



ABOVE RIGHT: A NSW Maritime Boating Service Officer quickly responds to an emergency on Lake Macquarie
ABOVE: NSW Maritime provided \$125,000 towards a floating pontoon on the Manning River at Taree, through its Maritime Infrastructure Program.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT



GPO BOX 12
Sydney NSW 2001

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Maritime Authority of NSW and controlled entities

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Maritime Authority of NSW (the Authority), and the Authority and controlled entities (the consolidated entity), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2007, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The consolidated entity comprises the Authority and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report:

- presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority and the consolidated entity as of 30 June 2007, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations)
- is in accordance with section 41B of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (the PF&A Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2005.

Chief Executive's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the PF&A Act. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

My opinion does not provide assurance:

- about the future viability of the Authority or Consolidated entity,
- that they have carried out their activities effectively, efficiently and economically, or
- about the effectiveness of their internal controls.

Independence

In conducting this audit, the Audit Office has complied with the independence requirements of the Australian Auditing Standards and other relevant ethical requirements. The PF&A Act further promotes independence by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General, and
- 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 are not compromised in their role by the possibility of losing clients or income.



James Sugumar
Acting Director, Financial Audit Services

17 October 2007
SYDNEY

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT

MARITIME AUTHORITY OF NSW Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2007

STATEMENT BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Pursuant to Section 41C (1B) and (1C) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, I declare that in my opinion:

1. The accompanying Financial Statements exhibit a true and fair view of the Division's financial position as at 30 June 2007 and the transactions for the year then ended.
2. The statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2005*, and the Treasurer's Directions.

Further, I am not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the Financial Statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



Chris Oxenbould AO
Chief Executive

9 OCT 2007

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2007 \$000	2006 \$000	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Revenue					
Rendering of services:					
Port management	2	1,104	1,007	1,104	1,007
Channel fees	3	7,098	6,854	7,098	6,854
Drivers licences	4	15,353	15,134	15,353	15,134
Boat registrations	5	17,345	16,378	17,345	16,378
Moorings	6	6,728	6,443	6,728	6,443
Commercial vessel charges	7	2,665	2,751	2,665	2,751
Rental income:					
Rentals	8	46,453	44,755	46,453	44,755
Finance income:					
Interest on investments	9	5,887	5,261	5,887	5,261
Other income:					
Other	10	9,466	20,994	6,816	17,989
Capital appropriation	11	-	2,984	-	2,984
Grants and subsidies	12	5,743	14,514	5,743	14,514
Total revenue		117,842	137,075	115,192	134,070
Expenses					
Employee related expenses	13	31,082	28,009	31,421	25,512
Superannuation expenses	14	2,597	1,407	-	899
Service contractors	15	17,397	9,442	17,397	9,442
Materials		1,202	1,090	1,202	1,090
Utilities and communications		2,926	2,604	2,926	2,604
Administration	16	12,104	8,103	11,712	8,103
Depreciation		7,857	7,334	7,857	7,334
Grants and subsidies	17	1,949	1,945	1,949	1,945
Maritime Infrastructure Program		1,284	1,186	1,284	1,186
Financial expenses	18	16,920	15,558	16,920	15,558
Audit fees – audit of the financial report		154	158	154	158
Loss on disposal of assets	19	153	634	153	634
Assets written off or transferred	19	4,590	220	4,590	220
Total expenses		100,215	77,690	97,565	74,685
Surplus (deficit) for the year		17,627	59,385	17,627	59,385

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2007 \$000	2006 \$000	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	21	116,930	133,879	116,536	133,879
Trade and other receivables	22	9,255	5,811	11,002	5,808
Inventories	23	196	130	196	130
Total current assets		126,381	139,820	127,734	139,817
Non-current assets					
Receivables	24	13,064	11,948	6,421	7,899
Property, plant and equipment	25	499,634	488,296	499,634	488,296
Investment properties	26	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Intangibles	27	451	466	451	466
Total non-current assets		643,149	630,710	636,506	626,661
TOTAL ASSETS		769,530	770,530	764,240	766,478
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	28	65,404	69,717	75,496	80,650
Maritime Trade Tower lease	29	1,985	2,097	1,985	2,097
Provisions	30	35,957	29,403	24,015	18,241
Total current liabilities		103,346	101,217	101,496	100,988
Non-current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	28	71,426	70,735	71,426	70,735
Maritime Trade Tower lease	29	8,453	10,439	8,453	10,439
Provisions	30	4,600	10,192	1,160	6,369
Total non-current liabilities		84,479	91,366	81,039	87,543
TOTAL LIABILITIES		187,825	192,583	182,535	188,531
NET ASSETS		581,705	577,947	581,705	577,947
EQUITY					
Accumulated funds		450,656	450,381	450,656	450,381
Asset revaluation reserve		131,049	127,566	131,049	127,566
Total equity		581,705	577,947	581,705	577,947

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2007 \$000	2006 \$000	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers		107,014	125,046	105,208	125,046
Payments to suppliers and employees		(82,837)	(87,210)	(81,425)	(87,210)
Interest paid		(16,825)	(15,558)	(16,825)	(15,558)
Receipt of government grants		5,743	7,111	5,743	7,111
Net GST received (paid)		2,580	(655)	2,580	(655)
Payments for Maritime Infrastructure Program		(1,284)	(1,186)	(1,284)	(1,186)
Net cash flows from operating activities	21	14,391	27,548	13,997	27,548
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		3,682	11,153	3,682	11,153
Interest received		5,887	5,261	5,887	5,261
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(24,122)	(13,620)	(24,122)	(13,620)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(14,553)	2,794	(14,553)	2,794
Cash flows from financing activities					
Distributions paid to Government		(16,787)	(26,140)	(16,787)	(26,140)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(16,787)	(26,140)	(16,787)	(26,140)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(16,949)	4,202	(17,343)	4,202
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		133,879	129,677	133,879	129,677
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	21	116,930	133,879	116,536	133,879

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Accumulated funds				
Balance at 1 July	450,381	420,561	450,381	420,561
Surplus for the year	17,627	59,385	17,627	59,385
Distributions to Government	(17,352)	(26,705)	(17,352)	(26,705)
Transfer of assets to Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority	-	(2,860)	-	(2,860)
Balance at 30 June	450,656	450,381	450,656	450,381
Asset revaluation reserve				
Balance at 1 July	127,566	127,566	127,566	127,566
Revaluation increment	3,483	-	3,483	-
Balance at 30 June	131,049	127,566	131,049	127,566
Total equity				
Balance at 1 July	577,947	548,127	577,947	548,127
Balance at 30 June	581,705	577,947	581,705	577,947

Nature and purpose of the asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments in the fair value of property, plant and equipment. Decrements may also be recorded to the extent that they offset increments.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

NSW Maritime was established as the Waterways Authority on 1 July 1995 under the then *Ports Corporatisation and Waterways Management Act 1995*, as a statutory authority with responsibility for “all waterways management functions under the marine legislation other than those relating to any vessel that either requires a pilot... or whose master is the holder of a Pilotage Exemption Certificate that applies to that vessel”.

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2005* and the Treasurer’s Directions. The financial report has been prepared on the basis of full accrual accounting using historical cost conventions, except for non-current physical assets and investment properties which are shown at fair value, and superannuation which is shown at actuarially assessed present value.

The consolidated entity comprises the Maritime Authority and the Maritime Authority of NSW Division. Maritime Authority of NSW Division is a division of the Government Service, established pursuant to Parts 1 and 3 of Schedule 1 to *Public Sector Employment Legislation Amendment Act 2006*. Its sole objective is to provide personnel services to NSW Maritime.

