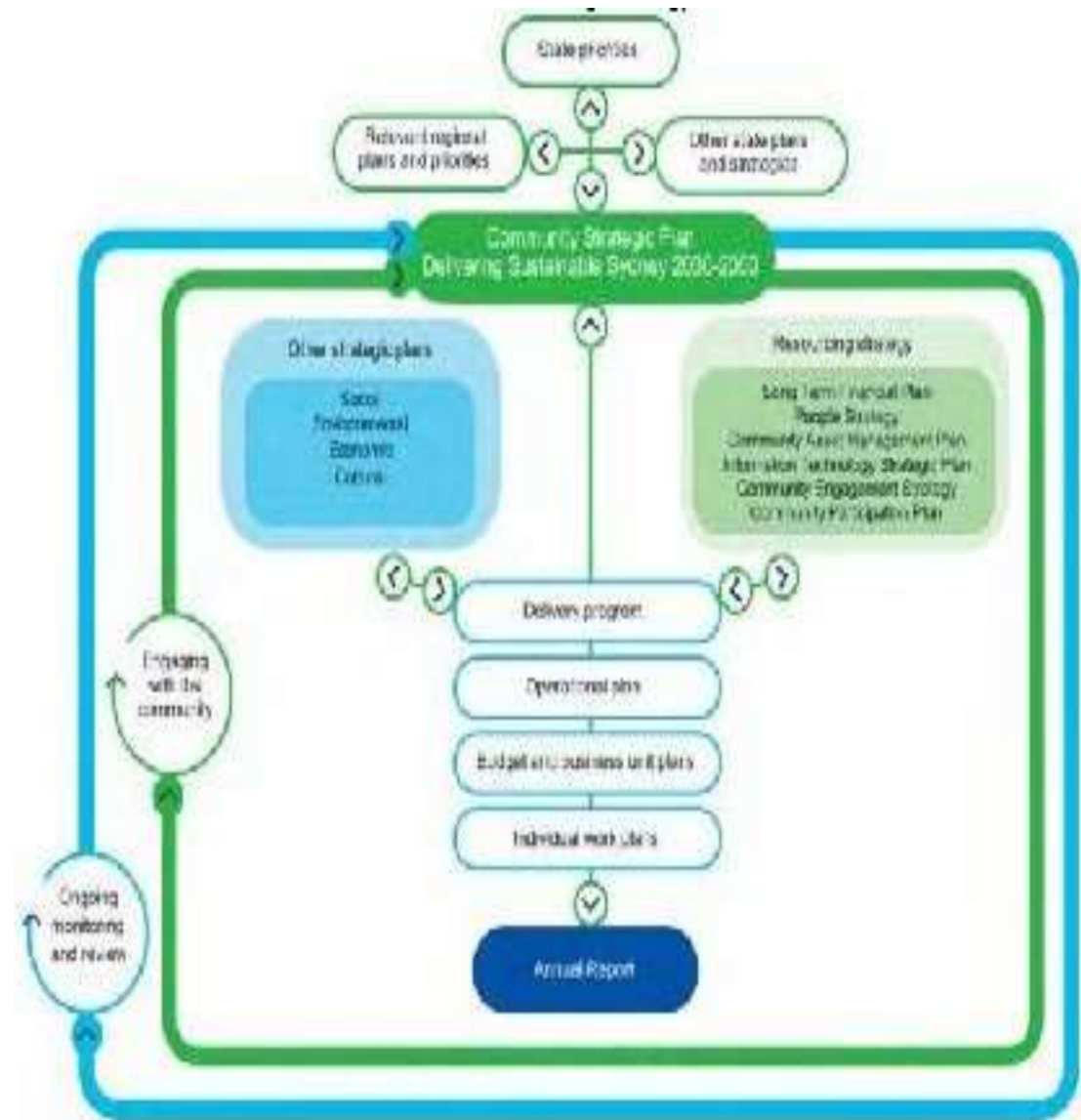


Budget strategy

The majority of changes in this budget are aimed at two objectives: reducing deficits and delivering on election commitments. On these two fronts, the government has delivered.

