



LOOKING FORWARD

2011.12

Annual Report

Redfern-Waterloo Authority





Redfern-Waterloo Authority



Redfern-Waterloo Authority

The Redfern-Waterloo Authority ceased operations on 1 January 2012.
For further enquiries contact 02 9202 9100.

LOOKING FORWARD

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The **Redfern-Waterloo** area is approximately 350 hectares and also includes Darlington and Eveleigh. It is the traditional land of the Gadigal people of the Eora Nation, remains one of Australia's most significant Aboriginal communities and is a thriving centre for innovative cultural, sporting and business excellence.

Charter

Redfern and Waterloo are located just south of Sydney's Central Business District. To the south-west are Sydney's economic gateways, Port Botany and Sydney Airport.

The Redfern-Waterloo Authority (RWA) was created by a NSW Government Act of Parliament in October 2004 (*Redfern-Waterloo Authority Act 2004 No 107*) and established on 17 January 2005.

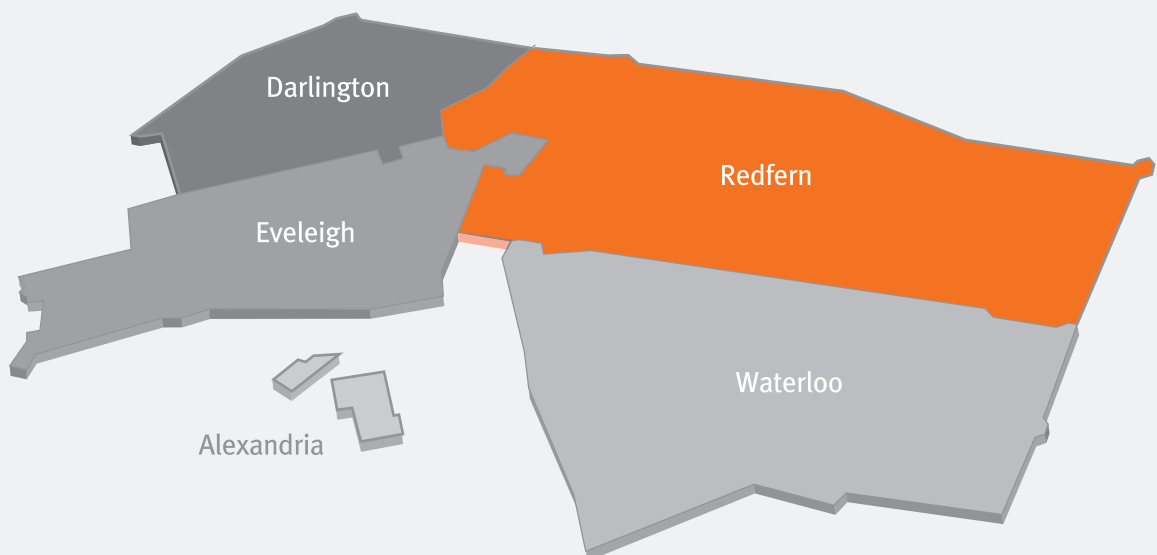
The RWA's responsibility was to revitalise Redfern, Waterloo, Eveleigh and Darlington through strategic urban renewal, job creation and improved human services in consideration of social, economic, ecological and other sustainable development, public spaces, Aboriginal community needs, social cohesion and community safety.

Under the direction of the NSW Government's urban renewal program for the area, the revitalisation has instilled renewed confidence in the region and encouraged creative enterprise and private investment. With the amount of commercial, residential and community facilities being developed or refurbished as a direct result of RWA initiatives, Redfern-Waterloo is seeing the benefits of a commitment to reinvestment, jobs and sustainable economic prosperity.

Since the inception of the RWA, the NSW Government has facilitated and delivered significant improvements in the Redfern-Waterloo area and for the local community through the development of housing and infrastructure, the provision of improved human services and employment opportunities including dedicated roles for Aboriginal workers.

This renewal is continuing following the transfer of many of the functions of the RWA to the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority (SMDA).

Coverage area



Looking forward

The Redfern-Waterloo Authority was a commitment by the NSW Government to revitalise the Redfern and Waterloo area through a partnership with the local community.

The Redfern-Waterloo Authority was a commitment by the NSW Government to revitalise the Redfern and Waterloo area through a partnership with the local community. The aim of this 'partnership' was to deliver urban renewal, improved human services and increased employment opportunities. This revitalisation has been central to the aims of the RWA since it was established in January 2005 following the passing of the *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Act 2004 No. 107* in October 2004.

During its operations, the RWA implemented the State Government's Redfern-Waterloo Plan strategic framework featuring many visionary initiatives – which has resulted in real and lasting benefits for the community in the areas of investment, job creation, health issues and human services. As a consequence, these frameworks and initiatives can now be managed at a community level with ongoing support from government and non-government organisations.

The RWA concluded operations on 1 January 2012 with the repeal of the *Redfern-Waterloo Act 2004*. However, many of its urban renewal and planning functions are continuing through the SMDA and other agencies. The purpose of the SMDA is to drive housing and employment in specific areas serviced by public transport and infrastructure and to ensure delivery of the objectives of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Urban Renewal) 2010 (SEPP).

The SMDA is committed to continuing the majority of the functions of the RWA and will plan for and facilitate appropriate action to ensure the area reaches its full economic, social and creative potential helping to create a vibrant, socially inclusive and more sustainable community. The Redfern-Waterloo area has the potential to generate up to \$5 billion in investment opportunities over the next 20-25 years, making a significant contribution to Sydney's growth and achieving improved social outcomes.

The SMDA is preparing a strategic framework for the future direction of Redfern-Waterloo incorporating the Built Environment Plan 2 (BEP 2) and a major Urban Renewal Study which will address the following:

- The built form;
- Public domain and open space;
- Crime prevention through design;
- Traffic;
- Transport and accessibility;
- The social impacts of development including the need for additional community facilities;
- Other issues raised by the community; and
- The development of revised planning controls.

RWA functions not transferred to the SMDA will be carried out by other key agencies. This work includes the transfer of Development Applications to the City of Sydney, and the Aboriginal Employment Program now supported by the Australian Technology Park Sydney Limited (ATPSL).

Key Achievements

As a consequence of the implementation of the Redfern-Waterloo Plan through the RWA and its partner agencies, the following has been delivered in the Redfern-Waterloo area over the last six years.

- The \$53 million National Centre for Indigenous Excellence (NCIE) which opened in February 2010;
- The concept planning and sale of the Rachel Forster Hospital for a 150 dwelling residential development;
- The development of Australian Technology Park (ATP) including \$123 million for Media City and the \$47 million NICTA Building;
- The establishment of the Eveleigh Farmers' and Artisans' Markets;
- The redevelopment of the Redfern RSL (\$25 million) and the Gibbons St Car park (\$35 million) for residential and commercial use;
- The enhancement of heritage in the local area through the Redfern-Waterloo Heritage Taskforce, the Heritage Interpretation Plan and at the ATP;
- Improved training and employment for Aboriginal people through the Aboriginal Employment Program (AEP) including the Koori Job Ready and Yaama Dhiyaan courses. Since the inception of the AEP, over 850 job opportunities have been created for Aboriginal people;
- The implementation of Phases 1 and 2 of the Human Services Plan. Phase 1 focused on improving health services, services for Aboriginal people, youth services and services for children and young families. Phase 2 looked at improving human services delivery for older people, people with disabilities, migrant communities and homeless people;
- More than \$1 million in community grants provided by the RWA;
- Improved perception of Redfern-Waterloo by the wider community;
- Assisting Redfern police in the reduction of crime; and
- An improved range of targeted local health and community services.



VISION

The vision of the Redfern-Waterloo Authority was to establish Redfern-Waterloo as an active, vibrant and sustainable community by promoting and supporting greater social cohesion and community safety, respect for cultural heritage, and the orderly development of the area in consideration of social, economic, ecological and other sustainable development.



Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority **SMDA**

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Redfern-Waterloo Authority

As of 1 January 2012, many of the functions of the Redfern-Waterloo Authority were assumed by the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority (SMDA).

This includes the renewal of key precincts such as North Eveleigh and the ATP. The SMDA will use the achievements of the RWA as a model to benefit all of Sydney.

The SMDA was approved and established by the NSW Government on Friday, 17 December 2010 under the *NSW Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act 1964* as a Development Corporation. The aim of the SMDA is to drive housing and employment opportunities in specific areas serviced by public transport and infrastructure, and to build economies of urban centres including Redfern-Waterloo.

Specifically, the role of the SMDA involves:

- Working with transport and planning departments to identify precincts for renewal;
- Undertaking land use planning investigations and feasibility analyses;
- Delivering an overarching precinct plan;
- Coordinating transport and infrastructure planning;
- Planning for open space in identified precincts;
- Levying infrastructure contributions and entering into planning agreements;
- Dealing with land as appropriate;
- Borrowing and managing funds; and
- Partnering with public agencies and private entities when necessary.

Letter to the Minister



The Hon. Brad Hazzard MP
Minister for Planning and Infrastructure,
Minister assisting the Premier on Infrastructure NSW
Governor Macquarie Tower
Farrer Place, Sydney

Dear Minister Hazzard

It is with pleasure that I forward you the eighth and final Annual Report of the Redfern-Waterloo Authority for the year ending 31 December 2011.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the *NSW Annual Report (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984 No 87*, the *Annual Report (Statutory Bodies) Regulation 2000* and the *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Act 2004 No 107*.

In accordance with the *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984 No 87* Section 10 (1), it is a requirement for a statutory body to prepare and present to the appropriate Minister an annual report not later than 4 months after the end of the financial reporting period of the statutory body.

Given the unique circumstances of this closing report, the Authority was granted an extension for submission until 15 June 2012.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roy Wakelin-King".

Roy Wakelin-King AM
Chief Executive Officer
Redfern-Waterloo Authority

Statement from the Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer

It gives us pleasure to present the final Annual Report for the Redfern-Waterloo Authority (RWA).

Commencing operation in 2005, the RWA was established under the *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Act, 2004* (the Act) to undertake urban renewal and revitalisation across the built environment, employment and enterprise, and human services in the Redfern Waterloo area of Sydney. The *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Act, 2004* was repealed by NSW Parliament and the RWA ceased its operations on January 1, 2012. A number of the functions of the RWA have been transferred to Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority (SMDA), as well as other agencies as appropriate.

The establishment of the RWA occurred in response to significant economic and social disadvantage that was adversely affecting the development of this important area of Sydney.

The RWA was established as a temporary organisation and over the past six and a half years it has, in partnership with key stakeholders, helped create positive lasting benefits for the Redfern Waterloo community. In this time there has been over \$300 million of investment in the area, including the establishment of the National Centre for Indigenous Excellence (NCIE), the new digital media centre at Australian Technology Park (ATP) and the Redfern Community Health Centre. The RWA has also assisted in significant social improvement in the area through improved job creation, particularly for the Aboriginal community, as well as improved human service delivery in the areas of health and community services.

During this reporting period, the RWA continued to work closely with Housing NSW (HNSW) and the Department of Finance & Services in the development of the plan for the renewal of the social housing precincts in the Redfern Waterloo area, known as the draft Built Environment Plan 2 (BEP 2). This work followed on from the non-statutory exhibition of the draft BEP 2 in February 2011 and included involvement in the capacity building activities that HNSW offered to their social housing tenants. The finalisation of the BEP 2 will be an important project for the newly formed SMDA.

The successful work of the Redfern Waterloo Heritage Taskforce and the Eveleigh Steering Committee culminated in the preparation of the former Eveleigh Railway Workshops Interpretation Plan, which was endorsed by the RWA Board in December 2011. The Plan documents a vision for the Eveleigh Railway Workshops precinct that is intended to guide interpretation of the site's heritage significance through conservation processes designed to sustain and present the site's authenticity and character. It specifies a range of interpretive concepts that are conceived as independent elements that can be developed in isolation, in groups, or all together. This plan will help preserve and promote the unique heritage that is a key part of the Redfern Waterloo area, particularly the former Eveleigh Workshops.

The Roll Up Redfern group that was established in 2009 with the City of Sydney, South Sydney Business Chamber, REDWatch and the South Sydney Rabbitohs continued to help change negative perceptions about the area and to promote Redfern as a vibrant place to live, work and play. The Shopfront Improvement Matching Grant program to encourage local shops to remove the roller shutters from shop windows was introduced in 2010 as an initiative of this group and was funded by the City of Sydney and the RWA. This program was taken up by three local businesses during the reporting period and the removal of these shutters resulted in positive media coverage sending a clear message that Redfern is open for business. This has resulted in the transformation of the shopfronts of Redfern Street.

The RWA Board would like to extend its **sincerest appreciation** to all stakeholders who have assisted the Authority over the past 6 years in helping bring about this **positive change**, particularly the community who have actively engaged with the RWA in this process.



The Human Services agencies, both government and non-government, focussed on continuing the collaborative approach of improving outcomes for the Redfern Waterloo community. The RWA has put in place arrangements to ensure that the successful work of the government organisations continues into the future.

This report outlines in more detail the achievements of the RWA since its inception, however we wish to emphasise that this could not have been achieved without the cooperation of many key stakeholders, both government and non-government, which represents a truly collaborative approach to the renewal of this important area of Sydney.

It is also important to record that the renewal of the Redfern Waterloo area continues and that the effort has not concluded as a consequence of the cessation of the RWA. The NSW Government has reaffirmed its commitment to this area through the establishment of the Redfern Waterloo area as a Precinct under the *State Environment and Planning Policy (SEPP) Urban Renewal*.

The RWA Board would like to extend its sincerest appreciation to all stakeholders who have assisted the Authority over the past six years in helping bring about this positive change, particularly the community who have actively engaged with the RWA in this process. The Board would also like to acknowledge all of the staff of the RWA, both past and present, for their outstanding commitment to the work of the Authority. The achievements of the RWA have only been possible through their passion, dedication and professionalism over the past six years.

Dr Col Gellatly AO
Chairperson

Roy Wakelin-King AM
Chief Executive Officer

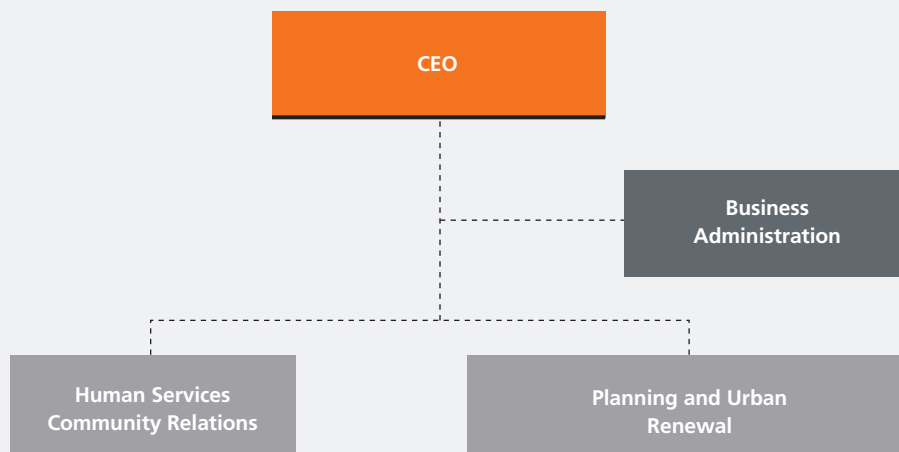
Aims & objectives

- To encourage the urban renewal of Redfern–Waterloo into an active, vibrant and sustainable community;
- To promote, support and respect the Aboriginal community in Redfern-Waterloo with regards to the importance of the area to the Aboriginal people;
- To promote the orderly development of Redfern-Waterloo whilst taking into consideration principles of social, economic, ecological and other sustainable development;
- To provide and promote housing choices in the operational area;
- To enable the establishment of public areas in Redfern-Waterloo; and
- To promote greater social cohesion and community safety in Redfern–Waterloo.

In order to achieve its aims and objectives, the RWA maintained an undertaking to:

- Promote, facilitate, manage and secure the social, economic, ecological and other sustainable development and use of the operational area, including the development and management of land, the provision of infrastructure and the establishment of public areas;
- Provide and promote housing choices in the operational area (including for Aboriginal residents);
- Provide and promote employment opportunities for local residents, commercial opportunities for local businesses and cultural development (including the needs of the Aboriginal community) in the operational area;
- Enhance and manage public places in the operational area and to improve, maintain and regulate the use of those public places;
- Promote, co-ordinate, organise, manage, undertake, secure, provide and conduct cultural, educational, commercial, recreational, entertainment and transport activities and facilities in the operational area; and
- Do any other thing for the sustainable improvement of the operational area.

NB. The Aboriginal Employment Program was transferred to the Australia Technology Park Sydney Limited on 1 July 2011.



Corporate Governance

The Minister for Planning and Infrastructure, Minister assisting the Premier for Infrastructure NSW, the Hon. Brad Hazzard, was responsible for the control and direction of the RWA. The Minister oversaw a Board of Governance and, while the Board established the policies and directions for the RWA, its day to day management was the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer.

There were four Board Committees:

Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee was the focal point for communication between the Board, the external auditors, the internal auditors and management as their duties related to the financial accounting, reporting and internal controls and compliance.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee assisted the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities as to accounting policies and reporting practices of the RWA. It was the Board's principal agent in assuring the independence of RWA auditors, the integrity of management and the adequacy of the disclosures to the public.

Membership:

Bonnie Boezman AO and Victoria Weekes

The processes of the other three Committees - the Affordable Housing Committee, the Urban Renewal Committee and the Human Services Committee - were combined into the meetings of the Board for the final six months of the RWA's existence as this was administratively the most efficient process for these Committees.

Affordable Housing Committee

In accordance with RWA Board Procedures, the Affordable Housing Committee Terms of Reference were as follows:

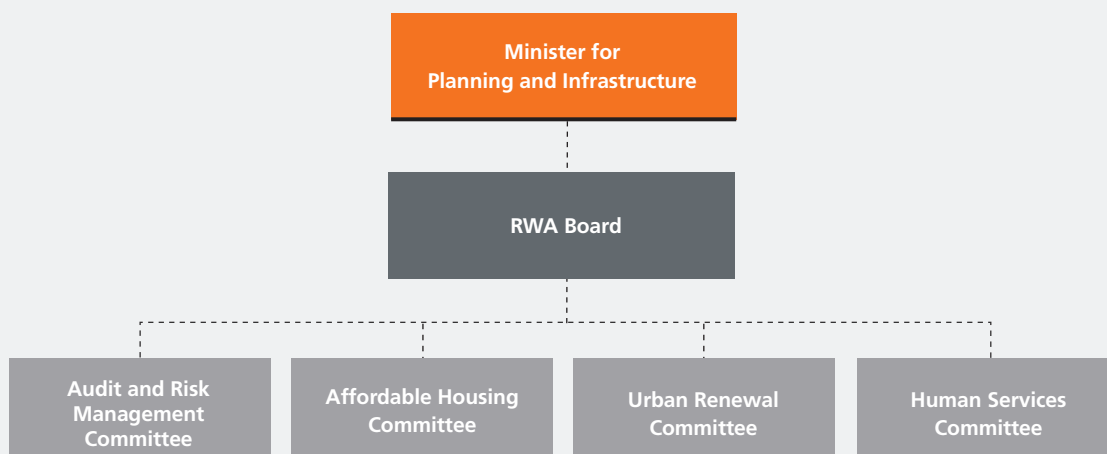
- To review the development and operation of the proposed affordable housing program for Redfern-Waterloo;
- To review the operation of the Affordable Housing Voluntary Planning Agreement for the CUB site; and
- To review the operation of the Affordable Housing Contributions Plan for Redfern-Waterloo.

Urban Renewal Committee

The Urban Renewal Committee reviewed and advised on proposed urban renewal strategies in accordance with the RWA's Built Environment Plan.

Human Services Committee

The Human Services Committee advised on the implementation of the Human Services Plan.



