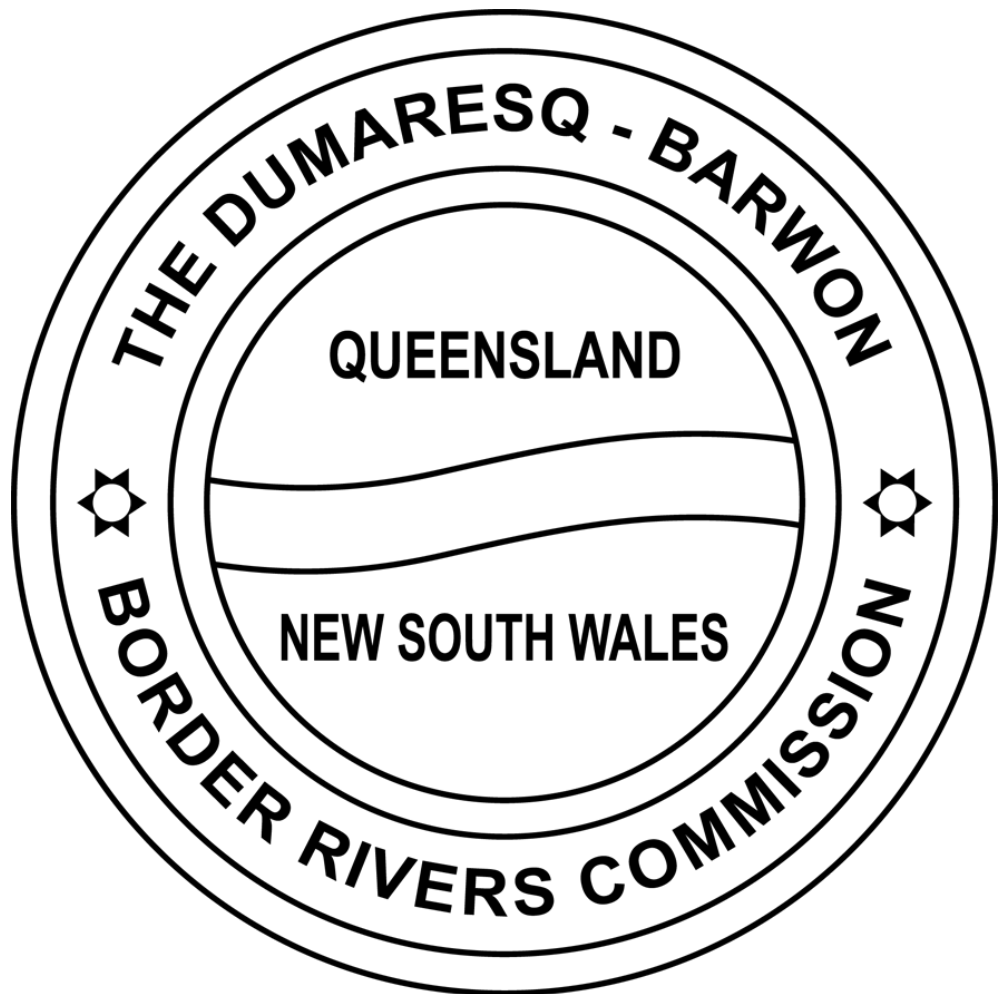


Dumaresq-Barwon
Border Rivers Commission

2022 – 2023

ANNUAL
REPORT



Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
L5, 1 William Street | GPO Box 2247, Brisbane
Qld 4002

ISSN: 1839-4752

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Commission 2023

The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission operates in the upper Murray Darling Basin. The Commission came into existence by a legislative agreement between the States of New South Wales and Queensland in 1946-1947.

The Commission is a joint operation, with each State retaining 50% shareholding control. Commission expenses incurred are funded 50:50 by each State. Each State has 50% ownership of the Commission's \$178 million bulk water infrastructure asset portfolio.

The Commission determines, enables, and monitors each State's eligible share of water that crosses or passes into and along the New South Wales and Queensland border. It has certain investigative functions to identify and report on potential improvements for water-sharing equity between the States.

The Commission manages water at a wholesale supply level, and our stakeholders are the States and not individual water users of either State. Revenue from the water usage of individual water users is collected and retained separately by each State.

The States jointly contributed \$3.726 million to fund the Commission's expenses in the 2022- 23 financial year. All works and services are undertaken by or procured through a government entity of either State. The Commission, in turn, pays those entities for their services. Operating expenses for 2022- 2023 were \$4.10 million.

About the report

The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission Annual Report, 2022-2023, describes the Commission's activities undertaken between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023.

The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission is recognised as a not-for-profit, unincorporated government Statutory Body in Queensland and New South Wales.

Public availability

Electronic copies of the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission annual report are available online at

<https://www.brc.gov.au/publications>

Limited printed copies are available by phoning **(07) 3330 4455** Monday to Friday between 9 am-4 pm or emailing **brc@rdmw.qld.gov.au**

Information security

This document has been classified using the Queensland Government Information Security Classification Framework (QGISCF) as PUBLIC and will be managed according to the requirements of the QGISCF. See **www.qgcio.qld.gov.au**

Queensland language service policy and Interpreter service statement

The Queensland Government is committed to providing accessible services to Queenslanders from all culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. If you have difficulty understanding the annual report, you can contact us within Australia at 13 QGOV (13 74 68), and we will arrange an interpreter to effectively communicate the report to you.

Acknowledgement of Country

The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the land on which we live and work and pays respect to Elders past and present. We also acknowledge our First Nations people, who are an integral part of the workforce. Always was, and always will be, Aboriginal land.

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Letter to Queensland Shareholder Minister

27 September 2023

The Honourable Mr Glen Butcher, MP
Minister for Regional Development & Manufacturing and
Minister for Water
PO Box 15009
CITY EAST Q 4002

Dear Minister Butcher

We are pleased to submit for presentation to the Parliament the Annual Report 2022-2023 and financial statements for the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission.

The report details the non-financial and financial performance of the Commission from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

We certify that this Annual Report complies with the

- prescribed requirements of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*;
- *Annual Report requirements for Queensland Government Agencies*; and
- is in accordance with the provisions of the *New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1946*.

Yours sincerely



Shaun Cox
Chair



Stephenie Hogan
Commissioner for Queensland

Letter to New South Wales Shareholder Minister

27 September 2023

The Honourable Rose Jackson, MP
Minister for Water, Minister for Housing, Minister for Homelessness, Minister for Mental Health,
Minister for Youth and Minister for the North Coast
GPO Box 5341
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Dear Minister Jackson

We are pleased to submit for presentation to the Parliament the Annual Report 2022-2023 and financial statements for the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission.

The report details the non-financial and financial performance of the Commission from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

We certify that this Annual Report complies with the

- prescribed requirements of the *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984*, and
- is in accordance with the provisions of the *New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1947*.

Yours sincerely



Shaun Cox
Chair



Peter Hyde
Commissioner for New South Wales

Who we are

The New South Wales and Queensland Governments established the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission on ratification of the

New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1946 (Qld) and New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1947 (NSW)

Under the Acts, the Commission's key obligation is to determine and monitor the water supply shares available to each State as per the Act Agreement. This is enabled by legislative control of the jointly owned States' infrastructure. Each State funds the Commission's expenditure equally. The resulting water user revenue is accounted for separately by each State.