To achieve these objectives, the budget isn't as ruthless as expected, with cuts being modest in comparison with the Treasurer's rhetoric. The other side of the coin is this budget is also modest in providing down payments on critical challenges for the state. The budget makes a significant investment in the energy transition effort, which will put our target of reducing carbon emissions by 50% by 2030 back on track.

The first part of our resourcing strategy is the City's long term financial plan. The long term financial plan is a 10 year plan that identifies current and future financial capacity to act on the aspirations of the community strategic plan, including providing high quality services, facilities and infrastructure to the community. Financial sustainability is one of the key issues facing local government due to several contributing factors including growing demands for community services and facilities, constrained revenue growth and ageing infrastructure. The LTFP provides information on what can be funded by the City, including continuing to provide services at levels necessary to meet the objectives of the community strategic plan.



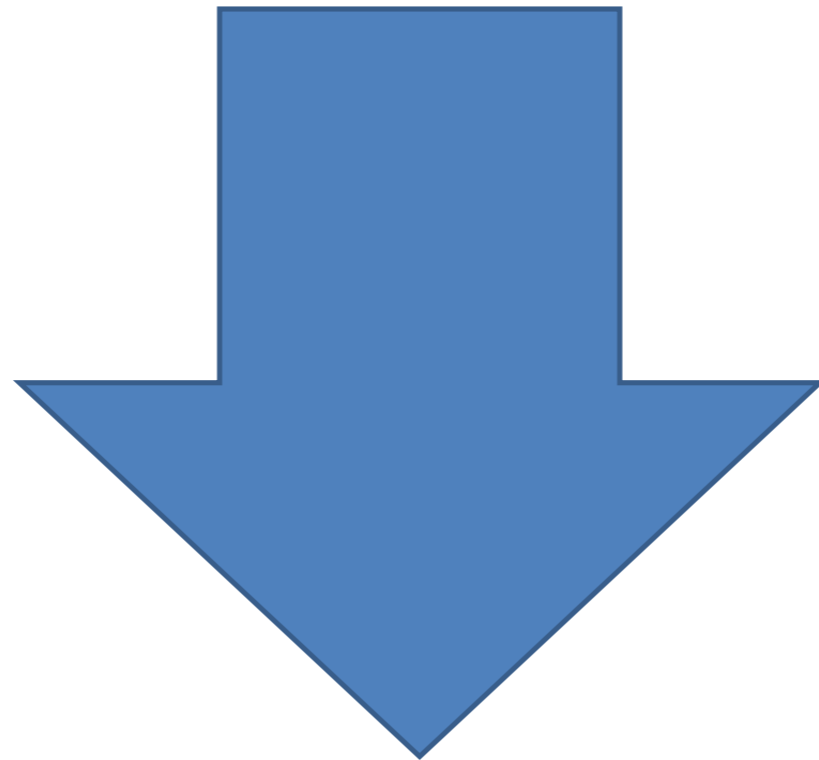
Sources

[-https://www.britannica.com/place/Sydney-New-South-Wales](https://www.britannica.com/place/Sydney-New-South-Wales)

[-https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/regional-population-age-and-sex/latest-release#:~:text=and%20work%20purposes.-,People%20aged%2020%20to%2044%20years%20made%20up%2037%25%20of,rest%20of%20New%20South%20Wales.](https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/regional-population-age-and-sex/latest-release#:~:text=and%20work%20purposes.-,People%20aged%2020%20to%2044%20years%20made%20up%2037%25%20of,rest%20of%20New%20South%20Wales.)