Board Members



Dr Col Gellatly AO, B Ag Ec (Hons) UNE, M Comm (Hons) UNSW, Ph D NC State, FIPAA

Term of appointment 16/01/11 to 01/01/12

Dr Col Gellatly AO was Chair of the Redfern-Waterloo Authority and is Chair of the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority and Australian Technology Park Sydney Limited. Dr Gellatly was the Director-General of the Premier's Department from 1994 - 2007. He has held a number of senior management positions within the NSW public service, including as Director General of the Department of Land and Water Conservation. He is also Chair of Pillar Corporation and a member of the Board of State Water Corporation. Dr Gellatly has a degree in Agricultural Economics from the University of New England, a Master of Commerce from the University of NSW and a PhD from North Carolina State University.



Ms Lucy Hughes Turnbull AO LLB MBA

Term of appointment 16/01/11 to 01/01/12

Lucy Hughes Turnbull is a Director of the Board of Prima BioMed Limited, an Australian publicly-listed biotechnology company. She is also a Board Member of the Australian Technology Park Sydney Limited, the US Studies Centre, the Redfern Foundation Limited, the Turnbull Foundation and the NSW Cancer Institute. Lucy was Sydney's first female Lord Mayor (2003-4) and Deputy Lord Mayor (1999-2003). She served as a Councillor on the City of Sydney from 1999-2004 and chaired many council committees. Lucy has also been active in the not for profit sector and is currently Deputy Chair of the Committee for Sydney, a member of the COAG Reform Council's Cities Expert Advisory Panel, and a board member of the Biennale of Sydney.

Board members were appointed in accordance with Section 9 Schedule 2 of the *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Act 2004*. The RWA Board consisted of three appointed members and the Chief Executive Officer of the RWA as an ex-officio member. These appointments remained current until the conclusion of the RWA and its activities on 1 January 2012.

Mr Shane Phillips

Term of appointment 16/01/11 to 01/01/12

Shane Phillips is an outstanding community leader and respected spokesperson for Aboriginal Australians. Shane is passionate about the importance of empowering Aboriginal people and is a dedicated contributor to a range of community organisations. He has cultural connections to the Bunjalung, Wonnarua, and Eora peoples.

Prior to his appointment as CEO of the Tribal Warrior Association, Shane's career included roles working with young people in child protection, juvenile justice and the law. He has also worked as a community liaison officer with the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody and established the Redfern Aboriginal Corporation. Shane's community service achievements were recognised in 2008 when he was an invited participant in Prime Minister Rudd's 2020 Summit where he shared his vision in the "Options for the Future of Indigenous Australia" stream. He has been a spokesperson for the Aboriginal Rights Coalition, a Life Member and Coach of the Redfern All Blacks Under 19's rugby league team, a Member of the National Indigenous Chamber of Commerce, the Gilbert & Tobin Reconciliation Planning

REDFERN-WATERLOO PLAN

Team, the National Aboriginal Alliance, and the Quarantine Station Community Committee, and is a founding Director of the Australian Indigenous Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Roy Wakelin-King AM BPS (UNE) GDP Bus (UTS)

Roy Wakelin-King was appointed as Chief Executive of the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority on 17 December 2010 after his term as the Chief Executive Officer of the Redfern-Waterloo Authority, which he commenced in February 2009. Prior to this, Roy was the Deputy Director General of the Office of Public Works & Services with the NSW Department of Commerce. Roy was also CEO of the World Youth Day Coordination Authority which coordinated the delivery of Government services for the highly successful World Youth Day 2008. Roy has been an Executive Director within the NSW Ministry of Transport in the position of Director - Transport Operations Division. Roy has extensive experience in both operations and project leadership, particularly in the fields of transport and logistics. His experience includes a short Army career as a commissioned officer, which included operational service in Somalia with the United Nations, followed by a series of senior project and operational appointments within the NSW Government.

Ministerial Advisory Committees

Invited residents of Redfern, Waterloo, Eveleigh and Darlington were also amongst members of three Ministerial Advisory Committees established to advise on matters relating to the development and implementation of the RWA's Built Environment, Human Services and Employment & Enterprise Plans. These committees also included representatives from Federal, State and Local Government and from the area's Aboriginal communities.

Disclosures

The RWA has no related party disclosures to declare.

RWA Board Attendance FYR 11/12

Directors	Board Meetings	
	A ¹	B ²
1 July 2011 - 1 January 2012		
Colin Gellatly AO	6	6
Shane Phillips	5	6
Lucy Turnbull AO	6	6
Roy Wakelin-King AM	6	6

¹ Number of meetings attended

² Number of meetings held

Significant improvements to the local community have been delivered by the RWA through the implementation of the Redfern-Waterloo Plan. The three-part plan is a whole of government strategy for urban renewal, improved human services and job creation and comprises the following:

BEP

Built Environment Plan

Identifies and develops sites within the area for commercial, residential and community uses;

HSP

Human Services Plan

Delivers better coordination of health, youth and social services between government and non-government organisations in the area; and

EEP

Employment and Enterprise Plan

Creates business development and job opportunities in Redfern, focusing on the Aboriginal community and local enterprise.

BEP

BUILT ENVIRONMENT Plan

The Built Environment Plan Stage 1 was released in August 2006 and established a framework for the social and economic renewal of the Redfern-Waterloo area. It has generated more than \$300 million of investment and the creation of new employment opportunities for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal members of the local community.



- The development of Australian Technology Park including \$123 million for Media City and the \$47 million NICTA building.
- The \$53 million National Centre of Indigenous Excellence.
- The establishment of the \$10 million Redfern Community Health Centre in Redfern Street.
- The establishment of affordable housing initiatives including the Affordable Housing Agreement with Frasers Property from the development of the former Carlton United Breweries site in Chippendale. The agreement will generate around \$32 million in affordable housing funds which will fund the provision of affordable housing within the Redfern-Waterloo Area.
- The approval of a Concept Plan for the future development of the North Eveleigh site.
- The redevelopment of Redfern RSL (\$25 million) and Gibbons Street car park (\$35 million) for residential and commercial use. These developments are ongoing and will be completed in 2012 and 2014 respectively.
- The development of the Draft Built Environment Plan Stage 2 (BEP 2) in consultation with Housing NSW to support the renewal of Housing NSW sites in the Redfern-Waterloo area.

- The enhancement of heritage within the area through the Redfern-Waterloo Heritage Taskforce, the Eveleigh Rail Yards Interpretation Plan and at the Australian Technology Park with more than \$3 million invested in heritage over five years.
- The concept planning and sale of the Rachel Forster Hospital for a 150 dwelling residential site the proceeds of which were used for the establishment of the Redfern Community Health Centre.
- Working with the Aboriginal Housing Company (AHC) to commence the process of the redevelopment of the Block, known as the Pemulwuy project.
- Development of an Affordable Housing Strategy.
- Preparation of the Eveleigh Railway Workshops Interpretation Plan.

Redfern Centre Urban Design Guidelines

Following the exhibition of the Redfern Centre Urban Design Guidelines in 2010, the draft design guidelines were finalised and endorsed by the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure, Minister assisting the Premier on Infrastructure NSW, the Hon. Brad Hazzard MP.

The draft guidelines are available for download from the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority website.

The Draft Built Environment Plan Stage 2 (BEP 2) proposes planning controls including land use, and height and floor space controls to support the renewal of Housing NSW sites in Redfern and Waterloo including South Eveleigh over a 20-25 year time frame. The Draft BEP 2 proposes a mix of 60% private and affordable housing and 40% social housing.

The planning framework outlined in the Draft BEP 2 includes:

- Urban design guiding principles;
- Land use zones;
- Building height controls;
- Floor space ratio;
- Preliminary public domain strategy;
- Design excellence provision; and
- Preliminary transport and movement strategy.

The key objectives of the Draft BEP 2 planning framework are to:

- Create a more sustainable community within Redfern-Waterloo social housing sites;
- Recognise the importance of social housing in contributing to a diverse community;
- Meet the needs of a growing Sydney as outlined in the Metropolitan Plan;
- Create high quality residential development and surrounding space;
- Promote environmental sustainability;
- Achieve an enhanced public domain;
- Provide a sound urban design and planning framework; and
- Help provide additional social infrastructure to support the community.

In partnership with Housing NSW, the RWA placed the draft BEP 2 on public exhibition for community feedback between 27 January 2011 and 28 February 2011. This was a non-statutory exhibition process.

An independent specialist consultancy firm was engaged to review and collate all feedback received and a Stakeholder Engagement Report was released by the RWA in July 2011. The feedback is being used by the SMDA for the preparation of further studies in Redfern-Waterloo and, as a priority, draft BEP 2 areas. Community consultation will be an ongoing part of the project, with further studies and revised planning controls to be placed on public exhibition.

Key studies that will allow the SMDA to progress with the planning frameworks outlined in the Draft BEP 2 are:

- A Communications Strategy (to guide the consultation process and engagement with key stakeholders);
- An Urban Design and Public Domain Study (reviewing the previous Draft BEP 2 and associated analysis and all submissions received, together with the study requirements from the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure);
- Transport, Traffic and Accessibility (reviewing previous preliminary work, augmented with more detailed analysis of the wider area and appropriate modelling, in close consultation with Transport for NSW);
- A Social Impact Assessment (including community facilities, and appropriate scoping for social impact assessment);
- Economic Analysis (including the economic/ industry profile of the area and retail needs, availability, and impact on centres); and
- Sustainable Servicing and Supporting Infrastructure Capacity Study (including utility capacity, natural and man-made processes and sustainability measures).

The SMDA will progressively provide updates on these studies and is encouraging feedback from individuals, organisations and other stakeholders on key issues they would like considered.

NORTH EVELEIGH REDEVELOPMENT

Approved Concept Plan

The North Eveleigh Concept Plan was approved by the Minister for Planning on 16 December 2008.

The \$550 million approved project provides for a 10.7 hectare mixed use precinct for living, working and recreation. The precinct will accommodate residential, commercial, retail, cultural and community uses, as well as public open space. The distribution of uses is as follows:

- Eastern Precinct - mix of commercial, residential, community and open space uses.
- Central Precinct - cultural and community uses and open space; and
- Western Precinct - residential and open space.

The Concept Plan will create around 6,500 new jobs including approximately:

- 3,300 construction jobs, of which more than 300 will be set aside for Aboriginal workers; and
- 3,200 permanent jobs from the commercial, retail and cultural development.

The **\$550 million approved project** provides for a 10.7 hectare mixed use precinct for living, working and recreation. The precinct will accommodate residential, commercial, retail, cultural and community uses, as well as public open space.

The Project provides for the retention and adaptive reuse of heritage buildings (29% of the gross floor area), while about 15% of the site will consist of parks and public domain areas (not including roads) accessible to the public. A 12% target has also been set for the affordable housing quota of new dwellings on the site which will be funded by the RWA's affordable housing developer levies.

The development of approximately 60 affordable housing dwellings at the western end of the North Eveleigh site is being progressed by the SMDA.

The implementation of the approved Concept Plan will be subject to the requirements of the site for future rail projects.



DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

From July to December 2011, there were fourteen (14) development applications and three (3) S96 applications determined, with a value of \$4,016,355. The average processing time was 68 days. It should be noted that these days are gross days and have not been reduced by “stop the clock” days (which would exclude the first two days of processing and the time applicants take to provide requested additional information).

DA No.	Address	Applicant	DA Description	Value \$	Status
DA 093-09-11	Bays 1&2 Locomotive Workshop, ATP, Eveleigh	ATP Sydney Ltd	Construction of glass entry doors to Bays 1 of the Locomotive workshop.	40,000	Consent granted on 14 November 2011
DA 092-09-11	116 Lawson St Redfern	Ray Cook	Ground floor fit out and use of premises as a clothing and bicycle retail shop, including the installation of associated signage.	5,000	Consent granted on 08 November 2011
DA 091-09-11	1/156 Abercrombie St, Redfern	Grahame Rowe	Refurbish Unit 1 for use as a bike shop/café and workshop, external modifications, and install.	40,000	Consent granted on 15 November 2011
DA 090-09-11	Biomedical Building, 1 Central Ave Eveleigh	Telstra Corporation Ltd	Upgrade of the existing rooftop telecommunications facilities at 1 Central Avenue, ATP.	56,000	Consent granted on 09 November 2011
DA 089-09-11	56 Regent St, Redfern	Will E Investments	Enlarge the existing balcony located on the eastern ground floor of the existing pub including internal & external façade works to the building.	20,000	Consent granted on 22 October 2011
DA 088-09-11	Clothing Store, 231 Wilson St, North Eveleigh	MTV Networks Australia	Temporary use of the Former Clothing Store and surrounding forecourt at North Eveleigh for a 1 day temporary event (MTV Summer) including bump-in and bump-out days.	125,000	Consent granted on 24 November 2011
DA 087-08-11	255 Wilson St, North Eveleigh	ATP Sydney Ltd	Erect a single demountable building for use as a classroom in association with the existing Les Tobler Construction Training Centre.	1,200	Consent granted on 06 October 2011
DA 086-08-11	Bay 8 Locomotive Workshop, ATP, Eveleigh	ATP Sydney Ltd	Installation of a new building identification sign to the Locomotive Workshop.	33,000	Consent granted on 05 October 2011
DA 085-07-11	2-16 Vine St & 32 -34 Eveleigh St, Redfern	Wisden Architects	Reinstatement of ground level row of windows to Vine St (including central doorway opening) and Evans Lane elevations of existing warehouse premises.	54,000	Consent granted on 29 August 2011

DA No.	Address	Applicant	DA Description	Value \$	Status
DA 084-07-11	25 Garden St, ATP, Eveleigh	Roads and Traffic Authority	Replacement and installation of new standby generator, grill, relocation of roller door and emergency exit door on the eastern façade of the Transport Management Centre.	20,155	Consent granted on 16 September 2011
DA 083-06-11	90 Regent St, Redfern	Suters Architects Pty Ltd	Alterations to premises and change of use to a youth hostel including internal and external façade works, minor building and landscaping works to create 8 bedrooms, a new entry, 3 parking spaces and a covered bbq area.	250,000	Consent granted on 18 August 2011
DA 082-05-11	Level 2, 157 Redfern St, Redfern	DeiCorp	Fit out and operation of the Redfern RSL club on Level 2.	1,987,000	Consent granted on 07 November 2011
DA 081-04-11	ATP, Eveleigh	ATP Precinct Management	Erection of directional, building and business identification signage throughout the Australian Technology Park, including the illumination of some signs.	1,000,000	Consent granted on 04 August 2011
DA 077-03-11	Bays 1&2 Locomotive Workshop, ATP, Eveleigh	ATP Precinct Management	The interpretative and exhibition fit out and use of Part of Bays 1 & 2 of the Locomotive Workshops.	350,000	Consent granted on 27 July 2011
MOD 050-07-09 (01)	ATP, Eveleigh	ATP Sydney Ltd	Extend temporary car parking in lower car park, ATP.	Nil	Consent granted on 30 November 2011
MOD 013-10-06 (01)	245 Wilson St, North Eveleigh	Carriage Works	Amend conditions of the operational consent for the use of the former Carriage Workshops and Blacksmiths' Shop as a Contemporary Performing Arts Centre to permit approved rehearsal spaces, being Track 8 and Track 12, to be used as public ticketed performance spaces.	35,000	Consent granted on 07 September 2011
MOD 009-08-06 (01)	ATP, Eveleigh	ATP Precinct Management	Extend the car parking arrangements within the lower, middle and upper car parks at the Australian Technology Park.	Nil	Consent granted on 01 September 2011

REDFERN-WATERLOO AFFORDABLE HOUSING STRATEGY AND PROGRAM

Developer contributions from two sources must be applied to the provision or refurbishment of affordable housing in the Redfern-Waterloo Operational Area:

1. The Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) with Frasers Broadway Pty Limited (Frasers) related to the redevelopment of the Carlton United Brewery (which will accumulate approximately \$32 million by July 2013, of which \$18 million has already been received); and
2. The RWA Affordable Housing Contribution Plan 2006 which levies development at 1.25% of gross floor area, and has accumulated over \$901,000 in contributions to date.

The draft Affordable Housing Strategy and Program was endorsed by the RWA Board in December 2011.

The strategy provides high level strategic policy framework for affordable housing policy and implementation. This Strategy will form the policy basis for a review of the Redfern-Waterloo Affordable Housing Contributions Plan 2006 that will occur as part of the Redfern-Waterloo Urban Renewal Study under the SEPP (Urban Renewal) 2010.

The Program has been prepared in accordance with, and to augment the Affordable Housing Contribution Plan and identifies short-medium term priority locations for commitment of Affordable Housing contributions. The North Eveleigh site is the current priority for development of Affordable Housing in the Redfern-Waterloo area.

Built Environment Ministerial Advisory Committee (BEMAC)

- **NSW Department of State & Regional Development**
Reg Fisk

- **Housing NSW**
Kathy Roil

- **NSW Roads & Traffic Authority**
Peter Collins

- **NSW Department of Planning**
Josephine Wing

- **Railcorp**
Ivan Glavinic

- **City of Sydney**
Andrew Thomas

- **Community**
Alex Kibble
Geoff Turnbull
Norah McGuire
Steve Tamas
Denny Powell
Mary Lynne Pidcock

- **RWA**
Roy Wakelin-King AM (Chair)
Jason Perica
Julie Parsons (Secretariat)

The BEMAC met on
14 September 2011
9 November 2011

The purpose of the Interpretation Plan is to **document** ways in which the **significance and history of the heritage structures**, collections and landscaping within the former rail yards complex can be communicated to future visitors, tenants and residents alike, whilst retaining the authenticity of the industrial site.

EVELEIGH RAILWAY WORKSHOPS INTERPRETATION PLAN

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2011-2012 Annual Report

In 2010, the RWA engaged 3D Projects, in association with Artscape and Only Human, to prepare an Interpretation Plan for the former Eveleigh Railway Workshops. The purpose of the Interpretation Plan is to document ways in which the significance and history of the heritage structures, collections and landscaping within the former railway workshops can be communicated to future visitors, tenants and residents alike, whilst retaining the authenticity of the industrial site.

As part of the preparation of the Plan, a consultative Field Day was held at Australian Technology Park in October 2010. The Draft Interpretation Plan was completed in February 2011 and publicly exhibited from 9 March to 6 April 2011. The Interpretation Plan has since been endorsed by the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure and the following outcomes are sought through its implementation.

1. To achieve conservation, maintenance and interpretation of the heritage significance of the former Eveleigh Railway Workshops and associated machinery collection in a commercial and community use setting.

2. To facilitate and enable high quality development, adaptive reuse and interpretation that responds to the heritage significance of the site and contributes to the creation of a vibrant and diverse site with a strong sense of place and distinct identity.
3. To achieve enhanced public understanding and engagement in the role of the workshops in the NSW rail system, the history of the area and its significance to residents, workers and visitors by fostering active links with the community, as well as the attraction of new visitors to the site.
4. To create and strengthen existing linkages with the heritage significance of the broader Redfern Waterloo area as well as the wider railway network.
5. To help ensure that future interpretive devices and their content have the potential to engage and provoke public interest, are accessible, sustainable (in relation to maintenance, evaluation and review) reversible (in relation to heritage fabric) and appropriate to the sites for which they are chosen.

The Interpretation Plan is now available to help guide the future development of the Eveleigh Railway Workshops from a heritage perspective.



HSP

HUMAN SERVICES Plan

The RWA's Human Services Plan was a two-phase strategy to enhance and improve the delivery of services in the Redfern-Waterloo area. Phase 1 focused on improving services to children and families, Aboriginal people and young people and was endorsed by NSW Government in December 2005. Phase 2 centred on services for older people, people with disabilities, migrant communities and the homeless and was endorsed by NSW Government in May 2008.

The implementation of both phases of the Human Services Plan was overseen by the RWA in collaboration with government and non-government agencies and this work was continued by these partnerships throughout 2011.