The Commission's operational area exists within the upper reaches of the Darling River within the Murray-Darling Basin, and its responsibility includes:

- Glenlyon Dam on Pike Creek, Queensland.
- Dumaresq River watershed upstream of Mingoola Gauging Station.
- The Carrier Rivers are the rivers constituting part of the boundary between the States.
- The Intersecting Streams include those rivers and streams that cross the New South Wales-Queensland border west of Mungindi; the Moonie, Bokhara, Narran, Culgoa, Ballandool, Warrego and Paroo Rivers and any stream or watercourse that forms part of the Darling River Drainage system.
- Alluvial aquifers associated with the Border Rivers Alluvium.

The statutory functions and duties of the Commission are to:

- Determine the quantities of water available to each State and ensure compliance by each State with their share.
- Periodically determine the quantities of water available from the groundwater alluvium associated with the Carrier Rivers, report and make recommendations to the States.
- Periodically determine the quantities of water available from the Intersecting Streams, report and make recommendations to the States of works to ensure better distribution of water between the States.
- Investigate matters to enable the Commission to exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred upon it by the Act Agreement.
- Report and make recommendations to the States regarding the works and other matters.
- Control the construction, operation, and maintenance of works subject to the Border Rivers Catchment and Intersecting Streams Act Agreement.
- Arrange for the effective monitoring of certain waters that flows into, along and out of the Carrier Rivers, of the Intersecting Streams and certain groundwater.

In addition to its statutory functions, the Commission has arranged for water quality monitoring in the Carrier Rivers and the Intersecting Streams.

The Commission is also a registered water service provider under the *Queensland Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.

Where we operate

The Border Rivers Catchment and Intersecting Streams operational areas

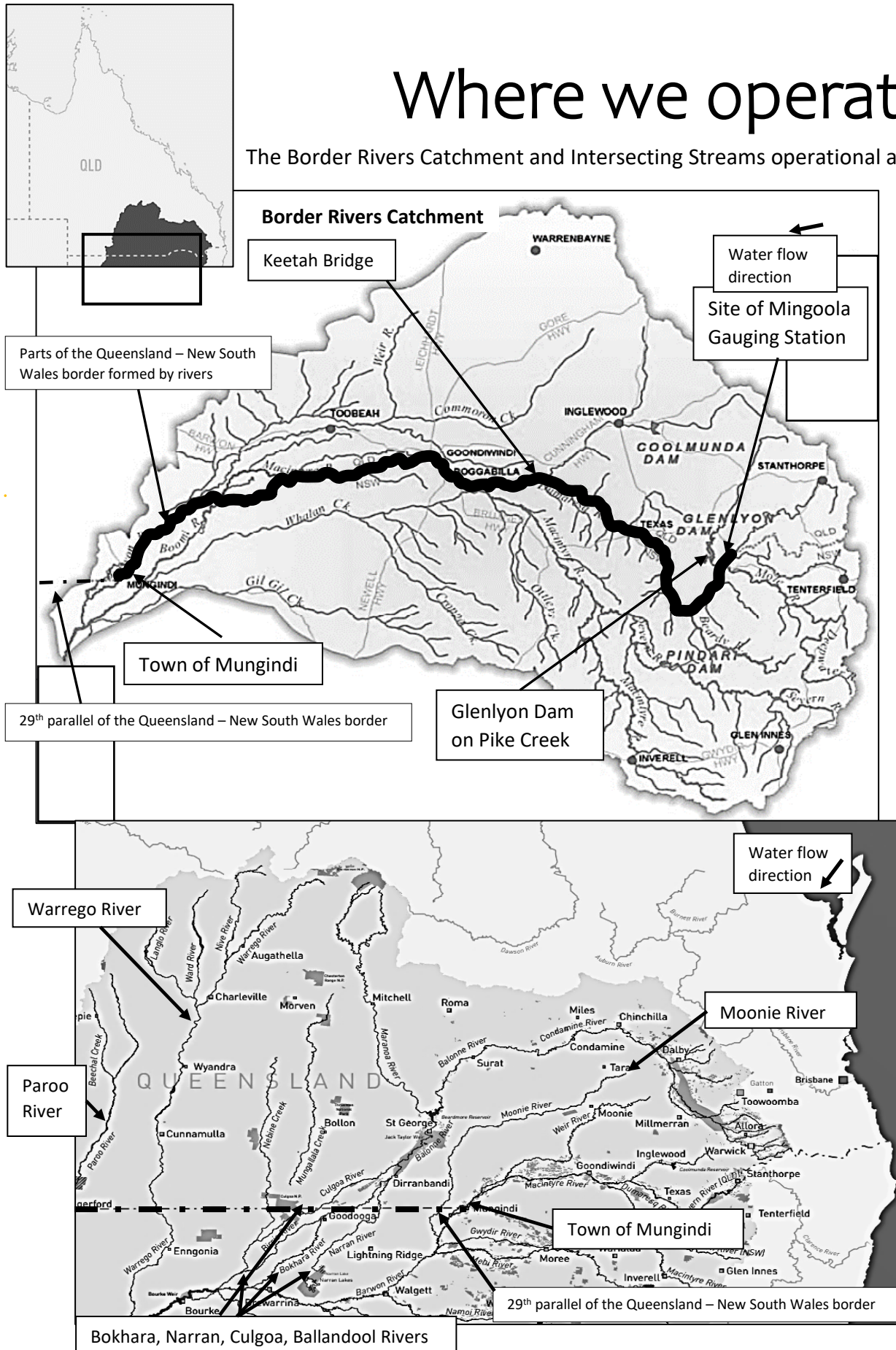


Figure 1 Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission operational areas