[-file:///Users/giacomogaido/Downloads/
Exhibition%20draft%20resourcing%20strategy%202023.pdf](file:///Users/giacomogaido/Downloads/Exhibition%20draft%20resourcing%20strategy%202023.pdf)

The information provided is summarized and represents only selected funds; therefore, it is not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and is not intended to represent all of the City's component units. The following table is a summary of select financial data for the past two fiscal years:



Council of the City of Sydney

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2022

<i>Original unaudited budget 2022</i>	<i>\$ '000</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Actual 2022</i>	<i>Actual 2021</i>
	Income from continuing operations			
378,163	Rates and annual charges	B2-1	376,728	369,374
117,060	User charges and fees	B2-2	95,513	106,687
39,930	Other revenues	B2-3	23,215	75,790
18,559	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	B2-4	19,223	24,071
37,510	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	B2-4	68,983	144,701
2,399	Interest and investment income	B2-5	5,189	5,501
70,805	Other income	B2-6	76,621	100,971
–	Net gain from the disposal of assets	B4-1	11,029	20,740
<u>664,426</u>	Total income from continuing operations		<u>676,501</u>	<u>847,835</u>
	Expenses from continuing operations			
247,704	Employee benefits and on-costs	B3-1	238,234	231,358
215,470	Materials and services	B3-2	225,485	251,715
–	Borrowing costs	B3-3	228	254
113,860	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	B3-4	108,153	122,011
60,068	Other expenses	B3-5	39,451	46,871
<u>637,102</u>	Total expenses from continuing operations		<u>611,551</u>	<u>652,209</u>
<u>27,324</u>	Operating result from continuing operations		<u>64,950</u>	<u>195,626</u>
<u>27,324</u>	Net operating result for the year attributable to Council		<u>64,950</u>	<u>195,626</u>

Council of the City of Sydney

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
Net operating result for the year – from Income Statement		64,950	195,626
Other comprehensive income:			
Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	C1-8	235,289	(189,338)
Movement in Trust Assets reserve - Crown land revaluation ¹	C1-8	–	(1,855,827)
Total items which will not be reclassified subsequently to the operating result		235,289	(2,045,165)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to Council		300,239	(1,849,539)

(1) In 2020/21, Council updated its valuation methodology in respect of Crown and Community Land, incorporating input from external valuers (previously generalised valuation information from the Valuer General was utilised in valuations of these classes).

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

Council of the City of Sydney

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	C1-1	63,790	51,051
Investments	C1-2	483,300	417,600
Receivables	C1-4	45,633	57,858
Inventories	C1-5	989	989
Contract assets	C1-6	23,560	17,195
Other	C1-11	7,828	6,997
Non-current assets classified as 'held for sale'	C1-7	26,837	35,599
Total current assets		651,937	587,289
Non-current assets			
Investments	C1-2	167,950	186,604
Receivables	C1-4	22,735	31,248
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (IPPE)	C1-8	11,773,741	11,470,866
Investment property	C1-9	399,172	384,259
Intangible assets	C1-10	36,144	52,550
Right of use assets	C2-1	10,961	12,551
Other	C1-11	98	112
Total non-current assets		12,410,801	12,138,190
Total assets		13,062,738	12,725,479

LIABILITIES

Current liabilities

Payables	C3-1	104,375	104,047
Contract liabilities	C3-2	30,040	27,467
Lease liabilities	C2-1	234	203
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	61,279	63,717
Provisions	C3-5	19,798	9,927
Total current liabilities		215,726	205,361

Non-current liabilities

Contract liabilities	C3-2	70,437	46,070
Lease liabilities	C2-1	11,522	12,960
Employee benefit provisions	C3-4	4,142	5,104
Provisions	C3-5	27,266	22,578
Total non-current liabilities		113,367	86,712

Total liabilities

329,093 **292,073**

Net assets

12,733,645 **12,433,406**

EQUITY

Accumulated surplus		4,257,500	4,192,250
IPPE revaluation reserve	C4-1	5,479,514	5,227,265
Trust Assets Reserve	C4-1	2,996,631	3,013,891
Total equity		12,733,645	12,433,406