The Maritime Authority of NSW Division commenced operations on 17 March 2006 when it assumed responsibility for the employees and employee-related liabilities of NSW Maritime. The assumed liabilities were recognised on 17 March 2006 together with an offsetting receivable representing an amount receivable from NSW Maritime as the previous employer.

NSW Maritime and its controlled entity are not-for-profit entities as profit is not their principal objective. They are consolidated as part of the NSW Total State Sector Accounts.

In the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements for the economic entity consisting of NSW Maritime and the Maritime Authority of NSW Division, all inter-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$’000) unless otherwise stated.

(b) Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards. A statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) cannot be made due to NSW Maritime applying the not-for-profit sector requirements contained in the Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS).

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment costing \$500 and above individually is capitalised. Only those assets completed and ready for service are taken to the property, plant and equipment account. The remaining capital expenditures are carried forward as construction in progress and included under property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet.

During the 2006-2007 financial year, NSW Maritime took control of eight wharves from the Ministry of Transport. Upon receipt, these wharves were revalued to fair value. A grant of \$3M was received from the Ministry of Transport for future maintenance and capital work on those and other wharves yet to be transferred to NSW Maritime.

Under certain long-term lease agreements where development has been carried out by the private sector, NSW Maritime may take control of various wharf constructions after 99 years. Due to the length of time until control may be achieved, they are currently recorded at \$1. In addition, certain marina leases which may be returning to NSW Maritime in a relatively short period of time, are likely to have a market value. A reliable measurement is being investigated.

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Land, buildings and infrastructure assets are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

	Rates %
Buildings	2 – 5
Plant and equipment:	
Plant – communications	20 – 40
Plant – mobile	5 – 20
Plant – outboard engines	50
Plant – vessels	5 – 20
Plant – other	5 – 20
Computer – hardware	20 – 50
Computer – software	20 – 50
Motor vehicles	10 – 15
Furniture and fittings	7.5 – 20
Infrastructure:	
Moorings	0 – 5
Navigational aids	5 – 20
Roadways	5
Wharves & jetties	2.5 – 10
Seawalls	2.5 – 4

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount, which is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. As NSW Maritime is a not-for-profit entity, value in use is defined as depreciated replacement cost.

Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

(e) Valuation of property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment is valued at fair value in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*. NSW Treasury Policy and Guidelines Paper TPP 07-1 *Accounting Policy: Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value* provides additional guidance on applying AASB 116 to public sector assets.

All significant physical non-current assets of NSW Maritime were revalued during the 2005-2006 financial year. A valuation materiality threshold of \$250,000 was adopted, which meant that only asset classes with a written down value in excess of \$250,000 were subject to revaluation of value. Those assets not revalued are recorded at their historical cost or previously revalued amount, which is considered not to be materially different from fair value. The written down replacement cost of a number of assets has been established by qualified persons within NSW Maritime.

A review was performed during the 2006-2007 financial year to identify any material movements in values. Based on this review, no changes were required as no material movements in fair value were identified.

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment is carried at a revalued amount which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence, which is the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date.

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the balance sheet unless it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the income statement.

Any revaluation deficit is recognised in the income statement unless it directly offsets a previous surplus of the same asset in the asset revaluation reserve.

Where an asset is revalued, any accumulated depreciation as at revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Upon disposal of an asset, any revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

Independent valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the balance sheet date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs (including interest) are recognised as an expense when incurred.

(g) Investment properties

Initially, investment properties are measured at cost including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition investment properties are stated at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the income statement in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when they have either been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the derecognition of an investment property are recognised in the income statement in the year of derecognition.

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are capitalised at cost. Following initial recognition, the cost model is applied to the class of intangible assets.

The useful lives of NSW Maritime's intangible assets have been assessed to be finite. Amortisation is charged as an expense in the income statement.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists. The useful life of the intangible assets is also examined on an annual basis and adjustments, where applicable, are made on a prospective basis.

(i) Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment.

After initial recognition, investments are measured at fair value. All investments are held for trading, and gains or losses on investments are recognised in the income statement.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Inventories

Inventories have been recorded at cost on acquisition. A perpetual inventory system is adopted and is supported by quarterly stocktakes. Ending balance is calculated using the average cost method.

(k) Receivables and payables

Trade accounts receivable which are generally settled within seven days are carried at amounts due. Trade accounts payable including accruals not yet billed are recognised when NSW Maritime becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of purchase of assets or services. Trade accounts payable are generally settled within their due date.

Bad debts are written off against the provision for doubtful debts after thorough investigation and exhaustion of recovery processes. A review was carried out during the year to determine the adequacy of the level of the provision for doubtful debts.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when NSW Maritime has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where NSW Maritime expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(n) Leases

Operating lease payments, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items, are charged to the income statement in the periods in which they are incurred, as this represents the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

Property subject to long term lease, often for terms of up to 99 years, with up-front lease payments, have these lease payments amortised over the term of the lease for the purpose of these financial statements. This procedure is in accordance with the recommendations detailed in NSW Treasury's Policy and Guidelines Paper TPP06-3 *Lessor Accounting for Prepaid Long Term Leases of Land*, issued in June 2006.

Property that is subject to this treatment is retained in the accounting records of NSW Maritime at a nominal value of \$1.

(o) Revenues

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised:

Licences, registrations, and grants and subsidies – where control of a right exists to receive consideration upon the completion of or a stage of services provided.

Rentals and moorings – where control of a right exists to receive consideration for the provision of assets has been attained in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 117 *Leases*.

Interest – where control of a right exists to receive consideration for the provision of, or investment in, assets has been attained.

Appropriation – Parliamentary appropriations are recognised as revenues when the entity obtains control over the assets comprising the appropriation. Control is normally obtained on receipt of cash, with the exception that unspent appropriations at year-end are accounted for as liabilities.

Fines and penalties – Fines and penalties are recognised on a cash basis when received from NSW Police Service Infringement Processing Bureau.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Employee entitlements

Liabilities for salaries and annual leave are recognised and measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees' service up to that date.

Long service leave is measured on a nominal basis. The nominal method is based on the remuneration rate at year end for all employees with five or more years service. It is considered this measurement technique produces results not materially different from the estimated amount using the net present value basis of measurement.

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

The outstanding amount of payroll tax and fringe benefits tax, which are consequential to employment, are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee entitlements to which they relate have been recognised.

NSW Maritime contributes to employee superannuation funds in addition to contributions made by employees. Such contributions are paid to nominated funds. NSW Maritime contributes to defined benefit schemes and accumulation schemes. Payments are applied towards the accruing liability for superannuation in respect of employees and are expensed in the Income Statement. Actuarial assessments are performed at each reporting date for the defined benefit schemes. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised as income or expense in the Income Statement. Unfunded defined benefit schemes are recognised as a non-current liability while over-funded schemes are recognised as a non-current asset.

(q) Insurance

NSW Maritime's insurance requirement is managed by the NSW Treasury Managed Fund. NSW Maritime had the following coverage in place during 2006-2007: workers' compensation, public liability, motor vehicle, property and miscellaneous.

(r) Distribution policy

NSW Maritime pays distributions to the Consolidated Fund. These distributions are from two sources:

1. Operations
2. Proceeds from surplus property disposal.

Distributions from operations are provided after the results for the year have been determined and cash requirements for subsequent periods, according to forward estimates, have been satisfied. Distributions from operations are paid in two equal instalments each year, the first on 1 August and the second on 1 December.

Distributions from the proceeds of disposal of surplus property are made to the Consolidated Fund immediately after settlement. The practice has been to remit proceeds to the Consolidated Fund that are in excess of \$1M. Settlements for less than this amount are incorporated into operating distributions.

(s) Income tax

NSW Maritime is a general government non-budget dependent agency and is not subject to the income tax equivalent regime.