Figure 2 Intersection Streams

2022-2023 at a glance

Finances and water supply

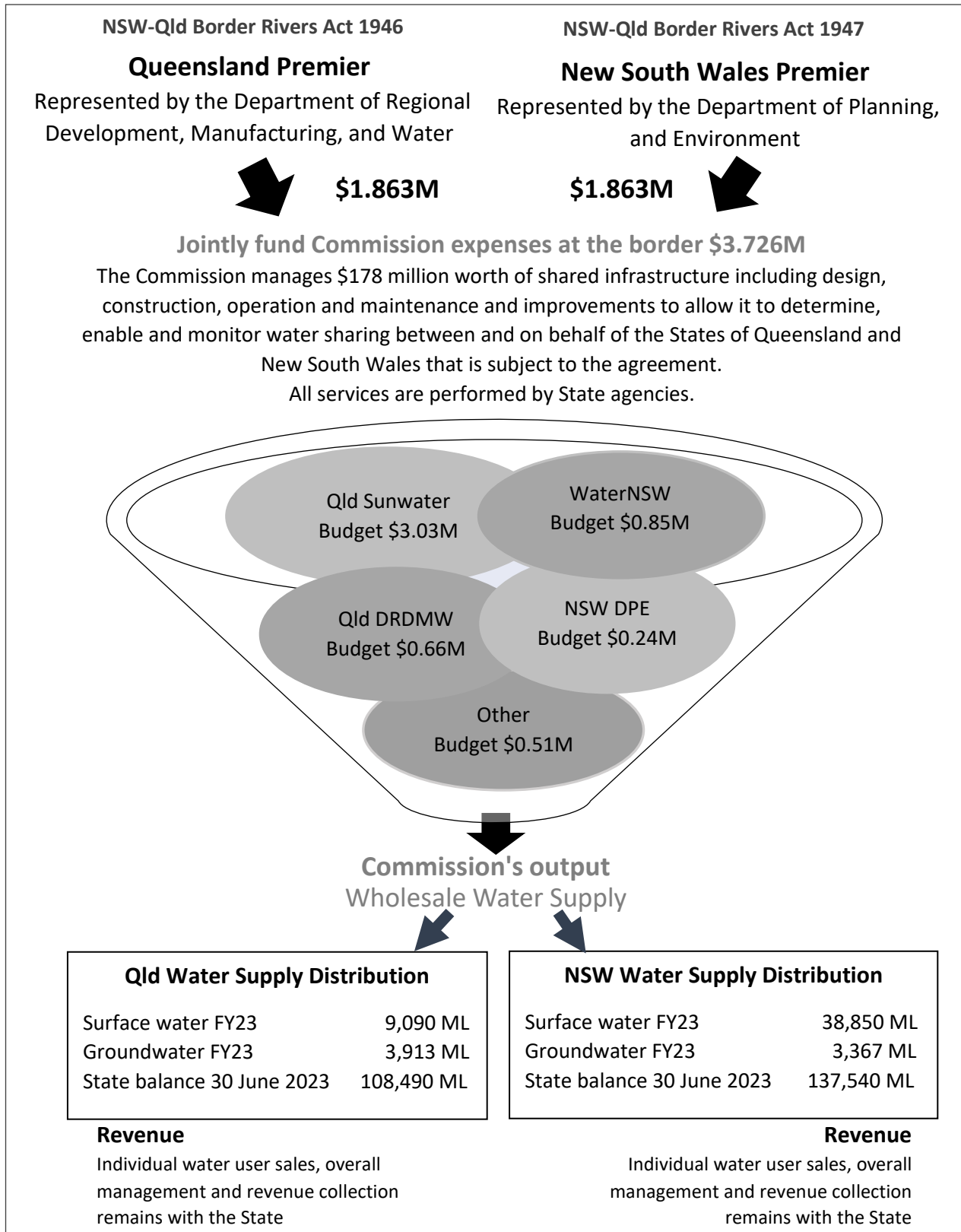


Figure 2 Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission high-level finances & water supply 2022-23

Chair's Report

I am pleased to present the Commission's successes against the objectives in our Business Plan for 2022–2023. We aim to ensure that the Border Rivers are managed sustainably with clear, straightforward governance and service delivery arrangements.

This year saw the continuation of good rains and some excellent flows throughout the Border Rivers catchment. Glenlyon Dam has ended the year at 97.7% capacity and retains storage to supply water for the next season.

Water in the Border Rivers benefits irrigation water users, town water users and the environment on both sides of the Border.

The Commission has been on a course of continuous improvement since I took up the position as Chair, and this has continued in the 2022-2023 year. The past year's focus has been on business as usual to maintain the improvements already achieved.

The Coming year's focus will be to continue to deliver on the Commission's objectives successfully and sustainably. As part of its ongoing work, the Commission is reviewing and updating its policies and procedures to ensure that the organisation cannot only meet its regulatory obligations but also drive organisational performance.

The Commission met formally on five occasions this financial year and held a strategic planning day in February 2023.

The COVID-19 pandemic had little impact on the Commission's continued operation and oversight this year, with in-person meetings coming back online. Still, technology developed

during this time also allows online as a good option when undertaking Committee meetings, where distance doesn't always allow travel.

The Commission continues to engage with our stakeholders. I believe this continued interaction with regional stakeholders has increased the understanding of what we do.

The annual "call-up" from each State was \$1.863 million for the 2022-2023 financial year.

The Queensland Audit Office has audited the Commission's finances for 2022-2023 and found them in order.

I note that the states in early 2023 formed a Border Rivers Interjurisdictional Working Group that will look at the Commission's potential reform pathways. We look forward to working with the team on the opportunities and challenges.

I wish to thank Sunwater Ltd and WaterNSW for their continued operation and management of the Commission's assets and delivery of water to the States during the year and the New South Wales Department of Planning and Environment and the Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water for their continued support during 2022-2023.

In closing, I also thank the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Commission's Chief Executive Officer, the Business and Governance Officer, the Finance Team and members of the Committees and other departmental staff from both States for their dedication, efforts, and support throughout the year. I am sure they will continue in the same committed manner in 2022-2023 and beyond.



Mr Shaun Cox, Chair

Strategy and Governance

Our strategic direction

The Commission aims to ensure that the border rivers are managed sustainably with clear and straightforward governance and service delivery arrangements.

The Commission will get its fundamentals right to support effective service to the States.

We will do this by:

- Managing the business prudently and efficiently while ensuring financial sustainability.
- Establishing long-term plans (10 years) for sustainably managing the business, the desired levels of service and the associated assets.
- Identifying risks and developing relevant mitigation plans.
- Ensuring high levels of transparency in relation to our activities.

The Commission has identified the following business objectives and key initiatives that it will use to achieve its goal, with work underway. Refer to Table 1.

Table 1 Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission Strategic Plan

Goal	The border rivers are managed sustainably with clear, straightforward governance and service delivery arrangements.
Business objectives	Key initiatives
1. Prudent and efficient management	Scope of service obligations Governance framework Long-term financial plan Cost and price review
2. Sustainable service delivery	Asset strategy and management plan Sustainable service provider arrangements
3. Risk management	Risk management plan and framework Public safety strategy Business continuity
4. Transparent operations	Stakeholder engagement plan Performance reporting review Performance audit of the business

Our strategic performance

Business Objective 1: Prudent and Efficient Management:

The Commission continued to review its service obligations scope to ensure continued compliance with legislative and other requirements. Although broad, this work has been ongoing since 2019, providing the Commission with an overall assurance framework. It has identified activities not clearly defined in current legislation or arrangements and activities that have become another government entity's responsibilities. The overall objective is to eliminate duplications of effort and drive efficiency.

The Commission has continued implementing governance arrangements during the year to provide confidence that activities are managed and controlled appropriately. During 2022-2023, in partnership with our internal sub-committees, the Commission reviewed and updated several standard operating procedures and adopted and implemented several governance-related policies.

Each year, the Commission undertakes a comprehensive self-assessment evaluation to measure progress and improvements in strategy formulation, policy making, monitoring and supervision, accountability and working through a CEO. The Commission uses this survey as a continuous improvement tool, highlighting areas requiring more focus.

The Commission has worked on several digital strategies during the year, establishing a SharePoint collaboration site and website enhancements and looking at how it could utilise social media platforms to enhance stakeholder engagement.

The Commission was delayed in undertaking an open book review on the Sunwater newly established contract and is looking to carry out the review in the 2023-2024 financial year to cover the first two years of operations.

Although the delay was not ideal, it will allow two years of costs under the new Contract to be reviewed. As the Contract is a pass-through arrangement, the Commission needs to review the expenses and jointly consider ways to reduce costs over time.

The Commission put further effort into developing a financial model to detail the Commission's longer-term, ten-year financial requirements. This work will provide third-party assurance that the Commission's costs and services are prudent and efficient. Additionally, it will set out the Commission's costs, ensuring transparency to our shareholding governments.

Business Objective 2: Sustainable Service Delivery:

The signing of the Sunwater Contract in July 2021 was the first formalised agreement with Sunwater Ltd since water reform activities in 2000 separated the two Queensland state entities' regulatory and operational roles and responsibilities.

This Contract will allow the Commission to manage costs and risks on the State's jointly shared assets and enhance value to customers.

Sunwater Ltd undertakes facility management activities for the two States through the Commission. In FY23, Actuals for this Contract totalled \$2.59M, or 63% of the total operating expenses of the Commission.

Work continued during the year on developing an overarching Strategic Asset Management Plan, including an asset strategy decision framework. The overarching framework will encompass other assets controlled by the Commission in Queensland DRDMW or WaterNSW asset registers.

The Commission continued to partner with the Commonwealth, State Governments, and service providers on funding arrangements through the Northern Basin Toolkit Measures to enhance fishway passage across our structures.