SIGNIFICANT OUTCOMES OF THE HUMAN SERVICES PLAN 2005 - 2011

- The establishment of Taskforces dealing with Youth Services, Drug and Alcohol and Family Violence.
- The Family Violence Taskforce developed and implemented an Action Plan that delivered forums on Family Law, Services for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) community and Children's Services for victims of domestic violence, identification of effective programs for men in the Aboriginal community, provision of culturally appropriate training in Dadirri – Deep Listening in Indigenous Counselling Skills and the preparation of a service directory of family violence related services.
- The Drug and Alcohol Taskforce work included the relocation of the Needle and Syringe Outreach Service from The Block and provision of support for the introduction of the Alcohol Free and Alcohol Prohibited areas in Waterloo.
- The Youth Services Taskforce resulted in increased collaboration and planning for youth services as well as the development of programs such as the Police Youth Community Referral Project and the implementation of "Love Bites" a relationship violence prevention program aimed at young people aged 14-18 years at the Alexandria Park Community Centre.
- The provision of Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Training with NSW TAFE.
- The provision of Catering Assistance Grants for a number of annual community based events including the Asian Moon Festival, Anniversary of the Cook Community Gardens, Chinese New Year and Buddhist New Year Celebrations.
- A review of the future Child Care needs for the community in the Redfern-Waterloo operational area.
- Funding to the National Centre for Indigenous Excellence to assist in increased services for all young people in the area and in particular to provide career pathways for Aboriginal people across all levels of the centre's operations.
- Establishment of the Redfern-Waterloo Community Drug Action team (CDAT) which was successful in obtaining funding to undertake a number of projects addressing alcohol related issues in the area. A Community Assistance Support Team program was also implemented to identify services to further assist street drinkers.
- The RWA provided over \$1 million in local community grants to help develop community capacity and to support events and services that enhance local human services.

Human Services Ministerial Advisory Committee (HSMAC)

- **NSW Department of Community Services**
Kerri Scott/Peter Christie
 - **Housing NSW**
Clive Bradshaw
 - **NSW Police**
Luke Freudenstein
 - **NSW Department of Education**
Phil Lambert
Paul Parks
 - **City of Sydney**
Ian Hay
 - **NSW Dept Ageing, Disability and Home Care**
Steven Gal
 - **Indigenous Coordination Centre**
Rod Cook
 - **Ministry of Transport**
Caroline Mason
 - **Community**
Alison Peters
Mabel Chang
Michael Shreenan
Robert Perry
Albert Torrens
Brad Freeburn
John Hutchinson
Ross Smith
 - **RWA**
Roy Wakelin-King AM (Chair)
Julie Parsons (Secretariat)
Jennifer Huxley
- The HSMAC met on
15 September 2011
17 November 2011



EEP

EMPLOYMENT & ENTERPRISE Plan

The Employment & Enterprise Plan was published in May 2006 and was a comprehensive training and employment strategy for the Redfern-Waterloo area. Its main aim was to deliver skilled job seekers to meet the specific employment needs of the market, to create educational opportunities and build on future growth potential.

The Plan focused on:

- Increasing supply of employment opportunities, particularly through commercial and residential development
- Improving education and training including a dedicated vocational training centre
- Strengthening partnerships with local employers
- Industry based employment strategies
- Employment and enterprise strategies for Aboriginal people and youth
- Supporting local business.

SIGNIFICANT OUTCOMES OF THE EMPLOYMENT & ENTERPRISE PLAN

- The establishment and ongoing success of the Yaama Dhiyaan Hospitality Training College which provides young Aboriginal Australians with the skills needed for employment within the hospitality industry. Since opening in 2008, more than 150 students have graduated with a Certificate II in Hospitality (Operations).
- The establishment of the Koori Job Ready Course in Darlington to train local Aboriginal people in construction skills. Since 2008, more than 120 Indigenous people have graduated from the course with many gaining employment in construction and other industries.
- The creation of the Aboriginal Employment Model which has assisted more than 850 Aboriginal people with training and job opportunities on local, state and federal government projects and private sector contracts. The Aboriginal Employment Program (AEP) is now supported by Australian Technology Park since 1 July 2011.
- The establishment of the Eveleigh Farmers' and Artisans' Markets which were recognised in July 2011 with a national award for Most Outstanding Farmers' Market by the delicious Produce Awards.
- The collaboration with City of Sydney Council, South Sydney Rabbitohs, REDWatch and the South Sydney Business Chamber for the Roll Up Redfern campaign, encouraging local business to roll up shutter doors and improve the commercial landscape in the Redfern-Waterloo town centre. This group also developed a Redfern brand in February 2011 to help change some of the negative perceptions of the Redfern-Waterloo area.

Aboriginal Employment Program

The AEP remains an important legacy of the RWA and the program's success is expected to continue following its transfer to Australian Technology Park Sydney Limited (ATPSL) on 1 July, 2011.

Employment & Enterprise Ministerial Advisory Committee (EEMAC)

- **NSW Department of Education**
Phil Lambert
- **NSW Department of State & Regional Development**
Bernadette Selfe
- **NSW TAFE**
Alison Wood
- **NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs**
Mangala Srinivasan
- **Dept of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations**
Sharron Hawkins
- **City of Sydney**
Jan Campbell
- **Community**
Mary Lynne Pidcock
Michael Dalah
Millie Ingram
Siobhan Bryson
Les Tobler
- **RWA**
Roy Wakelin-King AM (Chair)
Denny Hall
Julie Parsons (Secretariat)

The EEMAC met on
25 November 2011

Sponsorships/Grants provided by the Redfern-Waterloo Authority

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Redfern-Waterloo Authority

The RWA sponsored and provided funding throughout the year to community projects, local sporting organisations and Indigenous enterprises. Following is a list of contributions by the RWA for the Financial Year commencing 1st July 2011. The total amount of funding provided during the reporting period was \$10,228.

Organisation	Grant Approved \$	Date Approved	Purpose	Alignment with RWA Plan
The Factory Community Centre	\$1,000	06/07/11	To assist with costs for the Yurngai Dance Group to participate in the International Children and Youth Theatre Festival held in Turkey 2012	Priority 6 "Increase participation of young people in the community" Priority 10 "Build community capacity"
The National Centre of Indigenous Excellence	\$1,818.18	02/07/11	To assist with NAIDOC Week Events	Priority 10 "Build community capacity"
Charles Hookey Women's Team	\$1,500	09/09/11	To assist them to participate in the 2011 Koori Knockout	Priority 10 "Build community capacity"
Louis St Dodgers RLFC	\$1,650	13/09/11	To assist them to participate in the 2011 Koori Knockout	Priority 10 "Build community capacity"
Waterloo Storm RLFC	\$1,760	13/09/11	To assist them to participate in the 2011 Koori Knockout	Priority 10 "Build community capacity"
Redfern All Blacks Rugby League	\$2,500	29/09/11	To assist them to participate in the 2011 Koori Knockout	Priority 10 "Build community capacity"
Total	\$10,228			

Independent Auditors Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT Redfern-Waterloo Authority and controlled entities

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Redfern-Waterloo Authority (the Authority), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the period 1 July to 31 December 2011, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information of the Authority and the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity comprises the Authority and the entities it controlled at the period's end or from time to time during the financial period.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority and the consolidated entity as at 31 December 2011, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- are in accordance with section 41B of *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (the PF&A Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2010.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, I draw attention to Note 27 to the financial statements of the consolidated entity.

A controlled entity, Australian Technology Park Sydney Limited is seeking confirmation of its existing land tax exemption from the relevant authorities. Until the outcome of this matter is known, there is significant uncertainty relating to the extent to which an expense and /or liability for land tax should be recognised in the financial statements.

The Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The members of the Board are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the PF&A Act, and for such internal control as the members of the Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Independent Auditors Report

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Continued

Redfern-Waterloo Authority

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the members of the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

My opinion does *not* provide assurance:

- that they have carried out their activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the effectiveness of internal control
- 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.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian Auditing Standards and other relevant ethical pronouncements. The PF&A Act further promotes independence 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 but precluding the provision of non-audit services, thus ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their role by the possibility of losing clients or income.



Peter Achterstraat
Auditor-General

25 May 2012
SYDNEY

Statement by Members of the Board

Statement by Members of the Board of Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority for the former Redfern-Waterloo Authority on the adoption of the financial statements for the period 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011.

Pursuant to Section 41C (1B) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and in accordance with a resolution of the members of the Board of Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority for the former Redfern-Waterloo Authority, we declare that in our opinion:

1. The accompanying financial statements and notes thereto exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of Redfern-Waterloo Authority as at 31 December 2011.
2. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations and the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2010* and the Treasurer's Directions; and
3. We are not aware of any circumstances that would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



Dr Col Gellatly AO
Chairman
Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority



Roy Wakelin-King AM
Chief Executive Officer
Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority

Financials

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

	Notes	Consolidated	Consolidated	RWA	RWA
		1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income from continuing operations			<i>*Restated</i>		<i>*Restated</i>
Sales and services income	7(a)	11,351	20,037	537	997
Grants and contributions	7(b)	1,160	10,620	560	10,620
Other income	7(c)	2,044	4,644	2,002	6,220
Affordable Housing voluntary contributions	7(d)	49	6,000	49	6,000
Valuation increment	9	269	3,361	--	903
Total income		14,873	44,662	3,148	24,740
Expenditure					
Employee benefits expenses		(1,513)	(4,415)	(152)	(1,041)
Personnel services		--	--	--	(1,249)
Superannuation - defined contribution plans		(68)	(93)	--	--
Other expenses	8(a)	(7,533)	(14,964)	(509)	(3,107)
Depreciation and amortisation	16 & 17	(701)	(1,121)	(46)	(126)
Finance costs	8 (b)	(1,364)	(3,419)	(984)	(3,419)
Valuation decrement	9	--	--	(499)	--
Total expenditure		(11,179)	(24,012)	(2,192)	(8,942)
Surplus for the period/year-end		3,694	20,650	956	15,798
Other comprehensive income/(deficit)					
Increase in asset revaluation reserve		--	600	--	--
Actuarial loss on defined benefit funds		(26)	(60)	--	--
Total comprehensive income for the period/year-end		3,668	21,190	956	15,798

** Restated : Refer note 31 for details of restatement of balances*

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

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	Notes	Consolidated 31 December 2011 \$'000	Consolidated 30 June 2011 \$'000	Consolidated 1 July 2012 \$'000	RWA 31 December 2011 \$'000	RWA 30 June 2011 \$'000	RWA 1 July 2012 \$'000
ASSETS							
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	11	60,288	57,102	52,283	34,373	27,570	20,062
Trade and other receivables	12	1,025	6,835	682	706	6,617	542
Loans receivable	13	452	437	407	--	--	-
Other financial assets	15	--	--	--	--	--	-
Total current assets		61,765	64,374	53,371	35,078	34,187	20,604
Non-current assets							
Investment property	18 (a)	119,575	119,306	115,945	38,043	38,540	37,637
Property, plant and equipment	16	65,158	65,183	62,570	1,595	1,640	1,751
Other assets	18 (b)	--	--	--	--	--	-
Loans receivable	13	3,113	3,343	3,780	--	--	-
Lease receivables	14	2,075	2,344	2,805	22,266	21,608	20,313
Other financial assets	15	--	--	--	54,572	59,804	65,241
Total non-current assets		189,921	190,176	185,100	116,476	121,593	124,943
Total assets		251,686	254,551	238,472	151,554	155,780	145,547
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities							
Trade and other payables	19	4,085	4,800	4,701	984	951	1,108
Provisions	20	267	1,025	895	--	--	-
Borrowings	21	453	407	407	453	407	407
Deferred lease income	22	--	--	--	--	--	-
Total current liabilities		4,805	6,232	6,003	1,438	1,358	1,515
Non current liabilities							
Provisions	20	413	257	189	--	--	-
Borrowings	21	33,109	38,369	43,776	33,108	38,369	43,776
Deferred lease income	22	--	--	--	--	--	-
Total non current liabilities		33,523	38,626	43,965	33,108	38,369	43,776
Total liabilities		38,326	44,857	49,968	34,546	39,727	45,291
Net assets		213,360	209,692	188,504	117,008	116,052	100,256
EQUITY							
Accumulated funds	23	163,984	159,717	139,129	117,008	116,052	100,256
Asset revaluation reserve	23	49,975	49,975	49,375	--	--	--
Total equity		213,959	209,692	188,504	117,008	116,052	100,256

* Restated : Refer note 31 for details of restatement of balances

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

Financials

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

For the year end 30 June 2011	CONSOLIDATED			RWA		
	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit)	Total	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance of equity at the start of period/year-end	-	178,990	178,990	-	142,154	142,154
Net effect of the correction of the prior period error	49,375	(39,863)	9,512	-	(41,900)	(41,900)
Restated Balance	49,375	139,127	188,502	--	100,254	100,254
Other comprehensive income						
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	20,650	20,650	-	15,798	15,798
Actuarial loss on defined benefit scheme	-	(60)	(60)	-	--	--
Movement in the asset revaluation reserve	600	-	600	--	-	--
Total other comprehensive income	600	20,590	21,190	--	15,798	15,798
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of equity at the end of the year	49,975	159,717	209,692	--	116,052	116,052
For the period 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011						
Balance of equity at the start of period/year-end	49,975	159,717	209,692	-	116,052	116,052
Net effect of the correction of the prior period error	--	--	--	-	--	--
Restated Balance	49,975	159,717	209,692	--	116,052	116,052
Other comprehensive income						
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	3,694	3,694	-	956	956
Actuarial loss on defined benefit scheme	-	(26)	(26)	-	--	--
Movement in the asset revaluation reserve		-	--	--	-	--
Total other comprehensive income	--	3,669	3,669	--	956	956
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance of equity at the end of the period	49,975	163,385	213,360	--	117,008	117,008

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

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

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	Notes	Consolidated	Consolidated	RWA	RWA
		1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		inflow/ (outflow)	inflow/ (outflow)	inflow/ (outflow)	inflow/ (outflow)
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers		17,536	23,404	6,121	1,212
Government grants received	7(b)	1,160	10,620	560	10,620
Interest received	7(c)	1,644	3,077	1,970	4,947
Payments to suppliers and employees		(10,310)	(20,728)	(865)	(5,868)
Interest paid	8(b)	(1,364)	(3,419)	(984)	(3,419)
Net cash flows from operating activities	25 (b)	8,666	12,954	6,803	7,492
Cash flows from investing activities					
Payments for property, plant and equipment	17	(672)	(3,134)	-	(14)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(672)	(3,134)	-	(14)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Non-trade advances from Department of Defence	13	453	407	-	-
Repayment of borrowings from subsidiary		-	-	5,260	5,437
Repayment of loan to NSW Treasury Corporation		(5,260)	(5,407)	(5,260)	(5,407)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(4,807)	(5,000)	-	30
Net increase in cash held		3,188	4,820	6,803	7,508
Cash and cash equivalents at start of the financial period/year-end		57,102	52,283	27,570	20,062
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period/year-end		60,288	57,103	34,373	27,570

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

Financials

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The Redfern-Waterloo Authority (the "Authority") was a Statutory Body constituted by the *Redfern Waterloo Authority Act 2004* on 17 January 2005 to promote the development of the Redfern-Waterloo area into an active, vibrant, and sustainable community. The Authority's role was to promote, support and respect the Aboriginal community in Redfern-Waterloo and to establish greater social cohesion and community safety in the area.

The Authority, as a reporting entity, comprised all the entities under its control including the commercial activities of the Australian Technology Park Sydney Limited (formally Australian Technology Park Precinct Management Limited) (the "Company") and the Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority (the "Office"). The Company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Authority and it operates a scientific and technological research and development park. The Authority, through its subsidiary, managed the commercial operations of the park which included property management and development and the provision of convention and exhibition facilities. The Office provided personnel services to the Authority.

The activities of the Authority were funded by the NSW Government. On the 23 September 2010, the NSW Government established the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority (SMDA) under the *Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act of 1974* for urban development, which aims to create new sustainable urban centres with additional housing and commercial projects including land identified as potential urban renewal precincts.

Following introduction of the *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Repeal Act 2011*, the Authority was dissolved on 1 January 2012 and all assets, rights, liabilities and the operations of the former Redfern-Waterloo Authority and the Office of the Redfern-Waterloo Authority were transferred to SMDA and the Office of SMDA. The Act has also entrusted SMDA with functions as are necessary for the purposes of managing the affairs of the Australian Technology Park Sydney Limited.

The Financial statements for the six months ended 31 December 2011 has been authorised for issue by the (former) Board on 16 May 2012.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Basis of preparation of accounts

The Authority wound up on 1 January 2012 and its assets and liabilities were valued at fair value basis and transferred to SMDA.

(b) Statement of Compliance

The Authority's consolidated financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and the *Public Finance and Audit Regulations 2010*, *Treasurer's Directions* and *Redfern Waterloo Authority Act 2004*.

(c) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment properties.

(d) Profit status of the Authority

The Authority has assessed its profit status for the six months ended 31 December 2011 and determined its status as not-for-profit for financial reporting purposes.

(e) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items:

- Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss and available for sale are measured at fair value
- Investment properties are measured at fair value
- Property, plant and equipment are measured at fair value
- The defined benefit plan obligations are measured as the net total of the plan assets, plus unrecognised past service cost and unrecognised actuarial losses, less unrecognised actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation

(f) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Authority's functional currency.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

(g) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts to assets, liabilities, income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Where necessary, professional independent accounting advice is obtained as part of this review process. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are recognised, or in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 5(c), 5(c)(iv), 5(e)(iii), 5(e)(vi), 5(e)(ix) & 5(f)(iii) – Statement of significant accounting policies
- Note 14 – Finance and operating leases
- Notes 16 and 17 – Property plant and equipment, depreciation and amortisation

Information about assumptions and estimations that may result in adjustments in the future financial year is included in the following notes:

- Note 2(b) – Basis of preparation – statement of compliance
- Note 5(e)(iii), 5(e)(vi), 5(e)(ix) & 5(f)(iii) – Statement of significant accounting policies
- Note 14 – Finance and operating leases
- Note 28 – Financial instruments

3. PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

Controlled entities are all those entities over which the Authority has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the parent entity.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

In the current period, the Authority has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations that are relevant to its operations and which are effective for current reporting period beginning on 1 July 2011. As a result, the Authority has changed its accounting policies and disclosure in relation to the presentation of financial statements.

When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements are amended, comparative amounts are reclassified unless the reclassification is impracticable. When comparative amounts are reclassified, the Authority discloses:

- i) the nature of the reclassification;
- ii) the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified; and
- iii) the reason for the reclassification.

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5. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below are a summary of the significant accounting policies that have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Authority except as explained in note 4 which addresses changes in accounting policies.

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

(a) Goods and services tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

(b) Income tax

The Authority is a not for profit entity and is not a listed entity in the National Tax Equivalent Regime Entity Register. Hence is not liable for income tax under the National Tax Equivalent Regime. On 16 February 2005, a private ruling was made in favour of the Company, where it was deemed that Section 24AM of *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* applies to exempt the Company's income from the imposition of income tax. The ruling has been reconfirmed since 2005, with a further extension to 30 June 2015 approved by the Australian Tax Office in a private ruling advice dated 2 March 2010.

(c) Income recognition

The Authority recognises income when the amount of income can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity, and specific criteria have been met for each of the Authority's activities as described below. The amount of income is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Authority bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as income are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Income is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

(i) Sale of goods and services

Sales and services Income is recognised when the Authority transfers the significant risks and rewards of asset ownership and obtains control of the assets resulting from sales of goods and services.

(ii) Grants and contributions

An unconditional contribution and grants received are recognised as income when the Authority obtains control over the assets comprising the contribution. Control over contributions is normally obtained upon the receipt of cash.

Where any unspent contributions at period end are repayable to the funding bodies in the following financial period, the unspent contributions are accounted for as liabilities rather than income.