(t) Comparatives

Comparatives for defined benefits superannuation was reclassified based on advice received from NSW Treasury. The revenue, expense, receipts and payments were also reclassified.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2 Port management				
Wharfage	115	142	115	142
Site occupation charges	61	68	61	68
Ship utility charges	4	4	4	4
Navigation services	671	613	671	613
Pilotage	198	180	198	180
Storage facilities fee - Eden	55	-	55	-
	1,104	1,007	1,104	1,007
3 Channel fees				
Newcastle Port Corporation	2,668	2,764	2,668	2,764
Port Kembla Port Corporation	1,043	1,208	1,043	1,208
Sydney Ports Corporation	3,387	2,882	3,387	2,882
	7,098	6,854	7,098	6,854
4 Drivers licences				
One year licence	1,967	1,877	1,967	1,877
Three year licence	12,868	12,395	12,868	12,395
Licence test	518	862	518	862
	15,353	15,134	15,353	15,134
5 Boat registrations				
Initial	905	960	905	960
Renewal	15,887	14,886	15,887	14,886
Transfer charges	553	532	553	532
	17,345	16,378	17,345	16,378
6 Moorings				
Private	5,101	4,845	5,101	4,845
Commercial	1,467	1,467	1,467	1,467
Inspection fees	160	131	160	131
	6,728	6,443	6,728	6,443
7 Commercial vessels charges				
Survey fees	1,611	1,700	1,611	1,700
Registration fees	708	676	708	676
Examinations	152	172	152	172
Commercial vessels penalties	3	-	3	-
Other	191	203	191	203
	2,665	2,751	2,665	2,751

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
8 Rentals				
Land	317	374	317	374
Maritime Trade Tower – building	9,439	8,806	9,439	8,806
Maritime Trade Tower – land	16,375	15,056	16,375	15,056
Long term lease rental income	710	678	710	678
Commercial	13,237	14,951	13,237	14,951
Private	4,979	3,359	4,979	3,359
Government	31	452	31	452
NSW Maritime property	66	125	66	125
Superyacht charges	1,299	954	1,299	954
	46,453	44,755	46,453	44,755
9 Interest on investments				
Bank and other interest	232	184	232	184
TCorp investment facility	5,655	5,077	5,655	5,077
	5,887	5,261	5,887	5,261
10 Other income				
Other boating fees	2,168	1,709	2,168	1,709
Miscellaneous services	4,652	2,137	4,648	2,137
Superannuation funding surplus	2,646	10,348	-	7,343
Investment properties revaluation increment	-	6,800	-	6,800
	9,466	20,994	6,816	17,989
11 Appropriation				
Capital appropriation				
Development of Port of Eden (a)	-	2,984	-	2,984
(a) At 30 June 2007, prior appropriations of \$NIL (\$2.984M at 30 June 2006) are unspent and are accounted for as a liability. The amount was derived as follows:				
Unspent appropriations at 1 July	-	2,984	-	2,984
Less: expenditure	-	(2,984)	-	(2,984)
Unspent appropriations at 30 June	-	-	-	-
12 Grants and subsidies				
King Street Wharf coach layover facility	-	7,403	-	7,403
Lady Robinson Beach future maintenance	-	440	-	440
Sydney Harbour estuarine vegetation mapping	15	20	15	20
Sydney Harbour foreshore vegetation mapping	25	25	25	25
Sydney Harbour riverine corridor ecology	-	5	-	5
Sydney Harbour foreshore seagrass analysis	10	-	10	-
King Street Wharf	2,500	6,621	2,500	6,621
MOT Commuter wharves upgrade/maintenance	3,000	-	3,000	-
SHFA – Dawes Point seawall restoration	193	-	193	-
	5,743	14,514	5,743	14,514

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
13 Employee related expenses				
Payroll services	-	-	29,150	5,502
Ordinary time	21,639	20,757	-	14,533
Long service leave	1,184	1,169	-	935
Recreation leave	2,040	1,954	-	1,396
Payroll tax and fringe benefits tax	2,032	1,926	-	1,165
Overtime	383	300	-	214
Sick leave	423	393	-	256
Voluntary separation payments	120	-	-	-
Other employee benefits and workers' compensation	990	(158)	-	600
External labour	2,271	1,668	2,271	911
	31,082	28,009	31,421	25,512
14 Superannuation expenses				
Contributions	1,346	1,407	-	899
Funding deficit	1,251	-	-	-
	2,597	1,407	-	899
15 Service contractors				
Contractors	8,980	6,617	8,980	6,617
Maintenance agreements	729	(453)	729	(453)
Wharf maintenance	6,416	2,066	6,416	2,066
Navigational aids maintenance	1,231	1,200	1,231	1,200
Others	41	12	41	12
	17,397	9,442	17,397	9,442
16 Administration				
Advertising	496	473	496	473
Collection fees	583	535	583	535
Printing	667	542	667	542
Rent	920	854	920	854
Training	1,283	599	1,283	599
Stationery and office supplies	332	264	332	264
Insurance	589	636	589	636
Travel	809	670	417	670
Motor vehicle and vessel expenses	699	557	699	557
Legal fees	2,165	1,612	2,165	1,612
Management fees - port corporations	450	499	450	499
Internal audit fees	39	51	39	51
Subscriptions, donations and professional fees	141	235	141	235
Other	2,931	576	2,931	576
	12,104	8,103	11,712	8,103

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
17 Grants and subsidies				
Volunteer Marine Rescue Council	1,271	1,240	1,271	1,240
National Marine Safety Committee	520	520	520	520
Australia Day NSW Maritime staff support	153	185	153	185
University of Sydney – Building Seawall ARC Linkage	5	–	5	–
	1,949	1,945	1,949	1,945
18 Financial expenses				
Interest – Maritime Trade Tower	16,825	15,469	16,825	15,469
Transactions and account keeping fees	95	89	95	89
	16,920	15,558	16,920	15,558
19 Loss on disposal of assets				
Disposed assets at cost	10,589	15,089	10,589	15,089
Less: accumulated depreciation	(2,164)	(222)	(2,164)	(222)
Written down value of disposed assets	8,425	14,867	8,425	14,867
Less: Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	(3,682)	(11,153)	(3,682)	(11,153)
Less: Transfer of assets to SHFA	–	(2,860)	–	(2,860)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,743	854	4,743	854
<i>Consisting of:</i>				
Loss on property, plant and equipment sold	153	634	153	634
Loss on property, plant and equipment written off	4,590	220	4,590	220
	4,743	854	4,743	854

20 Significant items

Profit from ordinary activities includes the following revenues and expenses for defined benefit superannuation funds, the disclosure of which is relevant in explaining the income of NSW Maritime:

Superannuation funding – surplus (refer note 10)	2,646	10,348	–	7,343
Superannuation funding – deficit (refer note 14)	1,251	–	–	–

Superannuation was reassessed by Pillar Administration. The assessment resulted in a funding surplus of \$6.643M at 30 June 2007 (\$4.049M surplus at 30 June 2006). The resulting revenue amount is considered to be significant due to its size in relation to the operating result.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
21 Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash on hand	47	46	47	46
Cash in bank	4,331	1,151	3,937	1,151
TCorp Hour-Glass Investments:				
Cash facility	62,584	68,953	62,584	68,953
Bond market facility	12,100	51,747	12,100	51,747
Medium term growth facility	26,453	11,982	26,453	11,982
Long term growth facility	11,415	-	11,415	-
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet	116,930	133,879	116,536	133,879

Reconciliation of cash

The amount shown is fair value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the amounts shown above.

The TCorp Investments are unit trust style investment facilities, where the units may be readily converted to cash for periods varying from at call to one month.

Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to net surplus

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	14,391	27,548	13,997	27,548
Revaluation increment	-	6,800	-	6,800
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,857)	(7,334)	(7,857)	(7,334)
Net gain (loss) on asset disposal	(153)	(854)	(153)	(854)
Non-cash grant of assets	(4,590)	7,403	(4,590)	7,403
Interest received	5,887	5,261	5,887	5,261
Changes in assets and liabilities				
Increase (decrease) in current receivables	3,444	891	5,194	888
Increase (decrease) in inventory	66	53	66	53
Increase (decrease) in non-current receivables	1,116	2,492	(1,478)	(1,557)
Decrease (increase) in current payables	4,313	5,184	5,154	(5,749)
Decrease (increase) in non-current payables	(691)	667	(691)	667
Decrease (increase) in Maritime Trade Tower lease	2,098	2,303	2,098	2,303
Decrease (increase) in provisions	(397)	8,971	-	23,956
Net surplus	17,627	59,385	17,627	59,385

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
22 Trade and other receivables (current)				
Trade debtors	5,286	403	5,286	403
Rental debtors	1,922	1,764	1,922	1,764
Payments in advance	1,392	601	1,123	601
Accrued income	666	480	666	480
Land sale receivables (a)	1,479	1,703	1,479	1,703
Net GST receivable	409	906	409	906
Other	38	57	2,054	54
Less: provision for doubtful debts	(1,937)	(103)	(1,937)	(103)
	9,255	5,811	11,002	5,808

(a) Land sale receivables relate to the Maritime Trade Tower land which was sold in 1989 on a 96 year term with payments extending for 25 years. These amounts represent the capital portion owed. The purchaser's tenure is secured by a lease.

(i) Net fair values

NSW Maritime considers the carrying amount of debtors approximate their net fair values.

(ii) Significant terms and conditions

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing. Trade receivables are required to be settled within seven days and rental receivables are required to be settled on their due date.

(iii) Credit risk

NSW Maritime does not have any significant exposure to any individual customer or counterparty. The maximum credit risk is considered to be the net fair value. Major concentrations of credit risk that arise from NSW Maritime debtors in relation to the industry categories and location of the customer by the percentage of the total receivable from customers are:

Categories	2007	2006
Boating industries	17%	42%
Government authorities	47%	16%
Other business	36%	42%
	100%	100%

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
23 Inventories				
Boating maps and fuel (at cost)	196	130	196	130
24 Receivables (non-current)				
Superannuation surplus	6,643	4,049	-	-
Land sale receivable	6,421	7,899	6,421	7,899
	13,064	11,948	6,421	7,899

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

25 Property, plant and equipment year ended 30 June 2006

	Construction in Progress	Land and Buildings	Infrastructure	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
At 1 July 2005,					
Carrying amount	10,500	138,540	326,883	13,345	489,268
Additions	21,023	6	1,064	3,981	26,074
Disposals	(5,070)	(10,700)	(2,980)	(1,187)	(19,937)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(913)	(4,222)	(1,974)	(7,109)
At 30 June 2006					
Carrying amount	26,453	126,933	320,745	14,165	488,296
At 1 July 2005					
Carrying amount	10,500	138,540	326,883	13,345	489,268
At 30 June 2006					
Cost or fair value	26,453	127,846	326,015	16,010	496,324
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(913)	(5,270)	(1,845)	(8,028)
Carrying amount	26,453	126,933	320,745	14,165	488,296

Asset stocktake

An asset stocktake of all items on the Fixed Asset Register was undertaken during 2006-2007. Records were adjusted for stocktake results.

Valuation

The fair values of freehold land and buildings have been determined by reference to independent valuations. Such valuations are performed on an open market basis, being the amounts for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction at the valuation date.

All physical non-current assets were revalued as at 1 July 2005 and incorporated into the financial statements at 30 June 2005. Independent valuers of land and buildings were:

Rozelle Bay Maritime Precinct: Urbis JHD Valuations Pty Ltd

Homebush Bay Land: Urbis JHD Valuations Pty Ltd

Rozelle Bay Office: LandMark White (NSW) Pty Ltd

South Head Signal Station: Widnell Quantity Surveyors

Newcastle land: State Valuation Office

Port Kembla land: State Valuation Office

Other physical non-current assets were valued by NSW Maritime management with appropriate expertise. See also note 1(e).

The balance sheet includes real estate assets at market value and all other physical non-current assets at written down replacement price. Moorings have been revalued based on the net present value of future cash flows using a capitalisation rate of 10% and an indefinite life. Market value is held to represent the present value of future rental streams which can be generated from that asset if leased at commercial rentals. Some of the assets concerned are not currently leased and are pending disposal.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

25 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Year ended 30 June 2007				
	Construction in Progress \$000	Land and Buildings \$000	Infrastructure \$000	Plant and Equipment \$000	Total \$000
At 1 July 2006,					
Carrying amount	26,453	126,933	320,745	14,165	488,296
Additions	24,122	1	3,446	3,564	31,133
Disposals	(7,204)	(2,612)	(4,521)	(1,291)	(15,628)
Revaluations	-	-	3,483	-	3,483
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(913)	(4,295)	(2,442)	(7,650)
At 30 June 2007					
Carrying amount	43,371	123,409	318,858	13,996	499,634
At 1 July 2006					
Cost or fair value	26,453	127,846	326,015	16,010	496,324
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(913)	(5,270)	(1,845)	(8,028)
Net carrying amount	26,453	126,933	320,745	14,165	488,296
At 30 June 2007					
Cost or fair value	43,371	125,236	326,709	17,830	513,146
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,827)	(7,851)	(3,834)	(13,512)
Net carrying amount	43,371	123,409	318,858	13,996	499,634

As the controlled entity does not hold any property plant and equipment, the information included in this note 25 is the same for both the parent entity and the group.

26 Investment properties

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007 \$000	2006 \$000	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Opening balance at 1 July	130,000	123,200	130,000	123,200
Net gain from fair value adjustment	-	6,800	-	6,800
Closing balance at 30 June	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000

The fair value of investment properties has been determined by reference to independent valuations prepared by Preston Rowe Paterson NSW Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2005 and updated by reference to additional advice at 30 June 2006. Such valuations are performed on an open market basis, being the amounts for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction at the valuation date, in accordance with Australian Valuation Standards.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
27 Intangibles				
Opening balance at 1 July	466	672	466	672
Additions (subsequent expenditure)	192	20	192	20
Depreciation charge for the year	(207)	(226)	(207)	(226)
Closing balance at 30 June	451	466	451	466
At 1 July				
Cost or fair value	4,701	4,682	4,701	4,682
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(4,235)	(4,010)	(4,235)	(4,010)
	466	672	466	672
At 30 June				
Cost or fair value	4,876	4,701	4,876	4,701
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(4,425)	(4,235)	(4,425)	(4,235)
	451	466	451	466

Intangible assets consist of computer software which are not an integral part of a computer system and is recorded at cost. Intangible assets have been assessed as having a finite life and are amortised using the straight line method over 5 years. The assets are tested for impairment when an indicator of impairment arises.

28 Trade and other payables

Current

Trade payables	5,587	5,381	16,052	16,629
Customer advances and deposits	1,161	981	1,161	981
Priority list on moorings	457	443	457	443
Wetland lease security deposits (a)	28,626	36,839	28,626	36,839
Rent in advance	1,120	-	1,120	-
Long term lease unearned income	710	710	710	710
Other creditors and accruals	4,455	2,925	4,082	2,610
Boating fees in advance (b)	23,288	22,438	23,288	22,438
	65,404	69,717	75,496	80,650

Non-current

Boating fees in advance (b)	9,092	7,692	9,092	7,692
Long term lease unearned income (c)	62,334	63,043	62,334	63,043
	71,426	70,735	71,426	70,735

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and 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 following month in which an invoice or a statement is received. Treasurer's Direction 219.01 allows the Minister to award interest for late payment.