Business Objective 3: Risk Management:

In partnership with the Commission's internal sub-committees, the Commission continued implementing and reviewing its approved risk management framework and plan and updating its risk register. This work clarifies the current risks managed, our risk appetite and tolerability, and helps inform work programs, priorities, and budgets.

Sunwater operates, maintains, and undertakes capital works on Glenlyon Dam, Boggabilla Weir, and several smaller weirs as the Commission Asset Manager.

The Commission works with Sunwater to obtain assurances of their public safety framework to keep people safe. This is part of a larger body of work to establish the Commission's assurance framework.

In addition, Sunwater Ltd. undertakes wet season preparation, including exercising, reviewing, and updating the Glenlyon Dam Emergency Action Plan.

Sunwater arranged for a Comprehensive Risk Review of Glenlyon Dam to be completed

during the year. No critical dam safety recommendations were made, and Sunwater is working through the other recommendations as part of the Dam Safety Management.

The Commission works with the service providers to report on identifying and managing key risks.

Business Objective 4: Transparent Operations:

During 2022-2023, the Commission continued to engage with its stakeholders and participated in community engagement activities when they arose. Most of the stakeholder engagement has been via online forums.

The Commission has a Stakeholder Engagement Plan outlining our approach to ensuring proactive and constructive engagement with key stakeholders. The Commission wasn't engaged in the past and has been on a journey to improve engagement, guided by the Commission's Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Work continued on an update of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The Commission is exploring the advantages and benefits that could be gained from using social media platforms. This project aims to improve our communications with local communities, develop greater scope to disseminate information and provide a simple platform to receive feedback from local communities within the Commission's operational areas.

The Commission continues to explore opportunities to engage with key stakeholders and work on better transparency in sharing and publishing information with the community.

Our overall governance structure

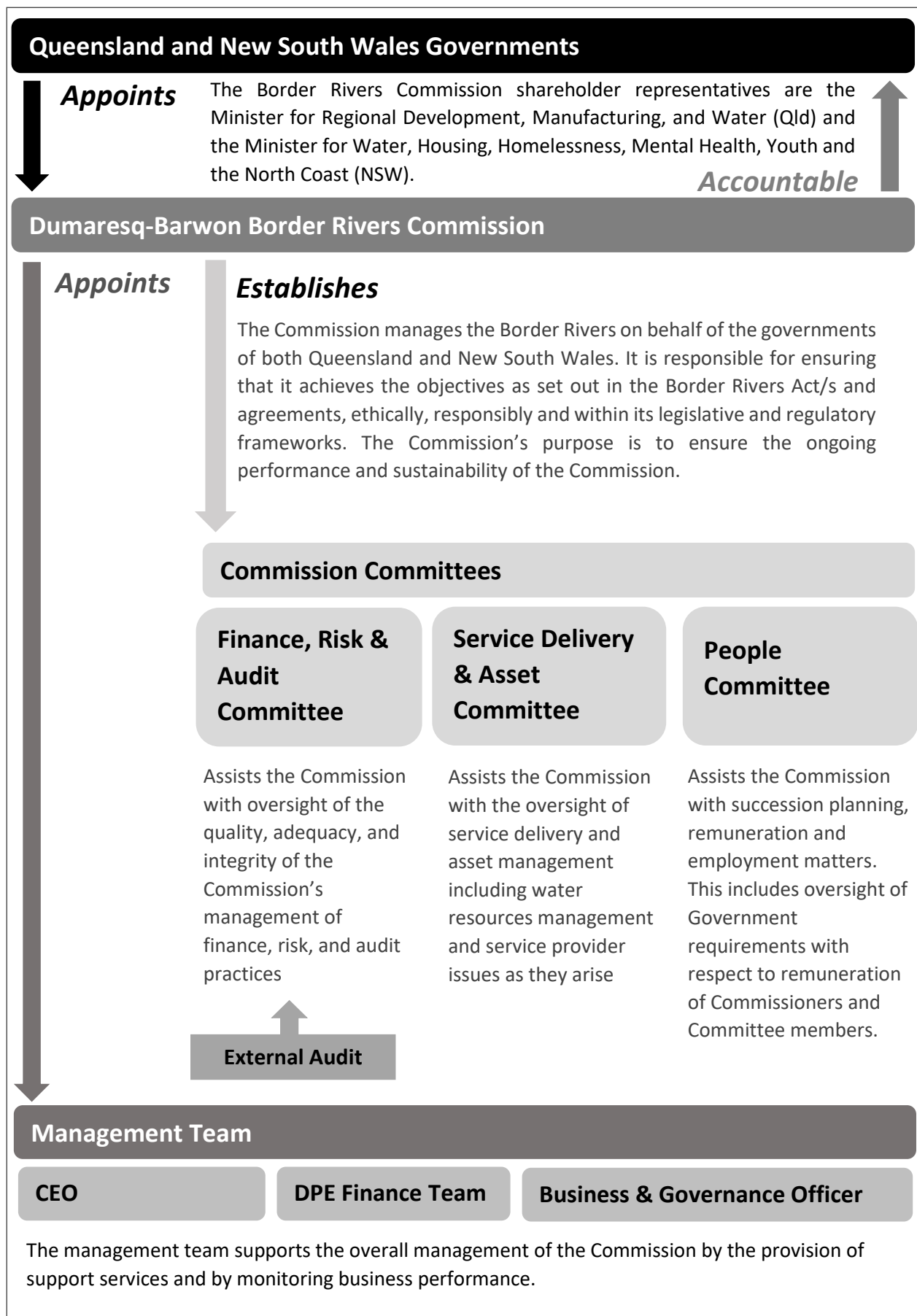


Figure 3 Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission Governance Structure 2022-23

Our governance framework

Underpinning our governance structure is a framework of rules, relationships, systems and processes to exercise and control our activities. Our governance framework encompasses the mechanisms by which the Commission and those in control of the activities will be held to account.

The Commission is recognised as an unincorporated Statutory Body in New South Wales and Queensland.

The Governance Framework for the Commission is based on the 'Governance Lighthouse' model that has been produced by the New South Wales Audit Office specifically for State and local government entities. It covers eight principles and has seventeen key governance components. The principles and components are based on the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations. Table 2 provides an overview.

Other matters

Audit and inspection of the Commission's books

Under the Acts, the Commission shall be audited yearly by the Auditors-General of Queensland as agreed by the Premiers. On 8 October 2012, the Premier of Queensland signed an instrument of agreement that the Auditor-General of the State of Queensland

shall conduct all financial audits for the 2011-12 and subsequent financial years.

Table 2 Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission Governance Framework

Our Governance Principles	Key components
Key Stakeholder Rights	Key stakeholder management program
Risk Management	CEO and management sign-off on internal controls Risk management program
Remuneration	Remuneration is fair and reasonable
Disclosure	Continuous disclosure Annual Report
Corporate Reporting	CEO and Accountant sign off on financial reports Internal and external audit Audit and risk committee
Ethics	Compliance framework Fraud and corruption control framework Ethical framework
Structure	Key governance committees
	Diversity policy
Management and Oversight	Clear accountability and delegation Regular reporting against plans Leadership and strategic and business plans

In accordance with the Act Agreement Clause 31 and the *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Regulation 2015 (NSW)* Clause 9(2), auditing of the Commission's financial records for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 has been performed by the Queensland Audit Office. No known events occurred after the balance date that would affect the Commission's financial statements.

Freedom of information / Right to information

The Commission received no requests during the 2022-2023 financial year.

Privacy management

The Commission complies with the privacy management requirements of the Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water and the New South Wales Department of Planning and Environment. No complaints were received during the year.