(iii) Lease income

Lease income from operating leases is recognised on straight-line basis over the lease term. The lease payments received in advance are recorded as a liability and recognised as income over the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Where the future rental income is at the discretion of the lessor (the Authority), the straight line income recognition is calculated assuming a future rental income of 5% of the market value of the relevant land.

(iv) Investment income

Investment income comprises interest income on funds invested with financial institutions. In addition, any changes in fair value of financial assets held with the NSW Treasury Corporation's Hour-Glass facilities represented by a number of units of a management investment pool at fair value through profit and loss account are recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

(v) Other income

Other income is recognised when the right to receive the income has been established.

(d) Expenditure

All expenses incurred on an accrual basis are recognised as expenditure for the period to the extent that the Authority has benefited by receiving goods or services and the expenditure can be reliably measured.

(i) Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefits expenses include salaries and wages for the period, workers compensation insurance premium for the period, 9% defined superannuation contribution incurred for employees under defined contribution scheme and amounts nominated by the fund managers in respect of defined benefit schemes. Annual leave and long service leave expenses are charged as stated in Note 5 (f) (iii).

(ii) Depreciation expenses

Depreciation expenses are charged as stated in 5 (e) (vi).

(iii) Maintenance expenses

Maintenance expenses are charged as stated in 5 (e) (vi).

(iv) Insurance expenses

The Authority holds insurance policies covering property, public liability, workers compensation, directors' liability and other contingencies. These insurance covers are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self insurance for Government agencies. The premium is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claim experience and the insurance coverage is reviewed periodically to ensure that it is adequate.

(v) Finance costs

Finance costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(e) Assets**(i) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with the NSW Treasury Corporation's Hour-Glass facilities. These are readily convertible to cash and classified as cash and cash equivalent.

(ii) Receivables

Receivables include trade and other receivables, and statutory debts.

Trade and other receivables (including loans) are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, usually based on the transaction cost or face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for any impairment of receivables.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. Any changes are recognised in the surplus/ (deficit) for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process. An allowance account is used when there is objective evidence that the Authority will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

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The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

All financial assets, except those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are subject to a periodic review for impairment. An allowance for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the allowance is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

When an available for sale financial asset is impaired, the amount of the cumulative loss is removed from equity and recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, based on the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any reversals of impairment losses are reversed through the Statement of Comprehensive Income, where there is objective evidence, the only exception being reversals of impairment losses on an investment in an equity instrument classified as "available for sale" must be made through the reserve. Reversals of impairment losses of financial assets carried at amortised cost cannot result in a carrying amount that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had there not been an impairment loss.

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

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if the Authority transfers the financial asset:

- Where substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred or;
- Where the Authority has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards, if the entity has not retained control.

Where the Authority has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Authority's continuing involvement in the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(v) Other Assets

Other assets include superannuation assets and prepayments. Other assets are recognised on a cost basis.

If a surplus exists in the employer's interest in the defined benefit fund, the Authority recognised the amount as superannuation asset and take advantage of it in the form of a reduction in the required contribution rate, depending on the advice of the Fund's actuary. Where a deficiency exists, the employer is responsible for any difference between the employer's share of Fund assets and the defined benefit obligation and recognised as liability.

(vi) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are measured at market value less depreciation recognised after the date of revaluation as stated in Note 5(e)(vi) (c). Plant and equipment, furniture and fittings, arts and artefacts and motor vehicles are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

(a) Acquisitions of assets

The cost method of accounting is used for the initial recording of all acquisitions of assets controlled by the Authority. 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.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Fair value means the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, its cost is the cash price equivalent, that is, the deferred payment amount is effectively discounted at an asset-specific rate.

(b) Capitalisation thresholds

The Authority's policy is to capitalise all costs incurred in property development.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets costing \$5,000 and above, individually or as part of a network, are capitalised.

(c) Revaluation of physical non-current assets

Physical non-current assets are valued in accordance with the "Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value" Policy and Guidelines Paper (TPP 07-1). This policy adopts fair value in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and AASB 140 Investment Property.

The fair value of land under a prepaid long-term lease is negligible and as such is carried in the asset register. However, land under a prepaid long-term lease, irrespective of whether an upfront lease income was received, that continues to receive a rental stream is measured at fair value as investment property.

Property, comprising land and buildings, is measured on an existing use basis, where there are no feasible alternative uses in the existing natural, legal, financial and socio-political environment. However, in the limited circumstances where there are feasible alternative uses, assets are valued at their highest and best use.

Fair value of property is determined based on the best available market evidence, including current market selling prices for the same or similar assets. Where there is no available market evidence, the asset's fair value is measured at its market buying price, the best indicator of which is depreciated replacement cost.

Land and buildings, including open spaces and roads, are revalued at least every three years or with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of each asset does not differ materially from its fair value at reporting date. The last revaluation was completed on 31 May 2011 and updated on 24 February 2012 and was based on an independent assessment.

Non-specialised assets with short useful lives are measured at depreciated historical cost, as a surrogate for fair value.

When revaluing non-current assets by reference to current prices for assets newer than those being revalued (adjusted to reflect the present condition of the assets), the gross amount and the related accumulated depreciation are separately restated.

For other assets, 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.

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Revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve, except that, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of that class of asset previously recognised as an expense in the surplus/deficit, the increment is recognised immediately as revenue in the surplus/deficit.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as expenses in the surplus/deficit, except that, to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of assets, they are debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve.

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.

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.

(d) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

As a not-for-profit entity, the Authority is effectively exempt from AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* and impairment testing. This is because AASB 136 modifies the recoverable amount test to the higher of fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost. This means that, for an asset already measured at fair value, impairment can only arise if selling costs are material. Selling costs are regarded as immaterial.

(e) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis for all depreciable assets so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life by the Authority. Estimates of remaining useful lives are made on a regular basis for all assets, with annual reassessments for major items.

Land is not a depreciable asset.

Depreciation of art and artefacts is not recognised because the useful life and the net amount to be recovered at the end of the useful life cannot be reliably measured. The decision not to recognise depreciation for these assets is reviewed annually.

The following depreciation rates were applied during the six months to 31 December 2011 and in 2010-11 financial year:

- Furniture and fittings 4-5 years
- Plant and equipment 3-4 years
- Freehold building 5 years **
- Buildings 40 years
- Leasehold improvements -shorter of the lease period, or useful life.

** *The Little Eveleigh Street building, which was a strategic purchase in relation to the future Redfern Station redevelopment, was written down to nil value at 30 June 2010 on the basis it is probable the site will be needed for the future Redfern Station development.*

The NSW Government has not yet determined the timing of the Redfern Station Redevelopment, therefore the timing of the building's removal is presently uncertain.

(f) Major inspection costs

When each major inspection is performed, the labour cost of performing inspections for faults is recognised in the carrying amount of an asset as a replacement of a part, if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

(g) Restoration costs

The estimated cost of dismantling and removing an asset and restoring the site is included in the cost of an asset, to the extent it is recognised as a liability.

(h) Maintenance

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a part or component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

(vii) Leased assets**(a) Leases**

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Authority as lessee has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other short-term and long-term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

Land under prepaid long term property leases where the Authority is lessor are valued at fair value in accordance with the policy stated in 5(c)(vi)(c).

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Authority as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(b) Lease incentives

Lease incentives include upfront cash payments to the lessee or the reimbursement or assumption by the Authority, as the lessor, of costs of the lessee (such as relocation costs, leasehold improvements, fit-out contributions and costs associated with a pre-existing lease commitment). Alternatively, the initial period of the lease term may be agreed to be rent-free or at a reduced rent, and shall be recognised, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Interpretations.

(c) Operating lease incentives

Operating lease incentives represent a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(viii) Investment properties

Investment properties, principally comprising freehold office buildings, are held for long-term rental yields and not occupied by the Authority. Investment properties are carried at fair value, which is based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the Authority uses alternative valuation methods such as recent prices in less active market or discounted cash flow projections. These valuations are reviewed annually by a member of the Australian Property Institute. Changes in fair values are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of other income or other expenses.

(ix) Intangible assets

The Authority recognises intangible assets only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Authority and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. IT development and software costs incurred in developing products or systems, and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction, are capitalised to software and systems. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials and service, direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the project. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over a period of three years.

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The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be infinite. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value only if there is an active market. As there is not an active market for the Authority's intangible assets, the assets are carried at cost, less any accumulated amortisation.

IT development costs include only those costs directly attributable to the development phase and are only recognised following completion of technical feasibility and where the group has an intention and ability to use the asset.

(f) Liabilities

(i) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Authority and other amounts. Payables are recognised initially at fair value, usually based on the transaction cost or face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(ii) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transactions costs. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method.

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

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

(iii) Employee benefits

(a) Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the reporting date at undiscounted amounts and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long-term annual leave that is not expected to be taken within twelve months is measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*.

(b) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the discount method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the consolidated entity in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

The outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation, insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax, which are consequential to employment, are recognised as liabilities and expenses when the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised.

(c) Retirement benefit obligations

All employees of the Authority are entitled to benefits from the Authority's superannuation plan on retirement, disability or death. The Authority has a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. The defined contribution plan receives fixed contributions from the Authority and the Authority's legal or constructive obligation is limited to these contributions. Contributions to the defined contribution fund are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

A liability or asset of defined benefits superannuation plans is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, and is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of the superannuation fund's assets at that date and any unrecognised past service cost. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is based on expected future payments which arise from membership of the fund to the reporting date, calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in income, unless the changes to the superannuation fund are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

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

(iv) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Authority has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Authority will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

(g) 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. As the Authority was dissolved on 1 January 2012 the financial statements are for six months 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 whereas the comparative information is for twelve months ended 30 June 2011.

(h) New Australian Accounting Standards Issues

Application of new and revised Accounting Standards

(i) Standards and Interpretations affecting amounts reported in the current period (and/or prior periods)

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in the current period and have affected the amounts reported in these financial statements

Standards affecting presentation and disclosure

- (a) Amendment to AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures (2009)*. AASB 2009-12 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* amends the requirements of the previous version of AASB 124 to provide a partial exemption from related party disclosure requirements for government-related entities; clarify the definition of a related party and include an explicit requirement to disclose commitments involving related parties. All material items are adequately disclosed by way of notes to the financial statements.

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- (b) Amendments to Interpretation 14 AASB 19 *The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction*. AASB 2009-14 *Amendments to Australian Interpretation – Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement* makes limited-application amendments to Interpretation 14 AASB 119 whereby the amendments apply when an entity is subject to minimum funding requirements and makes an early payment of contributions to cover those requirements, permitting the benefit of such an early payment to be recognised as an asset. Not applicable to the Authority as at the reporting date.
- (c) Amendments to AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure* (adopted in advance of effective date of 1 January 2011). The amendments (part of AASB 2010-4 *Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project*) clarify the required level of disclosures about credit risk and collateral held and provide relief from disclosures previously required regarding renegotiated loans. All material items are adequately disclosed by way of notes to the financial statements.
- (d) Amendments to AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (adopted in advance of effective date of 1 January 2011). The amendments (part of AASB 2010-4 *Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project*) clarify that an entity may choose to present the required analysis of items of other comprehensive income either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. All material items are adequately disclosed by way of notes to the financial statements.
- (d) Amendments through AASB 2010-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of International Financial Reporting Standards by the International Accounting Standards Board. These amendments have no major impact on the requirements of the amended pronouncements. Consequently these amendments do not have any major impact on the Authority as at the reporting date.
- (e) Amendments to AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures arising from AASB 2010-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets* makes amendments as a result of the International Accounting Standard Board's comprehensive review of off balance sheet activities. The amendments introduce additional disclosures, designed to allow users of financial statements to improve their understanding of transfer transactions of financial assets (for example, securitisations), including understanding the possible effects of any risks that may remain with the entity that transferred the assets. The amendments also require additional disclosures if a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions are undertaken around the end of a reporting period. These amendments do not have any major impact on the Authority as at the reporting date.

(ii) Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
AASB 124 'Related Party Disclosures', AASB 2011-4 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements (July 2011)	1 July 2013
AASB 1049 'Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting', AASB 2011-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Orderly Adoption of Changes to the ABS GFS Manual and Related Amendments' (May 2011)	1 July 2012
AASB 1053 'Application of Tiers of Accounting Standards' (June 2010)	1 July 2013
AASB 9 'Financial Instruments', AASB 2009-11 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9' and AASB 2010-7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010)'	1 January 2013
AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2013
AASB 11 Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013
AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1 January 2013
AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 (September 2011)	1 January 2013
AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements, AASB 128 Investments in Associates, AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures, AASB 2011-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Relief From Consolidation, The Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation – Reduced Consolidation Requirements (July 2011)	1 July 2013
AASB 119 Employee Benefits, AASB 2011-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011)	1 July 2013
AASB 2011-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements standards	1 January 2013

6. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods:

(a) Property, plant and equipment

The fair value of property, plant and equipment recognised by the Authority was based on market values. The market value of property was the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction. The market value of items of furniture and fittings is based on the market approach for similar items when available and replacement cost when appropriate.

(b) Investment properties

The fair value of investment property recognised by the Authority was based on market values. The market value of property was the estimated amount for which a property

could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction. The market value of items of furniture and fittings is based on the market approach for similar items when available and replacement cost when appropriate.

(c) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is based on the net realisable value after considering any possible risks of impairment. All trade and other receivables, after impairment, are expected to be received within a short period of time and considered as fair values at the date when goods and services were provided.

(d) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are expected to be paid within a short period of time and were considered as fair values at the date goods and services were acquired.

When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values are disclosed in the notes specific to the assets or the liability.

Financials

	Consolidated	Consolidated	RWA	RWA
	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
7 (a) Sales and services income:				
Property and related services income	8,000	15,492	39	--
Operating lease income	--	--	499	997
Conference centre income	3,351	4,545	--	--
Total sales and services income	11,351	20,037	537	997
(b) Grants and contributions				
NSW government agencies	1,160	10,620	560	10,620
(c) Other income				
Interest income				
Bank deposits	57	1,121	11	740
NSW Treasury Corporation "Hour-Glass" cash facility	1,454	1,956	814	491
Loan interest received from subsidiary	--	--	984	3,419
Loan interest received from Department of Defence	134			
Finance lease received from subsidiary	--	--	161	298
Total interest income	1,644	3,077	1,970	4,947
Sundry Income	399	1,567	32	1,273
Total other income	2,044	4,644	2,002	6,220
(d) Affordable housing plan contributions	49	6,000	49	6,000

	Consolidated	Consolidated	RWA	RWA
	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
8 (a) Other expenses				
RWA				
Administration expenses	509	3,073	509	3,107
Subsidiary - ATPSL				
Conference centre cost of sales	1,726	2,153	--	--
Property expenses	2,010	3,630	--	--
Repairs and maintenance	232	623	--	--
Cleaning	188	374	--	--
Security	405	721	--	--
Consultants and contractors	847	2,528	--	--
Legal	187	273	--	--
ICT costs	381	405	--	--
Rental markets	163		--	--
Advertising and public relations	226	533	--	--
Other	660	651	--	--
Total other expenses of subsidiary	7,024	11,891	--	--
Total other expenses	7,533	14,964	509	3,107
(b) Finance costs				
Interest on borrowings carried at amortised cost	1,364	3,419	984	3,419
	1,364	3,419	984	3,419

Financials

	Consolidated 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000	RWA 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	RWA Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000
9 Surplus for the period/year				
Surplus has been arrived at after charging/ (crediting) the following losses/(gains):				
Allowance for impairments on receivables	--	5	--	--
Auditor's remuneration	115	93	178	31
Changes in fair value of investment properties	(269)	(3,361)	499	(903)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	701	1,121	46	126
10 Income Tax Expense				
Due to their not for profit status, the Authority and the Company are not liable for income tax (refer Note 5(b)).				
11 Cash and Cash Equivalents				
Cash on hand and at bank	3,282	15,304	177	12,638
Tenant demand deposits (i)	789	485	--	--
NSW Treasury Corp 'Hour-glass' cash facility deposits (ii)	56,217	41,312	34,196	14,931
Total cash and cash equivalents	60,288	57,102	34,373	27,570
(i) Demand deposits held with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and represent money received as bond for the rental space at the Australian Technology Park. This amount will be refunded back to the tenant on the termination of the lease.				
(ii) The Authority has investments with the NSW Treasury Corporation's Hour-Glass facilities. The weighted average rate of return on these investments during the period was 5.00% (2011: 5.26%). Investments in Hour-Glass Facility include a \$20.3m (\$14.9m) in affordable housing contributions, \$12.7m (\$12.3m) payment received from NSW Treasury to prepare for a potential sale of ATP and \$1.2m (\$0.3m) in general investment funds.				
12 Trade and Other Receivables				
Current				
Trade receivables (i)	737	6,736	231	6,193
Allowance for impairments on receivables	(30)	(51)	(25)	(25)
Interest bearing loan receivable from the subsidiary	--	--	454	437
Other debtors	40	21	13	--
Goods and Services tax recoverable	134	128	10	12
Prepayments	144	1	22	1
Total trade and other receivables	1,025	6,835	706	6,617

- (i) Of the total \$0.737m (2011: \$6.732m) of the Consolidated Entity's non interagency trade receivables, \$0.005m (2011: \$6.384m) are current with an average of 10 days. Management considers that there are no indications as of the reporting date that the debtors will not meet their payment obligations. Of the trade receivables balance at the end of the period, \$0.197m (2011 - \$0.113m) is due from General Government entities, which makes up 27% (2011 - 21%) of the total balance and \$0.027m (2011 - \$0.025m) is due from Public Trading Enterprises, amounting to 3% of trade receivables balance (2011 - 5%).

Included in the Authority's trade receivable balances are debtors with a carrying amount of \$0.700m (2011: \$0.418m) which are past due at the reporting date for which the Authority has not provided as there has not been significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Authority does not hold collateral over these balances.

	Consolidated 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000	RWA 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	RWA Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000
Movement in allowance for impairments of receivables:				
Balance at the beginning of the financial period/year	51	21	25	--
Increase/(decrease) in provision for impairment	(21)	30	0	25
Balance at the end of the financial period	30	51	25	25

The Authority is confident that all of that debt will be recovered during the period. The Authority communicates with these debtors on a regular basis to make sure that the debt is paid on time. Where necessary, debtors are placed on a payment plan, and/or prompt formal recovery action is initiated by the Authority.

Ageing of trade receivables past due but not impaired

Less than 3 months overdue	641	6,500	206	6,086
3 to 6 months overdue	58	2	--	1
later than 6 months overdue	8	105	--	102
Balance at the end of the financial period	707	6,607	206	6,189

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Authority considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Included in the allowance for impairments are trade receivables of \$30k broken down by ageing, as follows:

Ageing of impaired trade receivables

Less than 3 months overdue	--	0	--	--
3 to 6 months overdue	0	37	--	25
> 6 months overdue	30	14	25	--
Total impaired receivables	30	51	25	25

Financials

	Consolidated 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000	RWA 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	RWA Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000
13	Loan receivable - Department of Defence			
Current	452	437	--	--
Non-current	3,113	3,343	--	--
Total loans receivable	3,565	3,780	--	--
14	Lease Receivable			
	Non-current			
Lease incentives	2,075	2,344	--	--
Finance lease receivables	--	--	5,809	5,648
Operating lease receivables	--	--	16,458	15,960
Total lease receivables	2,075	2,344	22,266	21,608

Finance lease relates to the lease of the Bio-medical Building by the Authority to the Company for a period of 99 years commenced from 30 June 1995. The fair value of the property at the commencement of the lease was \$ 3.7 million and finance charges were calculated at 5.79% per annum. The Company does not have the option to purchase the property at the conclusion of the lease agreement. No residual value has been recognised in the books of the Authority at the end of the lease. Included in finance lease receivables is \$1.00 for the lease of the Locomotive Workshop and IBC Building to ATPSL, post re-classification of these lease arrangements from operating lease to finance lease. Refer to note 31 (b).