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

Council of the City of Sydney

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

\$ '000	Notes	2022				2021			
		Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Trust assets reserve	Total equity	Accumulated surplus	IPPE revaluation reserve	Trust assets reserve	Total equity
Opening balance at 1 July		4,192,250	5,227,265	3,013,891	12,433,406	3,996,624	5,414,641	4,871,680	14,282,945
Opening balance		4,192,250	5,227,265	3,013,891	12,433,406	3,996,624	5,414,641	4,871,680	14,282,945
Net operating result for the year		64,950	-	-	64,950	195,626	-	-	195,626
Net operating result for the year		64,950	-	-	64,950	195,626	-	-	195,626
Other comprehensive income									
Gain (loss) on revaluation of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment ¹	C1-8	-	235,289	-	235,289	-	(189,338)	(1,855,827)	(2,045,165)
Other comprehensive income		-	235,289	-	235,289	-	(189,338)	(1,855,827)	(2,045,165)
Total comprehensive income		64,950	235,289	-	300,239	195,626	(189,338)	(1,855,827)	(1,849,539)
Transfers between equity items ²		300	16,960	(17,260)	-	-	1,962	(1,962)	-
Closing balance at 30 June		4,257,500	5,479,514	2,996,631	12,733,645	4,192,250	5,227,265	3,013,891	12,433,406

(1) In 2020/21, Council updated its valuation methodology in respect of Crown and Community Land, incorporating input from external valuers (previously generalised valuation information from the Valuer General was utilised in valuations of these classes).

(2) Council accepted transfer of two parcels of land from the NSW Government that were previously held as Crown/Third Party Owned Land. Upon transfer, Council has also transferred the asset value between equity classifications, to reflect the change in ownership status.

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

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Original unaudited budget 2022	\$ '000	Notes	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
378,163	Rates and annual charges		377,325	370,105
115,890	User charges and fees		110,625	116,270
2,399	Interest received		5,866	4,662
54,293	Grants and contributions		124,822	87,989
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions received		9,070	19,398
111,285	Other receipts from Operating Activities		114,913	148,987
<i>Payments:</i>				
(247,705)	Payments to employees		(232,192)	(230,936)
(194,470)	Payments for materials and services		(276,303)	(308,101)
–	Borrowing costs		(228)	(254)
–	Bonds, deposits and retentions refunded		(11,907)	(12,433)
(57,247)	Other payments for Operating Activities		(42,400)	(45,237)
<u>162,608</u>	Net cash provided by operating activities	C1-1(a)	<u>179,591</u>	<u>150,450</u>
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Receipts:</i>				
224,928	Sale/Redemption of investment securities - Floating Rate Notes		19,600	83,250
–	Redemption of term deposits		556,000	496,000
23,220	Sale of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment and non-current assets held for sale		69,303	101,361
34,980	Sale of intangible assets		–	31,671
<i>Payments:</i>				
–	Purchase of investments - Floating Rate Notes		(32,649)	(17,100)
–	Acquisition of term deposits		(590,000)	(657,000)
(2,517)	Payments for investment property - acquisition and works		(939)	(1,207)
(441,090)	Payments for IPPE		(178,774)	(248,413)
(18,292)	Purchase of intangible assets		(9,170)	(13,209)
<u>(178,771)</u>	Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(166,629)</u>	<u>(222,647)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities				
<i>Payments:</i>				
–	Principal component of lease payments		(223)	(188)
<u>–</u>	Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(223)</u>	<u>(188)</u>
<u>(16,163)</u>	Net change in cash and cash equivalents		<u>12,739</u>	<u>(72,385)</u>
37,160	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		51,051	123,436
<u>20,997</u>	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	C1-1	<u>63,790</u>	<u>51,051</u>
292,212	plus: Investments on hand at end of year	C1-2	651,250	604,204
<u>313,209</u>	Total cash, cash equivalents and investments		<u>715,040</u>	<u>655,255</u>

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

Income, expenses and assets - by function/activity

Income, expenses and assets have been directly attributed to the following functions or activities. Details of those functions or activities are provided in Note B1-2.