Insurance

Assets managed by the Commission, on behalf of the State of Queensland and New South Wales, are insured under policies held by the representative State departments, the Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water, and the New South Wales Department of Planning and Environment. The insurance providers are the Queensland Government Insurance Fund and the New South Wales Treasury Managed Fund.

The Commission, its servants, and the departments are covered in those arrangements concerning any public liability claim. No claims were made during 2022-2023.

Internal audit and risk management

The Commission has in place a three-part strategy for managing risk, namely:

- The Commission maintains a risk register to record identified institutional and business

risks and detail risk treatment strategies for each risk.

- From time to time, the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water undertakes an internal audit of the Commission's financial processes and practices on its behalf.
- Sunwater Ltd, as the Commission's dam and weirs operations and maintenance service provider, maintains on the Commission's behalf a best practice risk management system relating to the Commission's infrastructure.

Cyber Security Requirements (NSW)

The Commission is a listed agency under the Department of Planning and Environment Cyber Security attestation. New South Wales department personnel undertaking Commission duties comply with the Department of Planning and Environment's implemented cyber security policy and procedures.

Human Rights Act (Qld)

The Commission complies with the requirements of the Human Rights Act, where it has jurisdiction application. No human rights complaints were received in 2022-2023.

Workplace Health and Safety

There were no injuries or prosecutions reported during 2022-2023.

Other legislative requirements

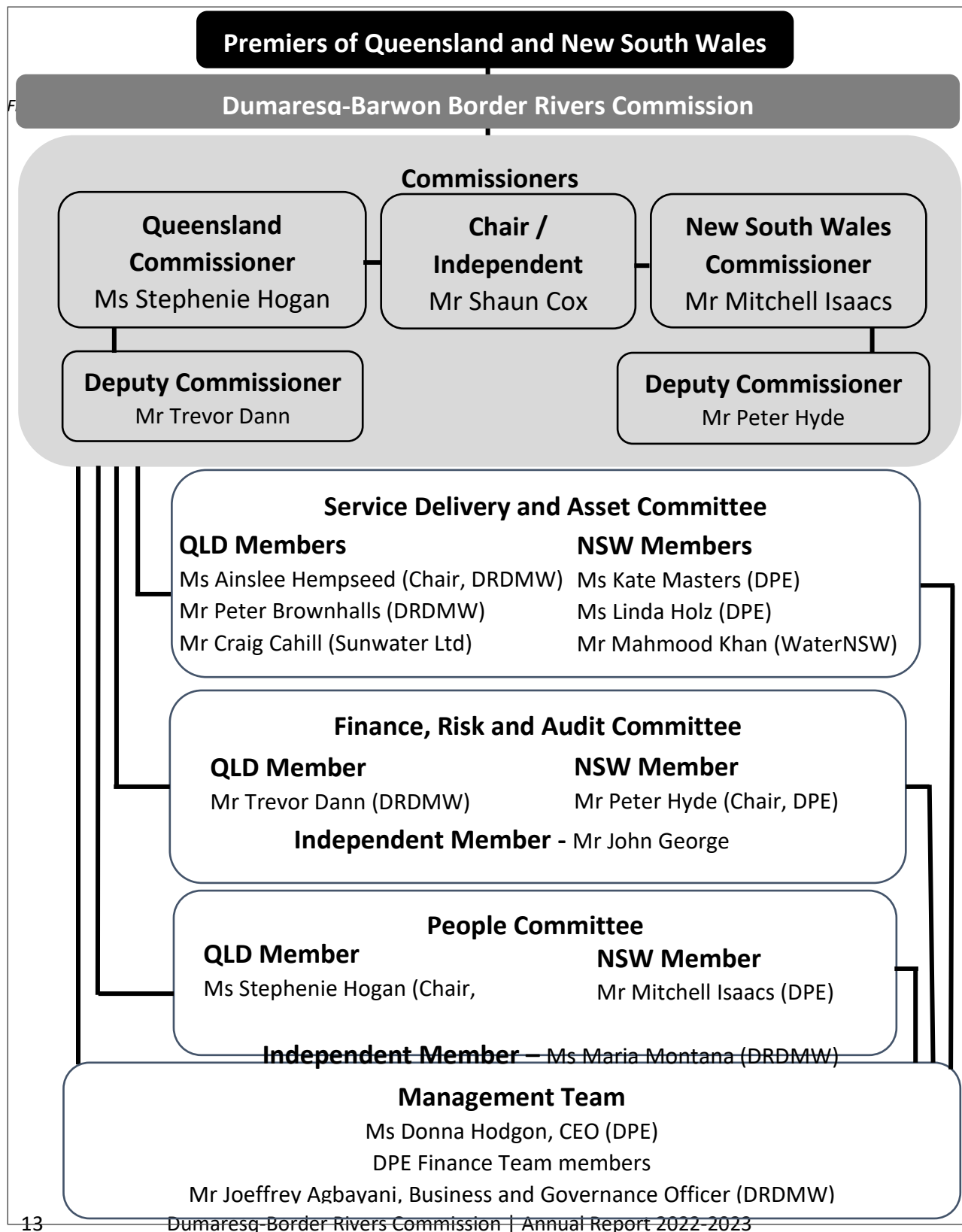
The Commission complies with the requirements of other relevant legislation in Queensland and New South Wales through the adoption of the practices and procedures implemented by the Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing, and Water and the New South Wales Department of Planning and Environment. No evident breach of compliance occurred during 2022-2023.

Printing

This report was compiled and printed in-house at a minimal cost.

The Workforce

Our structure



Our Commissioners

Mr Shaun Cox (Chair)

BEng (Civil), METM, FAICD, FIEAust, CPEng, FAIM

Independent Commissioner

(Appointed April 2018 with an appointment term to October 2026)

Skills, experience, and expertise

Shaun has led various Australian water utilities for more than eighteen years. This includes Melbourne Water, South East Water and Gold Coast Water.

Shaun has over eighteen years of Board experience, being a past Director and Chair of both the Smart Water Fund and the Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA). He has also served as the Managing Director of Melbourne Water and South East Water and was on the inaugural Board of the Cooperative Research Centre for Water Sensitive Cities.

Shaun now enjoys running his own consultancy business, which he has done for the past six years.

Shaun has extensive leadership experience in the water industry and a passion for creating and adding value in any role he takes on. He holds a degree in Civil Engineering and a Master of Engineering and Technology Management.

Shaun is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Company Directors, Engineers Australia, and the Australian Institute of Management.

Mr Mitchell Isaacs

BSc Adv. (Honours), GAICD

Commissioner representing New South Wales

(Appointed September 2018 with an appointment term to September 2023)

Skills, experience, and expertise

Mitchell has worked in water-related roles in the NSW Government since 2009 and is currently the Chief Knowledge Officer in the NSW Department of Planning and Environment's Water Group. This role includes responsibility for water data, science, analytics, and modelling. Mitchell is also a current Non-Executive Director at eWater Ltd.

Prior to joining the NSW Government, Mitchell worked as a research scientist in Australia and Japan and as a project management advisor to the Cambodian Government's Fisheries Administration.

Ms Stephenie (Steph) Hogan

BAppSc (App. Geology)

Commissioner representing Queensland

(Appointed November 2019 to July 2021 as Deputy Commissioner, and July 2021 to July 2026 as Queensland Commissioner)

Skills, experience, and expertise

Steph has worked in water-related roles in the Queensland Government since 1999 and is currently the Executive Director, Strategic Water Initiatives in the Water Resource Management Division of the Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water. Her experience in previous roles includes responsibility for assisting proponents in facilitating the delivery of priority water infrastructure projects across the State. One of Steph's former roles was the Director for Water Planning in the Water Policy unit, being responsible for developing water plans across the State of Queensland.