Finance lease receivables

Minimum lease receivables, later than 5 years*	--	--	30,525	30,525
Less future finance charge	--	--	(24,716)	(24,877)
Present value of minimum lease receivables	--	--	5,809	5,648

* Minimum future lease receivables includes the aggregate of all lease payments and any guaranteed residual.

Disclosures for the consolidated entity/Authority as lessor - operating leases

Operating leases relate to the investment property owned by the consolidated entity/Authority referred to in Note 18 to the financial statements. Lease terms range between 3 and 5 years, with options to extend. All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the consolidated entity/Authority exercise their option to renew. The lessees do not have the option to purchase the property at the expiry of the lease period.

	Consolidated 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000	RWA 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	RWA Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000
Non-cancellable operating lease receivables				
Not longer than 1 year	12,310	13,877	--	--
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	36,397	41,031	--	--
Longer than 5 years	19,518	22,003	98,750	98,750
	68,225	76,911	98,750	98,750

The consolidated entity/Authority has various operating lease agreements for equipment and other facilities. Most leases contain renewable options. All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the consolidated entity/Authority exercise their option to renew.

15 Other Financial Assets

Current

Floating rate interest-bearing loan advanced to subsidiary *	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--

Non-Current

Investment in Subsidiary (note 24)	--	--	21,465	21,465
Floating rate interest-bearing loan advanced to subsidiary *			29,996	34,996
10 Year fixed interest loan advanced to subsidiary *	--	--	3,111	3,343
	--	--	54,572	59,804

* Interest-bearing loan advanced to subsidiary are on exactly the same terms as the loans from NSW Treasury Corporation – Note 21

Financials

	Consolidated	Consolidated	RWA	RWA
	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
16 Property, Plant and Equipment				
Land and Buildings				
At fair value	52,675	52,675	2,700	2,700
Accumulated depreciation	(1,150)	(1,150)	(1,150)	(1,150)
Carrying amount at fair value	51,525	51,525	1,550	1,550
Leasehold improvements				
At fair value	13,694	13,694	616	616
Accumulated depreciation	(2,468)	(2,092)	(582)	(539)
Carrying amount at fair value	11,226	11,602	34	77
Furniture and Fittings				
At cost	1,630	1,630	--	--
Accumulated depreciation	(1,125)	(1,050)	--	--
Carrying amount at fair value	505	580	--	--
Plant and equipment				
At cost	3,171	3,171	99	99
Accumulated depreciation	(2,214)	(1,992)	(88)	(86)
Carrying amount at fair value	957	1,179	11	13
Motor vehicles				
At cost	32	32	--	--
Accumulated depreciation	(9)	(6)	--	--
Carrying amount at fair value	23	26	--	--
Art and artefacts				
At cost	5	5	--	--
Accumulated depreciation	--	--	--	--
Carrying amount at fair value	5	5	--	--
Intangible Assets				
At fair value	408	408	5	5
Accumulated amortisation	(367)	(342)	(5)	(5)
Carrying amount at fair value	41	66	--	--
Work in process	876	200	--	--
Total Property Plant and Equipment				
At fair value or cost	72,492	71,815	3,420	3,420
Accumulated depreciation	(7,333)	(6,632)	(1,826)	(1,780)
Carrying amount at fair value or cost	65,158	65,183	1,595	1,640
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustment	--	--	--	--
Balance at the end of financial period/year	65,158	65,183	1,595	1,640

17 (a) Reconciliation of movements in Property Plant and Equipment

CONSOLIDATED

<u>Consolidated</u>	Leasehold improvements	Freehold Land & Build	Furniture & fittings	Plant & Equipment	Art and artefacts	Motor vehicles	Intangible Assets	Work in progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>At 1 July 2010</u>									
Cost or fair value	11,586	52,075	1,053	2,432	5	-	356	574	68,081
Accumulated depreciation	(1,495)	(1,150)	(980)	(1,586)	-	-	(300)	-	(5,511)
Closing net book value	10,091	50,925	73	846	5	-	56	574	62,570
<u>Year ended 30 June 2011</u>									
Opening net book value	10,091	50,925	73	846	5	-	56	574	62,570
Revaluations	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
Additions	1,763	-	577	525	-	32	37	200	3,134
Transfer in/(out)	345	-	-	214	-	-	15	(574)	-
Depreciation	(597)	-	(70)	(406)	-	(6)	(42)	-	(1,121)
Closing net book value	11,602	51,525	580	1,179	5	26	66	200	65,183
<u>At 30 June 2011</u>									
Cost or fair value	13,694	52,675	1,630	3,171	5	32	408	200	71,815
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,092)	(1,150)	(1,050)	(1,992)	-	(6)	(342)	-	(6,632)
Closing net book value	11,602	51,525	580	1,179	5	26	66	200	65,183
<u>Six months ended 31 December 2011</u>									
Opening net book value	11,602	51,525	580	1,179	5	26	66	200	65,183
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676	676
Depreciation	(376)	-	(75)	(222)	-	(3)	(25)	-	(701)
Closing net book value	11,226	51,525	505	957	5	23	41	876	65,158
<u>At 31 December 2011</u>									
Cost or fair value	13,694	52,675	1,630	3,171	5	32	408	876	72,491
Accumulated depreciation	(2,468)	(1,150)	(1,125)	(2,214)	-	(9)	(367)	-	(7,333)
Closing net book value	11,226	51,525	505	957	5	23	41	876	65,158

Financials

17 (b) Reconciliation of movements in Property Plant and Equipment

RWA	RWA								Total
	Leasehold improvements	Freehold Land & Build	Furniture & fittings	Plant & Equipment	Art and artefacts	Motor vehicles	Intangible Assets	Work in progress	
At 1 July 2010	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost or fair value	616	2,700	-	84	-	-	5	-	3,405
Accumulated depreciation	(416)	(1,150)	-	(83)	-	-	(5)	-	(1,654)
Closing net book value	200	1,550	-	1	-	-	-	-	1,751
Year ended 30 June 2011									
Opening net book value	200	1,550	-	1	-	-	-	-	1,751
Additions	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
Depreciation	(123)	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	(126)
Closing net book value	77	1,550	-	13	-	-	-	-	1,640
At 30 June 2011									
Cost or fair value	616	2,700	-	99	-	-	5	-	3,420
Accumulated depreciation	(539)	(1,150)	-	(86)	-	-	(5)	-	(1,780)
Closing net book value	77	1,550	-	13	-	-	-	-	1,640
Six months ended 31 December 2011									
Opening net book value	77	1,550	-	13	-	-	-	-	1,640
Depreciation	(43)	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(46)
Closing net book value	34	1,550	-	11	-	-	-	-	1,594
At 31 December 2011									
Cost or fair value	616	2,700	-	99	-	-	5	-	3,420
Accumulated depreciation	(582)	(1,150)	-	(88)	-	-	(5)	-	(1,826)
Closing net book value	34	1,550	-	11	-	-	-	-	1,594

The fair value of the property at 31 May 2011 and updated on 24 February 2012 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at that date by Preston Rowe Paterson NSW Pty Limited ("PRP"), independent valuers not related to the company. PRP are members of the Australian Institute of Valuers, and they have the appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the valuation of properties in the Redfern-Waterloo area. The valuation, which conforms to Australian Valuation Standards, was arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

	Consolidated		RWA	
	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000
18 (a) Investment Properties				
Balance at beginning of the financial period/year	121,650	118,750	54,500	52,600
Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustment *	--	2,900	--	1,900
	121,650	121,650	54,500	54,500
Reclassification of asset as operating lease receivable (i)	--	--	(16,458)	(15,960)
Reclassification of lease incentives (i)	(2,075)	(2,344)	--	--
Balance at the end of financial period/year	119,575	119,306	38,043	38,540
* Net gain/(loss) from fair value adjustment comprised of:				
Amount recognised as lease incentive expense	(269)	(461)	--	--
Amount recognised as lease income on a straight line basis	--	--	499	997
Balance amount of gain/(loss) disclosed as fair value adjustment	269	3,361	(499)	903
	-	2,900	-	1,900

(i) Amounts for lease incentives and accrued lease receivables, including comparatives, are reclassified from investment properties to meet the disclosure requirements of accounting standards. Accordingly, the disclosure for gain from fair value adjustments, lease income and expense has changed.

18 (b) Other Non-current assets

Other non-current assets related to the car-park spaces which have now been reclassified to property, plant and equipment. Refer to Note 31(a).

19 Trade and other payables

Current

Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	142	32	2	3
Trade payables (i)	2,000	3,301	341	854
Intercompany and interagency balances	53	--	428	95
Event and Tenant deposits	1,470	1,249	--	--
Other Payables	421	218	213	--
Total trade and other payables	4,085	4,800	984	951

(i) The average credit period on purchase of services is 30 days. No interest has been paid in the current period. The Consolidated entity has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

Financials

	Consolidated	Consolidated	RWA	RWA
	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
20 Provisions				
Employee benefits and related on-costs				
Current				
Recreation leave	196	300	--	--
Long service leave	71	236	--	--
	267	535	--	--
Non-Current				
Defined superannuation benefits plan	185	170	--	--
Other superannuation benefits	22			
Long service leave	206	87	--	--
	413	257	--	--
Total employee benefits	680	792	--	--
Provision - remediation costs				
Current				
Carrying amount at start of period/year	--	41	--	--
Amounts used during the period/year	--	(41)	--	--
Total remediation costs	--	--	--	--
Provision for Council rates				
Current				
	--	490	--	--
Total council rates	--	490	--	--
Total provisions	680	1,282	--	--

21 Borrowings

Borrowings from NSW Treasury Corporation are unsecured and currently bear interest at 4.6 % (2011: 4.9 %) per annum. The borrowings are currently at a floating rate. The total loan facility is for \$45.0m. In May 2010, the Authority's Board approved commencement of a discretionary debt reduction strategy for the floating rate loan facility. During the period a payment of \$5m was made in December 2011.

The 10 year fixed interest rate loan relates to the fitout costs recoverable from the Department of Defence over the term of the lease (refer Note 13).

	Consolidated 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000	RWA 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	RWA Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000
Current				
10 Year fixed interest loan from NSW Treasury Corporation	453	407	453	407
Floating rate borrowings from NSW Treasury Corporation	0	0	0	0
Total Current	453	407	453	407
Non-Current				
Floating rate borrowings from NSW Treasury Corporation	29,996	34,996	29,996	34,996
10 Year fixed interest loan from NSW Treasury Corporation	3,113	3,373	3,112	3,373
Total non-current	33,109	38,369	33,108	38,369

22 Deferred lease income

Deferred lease income balances related to car-park spaces which have now been rectified.
Refer to Note 31 (a).

23 Accumulated funds

Balance at the beginning of period/year	160,317	178,990	116,052	142,156
Prior year adjustment to retained earnings		(39,863)		(41,900)
Total comprehensive income for the period/year	3,668	21,190	956	15,798
Balance at the end of period/year	163,984	160,317	117,007	116,052
Asset revaluation reserve	49,975	49,975	-	-
Balance of equity at end of financial period/year	213,959	210,292	117,007	116,052

Financials

24 Subsidiaries

Name of entity	Country of Incorporation	31/12/2011	30/06/2011
		%	%
Australian Technology Park Sydney Limited	Australia, NSW	100	100
The Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority	Australia, NSW	-	-

The Company is incorporated in Australia and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Australian Technology Park located at Eveleigh in Sydney, NSW.

The Office is a division of the Government Service and provides personnel services to the Authority.

25 Notes to the Statement of Cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and liquid investment in NSW Treasury Corporation "Hour-Glass" cash facility. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of financial positions as follows:

	Consolidated 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2011	RWA 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	RWA Year ended 30 June 2011
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11)	60,288	57,102	34,373	27,570

(b) Reconciliation of surplus/(deficit) for the period/year to net cash from operating activities

Surplus for the period/year from continuing operations	3,694	20,650	956	15,798
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	701	1,121	-	126
Amortisation of deferred revenue	-	0	-	-
Changes in fair value of assets	-	(3,361)	-	(903)
Straight-line of operating lease income on land	-	-	-	(1,295)
Allowance for impairments of receivables	26	30	25	-
Unwinding of discount on finance lease receivable from subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	5,811	(6,181)	6,075	(6,075)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables and provisions	(1,566)	236	(253)	(158)
Net cash flows from operating activities	8,666	12,493	6,803	7,492

26 Commitments for Expenditure

Capital Commitments

Aggregate capital expenditure for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment contracted for at balance date and not provided for:

Payable within one year (inclusive of GST)	3,927	3,927	-	-
--	-------	-------	---	---

The commitments arising within the Controlled Entity include GST of \$0.357m (2011: \$0.357m), which is expected to be recovered from the Australian Taxation Office.

27 Contingent liabilities

The controlled entity Australian Technological Park Sydney Limited is seeking confirmation of an existing land tax exemption from the relevant Authority. Until the outcome of this matter is known, there is uncertainty relating to the extent to which liability for tax, if any, should be recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

28 Financial instruments

The Authority's principal financial instruments, and the main risks associated with them, are outlined below. The financial instruments arise directly from the Authority's trading activities and operations. The Authority does not enter into or trade in financial instruments for speculative purposes.

		Consolidated	Consolidated	RWA	RWA
		1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial instrument categories					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	4,071	15,789	177	12,638
NSW Treasury Corp "Hour-glass" cash facility deposits	(ii)	56,217	41,312	34,196	14,931
Trade and other receivables (excl GST recoverable & prepayments)	(iii)	746	6,707	673	6,605
Investment in subsidiary	(iii)	--	--	21,465	21,465
Loans receivable	(iii)	3,565	3,780	33,107	38,339
Total financial assets		64,599	67,589	89,618	93,978
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(iii)	4,085	4,800	984	951
Borrowings	(iii)	33,561	38,776	33,562	38,776
Total financial liabilities		37,646	43,576	34,546	39,727

In accordance with AASB 139 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Management* the above financial assets and liabilities are categorised as follows:

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents
- (ii) Fair value through the profit and loss
- (iii) Amortised cost

The following tables detail the Authority and the Consolidated entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Authority and the Consolidated entity can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows and spot rates at the period end have been used to project interest payments in respect of the variable rate loans.

Financials

28	Financial instruments (Cont'd)	Weighted average effective interest rate	less than 1 year	1-5 Years	5+ years	Total
		%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Consolidated					
	Six months to 31 December 2011					
	Non interest bearing trade payables	-	4,085	-	-	4,085
	Fixed rate loan from the Treasury Corporation	7.24%	453	2,827	285	3,565
	Variable rate loan from the Treasury Corporation	4.45%	-	-	29,996	29,996
			0	4,538	2,827	30,281
	Twelve months to 30 June 2011					
	Non interest bearing trade payables	-	4,800	0	0	4,800
	Fixed rate loan from the Treasury Corporation	7.24%	437	2,100	1,243	3,780
	Variable rate loan from the Treasury Corporation	4.99%	-	-	34,996	34,996
			5,237	2,100	36,239	43,576
	RWA					
	Six months to 31 December 2011					
	Non interest bearing trade payables	-	984	-	-	984
	Fixed rate loan from the Treasury Corporation	7.24%	453	2,827	285	3,565
	Variable rate loan from the Treasury Corporation	4.45%	-	-	29,996	29,996
			1,437	2,827	30,281	34,546
	Twelve months to 30 June 2011					
	Non interest bearing trade payables	-	951	-	-	951
	Fixed rate loan from the Treasury Corporation	7.24%	437	2,100	1,243	3,780
	Variable rate loan from the Treasury Corporation	4.99%	-	-	34,996	34,996
			1,388	2,100	36,239	39,727

Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions. The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximate their net fair values.

29 Defined benefit Superannuation Funds**Accounting Policy**

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs.

Fund information

The Pooled Fund holds in trust the investments of the closed NSW public sector superannuation schemes:

- State Authorities Superannuation Scheme (SASS)
- State Superannuation Scheme (SSS)
- Police Superannuation Scheme (PSS)
- State Authorities Non-contributory Superannuation Scheme (SANCS).

These schemes are all defined benefit schemes - at least a component of the final benefit is derived from a multiple of member salary and years of membership. All these schemes are now closed to members.

29 Superannuation funds**(a) Defined Benefit Scheme as at 31 December (AASB 119 Employee Benefits) (Source: Pillar Administration)**

31 December 2011	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
Member numbers:				
Contributors	1	1	-	2
Deferred benefits	-	-	-	-
Pensioners	-	-	-	-
Pensions fully commuted	-	-	-	-
Superannuation Position for AASB 119 purposes:	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Accrued liability	87	160	-	246
Estimated reserve account balance	(26)	(36)	-	(62)
	61	124	-	185
Future Service Liability (Note 1)	(13)	(51)	-	(64)
Surplus in excess of recovery available from schemes	-	-	-	-
Net liability recognised in statement of financial position	61	124	-	185

Note:

The Future Service Liability (FSL) does not have to be recognised by an employer. It is only used to determine if an asset ceiling limit should be imposed (AASB 119, para 58). Under AASB 119, any prepaid superannuation asset recognised cannot exceed the total of any unrecognised past service cost and the present value of any economic benefits that may be available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. Where the "surplus in excess of recovery" is zero, no asset ceiling limit is imposed.

Financials

29 Superannuation funds

(a) Defined Benefit Scheme as at 31 December (AASB 119 Employee Benefits) (Source: Pillar Administration)

30 June 2011	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
Member numbers:				
Contributors	1	1	-	2
Deferred benefits	-	-	-	-
Pensioners	-	-	-	-
Pensions fully commuted	-	-	-	-
Superannuation Position for AASB 119 purposes:	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Accrued liability	83	146	-	229
Estimated reserve account balance	(24)	(35)	-	(59)
	59	111	-	170
Future Service Liability (Note 1)	(13)	(49)	-	(62)
Surplus in excess of recovery available from schemes	-	-	-	-
Net liability recognised in statement of financial position	59	111	-	170

29 (b) Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation: (Source: Pillar Administration)

31 December 2011	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the period	78	136	-	214
Current service cost	8	-	-	8
Interest cost	4	7	-	11
Contribution by Fund participants	2	-	-	2
Actuarial (gains)/losses	5	17	-	22
Benefits paid	(10)	(1)	-	(11)
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Curtailments	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Business combinations	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at the end of the period	87	160	-	247

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2011				
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the period	292	248	-	540
Current service cost	9	4	-	13
Interest cost	15	13	-	27
Contribution by Fund participants	3	-	-	3
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(18)	4	-	(14)
Benefits paid	(219)	(122)	-	(342)
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Curtailments	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Business combinations	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at the end of the period	83	146	-	229

29 (c) Reconciliation of fair value of fund assets (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
Fair value of fund assets at beginning of period	29	33	-	62
Expected return on fund assets	2	3	-	5
Actuarial gains/(losses)	-	(3)	-	(3)
Employer contributions	3	4	-	7
Contributions by Fund participants	2	-	-	2
Benefits paid	(10)	(1)	-	(11)
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Business combinations	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Fair value of Fund assets at end of the period	26	36	-	62
	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2011				
Fair value of fund assets at beginning of period	238	146	-	385
Expected return on fund assets	20	13	-	33
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(68)	(6)	-	(74)
Employer contributions	50	4	-	54
Contributions by Fund participants	3	-	-	3
Benefits paid	(219)	(122)	-	(342)
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Business combinations	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Fair value of Fund assets at end of period	24	35	-	59

Financials

29 (d) Reconciliation of assets & liabilities recognised in Statement of financial position (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
31 December 2011	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligation at end of period	87	160	-	246
Fair value of fund assets at end of period	(26)	(36)	-	(62)
Sub-total	61	124	-	185
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-	-	-
Unrecognised gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for limitation on net asset	-	-	-	-
Net Liability recognised in statement of financial position at end of period	61	124	-	185

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
30 June 2011	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligation at end of period	83	146	-	229
Fair value of fund assets at end of period	(24)	(35)	-	(59)
Sub-total	59	111	-	170
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-	-	-
Unrecognised gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for limitation on net asset	-	-	-	-
Net Liability recognised in statement of financial position at end of period	59	111	-	170

29 (e) Expense recognised in statement of comprehensive income (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
31 December 2011	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Components recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income				-
Current service cost	8	-	-	8
Interest cost	4	7	-	11
Expected return on Fund assets (net of expenses)	(2)	(3)	-	(5)
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognised in period/year	-	-	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Movement in adjustment for limitation on net asset	-	-	-	-
Curtailment or settlement (gain)/loss	-	-	-	-
Expense/(income) recognised	10	5	-	15

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2011				
Components recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income				
Current service cost	9	4	-	13
Interest cost	15	13	-	27
Expected return on Fund assets (net of expenses)	(20)	(13)	-	(33)
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognised in period/year	-	-	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Movement in adjustment for limitation on net asset	-	-	-	-
Curtailment or settlement (gain)/loss	-	-	-	-
Expense/(income) recognised	4	4	-	8

29 (f) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognised in period	5	21	-	26
Adjustment for limit on net asset	-	-	-	-

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2011				
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognised in period	50	10	-	60
Adjustment for limit on net asset	-	-	-	-

29 (g) Fund assets (Source: Pillar Administration)

Percentage of funds invested in each asset class at end of the period:	31-Dec-11	30-Jun-11
Australian equities	32.1%	33.4%
Overseas equities	29.0%	29.5%
Australian fixed interest securities	5.6%	5.7%
Overseas fixed interest securities	2.6%	3.1%
Property	9.5%	9.9%
Cash	6.6%	5.1%
Other	14.6%	13.3%

Fair value of fund assets

All funds are invested by STC at arm's length through independent fund managers.