- This amount mainly represents cash deposits, in lieu of bank guarantees, received from the developer of King Street Wharf, as security over the completion of specific stages of the construction project. Once these stages are completed, approximately \$10.17M will be paid to NSW Treasury as a distribution from property disposal. A further \$8.73M will be returned to the Roads and Traffic Authority under the terms of the arrangement.
- Boating fees in advance comprises prepayments by customers for licences, registrations and moorings for the service component which will be provided by NSW Maritime in the future.
- Long term lease unearned income comprises prepaid lease rental in which the income is recognised on a straight-line basis over lease terms exceeding 50 years.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
29 Maritime Trade Tower lease				
Maritime Trade Tower represents the amounts owing on the acquisition of the Maritime Trade Tower building, purchased on 1989 for a period of 96 years with payments over the first 25 years. Tenure is secured by a lease.				
Current	1,985	2,097	1,985	2,097
Non-current	8,453	10,439	8,453	10,439
30 Provisions				
Current employee benefits and related on-cost				
Annual leave (a)	2,614	2,558	-	-
Long service leave – short term benefit (b)	759	549	-	-
Long service leave – long term benefit (b)	7,493	7,061	-	-
Payroll tax provision on long service leave	506	457	-	-
Provision for workers' compensation (c)	570	537	-	-
	11,942	11,162	-	-
Current other provisions				
Provision for distribution	13,750	13,185	13,750	13,185
Provision for environmental restoration	10,265	5,056	10,265	5,056
	35,957	29,403	24,015	18,241
Non-current employee benefits and related on-cost				
Long service leave (b)	179	235	-	-
Payroll tax provision on long service leave	11	14	-	-
Provision for workers' compensation (c)	3,250	3,574	-	-
	3,440	3,823	-	-
Non-current other provisions				
Provision for environmental restoration	1,160	6,369	1,160	6,369
	4,600	10,192	1,160	6,369

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Balance 1 Jul 06 \$000	Charges to revenue \$000	Less payments \$000	Balance 30 Jun 07 \$000
30 Provisions (continued)				
Movement in annual and long service leave provisions				
Annual leave	2,558	2,040	(1,984)	2,614
Long service leave – current	7,610	1,240	(598)	8,252
Long service leave – non-current	235	(56)	–	179

- (a) The liability for annual leave is calculated as at 1 July 2007 wage rates and has been fully provided.
- (b) The liability for long service leave has been calculated as at 1 July 2007 wage rates and has been fully provided. This figure excludes allowances for personnel who were still subject to a completion of service condition.
- (c) Workers' compensation provision includes \$2.320M for dust diseases (2006: \$1.960M) of which \$220K (2006: \$157K) is current. This provision is for claims from former Maritime Services Board staff for dust related diseases that can be attributed to their service prior to 30 June 1995.

The Treasury Managed Fund (TMF) normally calculates hindsight premiums each year. In 2006-2007 NSW Maritime received a refund for the 1998-1999 final workers' compensation hindsight adjustment and made a payment for the 2000-2001 interim workers' compensation hindsight adjustment.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

31 Superannuation

NSW Maritime has three defined benefit superannuation schemes covering approximately one third of its employees. They are:

State Superannuation Scheme (SSS)
State Authorities Non-Contributory Superannuation Scheme (SANCS)
State Authorities Superannuation Scheme (SASS)

All of these superannuation schemes are defined benefits schemes, where at least a component of the final benefit is derived from a multiple of member salary and years of membership. All schemes are closed to new members. Member numbers of the schemes are as follows:

	SASS 2007	SANCS 2007	SSS 2007	
Contributors	61	103	42	
Deferred benefits	-	-	1	
Pensioners	2	-	22	
Pensions fully commuted	-	-	5	
	SASS 2006	SANCS 2006	SSS 2006	
Contributors	66	111	45	
Deferred benefits	-	-	1	
Pensioners	-	-	20	
Pensions fully commuted	-	-	5	
Superannuation position recognised in the balance sheet	SASS 2007 \$000	SANCS 2007 \$000	SSS 2007 \$000	Total 2007 \$000
Accrued liability	15,187	3,292	39,374	57,853
Reserve account balance	(18,994)	(4,663)	(45,144)	(68,801)
Surplus in excess of recovery available from schemes	1,497	539	2,269	4,305
Net (asset) liability recognised in balance sheet	(2,310)	(832)	(3,501)	(6,643)
Future service liability	3,336	1,283	2,024	6,643
	SASS 2006 \$000	SANCS 2006 \$000	SSS 2006 \$000	Total 2006 \$000
Accrued liability	13,894	3,266	40,149	57,309
Reserve account balance	(16,603)	(4,133)	(40,622)	(61,358)
Net (asset) liability recognised in balance sheet	(2,709)	(867)	(473)	(4,049)
Future service liability	3,654	1,476	2,681	7,811

The future service liability does not have to be recognised by NSW Maritime. It is only used to determine if an asset ceiling limit should be imposed.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

31 Superannuation (continued)

Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation	SASS 2007 \$000	SANCS 2007 \$000	SSS 2007 \$000	Total 2007 \$000
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at beginning of year	13,894	3,266	40,149	57,309
Current service cost	592	187	358	1,137
Interest cost	799	184	2,345	3,328
Contributions by fund participants	304	-	379	683
Actuarial (gains) losses	384	(85)	(1,409)	(1,110)
Benefits paid	(786)	(260)	(2,448)	(3,494)
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at end of year	15,187	3,292	39,374	57,853
	SASS 2006 \$000	SANCS 2006 \$000	SSS 2006 \$000	Total 2006 \$000
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at beginning of year	13,958	3,410	41,903	59,271
Current service cost	612	197	498	1,307
Interest cost	825	170	2,330	3,325
Contributions by fund participants	297	-	359	656
Actuarial (gains) losses	(1,029)	(387)	(4,927)	(6,343)
Benefits paid	(769)	(124)	(14)	(907)
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at end of year	13,894	3,266	40,149	57,309
Reconciliation of the fair value of fund assets	SASS 2007 \$000	SANCS 2007 \$000	SSS 2007 \$000	Total 2007 \$000
Fair value of fund assets at beginning of year	16,603	4,133	40,622	61,358
Expected return on fund assets	1,255	310	3,068	4,633
Actuarial gains (losses)	1,011	269	3,140	4,420
Employer contributions	607	211	383	1,201
Contributions by fund participants	304	-	379	683
Benefits paid	(786)	(260)	(2,448)	(3,494)
Fair value of fund assets at end of year	18,994	4,663	45,144	68,801
	SASS 2006 \$000	SANCS 2006 \$000	SSS 2006 \$000	Total 2006 \$000
Fair value of fund assets at beginning of year	11,494	822	39,481	51,797
Expected return on fund assets	860	59	2,975	3,894
Actuarial gains (losses)	1,000	253	3,492	4,745
Employer contributions	3,721	3,123	(5,671)	1,173
Contributions by fund participants	297	-	359	656
Benefits paid	(769)	(124)	(14)	(907)
Fair value of fund assets at end of year	16,603	4,133	40,622	61,358

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

31 Superannuation (continued)

Total expense (income) recognised in the income statement	SASS 2007 \$000	SANCS 2007 \$000	SSS 2007 \$000	Total 2007 \$000
Current service cost	592	187	358	1,137
Interest cost	798	184	2,344	3,326
Expected return on fund assets (net of expenses)	(1,255)	(310)	(3,068)	(4,633)
Actuarial losses (gains) recognised in year	(627)	(354)	(4,549)	(5,530)
Movement in adjustment for limitation on net assets	1,497	539	2,269	4,305
Expense (income) recognised	1,005	246	(2,646)	(1,395)

	SASS 2006 \$000	SANCS 2006 \$000	SSS 2006 \$000	Total 2006 \$000
Current service cost	612	197	498	1,307
Interest cost	826	170	2,331	3,327
Expected return on fund assets (net of expenses)	(860)	(59)	(2,975)	(3,894)
Actuarial losses (gains) recognised in year	(2,030)	(639)	(8,419)	(11,088)
Expense (income) recognised	(1,452)	(331)	(8,565)	(10,348)

Fair value of fund assets

All fund assets are invested by STC at arms length through independent fund managers.