Mr Trevor Dann

B Econ (Hons)

Deputy Commissioner representing Queensland

(Appointed in July 2021 with an appointment term to July 2026)

Skills, experience, and expertise

Trevor has worked in a number of water-related roles since joining the Queensland Government in 1997 and is currently the Executive Director of Water Infrastructure and Strategic Coordination within the Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water.

This role leads the provision of high-level professional advice on issues of strategic oversight of State owned water entities; assessment and delivery of new water infrastructure proposals; the framework for the States' pricing of bulk water and irrigation customers; and provides strategic and economic advice on whole of government policy initiatives.

Mr Peter Hyde

BAppSc, MEnv.Mgment

Deputy Commissioner representing New South Wales

(Appointed September 2018 with an appointment term to September 2023)

Skills, experience, and expertise

Peter has over twenty years' experience in the water area and has worked with the NSW Government since 2017. He is currently the Director Inland Water Planning in the NSW Department of Planning, and Environment's Water Group. This role includes responsibility for the NSW inland surface water sharing plans and Basin Plan water resource plans.

Peter worked at the Murray – Darling Basin Authority and the National Water Commission before joining the NSW Government. Prior to

working for the Commonwealth Government, he worked in consulting in various locations, including Papua New Guinea, China, Western Australia, and the Hunter region of NSW.

Note: Mr Peter Hyde was appointed Commissioner for New South Wales on 26 September 2023 and is signing the NSW Minister's letter in this Annual Report.

Our Commission Committees

The Commission has three standing Committees that meet periodically. All members, except for one independent, are representatives of a State Entity being either the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE); Qld Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (DRDMW); WaterNSW (NSW State Owned Corporation) or Sunwater Ltd (Qld Government Owned Corporation).

Service Delivery and Asset Committee

Members:

- Kate Masters (DPE),
- Linda Holz (DPE),
- Peter Brownhalls (DRDMW),
- Ainslee Hempseed (Chair, DRDMW),
- Mahmood Khan (WaterNSW), and
- Craig Cahill (Sunwater Ltd).

The Service Delivery and Asset Committee assists the Commission in fulfilling its responsibilities in overseeing water management, service delivery and asset management practices. This oversight is to help the Commission meet its strategic objectives and manage risk and operational costs with these activities.

The Committee's Charter outlines its role, functions, and responsibilities. The Committee provides assurance for Asset Management; the setting and implementation of internal controls concerning laws, regulations, risk management and best practice guidelines within their responsibility area; water management; Dam Safety and prudence

and efficiency of the service delivery contracts and service standards.

During 2022-2023, the Committee worked on the following activities:

- Review of the risk register.
- Information for input into Asset Strategy Decision Framework.
- Review and update of standard operating procedures and policies.
- Reviewed service provider operational reports.
- Service obligations and compliance.

In June, the Commissioners approved that Ms Kate Masters would be the incoming SDAC Chair for the 2023-2024.

Finance, Risk and Audit Committee

Members:

- Peter Hyde (Chair, DPE)
- Trevor Dann (DRDMW), and
- John George (Independent member).

The Finance, Risk and Audit Committee assists the Commission in fulfilling its responsibilities for oversight of the quality, adequacy and integrity of the company's finance, audit (internal and external) and risk management practices.

The Committee's responsibilities and duties are outlined in its Charter. They include overseeing the budgeting process, financial management and reporting, and the review and application of Accounting Policy Standards. In addition, the internal control setting and implementation; organisational comprehensive risk management; establishing and overseeing appropriate assurance and audit plans; and informing the Commission of any emerging contemporary issues such as legislation or best practice changes.

During 2022-2023, the Committee worked on the following activities:

- Review of the risk register.
- Review and update of a number of procedures and policies.

- Review of financial reports.
- Service obligations and compliance.
- Long term Cash Flow Model Development.
- Cash management and banking procedures.

People Committee

Members:

- Steph Hogan (Chair, DRDMW)
- Mitchell Isaacs (DPE), and
- Maria Montana (DRDMW)

The People Committee assists the Commission in fulfilling its remuneration, nominations and employment responsibilities, including any New South Wales and Queensland State Government requirements concerning payment and any other State policies that need to be considered.

The Committee's Charter outlines its role and responsibilities.

The Committee worked on and investigated the following activities:

- Succession planning activities.
- Evaluation of the skills mix within the Commission.
- Improvement and training opportunities for members.
- Review of the outcomes of the Commission's yearly self-assessment survey.
- Recruitment and selection of the Business and Governance Officer.

Our Management Team

Ms Hodgon, Chief Executive Officer, is an employee of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Business support to the Commission was provided by the Business and Governance Officer, Mr Joeffrey Agbayani. Mr Agbayani is an employee of the Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water.

A team within the NSW Department of Planning and Environment now provides the Commission's Financial Support. The Water Performance Division undertakes the management accounting, banking and payment services. The Finance Control and Reporting team produces the Annual Financial Statements. This change from one primary Accountant has allowed for backfilling of roles and is a better model for longer-term succession planning for the Commission finances.

Remuneration

By statute, the salary fees or allowances and expenses of each Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, except for the Chair, are paid by their relevant States and not borne by the Commission.

The salary fees or allowances of the Chair and the independent Finance, Risk and Audit Committee member are considered Commission expenses with the States funding 50:50.

The Chair's base remuneration is \$36,000 per annum, plus superannuation and reimbursement for meeting travel expenses.

The independent committee member is paid an allowance of \$5,000 per annum.

As invoiced by the relevant government entity, the States equally fund all other labour expenses for services undertaken for the Commission.

All service providers labour expenses, with exception of Sunwater Ltd, are based on a cost pass through arrangement. All labour charges include organisational overheads and employment statutory on-cost provisions such as superannuation, leave loading and payroll tax. Sunwater Ltd is engaged on commercial terms.

Meetings held

Table 3 Meetings held between 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Member	Commission Meetings		Service Delivery & Asset Committee		Finance, Risk & Audit Committee		People Committee	
A or B indicator	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Mr Shaun Cox	5	5						
Mr Mitchell Isaacs	5	5					4	4
Mr Peter Hyde ¹	5	5			4	3		
Ms Stephenie Hogan ²	5	4	4	3			4	4
Maria Montana							4	4
Mr Trevor Dann ³	5	5			4	4		
Ms Linda Holz			4	4				
Ms Kate Masters ⁴			4	4				
Mr Peter Brownhalls			4	3				
Ms Ainslee Hempseed			4	3				
Mr John Kelly			3	2				
Mr Craig Cahill			1	1				
Mr Mahmood Khan			4	2				
Mr John George					4	4		

A = Number of meetings held / eligible for; **B** = Number of meetings attended

¹ Peter Hyde, NSW Deputy Commissioner. Whilst eligible to attend Commission meetings, it is not mandatory, except in the absence of the NSW Commissioner.

² Stephenie Hogan, Qld Commissioner. Ms Hogan is the Commission-nominated observer on the Service Delivery and Asset Committee but is not a member.

³ Trevor Dann, Qld Deputy Commissioner. Whilst eligible to attend Commission meetings, it is not mandatory, except in the absence of the QLD Commissioner.

⁴ Commission Committee Chairs are to present verbal reports of their committee's activities at each meeting. With the exception of Ainslee Hempseed, the other Committee Chairs are Commissioners.

All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners not formally appointed to a committee can attend the Service Delivery and Asset and Finance, Risk and Audit Committee meetings.

Only appointed Commissioners are entitled to attend the People Committee meetings.