Expected rate of return

The expected return on assets assumption is determined by weighting the expected long-term return for each asset class by the target allocation of assets to each class. The returns used for each class are net of investment tax and investment fees.

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29 (h) Actual return on Fund assets (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Six months ended 31 December 2011	-	(1)	-	(1)
Financial year ended 30 June 2011	12	7	-	19

Valuation method and principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date
{AASB 119 – paragraph 120A(n)}

a) Valuation Method

The Projected Unit Credit (PUC) valuation method was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service costs. This method sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

b) Economic Assumptions

	As at 31 December 2011	As at 30 June 2011
Salary increase rate (excluding promotional increases)	2.5% pa	3.5% pa
Rate of CPI Increase	2.5% pa	2.5% pa
Expected rate of return on assets	8.60%	8.60%
Expected rate of return on assets backing other liabilities	-	2.5% pa
Discount rate	3.70% pa	5.28% pa

c) Demographic Assumptions

The demographic assumptions at 31 December 2011 are those that will be used in the 2010 triennial actuarial valuation. The triennial review report will be available from the NSW Treasury website.

29 (i) Historical Information (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	87	160	-	246
Fair value of Fund assets	(26)	(36)	-	(62)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	61	124	-	185
Experience adjustments - Fund liabilities	5	17	-	22
Experience adjustments - Fund assets	-	3	-	3

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2011				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	83	146	-	229
Fair value of Fund assets	(24)	(35)	-	(59)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	59	111	-	170
Experience adjustments - Fund liabilities	(18)	4	-	(14)
Experience adjustments - Fund assets	68	6	-	74

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2010				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	293	248	-	541
Fair value of Fund assets	(238)	(146)	-	(384)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	54	101	-	155
Experience adjustments - Fund liabilities	62	18	-	80
Experience adjustments - Fund assets	(51)	4	-	(47)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2009				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	64	110	-	174
Fair value of Fund assets	(26)	(31)	-	(57)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	38	79	-	117
Experience adjustments - Fund liabilities	(79)	30	-	(49)
Experience adjustments - Fund assets	231	22	-	253

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2008				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	465	143	-	608
Fair value of Fund assets	(464)	(114)	-	(578)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	1	29	-	30
Experience adjustments - Fund assets	-	-	-	-

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29 (j) Expected contributions (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
to be paid in next reporting period	3	4	-	7
30 June 2011				
to be paid in next reporting period	6	8	-	15

- (i) SASS Contributors - the number of SASS contributors expected in any one year (out of 10,000 members), at the ages shown, to leave the fund as a result of death, disability, resignation, retirement and redundancy. Promotional salary increase rates are
- (ii) SSS Contributors - the number of SSS contributors expected in any one year (out of 10,000 members), at the ages shown, to leave the fund as a result of death, disability, resignation, retirement and preservation. Promotional salary increase rates are
- (iii) SSS Commutation - the proportion of SSS members assumed to commute their pension to a lump sum in any one year.
- (iv) SSS Pensioner Mortality - assumed mortality rates (in 2006/2007) for SSS pensioners (separately for normal retirement/spouses and invalidity)
- (v) SSS Pensioner Mortality Improvements - per annum assumed rates of mortality improvement for SSS pensioners

29 (k) Funding arrangements for employer contributions (Source: Pillar Administration)**(a) Surplus/deficit**

The following is a summary of the 31 December 2011 financial position of the Fund calculated in accordance with AAS 25 "Financial Reporting by Superannuation Plans":

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
31 December 2011	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Accrued benefits	82	146	-	228
Net market value of Fund assets	(26)	(36)	-	(62)
Net (surplus)/deficit	56	110	-	166
30 June 2011	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Accrued benefits	79	136	-	215
Net market value of Fund assets	(24)	(35)	-	(59)
Net (surplus)/deficit	55	101	-	156

29 (l) Contribution recommendations (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS
Recommended contribution rates for the entity are:	multiple of member contributions	% member salary	multiple of member contributions
31 December 2011	1.90	2.50	-
30 June 2011	1.90	2.50	-

(i) Funding method

Contribution rates are set after discussions between the employer, STC and NSW Treasury

(ii) Economic assumptions

The economic assumptions adopted for the 2011 actuarial review of the Fund are:

Weighted-Average Assumptions	31-Dec-11	30-Jun-11
Expected rate of return on Fund assets backing current pension liabilities	8.3% pa	8.3% pa
Expected rate of return on Fund assets backing other liabilities	7.3% pa	7.3% pa
Expected salary increase rate	4.0% pa	4.0% pa
Expected rate of CPI increase	2.5% pa	2.5% pa

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30 Events after the reporting period

Following introduction of the *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Repeal Act 2011*, the Authority was dissolved on 1 January 2012 and all assets, rights, liabilities and the operations of the former Redfern-Waterloo Authority and the Office of the Redfern-Waterloo were transferred to SMMDA and the Office of SMMDA. The Act also entrusted SMMDA with functions as are necessary for the purposes of managing the affairs of the Australian Technology Park Sydney Limited.

Assets and Liabilities transferred to Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority as at 1 January 2012

	01-January-2012
	\$'000
<u>ASSETS</u>	
<u>Current assets</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	60,288
Trade and other receivables	1,025
Loans receivable	452
Total current assets	<u>61,765</u>
<u>Non-current assets</u>	
Investment Property	119,575
Property, plant and equipment	65,158
Loans receivable	3,113
Lease receivable	2,075
Total non-current assets	<u>189,921</u>
Total assets	251,686
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
<u>Current liabilities</u>	
Trade and other payables	4,085
Provisions	267
Borrowings	453
Total current liabilities	<u>4,805</u>
<u>Non current liabilities</u>	
Provisions	413
Borrowings	33,109
Total non current liabilities	<u>33,523</u>
Total liabilities	38,326
Net assets	213,360
<u>EQUITY</u>	
Accumulated funds	213,360
Less net assets transferred to Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority	(213,360)
Total equity	--

31 Prior Period Error

The following prior period errors are identified in the consolidated and Authority financial statements and the necessary corrections have been made as required by AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors as following:

- The amount of the correction for each financial line affected
- The amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented

- i) In 2008-09, the Authority had entered into a commercial development agreement with ATPSL and third party, whereby the Authority provided land on a long-term lease arrangement while becoming the legal owner of a constructed building together with 350 car park spaces. The Authority leased the building including the car park spaces to ATPSL for the same lease term as the land and ATPSL further sub-leased the building excluding the car park spaces to the third party.

The land under this arrangement was previously treated as an operating lease. ATPSL had recognised the car park spaces as a leasehold improvement initially at a fair value of \$9.63 million (re-classifying it as Other Assets at 30 June 2011) with a corresponding credit to deferred lease revenue.

During the period, it was determined that legally the car park spaces were under a lease agreement between the Authority and ATPSL which should be treated as a finance lease arrangement. It was also determined that the car park spaces should be classified as property, plant & equipment by ATPSL, given the nature of its use and method of managing it to earn revenue. Any fair value change to the car park spaces is recorded by ATPSL through Asset Revaluation Reserve.

The re-classification of the car park spaces to property, plant & equipment has been reflected in the consolidated financial statements of the company.

- ii) In 1995-96, the Authority (then operating as Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority) had entered into a long-term lease agreement with ATPSL for the lease of two heritage buildings. These lease arrangements were treated as operating leases by the Authority when it adopted A-IFRS in 2005, since it was considered that the heritage buildings will have an economic life more than the lease term and will have substantial residual value at the end of the lease term.

During the period, it was decided that a 'finance lease' classification would more appropriately reflect the substance of these lease arrangements. Accordingly these investment properties have been de-recognised by the Authority.

ATPSL, the lessee of these heritage buildings, has classified the buildings as property, plant & equipment, given that it occupies more than 10% of the available space within the buildings. Any fair value change to the heritage buildings is recorded by ATPSL through Asset Revaluation Reserve.

The change in accounting of the heritage buildings, from de-recognition of investment property by the Authority to recognition of property, plant & equipment by ATPSL, has been reflected in the consolidated financial statements of the Authority.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

31 (a) Correction of a prior period error in the consolidated entity					
30 June 2011 Comparative year					
Financial Statement Line Item - Statement of Comprehensive Income			Actual 2011	Correction of Error	
				Restated Actual 2011	
	<i>Note</i>		<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	
Sales and services income	(i)		20,143	(106)	20,037
Valuation increment *	(i) & (ii)		3,500	(600)	2,900
Total income			44,907	(706)	44,201
Surplus/(deficit) for the year			21,356	(706)	20,650
Increase in asset revaluation reserve	(ii)			600	600
Total comprehensive income/(deficit) for the year			21,296	(106)	21,190
Financial Statement Line Item- Statement of Financial Position			Actual 2011	Correction of Error	Restated Actual 2011
			<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Other Assets	(i)		7,875	(7,875)	--
Investment property *	(ii)		163,750	(42,100)	121,650
Property, plant and equipment	(i) & (ii)		15,208	49,975	65,183
Total non-current assets			190,176	--	190,176
Total assets			254,549	--	254,549
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Deferred Lease Revenue	(i)		109	(109)	--
Total current liabilities			6,339	(109)	6,230
Non Current liabilities					
Deferred Lease Revenue	(i)		9,297	(9,297)	--
Total non current liabilities			47,923	(9,297)	38,626
Total liabilities			54,262	(9,406)	44,856
Net assets			200,286	9,406	209,692
EQUITY					
Asset revaluation reserve	(i) & (ii)		--	49,975	49,975
Retained earnings	(i) & (ii)		200,286	(40,569)	159,717
Accumulated funds			200,286	9,406	209,692
Total equity			200,286	9,406	209,692
Financial Statement Line Item in Statement of Changes in Equity			Actual 2011	Correction of Error	Restated Actual 2011
			<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Total comprehensive income for the year	(i) & (ii)		21,296	(106)	21,190
Accumulated funds balance	(i) & (ii)		178,990	9,512	188,502
Balance of equity at the end of year			200,286	9,406	209,692

* Before reclassification of lease incentive adjustments - refer Note 18(a) for reclassification disclosure

1 July 2010 Comparative year Opening Balances		Actual 2010	Correction of Error	Restated Actual 2010
Financial Statement Line Item- Statement of Financial Position	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Other Assets	(i)	9,625	(9,625)	--
Investment property*	(ii)	158,500	(39,750)	118,750
Property, plant and equipment	(i) & (ii)	13,195	49,375	62,570
Total non current assets		185,100	--	185,100
Total assets		238,472	--	238,472
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Deferred Lease Revenue	(i)	109	(109)	--
Total current liabilities		6,112	(109)	6,003
Non Current liabilities				
Deferred Lease Revenue	(i)	9,403	(9,403)	--
Total non current liabilities		53,368	(9,403)	43,965
Total liabilities		59,480	(9,512)	49,968
Net Assets		178,992	9,512	188,504
EQUITY				
Asset revaluation reserve	(i) & (ii)	--	49,375	49,375
Accumulated funds	(i)	178,992	(39,863)	139,129
Total equity		178,992	9,512	188,504

*Before reclassification of lease incentive adjustment, refer Note 18(a) for reclassification disclosure

Financials

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

31	(b)	Correction of a Prior period error in RWA 30 June 2011 Comparative year				
		Financial Statement Line Item -Statement of Comprehensive Income	<i>Note</i>	Actual 2010	Correction of Error	Restated Actual 2010
		Valuation Increment	(ii)	3,353	(2,450)	903
		Total Income		27,190	(2,450)	24,740
		Surplus/(deficit) for the year		18,248	(2,450)	15,798
		Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		18,248	(2,450)	15,798
		Financial Statement Line Item-Statement of Financial Position				
		<u>ASSETS</u>				
		Non-current assets				
		Investment property	(ii)	98,850	(44,350)	54,500
		Total non current assets		165,943	(44,350)	121,593
		Total assets		200,130	(44,350)	155,780
		Net Assets		160,402	(44,350)	116,052
		<u>EQUITY</u>				
		Accumulated Funds	(ii)	160,402	(44,350)	116,052
		Total Equity		160,402	(44,350)	116,052
		Financial Statement Line Item in Statement of Changes in Equity				
				Actual 2010	Correction of Error	Restated Actual 2010
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		Total comprehensive deficit for the year	(ii)	18,248	(2,450)	15,798
		Accumulated funds balance	(ii)	142,156	(41,900)	100,256
		Balance of equity at the end of year		160,402	(44,350)	116,052

* Before reclassification of accrued lease receivable, refer Note 18(a) for reclassification disclosure

1 July 2010 Comparative year opening balances		Actual 1 July 2010 \$'000	Correction of Error \$'000	Restated 1 July 2010 \$'000
	Note			
Financial Statement Line Item- Statement of Financial Position				
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Investment property	(ii)	94,500	(41,900)	52,600
Total non current assets		166,843	(41,900)	124,943
Total assets		187,447	(41,900)	145,547
Net Assets		142,156	(41,900)	100,256
Equity				
Asset revaluation reserve		--	--	--
Accumulated funds	(ii)	142,156	(41,900)	100,256
Total Equity		142,156	(41,900)	100,256

32. Financial risk management

The Authority has exposure to the following risks from the use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the Authority's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk, and their management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included through these consolidated financial statements.

Risk Management framework

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for developing and monitoring the overall risk management strategy and policies for the Authority. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews the Authority's activities and assets. The Chief Executive reports to the Audit and Risk Committee, which in turn reports regularly to the Board on its activities.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Authority in setting appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Authority's activities. The Authority through the training in and implementation of policies and procedures has developed a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to risks faced by the Authority. The Chief Executive in the capacity of the Chief Executive manages the internal audit function by conducting scheduled and ad hoc reviews of risk management control procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The Consolidated entity's principal financial instruments comprise finance leases, cash and short term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to fund Consolidated entity's operations.

Financials

The Consolidated entity has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Consolidated entity's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken. The main risks arising from the Consolidated entity's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The executive reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Authority if a Authority's debtor or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Authority, including cash, receivables, term deposits and investment in unit trust deposits. In regards to investments in unit trusts, this credit risk is reflected in the unit prices when the underlying securities are marked to market. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment). The Authority has not granted any financial guarantees.

(a) Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand and bank balances with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Interest is earned on daily bank balances at the monthly average cash rate. It is the Authority's practice to deal with banks of "AAA" ratings recommended by the NSW Government.

(b) Receivables

The Authority's exposure to credit risks is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each debtor. The Authority has trade debts and other debts.

Trade debts

All trade debtors including rental debtors are recognised as amounts receivable at reporting date. Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis from the monthly aged analysis report. The Director of Finance and Corporate Services is responsible for the credit control function of all outstanding trade debtors. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. An allowance for impairment is raised when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due. This evidence includes past experience, and current and expected changes in economic conditions. The credit risk is the carrying amount (net of any allowance for impairment). The average credit period extended by the Company on rental payments and on conference activity services is 7 days and by the Authority on conference activity services is 30 days. Generally, no interest is charged on the overdue invoices and debtors.

Lettable area of the company is leased to new customers who fit the company's selection criteria and the company also has a policy of collecting 3-6 months rental as bond before the commencement of the lease. The customers in the conference centre normally pay 90% of the total event invoice in advance of the event happening. The revenue stream for the Authority mainly consists of collecting contribution levy's and Government grants against which there can be no doubtful debts. The Company also earns income from its Training and Employment enterprise segment and the Authority will be subject to doubtful debts from this income stream. However, the amount is not expected to be material.

A significant portion of the trade receivables balance is due from General Government entities and the balance is due from Public Trading Enterprises. Included in the Consolidated Entity's trade receivable balances are debtors past due at the reporting date for which the Consolidated Entity has not provided as there has not been significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Consolidated Entity does not hold collateral over these balances. Refer Note 12 for details.

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Consolidated Entity considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date.

The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Included in the allowance for impairments of receivables are individually impaired. Refer Note 12 for details.

Other debts

The Authority is exposed to various concentrations of credit risk to other debts. These debts were incurred as a result of the payment of minor and advances repayable within in a short period of time. The credit risk is exposed in the monthly aged analysis report. The Director of Finance and Corporate Services is responsible for the collectability of debts.

Loan debts

During the 2007-08 year, the Consolidated Entity advanced fit out cost incurred by the Authority on behalf of Department of Defence. The advance is treated as a loan to Department of Defence at a fixed rate 7.23% and recoverable over the term of the lease period of 10 years. The maturity date is 30 May 2018. The outstanding loan amount at the end of the financial year is disclosed in note 13 of the accounts. Management considers that the carrying amount of the loan best represents the maximum credit risk exposure at the balance sheet date and that there is no indication at that date that the counterparty will not meet its obligations.

(c) Investments

The Authority has investments with the NSW Treasury Corporation's Hour-Glass facilities. The investment is represented by a number of units of a management investment pool with each particular pool having different horizons and being comprised of a mix of asset classes appropriate to that investment horizon.

The Authority's limits its exposure to credit risks by investing unit trusts with NSW Treasury Corporation (TCorp) whose portfolio of investments is within the risk limits disclosed by the NSW Treasury Corporation. NSW Treasury Corporation appoints and monitors the application of appropriate investment guidelines. The value of the investment held can decrease as well as increase depending on market conditions. The value of the above investment represents the company's share of the value of the underlying assets of the facility, and those assets as stated at net value. These investments are highly liquid and are classified as cash and cash equivalent.

Investment performance

Performance of investment funds held in TCorp cash facility for the period ended 31 December 2011, 2.48%.

Performance of TCorp facility benchmark for cash funds for the financial year to date as at 31 December 2011, 2.49%

(ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Authority will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Authority continuously manages the risk through monitoring and planning future cash flows and ensure adequate holding of liquid assets. The objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of appropriate investment strategies.

The liquidity risk that might arise from various classes of financial assets held by the Authority and its management is explained under the credit risk of each class of financial asset.

The investment with NSW Treasury Corporation is generally able to be redeemed daily by 11am.

During current and prior years, there were no defaults or breaches on any amounts payable to creditors. No assets have been pledged as collateral. The Authority's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and a current assessment of risk.