Actual return on fund assets

	SASS 2007 \$000	SANCS 2007 \$000	SSS 2007 \$000	Total 2007 \$000
Return on fund assets	2,429	579	5,707	8,715

	SASS 2006 \$000	SANCS 2006 \$000	SSS 2006 \$000	Total 2006 \$000
Return on fund assets	1,914	312	6,027	8,253

Valuation method and principal actuarial assumptions at balance sheet date

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.

	2007	2006
Economic assumptions adopted were:		
Salary increase rate to 30 June 2008	4.00%	4.00%
Salary increase rate after 30 June 2008	3.50%	3.50%
Rate of CPI increase	2.50%	2.50%
Expected rate of return on assets backing current pension liabilities	7.60%	7.60%
Expected rate of return on assets backing other liabilities	7.60%	7.60%
Discount rate	6.40%	5.90%

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

31 Superannuation (continued)

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

	SASS 2007 \$000	SANCS 2007 \$000	SSS 2007 \$000	Total 2007 \$000
Accrued benefits	14,953	3,262	35,613	53,828
Net market value of fund assets	(18,995)	(4,663)	(45,145)	(68,803)
Net (surplus)/deficit	(4,042)	(1,401)	(9,532)	(14,975)

	SASS 2006 \$000	SANCS 2006 \$000	SSS 2006 \$000	Total 2006 \$000
Accrued benefits	13,376	3,098	33,719	50,193
Net market value of fund assets	(16,603)	(4,132)	(40,622)	(61,357)
Net (surplus)/deficit	(3,227)	(1,034)	(6,903)	(11,164)

Recommended contribution rates are:

	SASS 2007	SANCS 2007	SSS 2007
Multiple of member contributions	1.90	-	0.93
% member salary	-	2.5	-

	SASS 2006	SANCS 2006	SSS 2006
Multiple of member contributions	1.90	-	0.93
% member salary	-	2.5	-

Funding method

The method used to determine the employer contribution recommendations at the last actuarial review date was the Aggregate Funding method. The method adopted affects the timing of the cost to NSW Maritime. Under the aggregate funding method the employer contribution rate is determined so that sufficient assets will be available to meet benefit payments to existing members, taking into account the current value of assets and future contributions.

The economic assumptions adopted for the last actuarial review of the Fund were:

	2007	2006
Weighted average assumptions		
Expected rate of return on fund assets backing current pension liabilities	7.70%	7.70%
Expected rate of return on fund assets backing other liabilities	7.00%	7.00%
Expected salary increase rate	4.00%	4.00%
Expected rate of CPI increase	2.50%	2.50%

Nature of asset/liability

If a surplus exists in NSW Maritime's interest in the fund, NSW Maritime 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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

32 Financial risk management objectives and policies

NSW Maritime's principal financial instruments comprise finance leases, cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to fund NSW Maritime operations. NSW Maritime 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, NSW Maritime's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from NSW Maritime's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Interest rate risk

NSW Maritime's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its investment in TCorp. There is no exposure to interest rate risk for a period longer than one year.

Credit risk

NSW Maritime trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that NSW Maritime's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Liquidity risk

NSW Maritime's objective is to maintain a satisfactory level of liquidity. NSW Maritime has no significant borrowings which are likely to require significant cash flow in the foreseeable future.

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
33 Commitments for expenditures				
(a) Capital commitments				
Aggregate capital expenditures contracted for at balance date and not provided:				
Not later than one year	3,374	16,239	3,374	16,239
Later than one year and not later than 5 years*	73	203	73	203
Total Including GST	3,447	16,442	3,447	16,442
(b) Operating expenditure commitments (excluding lease commitments)				
Not later than one year	5,259	1,553	5,259	1,553
Later than one year and not later than 5 years*	2,953	720	2,953	720
Total Including GST	8,212	2,273	8,212	2,273
(c) Operating lease commitments				
Not later than one year	636	602	636	602
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	818	1,188	818	1,188
Later than 5 years	77	217	77	217
Total Including GST	1,531	2,007	1,531	2,007
(d) Operating lease commitments receivable				
Not later than one year	2,219	9,949	2,219	9,949
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	38,528	20,971	38,528	20,971
Later than 5 years	4,190	4,368	4,190	4,368
Total Including GST	44,937	35,288	44,937	35,288
(e) National Marine Safety Committee Incorporated (NMSC)				
Commitments in relation to operating expenditure of the NMSC are as follows				
Not later than one year	572	572	572	572
Later than one year and not later than 5 years*	572	572	572	572
Total Including GST	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144

* There were no expenditure commitments later than 5 years

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

33. Commitments for expenditures (continued)

The National Marine Safety Committee Incorporated (NMSC) is an incorporated association established to achieve uniform marine safety legislation and practices throughout Australia. Funding of the NMSC's activities comes from contributions from participating jurisdictions. NSW Maritime represents New South Wales.

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
(f) Maritime Infrastructure Program (MIP)				
Not later than one year	1,700	1,730	1,700	1,730
Later than one year and not later than 5 years*	3,455	2,192	3,455	2,192
Total Including GST	5,155	3,922	5,155	3,922

* There were no expenditure commitments later than 5 years

(g) Volunteer Marine Rescue Council of New South Wales

NSW Maritime entered into a conditional agreement to provide \$1.307M (2006: \$1.271M) per year (CPI indexed) to the Volunteer Marine Rescue Council for distribution to volunteer marine rescue organisations.

34 Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities for unsettled claims subject to litigation as at 30 June 2007 are estimated to be \$3.635M (2006: \$1.584M).

If successful, these claims will be met by NSW Maritime's insurers.

The contingent asset in relation to these claims is \$3.635M (2006: \$1.584M).

35 Auditors' remuneration

Amounts received or due and receivable by the NSW Auditor-General for:

an audit or review of the financial report	154	158	154	158
other services	-	-	-	-
	154	158	154	158

End of Audited Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT



GPO BOX 12
Sydney NSW 2001

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Maritime Authority of NSW Division

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Maritime Authority of NSW Division (the Division), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2007, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report:

- presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Maritime Authority of NSW Division as of 30 June 2007, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations)
- is in accordance with section 41B of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (the PF&A Act) and the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2005*.

Chief Executive's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the PF&A Act. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

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

My opinion does *not* provide assurance:

- about the future viability of the Division,
- that they have carried out their activities effectively, efficiently and economically, or
- about the effectiveness of their internal controls.

Independence

In conducting this audit, the Audit Office has complied with the independence requirements of the Australian Auditing Standards and other relevant ethical requirements. The PF&A Act further promotes independence by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General, and
- 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 are not compromised in their role by the possibility of losing clients or income.



James Sugumar
Acting Director, Financial Audit Services

16 October 2007
SYDNEY

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT

MARITIME AUTHORITY OF NSW DIVISION Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2007

STATEMENT BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Pursuant to Section 41C (1B) and (1C) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, I declare that in my opinion:

1. The accompanying Financial Statements exhibit a true and fair view of the Division's financial position as at 30 June 2007 and the transactions for the year then ended.
2. The statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2005*, and the Treasurer's Directions.