\$ '000	Income		Expenses		Operating result		Grants and contributions		Carrying amount of assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Functions or activities										
Globally competitive and innovative city	33,641	35,430	43,327	43,455	(9,686)	(8,025)	9,342	2,091	3,479	3,646
Leading environmental performer	1,836	1,944	82,278	83,745	(80,442)	(81,801)	920	1,479	367,175	321,546
Integrated transport for a connected city	78,539	84,904	66,760	79,141	11,779	5,763	24,324	21,469	1,541,905	1,443,174
City for walking and cycling	17,754	103,820	1,044	2,296	16,710	101,524	13,519	97,164	78,546	71,948
Lively and engaging city centre	-	-	1,220	1,415	(1,220)	(1,415)	-	-	489	1,544
Resilient and inclusive local communities	45,422	52,439	136,880	138,257	(91,458)	(85,818)	28,878	36,072	6,305,329	6,263,257
Cultural and creative city	1,349	1,543	6,783	6,040	(5,434)	(4,497)	200	1,321	220	169
Housing for a diverse community	-	-	2,213	6,131	(2,213)	(6,131)	-	-	-	-
Sustainable development, renewal and design	16,523	18,277	40,772	39,101	(24,249)	(20,824)	75	366	8,462	8,331
Implementation through effective governance and partnerships	154,580	228,687	230,274	252,628	(75,694)	(23,941)	921	1,699	4,757,133	4,611,864
General purpose income	326,857	320,791	-	-	326,857	320,791	10,027	7,111	-	-
Total functions and activities	676,501	847,835	611,551	652,209	64,950	195,626	88,206	168,772	13,062,738	12,725,479

Components of functions or activities

Council of the City of Sydney | Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2022

B1-2 Components of functions or activities

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

Globally competitive and innovative city

Activities include economic development, cultural events, tourism as well as other factors contributing to a global city that are not included under other activities, such as lifestyle, cultural diversity, adequate transport and affordable housing.

Leading environmental performer

Activities comprise ecologically sustainable development including environmental projects and program development, cleansing and waste services, drainage and recycling.

Integrated transport for a connected city

Activities comprise advocacy for the State and Federal Governments to invest in a high quality world-class transport system that is well planned, efficient and integrated as an essential cornerstone of sustainable development. Additional services include planning and transport management, road and streetscape maintenance, inspection and parking.

City for walking and cycling

Activities include providing alternative, active and sustainable means of transport to provide a bicycle-friendly environment and a pedestrian plan based on public space life studies. Activities are aimed at improving health and reducing greenhouse emissions and road congestion for the City.

Lively and engaging city centre

Activities include the provision of more safe and attractive public spaces for people to enjoy themselves and to create more activities that enliven the City's streets and public spaces.

Resilient and inclusive local communities

Activities comprise planning activities, economic development, and the provision of parks and recreation areas for both local residents and daily visitors. Responsibilities include community development interaction, building strong and positive relationships and partnerships with community organisations and the provision of community facilities.

Cultural and creative city

Activities comprise the provision of spaces for artists to work and show their wares, the use of public domain to make art more accessible to the public and the recognition and celebration of the traditional and living Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island culture.

Housing for a diverse community

Activities include planning and facilitating partnerships and using planning controls to identify the character of the villages and provide guidance on what developments should look like. Planning controls are also used to guarantee a percentage of affordable housing units in large developments where relevant. Support is also given to State and Federal Government initiatives to expand affordable housing opportunities.

Sustainable development, renewal and design

Activities comprise the use of planning and regulatory powers to set controls and targets for renewal and ensure that residential and commercial development is appropriate to its broader setting.

Implementation through effective governance and partnerships

Activities comprise a commitment to work in partnership with government, business and community and to be open and accountable to the community that is served. The process includes aligning corporate planning and organisational structure through effective governance procedures in support of all activities.