The Authority currently has a loan facility of \$45.0m from NSW Treasury Corporation. The loan is unsecured with the floating rate of interest. In May 2010, the Authority's Board approved commencement of a debt reduction strategy for the floating rate loan facility. A further repayment of \$5m nominated in the strategy was paid to TCorp during the period.

The 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 Treasurer's Direction 219.01. 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. Treasurer's Direction 219.01 allows the Minister to award interest for late payment. No interest was paid during the year.

Financials

(iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the income or value of the holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Authority's exposures to market risk are as follows:

- Growth: the depth and length of the global economic downturn, and its impact on the investments held by the Authority
- Systematic risk: liquidity and counterparty risks in financial markets
- Lack of Corporate Governance: Universal lack of corporate governance leads to fraud and bankruptcies.

The Authority manages its market risk exposure by construction of risk framework that quantifies the risks in the investment strategies and the probable outcomes from the portfolio given different events.

Currency risk

The Authority has indirect exposure to foreign currency risk by investing into funds with NSW Treasury Corporation. NSW Treasury Corporation manages the exposure to such risk.

Interest rate risk

The Consolidated entity is exposed to interest rate risk as the Authority borrows at floating interest rates from NSW Treasury Corporation and holds its surplus cash in NSW Treasury Corporation's "Hour-Glass" cash facilities. NSW Treasury Corporation as trustee for the above facility is required to act in the best interest of the unit holders and to administer the trusts in accordance with the trust deeds. As trustee, the NSW Treasury Corporation has appointed external managers to manage the performance and risks of each facility in accordance with a mandate agreed by the parties.

The interest rate risk in respect of corporate card facility is considered to be negligible.

Other price risk

Exposure to 'other price risk' primarily arises through investments in unit trusts with NSW Treasury Corporation and is managed by the NSW Treasury Corporation.

The company is also exposed to price risk based on the demand and supply of lettable area at the Australian Technology Park.

(iv) Operational Risk

The Authority manages its operational risk as part of the risk management strategy. Operational risk is the direct and indirect losses arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Authority's processes, personnel, technology, legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risk arises from all of the Authority's operations.

The Authority's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damages to the Authority's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restricts initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. The responsibility is supported by the development of standards, policies and procedures in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- Compliance with regulatory and legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Requirements for the periodic reporting to senior management, relevant committees and the Board.
- Training and professional development
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Compliance with established standards, policies and procedures is supported by a programme of periodic review undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of the internal audit reviews are discussed with management of the business unit to which they relate, with reports submitted to Senior Management, the Audit and Risk Management Committee, and to the Board where appropriate.

Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions. The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximate their net fair values.

Liability management performance

Combined cost of funds based on long term and short term facilities with Tcorp for the period ended 31 December 2011, 2.94%.

Cost of funds based on short term TCorp loan floating rate benchmark for the financial year to date as at 31 December 2011, 2.84%

Capital Management

The consolidated entity manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders. The capital structure of the Consolidated entity consists of debt, which includes the borrowing disclosed in Note 21, cash and cash equivalents and retained profits as disclosed in Note 23.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditors Report - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

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Redfern-Waterloo Authority



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Office of the Redfern-Waterloo Authority

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Office of the Redfern-Waterloo Authority (the Office), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows, for the period 1 July to 31 December 2011, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Office as at 31 December 2011, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period 1 July to 31 December 2011 in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- are in accordance with section 41B of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (the PF&A Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2010.

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

The Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The members of the Board are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the PF&A Act, and for such internal control as the members of the Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Office's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Office's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the members of the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

My opinion does *not* provide assurance:

- that it has carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the effectiveness of its internal control
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian Auditing Standards and other relevant ethical pronouncements. The PF&A Act further promotes independence 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, but precluding the provision of non-audit services, thus ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by the possibility of losing clients or income.



James Sugumar
Director, Financial Audit Services

25 May 2012
SYDNEY



Statement by Members of the Board

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Redfern-Waterloo Authority

Statement by Members of the the Board of Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority for the former Redfern-Waterloo Authority on the adoption of the financial statements of the former Office of the Redfern Waterloo Authority for the period 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011.

Pursuant to Section 41C (1B) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and in accordance with a resolution of the members of the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority for the former Redfern-Waterloo Authority, we declare that in our opinion:

1. The accompanying financial statements and notes thereto exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of The Office of the Redfern-Waterloo Authority as at 31 December 2011.
2. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations and the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2010 and the Treasurer's Directions; and
3. We are not aware of any circumstances that would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



Dr Col Gellatly AO
Chairman
Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority



Roy Wakelin-King AM
Chief Executive Officer
Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

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	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011
<i>Notes</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Income from continuing operations		
Personal services income	279	1,209
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expense	254	1,149
Surplus/(deficit) for the period/year-end	26	60
Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss on defined benefit funds	26	60
Total comprehensive income for the period/year-end	-	-

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

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

Redfern-Waterloo Authority

	<i>Notes</i>	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Receivables	6	443	423
Total current assets		443	423
Total assets		443	423
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	7	53	29
Provisions	8	54	193
Total current liabilities		106	222
Non current liabilities			
Defined Superannuation Benefit Plan	9	185	169
Provisions	8	152	32
Total non current liabilities		336	201
Total liabilities		443	423
NET ASSETS		-	-
EQUITY			
Accumulated funds		-	-
Contributed equity		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		-	-

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY*For the six months ended 31 December 2011***87**

	<i>Notes</i>	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2011 \$'000
Balance of equity at the start of period/year		--	--
Surplus for the period/year		26	60
Total comprehensive income for the period/year		26	60
Actuarial loss on defined benefit superannuation scheme		(26)	(60)
Balance of equity at the end of period/year		-	-

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

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Notes</i>	<i>inflow/ (outflow)</i>	<i>inflow/ (outflow)</i>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers	20	790
Payments to suppliers and employees	(20)	(790)
Net cash flows from operating activities	-	-
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the financial period/year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period/year	-	-

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

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The Office of the Redfern-Waterloo Authority (the Office) was a Division of the Government Service, established pursuant to Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002*. It was a not for profit entity, as profit is not the principal objective. It was considered as part of the NSW Total State Sector Accounts. It was domiciled in Australia and its principal office was at Level 11, Tower 2, 1 Lawson Square, Redfern NSW 2016.

The Office's objective was to provide personnel services to the Redfern-Waterloo Authority (the Authority).

The Office commenced operations on 17 March 2006, with effect from 1 July 2005 when it assumed responsibility for the employees and employee-related liabilities of the Authority. The assumed liabilities were recognised on 17 March 2006 together with an offsetting receivable representing the related funding due from the former employer.

The Authority (and therefore the Office) was funded by the NSW Government through to 30 June 2012. On 23 September 2010, the NSW Government established the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority (SMDA) under the *Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act of 1974* for urban development. The SMDA aims to create new sustainable urban centres with additional housing and commercial projects including land identified as potential urban renewal precincts in the Redfern-Waterloo precinct.

Following introduction of the *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Repeal Act 2011*, the Authority (and therefore the Office) was dissolved on 1 January 2012 and all assets, rights and liabilities of the Authority and the Office were transferred to SMDA and the Office of SMDA.

The Financial statements for the six months ended 31 December 2011 has been authorised for issue by the former Chief Executive Officer and the Director of Finance and Corporate Services on 16 May 2012.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**(a) Statement of Compliance**

The Office's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983 and Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2010, Treasurer's Directions, the Redfern Waterloo Authority Act 2004*.

(b) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, certain classes of employee entitlements.

(c) Profit status of the Authority

The Office assessed its profit status for the period ended 31 December 2011 and determined its status as not-for-profit for financial reporting purposes.

(d) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items:

- Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss and available for sale are measured at fair value
- The defined benefit plan obligations are measured as the net total of the plan assets, plus unrecognised past service cost and unrecognised actuarial losses, less unrecognised actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation

(e) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Authority's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

(f) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts to assets, liabilities, income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are recognised, or in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 3(h) – Statement of Significant Accounting Policies – Employee Benefits
- Note 9 – Superannuation Funds

Information about assumptions and estimations that may result in adjustments in the future financial periods is included in the following notes:

- Note 8 & 9 – Provisions & defined benefit obligations

(g) Changes in accounting policy

In the current period, the Office has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations that are relevant to its operations and which are effective for current reporting periods beginning on 1 July 2011. As a result, the Office has changed its accounting policies and disclosure in relation to the presentation of financial statements.

When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements are amended, comparative amounts are reclassified unless the reclassification is impracticable. When comparative amounts are reclassified, the Office discloses:

- i) the nature of the reclassification;
- ii) the amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified; and
- iii) the reason for the reclassification.

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Set out below is a summary of the significant accounting policies that have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current period's presentation.

a) Goods and services tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable, if any. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office are classified as operating cash flows.

b) Income tax

The Office is not liable for Income Tax as it is an entity established and controlled by the New South Wales Government.

c) Income recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Income from the rendering of personnel services is recognised when the service is provided and only to the extent that the associated recoverable expenses are recognised.

d) Expenses

All expenses incurred on an accrual basis are recognised as expenditure for the period to the extent that the Office has benefited by receiving goods or services and the expenditure can be reliably measured.

e) Employee benefits expense

Employee expenses includes salaries and wages for the period, workers compensation insurance premium for the year, 9% defined contribution incurred for employees under defined contribution scheme and amounts nominated by the fund managers in respect of defined benefit schemes. Recreation leave and long service leave expenses are charged as stated in Note 3 (h).

f) Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

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

g) Payables

Payables include accrued wages, salaries, and related on costs (such as payroll tax, fringe benefits tax and worker's compensation insurance) where there is certainty as to the amount and timing of settlement.

A payable is recognised when a present obligation arises under a contract or otherwise. It is derecognised when the obligation expires or is discharged, cancelled or substituted.

A short-term payable with no stated interest rate is measured at historical cost if the effect of discontinuing is immaterial.

h) Employee benefits**(i) Wages and salaries, recreation leave and sick leave**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and recreation leave and sick leave expected to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the reporting date at undiscounted amounts and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long-term annual leave that is not expected to be taken within twelve months is measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 Employee Benefits.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the discount method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the consolidated entity in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

The outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation, insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax, which are consequential to employment, are recognised as liabilities and expenses when the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised.

(iii) Retirement benefit obligations

All employees of the Office are entitled to benefits from the Office's superannuation plan on retirement, disability or death. The Office has a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. The defined contribution plan receives fixed contributions from the Office and the Office's legal or constructive obligation is limited to these contributions. Contributions to the defined contribution fund are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

A liability or asset of defined benefits superannuation plans is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of the superannuation fund's assets at that date and any unrecognised past service cost. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is based on expected future payments which arise from membership of the fund to the reporting date, calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in income, unless the changes to the superannuation fund are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

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

i) 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.

j) Application of new and revised Accounting Standards

(i) Standards and Interpretations affecting amounts reported in the current period (and/or prior periods)

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in the current period and have affected the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Standards affecting presentation and disclosure

- (a) Amendments to Interpretation 14 AASB 19 *The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction*. AASB 2009-14 *Amendments to Australian Interpretation – Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement* makes limited-application amendments to Interpretation 14 AASB 119 whereby the amendments apply when an entity is subject to minimum funding requirements and makes an early payment of contributions to cover those requirements, permitting the benefit of such an early payment to be recognised as an asset. Not applicable to the Authority as at the reporting date.
- (b) Amendments to AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure* (adopted in advance of effective date of 1 January 2011). The amendments (part of AASB 2010-4 *Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project*) clarify the required level of disclosures about credit risk and collateral held and provide relief from disclosures previously required regarding renegotiated loans. All material items are adequately disclosed by way of notes to the financial statements.

- (c) Amendments to AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (adopted in advance of effective date of 1 January 2011). The amendments (part of AASB 2010-4 *Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project*) clarify that an entity may choose to present the required analysis of items of other comprehensive income either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. All material items are adequately disclosed by way of notes to the financial statements.
- (d) Amendments through AASB 2010-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of International Financial Reporting Standards by the International Accounting Standards Board. These amendments have no major impact on the requirements of the amended pronouncements. Consequently these amendments do not have any major impact on the Authority as at the reporting date.
- (e) Amendments to AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures arising from AASB 2010-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets* makes amendments as a result of the International Accounting Standard Board's comprehensive review of off balance sheet activities. The amendments introduce additional disclosures, designed to allow users of financial statements to improve their understanding of transfer transactions of financial assets (for example, securitisations), including understanding the possible effects of any risks that may remain with the entity that transferred the assets. The amendments also require additional disclosures if a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions are undertaken around the end of a reporting period. These amendments do not have any major impact on the Authority as at the reporting date.

(ii) Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Standards and Interpretations listed below were in issue but not yet effective.

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
AASB 124 'Related Party Disclosures', AASB 2011-4 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements (July 2011)	1 July 2013
AASB 1049 'Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting', AASB 2011-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Orderly Adoption of Changes to the ABS GFS Manual and Related Amendments' (May 2011)	1 July 2012
AASB 1053 'Application of Tiers of Accounting Standards' (June 2010)	1 July 2013
AASB 9 'Financial Instruments', AASB 2009-11 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9' and AASB 2010-7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010)'	1 January 2013
AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements'	1 January 2013
AASB 11 Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013
AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1 January 2013
AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 (September 2011)	1 January 2013
AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements , AASB 128 Investments in Associates, AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures, AASB 2011-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Relief From Consolidation, The Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation – Reduced Consolidation Requirements (July 2011)	1 July 2013
AASB 119 Employee Benefits, AASB 2011-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011)	1 July 2013
AASB 2011-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements standards	1 January 2013

4. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods:

(i) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is based on the net realisable value after considering any possible risks of impairment. All trade and other receivables, after impairment, are expected to be received within a short period of time and considered as fair values at the date when goods and services were provided.

When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values are disclosed in the notes specific to the assets or the liability.

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION*For the six months ended 31 December 2011*

Redfern-Waterloo Authority

	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 June 2011
	\$'000	\$'000
5 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Salaries	174	1,138
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	3	85
Superannuation - defined benefits plans	44	8
Recreation Leave	(7)	(113)
Long Service Leave	39	(5)
Payroll Tax	--	36
Total employee benefits expense	254	1,149
6 RECEIVABLES		
Receivable from the Authority	428	423
Receivable from the SMDA	15	--
Total receivables	443	423
7 PAYABLES		
Payable to SMDA	53	--
Salary Package	--	17
Salary Accruals	--	12
Total payables	53	29
8 PROVISIONS		
(a) Current		
Recreation Leave	54	60
Long Service leave	--	133
	54	193
(b) Non-Current		
Long Service leave	152	32
	152	32
Total provisions	205	225

9 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

(a) Defined Benefit Scheme as at 31 December (AASB 119 Employee Benefits) (Source: Pillar Administration)

31 December 2011	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
Member numbers:				
Contributors	1	1	-	2
Deferred benefits	-	-	-	-
Pensioners	-	-	-	-
Pensions fully commuted	-	-	-	-
Superannuation Position for AASB 119 purposes:	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Accrued liability	87	160	-	246
Estimated reserve account balance	(26)	(36)	-	(62)
	61	124	-	185
Future Service Liability (Note 1)	(13)	(51)	-	(64)
Surplus in excess of recovery available from schemes	-	-	-	-
Net liability recognised in statement of financial position	61	124	-	185
30 June 2011	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
Member numbers:				
Contributors	1	1	-	2
Deferred benefits	-	-	-	-
Pensioners	-	-	-	-
Pensions fully commuted	-	-	-	-
Superannuation Position for AASB 119 purposes:	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Accrued liability	83	146	-	229
Estimated reserve account balance	(24)	(35)	-	(59)
	59	111	-	170
Future Service Liability (Note 1)	(13)	(49)	-	(62)
Surplus in excess of recovery available from schemes	-	-	-	-
Net liability recognised in statement of financial position	59	111	-	170

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

9 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

Note 1:

The Future Service Liability (FSL) does not have to be recognised by an employer. It is only used to determine if an asset ceiling limit should be imposed (AASB 119, para 58). Under AASB 119, any prepaid superannuation asset recognised cannot exceed the total of any unrecognised past service cost and the present value of any economic benefits that may be available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. Where the "surplus in excess of recovery" is zero, no asset ceiling limit is imposed.

Accounting Policy

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the year in which it occurs.

Fund information

The Pooled Fund holds in trust the investments of the closed NSW public sector superannuation schemes:

- State Authorities Superannuation Scheme (SASS)
- State Superannuation Scheme (SSS)
- Police Superannuation Scheme (PSS)
- State Authorities Non-contributory Superannuation Scheme (SANCS).

These schemes are all defined benefit schemes - at least a component of the final benefit is derived from a multiple of member salary and years of membership.

All these schemes are now closed to members.

9 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

(b) Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation: (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the period	78	136	-	214
Current service cost	8	-	-	8
Interest cost	4	7	-	11
Contribution by Fund participants	2	-	-	2
Actuarial (gains)/losses	5	17	-	22
Benefits paid	(10)	(1)	-	(11)
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Curtailments	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Business combinations	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at the end of the period	87	160	-	247
30 June 2011				
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the period	292	248	-	540
Current service cost	9	4	-	13
Interest cost	15	13	-	27
Contribution by Fund participants	3	-	-	3
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(18)	4	-	(14)
Benefits paid	(219)	(122)	-	(342)
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Curtailments	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Business combinations	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at the end of the period	83	146	-	229

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

9 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

(c) Reconciliation of fair value of fund assets (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
Fair value of fund assets at beginning of period	29	33	-	62
Expected return on fund assets	2	3	-	5
Actuarial gains/(losses)	-	(3)	-	(3)
Employer contributions	3	4	-	7
Contributions by Fund participants	2	-	-	2
Benefits paid	(10)	(1)	-	(11)
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Business combinations	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Fair value of Fund assets at end of the period	26	36	-	62
30 June 2011				
Fair value of fund assets at beginning of period	238	146	-	385
Expected return on fund assets	20	13	-	33
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(68)	(6)	-	(74)
Employer contributions	50	4	-	54
Contributions by Fund participants	3	-	-	3
Benefits paid	(219)	(122)	-	(342)
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Business combinations	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-
Fair value of Fund assets at end of period	24	35	-	59

9 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

(d) Reconciliation of assets & liabilities recognised in Statement of financial position (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligation at end of period	87	160	-	246
Fair value of fund assets at end of period	(26)	(36)	-	(62)
Sub-total	61	124	-	185
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-	-	-
Unrecognised gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for limitation on net asset	-	-	-	-
Net position recognised in statement of financial position at end of period	61	124	-	185
	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2011				
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligation at end of period	83	146	-	229
Fair value of fund assets at end of period	(24)	(35)	-	(59)
Sub-total	59	111	-	170
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-	-	-
Unrecognised gain/(loss)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for limitation on net asset	-	-	-	-
Net position recognised in statement of financial position at end of year	59	111	-	170

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

Redfern-Waterloo Authority

9 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

(e) Expense recognised in statement of comprehensive income (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
Components recognised in Statement of comprehensive Income				
Current service cost	8	-	-	8
Interest cost	4	7	-	11
Expected return on Fund assets (net of expenses)	(2)	(3)	-	(5)
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognised in year	-	-	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Movement in adjustment for limitation on net asset	-	-	-	-
Curtailment or settlement (gain)/loss	-	-	-	-
Expense/(income) recognised	10	5	-	15
30 June 2011				
Components recognised in Statement of comprehensive Income				
Current service cost	9	4	-	13
Interest cost	15	13	-	27
Expected return on Fund assets (net of expenses)	(20)	(13)	-	(33)
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognised in year	-	-	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Movement in adjustment for limitation on net asset	-	-	-	-
Curtailment or settlement (gain)/loss	-	-	-	-
Expense/(income) recognised	4	4	-	8

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

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(f) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognised in period	5	21	-	26
Adjustment for limit on net asset	-	-	-	-
	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2011				
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognised in period	50	10	-	60
Adjustment for limit on net asset	-	-	-	-

(g) Fund assets (Source: Pillar Administration)

Percentage of funds invested in each asset class at end of period	31-Dec-11	30-Jun-11
Australian equities	32.1%	33.4%
Overseas equities	29.0%	29.5%
Australian fixed interest securities	5.6%	5.7%
Overseas fixed interest securities	2.6%	3.1%
Property	9.5%	9.9%
Cash	6.6%	5.1%
Other	14.6%	13.3%

Fair value of fund assets

All funds are invested by STC at arm's length through independent fund managers.