Further, I am not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the Financial Statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



Chris Oxenbould AO
Chief Executive

9 OCT 2007

INCOME STATEMENT**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007**

	Note	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Revenue			
Payroll services		29,154	5,502
Superannuation funding surplus		2,646	3,005
Total revenue		31,800	8,507
Expenses			
Employee related expenses	2	28,811	7,999
Superannuation expenses	3	2,597	508
Administration	4	392	-
Total expenses		31,800	8,507
Surplus (deficit) for the year		-	-

BALANCE SHEET**AS AT 30 JUNE 2007**

ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	394	-
Trade and other receivables	6	9,501	11,251
Total current assets		9,895	11,251
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	6,643	4,049
Total non-current assets		6,643	4,049
TOTAL ASSETS		16,538	15,300
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	1,156	315
Provisions	9	11,942	11,162
Total current liabilities		13,098	11,477
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	-	-
Provisions	9	3,440	3,823
Total non-current liabilities		3,440	3,823
TOTAL LIABILITIES		16,538	15,300
NET ASSETS		-	-
EQUITY			
Accumulated funds		-	-
Total equity		-	-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	Note	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		30,956	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(30,562)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	5	394	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		394	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	394	-

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

Accumulated funds		
Balance at 1 July		-
Surplus for the year		-
Distributions to Government		-
Balance at 30 June		-

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

NSW Maritime Authority Division was established on 16 March 2006, as a special purpose entity to take over all payroll and employment related responsibilities from NSW Maritime in order to enhance and protect the working conditions of NSW Maritime employees.

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2005* and the Treasurer's Directions. The financial report has been prepared on the basis of full accrual accounting using historical cost conventions, except for non-current physical assets and investment properties which are shown at fair value, and superannuation which is shown at actuarially assessed present value.

Maritime Authority of NSW Division is a division of the Government Service, established pursuant to Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002*. Its sole objective is to provide personnel services to NSW Maritime. The Maritime Authority of NSW Division commenced operations on 17 March 2006 when it assumed responsibility for the employees and employee-related liabilities of NSW Maritime. The assumed liabilities were recognised on 17 March 2006 together with an offsetting receivable representing an amount receivable from NSW Maritime as the previous employer.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) unless otherwise stated.

(b) Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards. A statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) cannot be made due to NSW Maritime applying the not for profit sector requirements contained in the Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS).

(c) Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment.

After initial recognition, investments are measured at fair value. All investments are held for trading, and gains or losses on investments are recognised in the income statement.

(d) Receivables and payables

The only receivable relates to an amount payable by NSW Maritime. This amount will be settled in cash during the next financial year. Subsequent transactions between NSW Maritime and the Division will be settled on a monthly basis.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(f) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Division has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Division expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(g) Revenues

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. The Division is structured such that all expenses are reimbursed by NSW Maritime, so that revenues will always equal costs.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Employee entitlements

Liabilities for salaries and annual leave are recognised and measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees' service up to that date.

Long service leave is measured on a nominal basis. The nominal method is based on the remuneration rate at year end for all employees with five or more years service. It is considered this measurement technique produces results not materially different from the estimated amount using the net present value basis of measurement.

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

The outstanding amount of payroll tax and fringe benefits tax, which are consequential to employment, are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee entitlements to which they relate have been recognised.

The Division contributes to employee superannuation funds in addition to contributions made by employees. Such contributions are paid to nominated funds. The Division contributes to defined benefit schemes and accumulation schemes. Payments are applied towards the accruing liability for superannuation in respect of employees and are expensed in the Income Statement. Actuarial assessments are performed at each reporting date for the defined benefit schemes. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised as income or expense in the Income Statement. Unfunded defined benefit schemes are recognised as a non-current liability while over-funded schemes are recognised as a non-current asset.

(i) Insurance

The Division's insurance requirement is managed by the NSW Treasury Managed Fund. During 2006-2007 the Division had workers' compensation insurance in place.

(j) Comparatives

As NSW Maritime Authority Division was established on 16 March 2006, comparative information does not relate to a full financial year. Comparatives for defined benefits superannuation was reclassified based on advice received from NSW Treasury. The revenue, expense, receipts and payments were also reclassified.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007**

	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000
2 Employee related expenses		
Ordinary time	21,639	6,224
Long service leave	1,184	234
Recreation leave	2,040	558
Payroll tax and fringe benefits tax	2,032	761
Overtime	383	86
Sick leave	423	137
Voluntary separation payments	120	-
Other employee benefits and workers' compensation	990	(758)
External labour	-	757
	28,811	7,999
3 Superannuation		
Contributions	1,346	508
Funding deficit (surplus)	1,251	(3,005)
Superannuation funding - surplus credited to NSW Maritime	-	3,005
	2,597	508
Superannuation was reassessed by Pillar Administration. The assessment resulted in a funding surplus of \$6.643M at 30 June 2007 (\$4.049M surplus at 30 June 2006).		
4 Administration		
Travel allowances	392	-
5 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in bank	394	-
Reconciliation of cash		
The amount shown is fair value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the amount shown above.		
Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to net surplus		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	394	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Increase (decrease) in current receivables	(1,750)	11,251
Increase (decrease) in non-current receivables	2,594	4,049
Decrease (increase) in current payables	(841)	(315)
Decrease (increase) in provisions	(397)	(14,985)
Net surplus	-	-

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
6 Trade and other receivables (current)		
Amount owing from NSW Maritime	9,232	11,248
Prepayments	269	-
SASS pool funds	-	3
	9,501	11,251
(i) Net fair value		
The Division considers the carrying amount of debtors approximate their net fair values.		
(ii) Significant terms and conditions		
The amount receivable from NSW Maritime is payable within the next financial year. Amounts owing which arise during subsequent years will be settled within one month.		
(iii) Credit risk		
The Division's only customer is NSW Maritime. The maximum credit risk is considered to be the net fair value of the amount owing.		
7 Trade and other receivables (non-current)		
Superannuation - SASS	2,310	2,709
Superannuation - SANCS	832	867
Superannuation - SSS	3,501	473
	6,643	4,049
8 Trade and other payables		
Current		
Trade creditors	782	-
SASS pool funds	1	-
Accrued payroll tax	146	153
Accrued wages	91	74
Accrued fringe benefits tax	136	88
	1,156	315

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007**

	2007	2006
	\$000	\$000
9 Provisions		
Current employee benefits and related on-cost		
Annual leave (a)	2,614	2,558
Long service leave – short term benefit (b)	759	549
Long service leave – long term benefit (b)	7,493	7,061
Payroll tax provision on long service leave	506	457
Provision for workers' compensation (c)	570	537
	11,942	11,162
Non-current employee benefits and related on-cost		
Long service leave (b)	179	235
Payroll tax provision on long service leave	11	14
Provision for workers' compensation (c)	3,250	3,574
	3,440	3,823

- (a) The liability for annual leave is calculated as at 1 July 2007 wage rates and has been fully provided.
- (b) The liability for long service leave has been calculated as at 1 July 2007 wage rates and has been fully provided. This figure excludes allowances for personnel who were still subject to a completion of service condition.
- (c) Workers' compensation provision includes \$2.320M for dust diseases (2006: \$1.960M) of which \$220K (2006: \$157K) is current. This provision is for claims from former Maritime Services Board staff for dust related diseases that can be attributed to their service prior to 30 June 1995.

The Treasury Managed Fund (TMF) normally calculates hindsight premiums each year. In 2006-2007 NSW Maritime received a refund for the 1998-1999 final workers' compensation hindsight adjustment and made a payment for the 2000-2001 interim workers' compensation hindsight adjustment.