Sources of income

Rates And annual charges

\$ '000	2022	2021
Ordinary rates		
Residential	81,684	78,853
Business	232,832	231,003
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(413)	(416)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(1,800)	(1,795)
Rates levied to ratepayers	312,303	307,645
Pensioner rate subsidies received	374	363
Total ordinary rates	312,677	308,008
Annual charges		
<small>(pursuant to s.496, s.496A, s.496B, s.501 & s.611)</small>		
Domestic waste management services	63,278	60,600
Stormwater management services	2,133	2,119
Less: pensioner rebates (mandatory)	(258)	(260)
Less: pensioner rebates (Council policy)	(1,102)	(1,093)
Annual charges levied	64,051	61,366
Total annual charges	64,051	61,366
Total rates and annual charges	376,728	369,374

Council has used 2019 year valuations provided by the NSW Valuer General in calculating its rates.

Accounting policy

Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue when the Council obtains control over the assets comprising these receipts which is the beginning of the rating period to which they relate.

Prepaid rates are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period.

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

Pensioner rate subsidies are received from the NSW Government to provide a contribution towards the pensioner rebates and are in substance a rates payment.

User charges and fees

\$ '000	Timing	2022	2021
Other user charges and fees			
(i) Fees and charges – statutory and regulatory functions (per s.608)			
Planning and building regulation	2	16,378	18,692
Private works – section 67	2	5,023	5,367
Health inspections	2	1,079	209
Total fees and charges – statutory/regulatory		22,480	24,268
(ii) Fees and charges – other (incl. general user charges (per s.608))			
Child care	2	1,039	1,169
Advertising space income	2	3,750	6,406
Parking meter income	2	28,185	35,179
Parking station income	2	7,274	7,241
Recreation facilities hire	2	12,579	12,607
Venue hire	2	2,697	2,192
Workzone and filming fees	2	12,875	14,016
Other	2	4,634	3,609
Total fees and charges – other		73,033	82,419
Total other user charges and fees		95,513	106,687
Total user charges and fees		95,513	106,687
Timing of revenue recognition for user charges and fees			
User charges and fees recognised over time (1)		–	–
User charges and fees recognised at a point in time (2)		95,513	106,687
Total user charges and fees		95,513	106,687

Accounting policy

Revenue arising from user charges and fees is recognised when or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the benefit of the goods / services being provided.

The performance obligation relates to the specific services which are provided to the customers and generally the payment terms are within 30 days of the provision of the service. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns.

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

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

Other revenues

\$ '000	Timing	2022	2021
Award of heritage floor space	2	–	44,064
Ex gratia rates	2	876	694
Fines	2	20,864	30,272
Revenue from contractual claims	2	–	48
Sponsorship and donations	2	205	27
Other	2	1,270	685
Total other revenue		23,215	75,790

Timing of revenue recognition for other revenue

Other revenue recognised over time (1)	–	–
Other revenue recognised at a point in time (2)	23,215	75,790
Total other revenue	23,215	75,790

Accounting policy for other revenue

Where the revenue is earned for the provision of specified goods / services under an enforceable contract, revenue is recognised when or as the obligations are satisfied.

Statutory fees and fines are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, the payment is received or when the penalty has been applied, whichever occurs first.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

\$ '000	2022	2021
Cash assets		
Cash on hand and at bank	4,526	11,998
Cash equivalent assets		
– Deposits at call	59,264	34,053
– Short-term deposits	–	5,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	63,790	51,051

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents per Statement of Financial Position	63,790	51,051
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	63,790	51,051

Accounting policy

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

Financial investments

<i>\$ '000</i>	<i>2022 Current</i>	<i>2022 Non-current</i>	<i>2021 Current</i>	<i>2021 Non-current</i>
Debt securities at amortised cost				
Long term deposits	447,000	75,000	398,000	90,000
NCD's, FRN's (with maturities > 3 months)	36,300	92,950	19,600	96,604
Total	483,300	167,950	417,600	186,604
Total financial investments	483,300	167,950	417,600	186,604
Total cash assets, cash equivalents and investments	547,090	167,950	468,651	186,604

Accounting policy

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

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

Classification

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

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition. Council has assessed the objective of its investment business model as holding financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, with those cash flows on contractual dates, comprising solely principal and/or interest. Accordingly, all investments for the reporting periods shown were held at amortised cost.

Group work

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