Annual Water Catchment services and performance

Operating in the upper Murray Darling Basin, the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission came into existence when the *New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1946* (Qld) and *New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1947* (NSW) (the Acts) were assented to in the Queensland and New South Wales Parliaments. Its role is to carry out the *New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Agreement 1946* (the Act Agreement) and Acts provisions.

Rivers form approximately 470km of the New South Wales-Queensland Border, plus several tributaries flow into and along these 'border' rivers from Queensland and New South Wales.

On behalf of the States, and in accordance with the Act Agreement, the Commission retains oversight and management of \$178 million worth of jointly owned States' infrastructure (including design, construction, operation, maintenance, repairs, and improvements) to allow it to determine, monitor and ensure compliance for each State's eligible water share into and along the Border.

As legislated in the Acts, services are delivered by the States' Controlling Authorities, the departments responsible for water. Institutional changes and water reforms in both

States and in accordance with COAG 1994 required the separation of regulatory and operational roles.

Services are delivered by one or more of the four government entities that are responsible for water management:

- Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (DRDMW) – a Queensland department and under the Acts the State Controlling Authority.
- Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) – a New South Wales department.
- WaterNSW – a New South Wales State Owned Corporation and, under the Acts, the State Controlling Authority.
- Sunwater Ltd – a Queensland Government Owned Corporation.

The Commission is funded jointly by the States through the call-up provision. At the beginning of each financial year, each State deposits the estimated total service costs to the Commission's bank account on a 50:50 basis.

In turn, the Commission pays for services the State government entities provide as they are undertaken.

Dam and weirs infrastructure

[Budget \$3,031k | Actual \$2,585k]

On behalf of the two States, the Commission has control of the construction, operation, and maintenance of works constructed or taken over by it under the Act Agreement. The Commission has an obligation in the Border Rivers Catchment for dams and weirs to be constructed on those portions of the Dumaresq, Macintyre and Barwon Rivers, which constitute part of the Border between the States of New South Wales and Queensland, on certain effluents from those rivers and certain tributaries of the Dumaresq River with a view to water conservation, water supply and irrigation. It also has certain obligations for the Intersecting Streams. Either State's Controlling Authority can undertake the services.

In 2000, Queensland water reforms separated operational and maintenance responsibilities from Queensland's DRDMW to Sunwater Ltd. Sunwater Ltd is a Queensland Government Owned Corporation and bulk water service provider. DRDMW was statutorily recognised as the State's Controlling Authority in 2021.

DRDMW, with the support of the Commission, formalised contractual arrangements with Sunwater Ltd.

Sunwater Ltd undertakes asset management, operations, and maintenance of the jointly States-owned Glenlyon Dam, located in Queensland, Boggabilla Weir, located in New South Wales, and several smaller weirs that straddle the Border in Queensland and half in New South Wales.

In the Intersecting Streams, Sunwater Ltd maintains four sets of bifurcation weirs constructed on the Bokhara, Narran, Ballandool

and Culgoa-Balonne Minor rivers under the Agreement.

Glenlyon Dam is a 254,000 megalitre storage located on a tributary upstream of Mingoola gauging station. The dam was designed and constructed by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (NSW) and Irrigation and Water Supply Commission (Qld) in the early to mid-1970s.

The dam consists of a 445m long earth and rock-fill embankment. It is located 97km west of Stanthorpe (Qld) and 67km from Tenterfield (NSW). The dam was constructed as a regulated water source for the Carrier Rivers. The dam is generally operated by two staff. The dam provides recreational facilities, including a leased caravan park. Drinking water supply and sewerage services are provided by a small water treatment facility and sewerage pond. The provision of these services triggers the requirement for the Commission to be registered as a water service provider under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008* (Qld).

Boggabilla Weir is located near the Boggabilla township (NSW), 9km upstream of Goondiwindi (Qld). The weir was constructed in 1991. It is a 5,850 megalitre reinforced concrete structure with five vertical lift steel gates. Its purpose is to re-regulate releases from Glenlyon Dam and to conserve unregulated inflows.

Further details on infrastructure are published in the Annual Statistics report. This is available online on the Commission's website at [Publications | Border Rivers Commission \(brc.gov.au\)](https://www.brc.gov.au/publications). Dam and weir assets are held in the Commission's asset register, with each State having 50% ownership.

Operations and maintenance

[Budget \$1,514k | Actual \$1,936k]

Sunwater Ltd has reported the following against planned operations and maintenance
Glenlyon Dam water statistics and performance for 2022-2023. Refer to Tables 4-8.

Table 4 Sunwater Glenlyon Dam Water Statistics 2022-2023

Glenlyon Dam Water Statistics	Megalitres	Number of days
Regulated water releases	16,522	70
Spillway discharge (Dam event details)	88,113	153
Dam storage at start of 1 July 2022	254,142 / 100.2%	-
Dam storage at end of 30 June 2023	245,996 / 97.7%	-

Table 5 Routine Operation and Maintenance at Glenlyon Dam for 2022-2023

Routine O&M - Glenlyon Dam	Number planned	Number Performed
Dam Safety Surveillance	156	156
Preventative Maintenance	128	128
Corrective Maintenance	-	27
Water Quality Algae monitoring	24	24
Water Quality SDL	12	12
Drinking-Water Quality Control Parameter testing ¹	365	365
Drinking-Water Micro-Biological Control	52	52
Drinking-Water Regulator notifications ¹	-	3

Table 6 Routine Operation and Maintenance at Boggabilla Weir for 2022-2023

Routine O&M - Boggabilla Weir	Number planned	Number Performed
Preventative Maintenance	42	42
Corrective Maintenance	-	3

Table 7 Sunwater employee training for 2022-2023

Training	Number planned	Number attended	Number overdue
Operator training courses	25	25	0

Table 8 Sunwater Workplace Health and Safety Reporting for 2022-2023

Workplace Health and Safety	Number identified	Number addressed
Toolbox Talks, including safety conversations	62	62
WPHS Incidents & Hazards - Glenlyon Dam	24	24
WPHS Incidents & Hazards - Boggabilla Weir	0	0
WPHS Incidents & Hazards - Other	0	0
WPHS Incidents requiring hospital treatment	0	0
Public Safety Incidents	1	1

Table 9 Sunwater environmental incident reporting for 2022-2023

Environment incidents	Number identified	Details
Nil	4	WTP Incident x 3 & Pipe leak

Refurbishments and enhancements

[Budget \$1,517k | Actual \$648k]

These works are major periodic maintenance and end-of-life replacement of assets to ensure the ongoing service delivery ability of the system.

Sunwater Ltd has reported the following performance for 2022-2023.

Table 10 Sunwater refurbishment and enhancement performance for 2022-2023

Refurbishment and Enhancement program (R&E)	Number planned at 1Jul22	Added to program	Removed or deferred	Number completed 30Jun23	Number in progress at 30Jun23
Projects - Glenlyon Dam	21	1	1	15	6
Projects - Boggabilla Weir	7	0	1	2	4
Projects - Intersecting Streams	0	0	0	0	0
Projects - Other	8	1	2	3	3
Total	36	2	2	20	13

Notes – Refurbishment and Enhancement program: Intersecting Streams projects removal/deferral

The Commission had Sunwater design a long-term solution to extend the operational life of the bifurcation weirs. This will preserve and ensure their operational capabilities long-term. This work has remained on hold during 2022-2023 as the Commission is still waiting on the outcomes of final business cases for the Northern Basin Toolkit Measures are known.

Notes – Refurbishment and Enhancement program: Other projects removal/deferral

The Commission is developing an asset strategy decision-making framework that potentially may impact the current asset management plan. This will help the Commission make informed decisions on asset maintenance activities and service outcomes.