Expected rate of return

The expected return on assets assumption is determined by weighting the expected long-term return for each asset class by the target allocation of assets to each class. The returns used for each class are net of investment tax and investment fees.

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

9 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

(h) Actual return on Fund assets (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
Six months ended 31 December 2011	-	(1)	-	(1)
Financial year ended 30 June 2011	12	7	-	19

Valuation method and principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date
{AASB 119 – paragraph 120A(n)}

a) Valuation Method

The Projected Unit Credit (PUC) valuation method was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service costs. This method sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

b) Economic Assumptions

	As at 31 December 2011	As at 30 June 2011
Salary increase rate (excluding promotional increases)	2.5% pa	3.5% pa
Rate of CPI Increase	2.5% pa	2.5% pa
Expected rate of return on assets	8.60%	8.60%
Expected rate of return on assets backing other liabilities	-	2.5% pa
Discount rate	3.70% pa	5.28% pa

c) Demographic Assumptions

The demographic assumptions at 31 December 2011 are those that will be used in the 2010 triennial actuarial valuation. The triennial review report will be available from the NSW Treasury website.

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

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(i) Historical Information (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	87	160	-	246
Fair value of Fund assets	(26)	(36)	-	(62)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	61	124	-	185
Experience adjustments - Fund liabilities	5	17	-	22
Experience adjustments - Fund assets	-	3	-	3

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2011				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	83	146	-	229
Fair value of Fund assets	(24)	(35)	-	(59)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	59	111	-	170
Experience adjustments - Fund liabilities	(18)	4	-	(14)
Experience adjustments - Fund assets	68	6	-	74

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2010				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	293	248	-	541
Fair value of Fund assets	(238)	(146)	-	(384)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	54	101	-	155
Experience adjustments - Fund liabilities	62	18	-	80
Experience adjustments - Fund assets	(51)	4	-	(47)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2009				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	64	110	-	174
Fair value of Fund assets	(26)	(31)	-	(57)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	38	79	-	117
Experience adjustments - Fund liabilities	(79)	30	-	(49)
Experience adjustments - Fund assets	231	22	-	253

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
30 June 2008				
Present value of defined benefit obligations	465	143	-	608
Fair value of Fund assets	(464)	(114)	-	(578)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	1	29	-	30
Experience adjustments - Fund assets	-	-	-	-

Financials - Office of Redfern-Waterloo Authority

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the six months ended 31 December 2011

9 SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

(j) Expected contributions (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				-
to be paid in next reporting period	3	4	-	7
30 June 2011				
to be paid in next reporting period	6	8	-	15

- (i) SASS Contributors - the number of SASS contributors expected in any one year (out of 10,000 members), at the ages shown, to leave the fund as a result of death, disability, resignation, retirement and redundancy. Promotional salary increase rates are also shown.
- (ii) SSS Contributors - the number of SSS contributors expected in any one year (out of 10,000 members), at the ages shown, to leave the fund as a result of death, disability, resignation, retirement and preservation. Promotional salary increase rates are also shown.
- (iii) SSS Commutation - the proportion of SSS members assumed to commute their pension to a lump sum in any one year.
- (iv) SSS Pensioner Mortality - assumed mortality rates (in 2006/2007) for SSS pensioners (separately for normal retirement/spouses and invalidity)
- (v) SSS Pensioner Mortality Improvements - per annum assumed rates of mortality improvement for SSS pensioners

(k) Funding arrangements for employer contributions (Source: Pillar Administration)

(a) Surplus/deficit

The following is a summary of the 31 December 2011 financial position of the Fund calculated in accordance with AAS 25 "Financial Reporting by Superannuation Plans":

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
31 December 2011				
Accrued benefits	82	146	-	228
Net market value of Fund assets	(26)	(36)	-	(62)
Net (surplus)/deficit	56	110	-	167
30 June 2011				
Accrued benefits	79	136	-	215
Net market value of Fund assets	(24)	(35)	-	(59)
Net (surplus)/deficit	55	101	-	156

(l) Contribution recommendations (Source: Pillar Administration)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS
	<i>multiple of member contributions</i>	<i>% member salary</i>	<i>multiple of member contributions</i>
Recommended contribution rates for the entity are:			
31 December 2011	1.90	2.50	-
30 June 2011	1.90	2.50	-

(a) Funding method

Contribution rates are set after discussions between the employer, STC and NSW Treasury

(b) Economic assumptions

The economic assumptions adopted for the 2011 actuarial review of the Fund are:

Weighted-Average Assumptions	31-Dec-11	30-Jun-11
Expected rate of return on Fund assets backing current pension liabilities	8.3% pa	8.3% pa
Expected rate of return on Fund assets backing other liabilities	7.3% pa	7.3% pa
Expected salary increase rate	4.0% pa	4.0% pa
Expected rate of CPI increase	2.5% pa	2.5% pa

Nature of asset/liability

If a surplus exists in the employer's interest in the Fund, the employer may be able to take advantage of it in the form of a reduction in the required contribution rate, depending on the advice of the Fund's actuary.

Where a deficiency exists, the employer is responsible for any difference between the employer's share of Fund assets and the defined benefit obligation.

10 Contingent Liabilities

There are no known contingent liabilities for the office as at the reporting date.

11 Events after the balance date

Following introduction of the *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Repeal Act 2011*, the Authority (and therefore the Office) was dissolved on 1 January 2012 and all assets, rights and liabilities of the Authority and the Office were transferred to SMDA and the Office of SMDA.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Appendices

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Redfern-Waterloo Authority

Charter

The RWA was formed under the *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Act 2004*.

Chief and Senior Executive Officer

Mr Roy Wakelin-King was Chief and Senior Executive Officer with the RWA during the 2011-2012 Financial Year.

Pay for the CEO was managed through the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority.

Staff numbers by employment basis as at 1 January 2012*

	Permanent	Temporary	Full-Time	Part-Time	Casual
Staff	2	-	1	1	-
%	100%	-	50%	50%	-
Men	-	-	-	-	-
Women	2	-	1	1	-
Aboriginal person or Torres Strait Islander	-	-	-	-	-
Person with a disability	-	-	-	-	-
Person from a racial, ethnic or ethno-religious Minority group	-	-	-	-	-
People whose first language is not English	-	-	-	-	-

Staff numbers by level

	Men	Women	Total
\$60,584 - \$78,345	-	1	-
\$78,346 - \$97,932	-	-	-
>\$97,932	-	1	-
>\$97,932 (SES)	-	-	-

* Staff employed by the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority provided assistance to the RWA.

Staff numbers by employment basis as at 30 June 2011

	Permanent	Temporary	Full-Time	Part-Time	Casual
Staff	3	3	4	2	-
%	50%	50%	67%	33%	-
Men	-	3	3	-	-
Women	3	-	1	2	-
Aboriginal person or Torres Strait Islander	1	2	2	1	-
Person with a disability	-	-	-	-	-
Person from a racial, ethnic or ethno-religious Minority group	-	-	-	-	-
People whose first language is not English	-	-	-	-	-

Staff numbers by level

	Men	Women	Total
<\$39,670	-	1	1
\$39,670 - \$63,781	-	-	-
\$63,782 - \$86,498	-	1	1
\$86,499 - \$98,159	-	-	-
\$98,160 - \$119,149	2	1	3
>\$119,149 (non SES)	1	-	1

Appendices

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Redfern-Waterloo Authority

Staff numbers by employment basis as at 30 June 2010

	Permanent	Temporary	Full-Time	Part-Time	Casual
Staff	15	6	21	1	1
%	68%	27%	95%	-	5%
Men	7	1	8	-	-
Women	8	5	13	-	1
Aboriginal person or Torres Strait Islander	2	1	3	-	-
Person with a disability	-	-	-	-	-
Person from a racial, ethnic or ethno-religious Minority group	-	1	1	-	-
People whose first language is not English	4	1	6	-	-

Staff numbers by level

	Men	Women	Total
\$60,584 - \$78,345	1	5	6
\$78,346 - \$97,932	2	5	7
>\$97,932	4	4	8
>\$97,932 (SES)	1	-	1

Disclosure of Controlled Entities

1) Australian Technology Park Sydney Limited

Objectives

- Establish, maintain and operate a facility of an international standard for the promotion, development and application of sciences and technologies;
- Link the resources and skills of institutions of advanced learning with the industrial objectives of private companies and government instrumentalities;
- Increase and disseminate knowledge as to sciences and technologies and the importance of them to the socioeconomic development of Australia;
- Encourage innovative technologies to assist the development of novel high-value-added products and new industries;
- Encourage innovative technologies to assist in the development of environmentally sustainable solutions;
- Promote the responsible development and use of sciences and technologies;
- Provide consultancy services to industry and government as to the application of sciences and technologies;
- Arrange for training and education in matters related to the Objects;
- Promote and provide exhibitions, lectures, films, publications and other educational instruction or materials relating to sciences and technologies;
- Conduct activities of an educational or cultural nature in accordance with the Objects;
- Manage any facility established and trading and income generating activities carried on with the facility;
- Raise funds for the purposes of the Company and conduct business on its own account;
- Co-operate with individuals, associations or organisations whether governmental (Commonwealth, State and Local), institutional, corporate or professional in relation to the commercial development of sciences and technologies;
- Broaden access to research findings and technological opportunities;
- Facilitate technology transfer between research institutions and industry;
- Provide incubator facilities for the early stages of commercialisation of new technologies;
- Encourage synergy among researchers, designers, entrepreneurs and manufacturers; and
- Contribute to the long-term economic and social sustainability interests of the Redfern-Waterloo and wider community in accord with the strategic priorities of Sydney, New South Wales and Australia.

Operating Activities

Manage the operations of ATPSL in accordance with its constitution by:

1. Promoting technology and science through the management of leases;
2. Manage a conference and events business and facilities;
3. Operate and manage the Eveleigh Markets;
4. Operate and manage the Aboriginal Employment Program.

Performance Targets For 2011 - 2012

- Net profit of \$2.535m.
- 10.5% Return on sales.
- 2.3% return on assets.
- 11% increase in revenue.
- 10% increase revenue from conference & event business.
- 2% vacancy rate.
- Improve debt equity ratio with a repayment of \$5m debt.
- Capital Investment of \$3.57m for 11/12.

Actual Performance Measures 1 July 2011 - 1 January 2012

- Net profit of \$1.794m.
- 13.8% Return on sales.
- 8.9% return on assets.
- 9% increase in revenue.
- 24.3% increase revenue from conference & event business.
- 2.7% vacancy rate.
- \$5m debt repayment made in December 2011.
- Capital Investment of \$2.016m committed expenditure for 11/12.

2) Office of the Redfern Waterloo Authority

Objectives

- To provide and pay staff for services provided to the Redfern Waterloo Authority

Operating Activities

Staff management and payment.

Performance Targets

- Comply with relevant legislation
- Pay RWA staff correctly and on time

Actual Performance Measures

- 100% comply with relevant legislation
- 100% pay RWA staff correctly and on time

Appendices

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Redfern-Waterloo Authority

Legislative changes

Redfern - Waterloo Authority Repeal Act 2011.

Overseas travel & corporate credit cards

Nil to report.

Research and development

Nil to report.

Payment of accounts

All agreed accounts were settled in a timely manner.

Corporate services

Finance, accounting services were provided to RWA by the finance division of the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority.

Risk management

The RWA had an Audit and Risk Management Committee that assisted the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities as to accounting policies and reporting practices of the RWA. It was the Board's principal agent in assuring the independence of RWA Auditors, the integrity of management and the adequacy of the disclosures to the public.

The RWA had a Business Risk Map of its operations. The primary objective of the Business Risk Map is to coordinate risk management activities within the RWA to ensure the activity is focused on areas of greatest risk and is also used by Business Audit to derive its strategic audit plan.

The RWA is a member of the NSW Treasury Managed Fund (TMF) which provides insurable risk protection.

The RWA, their employees and volunteers are fully covered for their legal liability, for workers compensation, motor vehicles, public liability, property loss/damage and other insurances in accordance with the TMF Contract of Coverage.

RWA have assigned fire wardens who attended training throughout the year and all staff participated in emergency evacuation drills. No OH&S incidents have arisen.

Land disposal

There were no land disposals for the year ended 1 January 2012.

Consultants greater than \$50,000

Nil to report.

Consultants less than \$50,000

Five planning and urban design consultants were engaged costing a total of \$31,318.

Two human services/training consultants were engaged costing a total of \$14,719.

Seven finance and accounting consultants were engaged costing a total of \$98,244.

Plans, policies and procedures

Privacy and personal information

The RWA was committed to the implementation of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (PPIPA) and adhered to the requirements of the Act in its operations.

Code of conduct

The RWA had its own Code of Conduct which was developed in accordance with the principles of ethical and responsible decision-making and embodies the public sector values of respect for the law, the system of Government, the community and its persons, integrity, diligence, economy and efficiency, and accountability.

The Authority's Code of Conduct applied to all employees of RWA and other persons engaged to do work of the Authority. The Code of Conduct conveys the standards of behaviour expected from staff which are based around the four principles of:

- Respect for the law and system of government;
- Respect for people;
- Act with honesty and integrity; and
- Efficient and economic use of Authority resources.

Equal Employment Opportunity Policy (EEO)

The Authority supported and was dedicated to the principles of the EEO including:

- Fair practices in the workplace;
- Management decisions made without bias;
- Recognition of and respect for the social and cultural backgrounds of all staff and clients;
- Employment practices which produce staff satisfaction, job commitment and quality client service; and
- Improved productivity.

The RWA also has a policy for the Action Plan for Women along with an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Employment Strategy.

Economic or other factors

Although growth in the RWA operational area remains strong based on average housing prices the ongoing impacts of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) on the broader property industry has potentially impacted development of key sites under the Built Environment Plan 1 such as the Rachel Forster Hospital. It is likely that this development will proceed in the near future.

Disability access policy

The RWA complied with the NSW Government Disability framework through its Disability Access Policy. This provides a process for the RWA to better meet the needs of staff and the community in relation to persons with a disability. The RWA is committed to ensuring all people have reasonable access to the resources and spaces governed by the Authority.

Multicultural Policies and Services Program

The RWA recognised and values the different linguistic, religious, racial and ethnic backgrounds of all the people of NSW and endorses the four principles of multiculturalism as set out in the *Community Relations Commission and principles of the Multicultural Act 2000*.

Towards this objective, the RWA developed and implemented policies sensitive to the needs of all staff and clients and ensure that its Boards and Committees reflect the multiculturalism of the community.

NSW Government Action Plan for Women

The RWA supported the NSW Government Action Plan for Women and promotes workplaces that are equitable, safe and responsive to all aspects of women's lives. It also promoted the position of women in all areas of society as well as access to and successful outcomes for women in all parts of the education and training system.

Occupational Health & Safety Management Plan

The RWA was committed to the occupational health, safety and welfare of its employees, those contracted to perform work on its behalf and visitors to the premises. It is committed to regular consultation with staff and their representatives, and where necessary, with contractors and suppliers of equipment and services to ensure OH&S management is of the highest standard.

RWA had 0 (zero) injuries or claims under the OH&S Act 2000.

Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy

The RWA was committed to the implementation of the Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy (WRAPP).

RWA engaged the services of an environmental management company through the NSW Government Contract to manage the recycling of paper and cardboard. RWA also recycled toner and ink cartridges. RWA purchased recycled paper for printing purposes.

Application for extension of time

In accordance with the *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984 No 87* Section 10 (1), it is a requirement for a statutory body to prepare and present to the appropriate Minister an annual report not later than 4 months after the end of the financial reporting period of the statutory body.

The RWA was wound up on 1 January 2012, following repeal of the *Redfern-Waterloo Authority Act* in 2011. Therefore the final Annual Report for the RWA 2011-2012 was to be due by 1 May 2012.

In February 2012 the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority (SMDA) that was preparing the final Annual Report on behalf of the RWA, wrote to The Treasury requesting an extension for the submission deadline.

On 9 March, 2012 the SMDA received an extension for the submission deadline to be 15 June 2012. This extension was granted due to the fact that the Auditor General was required to complete the audit of the financial statements of the RWA by 25 May 2012 which was three weeks after the deadline for submission of the RWA's final Annual Report. The extension enabled the final audited financial statements to be included in this Annual Report.

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Multicultural policies and services program

The RWA was committed to the NSW Principles as stated in the *Community Relations Commission and Principles of Multiculturalism Act 2000*.

The RWA acknowledge the benefits that cultural, linguistic and religious diversity brings to the community and has supported the following activities that support these principles.

- Asian Moon Festival Lunch;
- Cook Community Gardens Anniversary;
- Chinese New Year Festival Lunch; and
- Assistance for the Yurungai Dance Project to attend the 7th International Children and Youth Theatre Festival in Turkey.

Following is a full list of RWA plans and policies:

- Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Employment Strategy
- Code of Conduct for Board Members
- Complaints Handling Policy
- Corporate Credit Card Policy
- Disability Access Policy
- EEO Policy and Management Plan
- Fraud and Corruption Prevention Strategy
- Information Management and Technology Disaster Recovery Policy
- New Starters Induction Program
- OH&S Policy
- Privacy Management Policy and Plan
- Procurement Policy
- Protected Disclosures Act Policy Statement
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Statement of Business Ethics
- Risk Management Framework

Government Information Public Access Act 2009 (GIPA Act)

During the reporting period, the RWA reviewed information which could be proactively made available to the public free of charge where there is no overriding public interest against public disclosure of such information. As a result of the review, the RWA made the following information available on its website:

- plans and documents relating to Built Environment Plan Stage 1;
- plans and documents relating to Built Environment Plan Stage 2;
- Development Applications;
- documents relating to the Redfern Waterloo Plan;
- documents relating to the North Eveleigh Concept Plan;
- documents relating to Redfern-Waterloo Heritage Taskforce and Interpretation Plan;
- information relating to the RWA Community Grants Program;
- the RWA's Contribution Plans;
- the RWA's prior Annual Reports;
- the RWA's current policies;
- the RWA's Publication Guide;
- details of events and activities involving the RWA; and
- any reports and publications likely to be of interest to the public.

During the reporting period:

- no GIPA Act access applications for information (including withdrawn applications but not including invalid applications) were received;
- no GIPA Act access applications for information were received and refused by the RWA because the application was for the disclosure of information where there is a conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure; and
- no applications for an internal review of a determined application for information were received.

Statistical information about the access applications received by the RWA as required by clause 7 of the *Government Information Public Access Regulation 2009* is set out in the tables.

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*A *personal information application* is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

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Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	No of applications
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 to Act

	Number of times consideration used
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of Act

	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	0

Table G: Number of applications reviewed under Part 5 of the Act (by type of review and outcome)

	Decision varied	Decision upheld	Total
Internal review	0	0	0
Review by Information Commissioner*	0	0	0
Internal review following recommendation under section 93 of Act	0	0	0
Review by ADT	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

*The Information Commissioner does not have the authority to vary decisions, but can make recommendations to the original decision-maker. The data in this case indicates that a recommendation to vary or uphold the original decision has been made by the Information Commissioner.

Table H: Applications for review under Part 5 of the Act (by type of applicant)

	Number of applications for review
Applications by access applicants	0
Applications by persons to whom information the subject of access application relates (see section 54 of the Act)	0



Redfern-Waterloo Authority

The Redfern-Waterloo Authority ceased operations on 1 January 2012.
For further enquiries contact 02 9202 9100.

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