Movement in annual and long service leave provision	Balance 1 Jul 06 \$000	Charges to revenue \$000	Less payments \$000	Balance 30 Jun 07 \$000
Annual leave	2,558	2,040	(1,984)	2,614
Long service leave – current	7,610	1,240	(598)	8,252
Long service leave – non-current	235	(56)	–	179

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

10 Superannuation

The Division has three defined benefit superannuation schemes covering approximately one third of its employees. They are:

State Superannuation Scheme (SSS)

State Authorities Non-Contributory Superannuation Scheme (SANCS)

State Authorities Superannuation Scheme (SASS)

All of these superannuation schemes are defined benefits schemes, where at least a component of the final benefit is derived from a multiple of member salary and years of membership. All schemes are closed to new members. Member numbers of the schemes are as follows:

	SASS 2007	SANCS 2007	SSS 2007	
Contributors	61	103	42	
Deferred benefits	-	-	1	
Pensioners	2	-	22	
Pensions fully commuted	-	-	5	
	SASS 2006	SANCS 2006	SSS 2006	
Contributors	66	111	45	
Deferred benefits	-	-	1	
Pensioners	-	-	20	
Pensions fully commuted	-	-	5	
Superannuation position recognised in the balance sheet	SASS 2007 \$000	SANCS 2007 \$000	SSS 2007 \$000	Total 2007 \$000
Accrued liability	15,187	3,292	39,374	57,853
Reserve account balance	(18,994)	(4,663)	(45,144)	(68,801)
Surplus in excess of recovery available from schemes	1,497	539	2,269	4,305
Net (asset) liability recognised in balance sheet	(2,310)	(832)	(3,501)	(6,643)
Future service liability	3,336	1,283	2,024	6,643
	SASS 2006 \$000	SANCS 2006 \$000	SSS 2006 \$000	Total 2006 \$000
Accrued liability	13,894	3,266	40,149	57,309
Reserve account balance	(16,603)	(4,133)	(40,622)	(61,358)
Net (asset) liability recognised in balance sheet	(2,709)	(867)	(473)	(4,049)
Future service liability	3,654	1,476	2,681	7,811

The future service liability does not have to be recognised by the Division. It is only used to determine if an asset ceiling limit should be imposed.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007****10 Superannuation (continued)****Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation**

	SASS 2007 \$000	SANCS 2007 \$000	SSS 2007 \$000	Total 2007 \$000
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at beginning of year	13,894	3,266	40,149	57,309
Current service cost	592	187	358	1,137
Interest cost	799	184	2,345	3,328
Contributions by fund participants	304	–	379	683
Actuarial (gains) losses	384	(85)	(1,409)	(1,110)
Benefits paid	(786)	(260)	(2,448)	(3,494)
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at end of year	15,187	3,292	39,374	57,853

	SASS 2006 \$000	SANCS 2006 \$000	SSS 2006 \$000	Total 2006 \$000
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at beginning of year	–	–	–	–
Current service cost	178	57	144	379
Interest cost	239	49	677	965
Contributions by fund participants	86	–	104	190
Actuarial (gains) losses	(299)	(112)	(1,431)	(1,842)
Benefits paid	(223)	(36)	(4)	(263)
Transfer in on 17 March 2006	13,913	3,308	40,659	57,880
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligations at end of year	13,894	3,266	40,149	57,309

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

10 Superannuation (continued)				
Reconciliation of the fair value of fund assets	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	2007	2007	2007	2007
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Fair value of fund assets at beginning of year	16,603	4,133	40,622	61,358
Expected return on fund assets	1,255	310	3,068	4,633
Actuarial gains (losses)	1,011	269	3,140	4,420
Employer contributions	607	211	383	1,201
Contributions by fund participants	304	-	379	683
Benefits paid	(786)	(260)	(2,448)	(3,494)
Fair value of fund assets at end of year	18,994	4,663	45,144	68,801
	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	2006	2006	2006	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Fair value of fund assets at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Expected return on fund assets	250	17	864	1,131
Actuarial gains (losses)	291	74	1,014	1,379
Employer contributions	1,080	907	(1,646)	341
Contributions by fund participants	86	-	104	190
Benefits paid	(223)	(36)	(4)	(263)
Transfer in on 17 March 2006	15,119	3,171	40,290	58,580
Fair value of fund assets at end of year	16,603	4,133	40,622	61,358
	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	2007	2007	2007	2007
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Total expense (income) recognised in the income statement				
Current service cost	592	187	358	1,137
Interest cost	798	184	2,344	3,326
Expected return on fund assets (net of expenses)	(1,255)	(310)	(3,068)	(4,633)
Actuarial losses (gains) recognised in year	(627)	(354)	(4,549)	(5,530)
Movement in adjustment for limitation on net assets	1,497	539	2,269	4,305
Expense (income) recognised	1,005	246	(2,646)	(1,395)
	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	2006	2006	2006	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Current service cost	178	57	145	380
Interest cost	239	49	677	965
Expected return on fund assets (net of expenses)	(250)	(17)	(864)	(1,131)
Actuarial losses (gains) recognised in year	(589)	(185)	(2,445)	(3,219)
Expense (income) recognised	(422)	(96)	(2,487)	(3,005)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007****10 Superannuation (continued)****Fair value of fund assets**

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

Actual return on fund assets	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	2007	2007	2007	2007
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Return on fund assets	2,429	579	5,707	8,715
	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	2006	2006	2006	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Return on fund assets	556	90	1,750	2,396

Valuation method and principal actuarial assumptions at balance sheet date

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.

Economic assumptions adopted were:

	2007	2006
Salary increase rate to 30 June 2008	4.00%	4.00%
Salary increase rate after 30 June 2008	3.50%	3.50%
Rate of CPI increase	2.50%	2.50%
Expected rate of return on assets backing current pension liabilities	7.60%	7.60%
Expected rate of return on assets backing other liabilities	7.60%	7.60%
Discount rate	6.40%	5.90%

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

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	2007	2007	2007	2007
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Accrued benefits	14,953	3,262	35,613	53,828
Net market value of fund assets	(18,995)	(4,663)	(45,145)	(68,803)
Net (surplus) deficit	(4,042)	(1,401)	(9,532)	(14,975)

	SASS	SANCS	SSS	Total
	2006	2006	2006	2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Accrued benefits	13,376	3,098	33,719	50,193
Net market value of fund assets	(16,603)	(4,132)	(40,622)	(61,357)
Net (surplus) deficit	(3,227)	(1,034)	(6,903)	(11,164)

Recommended contribution rates are:

	SASS	SANCS	SSS
	2007	2007	2007
Multiple of member contributions	1.90	-	0.93
% member salary	-	2.5	-

	SASS	SANCS	SSS
	2006	2006	2006
Multiple of member contributions	1.90	-	0.93
% member salary	-	2.5	-

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

10 Superannuation (continued)

Funding method

The method used to determine the employer contribution recommendations at the last actuarial review date was the Aggregate Funding method. The method adopted affects the timing of the cost to the Division. Under the aggregate funding method the employer contribution rate is determined so that sufficient assets will be available to meet benefit payments to existing members, taking into account the current value of assets and future contributions.

The economic assumptions adopted for the last actuarial review of the Fund were:

	2007	2006
Weighted average assumptions		
Expected rate of return on fund assets backing current pension liabilities	7.70%	7.70%
Expected rate of return on fund assets backing other liabilities	7.00%	7.00%
Expected salary increase rate	4.00%	4.00%
Expected rate of CPI increase	2.50%	2.50%

Nature of asset/liability

If a surplus exists in the Division's interest in the fund, the Division 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.

11 Contingent liabilities and assets

The Division had no contingent assets or liabilities at 30 June 2007.