Table 11 Sunwater dam safety inspections and training undertaken in 2022-2023

Dam Safety	Number planned	Completed
Annual Inspection Glenlyon Dam	1	April 2023
Emergency Action Plan Operator training	1	1

River gauging and groundwater monitoring

[Budget \$948k | Actual \$741k]

A network of gauging stations underpins the Commission's obligation to determine, monitor and ensure compliance for each State's eligible water share. The gauging provisions allow the Commission to establish quantities of water at various touchpoints in the system.

The Commission has a statutory duty to arrange for the construction, maintenance, operation, and control of an effective and uniform system of gauging. In accordance with the Acts, works and ongoing monitoring and reporting to the Commission are undertaken by the Controlling Authority of each State.

The total costs and expenses incurred by WaterNSW and Queensland DRDMW are funded equally by the States through the Commission.

The Commission has committed to developing a long-term financial plan setting out the Commission's costs for the next ten years. This will involve a review of future works planned. The aim is to ensure a prudent condition-based approach with work appropriately programmed over several years and may entail a requirement to include the currently excluded river gauging and groundwater assets.

The Commission has a statutory obligation that certain investigations be made in respect of groundwater resources associated with the Carrier Rivers with a view to determining the proportions or quantities of groundwater that should be available to the States.

River gauging network – Border Rivers Catchment

[Budget \$524k, Actual \$493k]

The Commission funds the operations and maintenance of twenty-six gauging stations in the Border Rivers Catchment. A high-level

breakdown by State is provided in Table 12. A summary of in-field services undertaken in 2022-2023 is provided in Table 13.

Table 12 River gauging stations in the Border Rivers Catchment funded by the Commission

General location	Qld DRDMW	Water NSW
At the Dumaresq Storage	2	-
Above Mingoola gauging station (other)	1	2
On the Carrier Rivers	2	9
Below Mingoola gauging station -NSW Territory water tributary or effluent	N/A	5
Below Mingoola gauging station -Qld Territory water tributary or effluent	5	N/A
Total gauging station network funded by the Commission	10	16

Table 13 In-field river gauging services undertaken in 2022-2023 by the State Controlling Authorities in the Border Rivers Catchment

In-field services undertaken in 2022-2023	Qld DRDMW	Water NSW
Number of routine inspections or servicing performed	16*	102
Number of manual gauging of flow undertaken	6*	110
Number of maintenance or refurbishments performed	1	33

*Queensland plan to undertake at least two inspections per year. COVID-19 travel restrictions have impacted inspections.

River gauging network – Intersecting Streams

[Budget \$300k | Actual \$165k]

The Commission funds the operations and maintenance of twenty-three gauging stations across the Intersecting Streams. The Intersecting Streams encompass the Moonie, Bokhara, Narran, Culgoa, Ballandool, Warrego and Paroo Rivers and their effluents and tributaries, and any stream or watercourse which forms part of

the Darling River drainage system and crosses the New South Wales-Queensland border west of the town of Mungindi. A high-level breakdown by State is provided in Table 14. A summary of in-field services undertaken in 2022-2023 is provided in Table 15.

Table 14 River gauging stations across the Intersecting Streams funded by the Commission

Stream	Qld DRDMW	WaterNSW
Paroo River	1	1
Warrego River	1	2
Culgoa River	1	4
Ballandool River	1	-
Birrie River	-	2
Bokhara River	1	2
Briarie Creek	1	-
Narran River	1	2
Moonie River	1	1
Darling River drainage system total	8	14
Other - Bulloo River	1	-
Total gauging station network funded by the Commission	9	14

Table 15 In-field river gauging services undertaken in 2022-2023 by the State Controlling Authorities in the Intersecting Streams

In-field services undertaken in 2022-2023	Qld DRDMW	Water NSW
Number of routine inspections or servicing performed	14*	64
Number of manual gauging of flow undertaken	9*	40
Number of maintenance or refurbishments performed	0	28

*Queensland plan to undertake at least two inspections per year. COVID19 travel restrictions have impacted inspections.

Groundwater monitoring – Carrier Rivers

[Budget \$125k | Actual \$83k]

In accordance with the Acts, the Commission funds the operations and maintenance of the shared alluvial aquifers located between Mingoola Gauging Station and Keetah Bridge. Queensland DRDMW currently undertakes the collection of water level data on behalf of both New South Wales and Queensland.

The current groundwater network portfolio details are provided in Table 16. For data collection, operational requirements require a

minimum number of observations across the portfolio to be undertaken each year. Table 16 provides details of the portfolio and resource management.

Several bores have exceeded their useful life expectancy. The Commission will continue to engage with the Controlling Authorities on the management of the resource.

Table 16 Details of the groundwater portfolio funded by the Commission for 2022-2023

Description	Queensland	New South Wales
Groundwater usage 2022-2023 (megalitres)	3,864	3,367
Number of Bores in portfolio	36	25
Number of Pipes in portfolio	48	35
Automatic recorder WL recorder installed	7	3
Number of pipes recorded	12	35
Number of manual readings	127	103
Current trend of pipes - Falling level	16	10
Current trend of pipes - Rising level	12	14
Current trend of pipes - Steady level	20	11
Number of pipes purged or cleaned*	0	-

*Qld had planned to conduct more. However, COVID19 restricted routine fieldwork in the latter part of the year. NSW data is not captured.

Water quality monitoring

[Budget \$149k, Actuals \$123k]

In the 1990s, the Commission agreed to fund the collection of water quality samples on behalf of the States. Relevant government entities are responsible for undertaking any subsequent appropriate actions. Utilising WaterNSW, the program involves the monthly monitoring of sixteen sites in the Border Rivers Catchment (Budget \$90k | Actuals \$91k) and six sites in the Intersecting Streams (Budget \$59k | Actuals \$32k).

The measured parameters include water temperature, electrical conductivity, turbidity, total nitrogen, and phosphorus. This collected information forms part of a long-term water quality dataset that describes baseline water

quality and helps to identify emerging water quality issues. The continued inflows and water at sites have enabled similar monitoring during 2022-2023 when compared to the previous year. Refer to Table 17.

A summary of the data results for the water quality monitoring program is published in the Annual Statistics report. This is available online on the Commission's website at [Publications | Border Rivers Commission \(brc.gov.au\)](#).

A full copy of the Water Quality and Analysis report is available by contacting the WaterNSW Tamworth office.

Table 17 Water quality samples taken for 2022-2023

Planned samples	Number of samples taken	Electrical Conductivity	Total Phosphorus	Nitrogen	Turbidity
216	Border Rivers Catchment	206	206	206	206
72	Intersecting Streams	52	54	54	51

State's Wholesale Water Sharing Management

[Budget \$180k | Actual \$125k]

The overall intent of the legislative agreement between the States for the portions of the Dumaresq, Macintyre and Barwon Rivers that form the Border is the equitable sharing of water conservation, infrastructure expenses, water supply, and enable irrigation. The Commission has a statutory obligation to determine the quantity of water available at Mingoola Gauging Station into the Carrier Rivers.

WaterNSW prepares monthly Resource Assessments, which Queensland DRDMW confirms and the Commission approves. These Resource Assessments calculate the volume of regulated water in the Border Rivers to be shared between the two States.

Continuous accounting has been permitted in the Border Rivers Catchment since the 2001 amendment bill.

At the start of the water year on 1 July 2022, Glenlyon Dam stored 100% of its full supply volume. Queensland and New South Wales share of the dam was 108,490 and 143,810 megalitres, respectively.

Queensland and New South Wales diverted the following volumes of regulated water, respectively 40,140 and 72,110 megalitres. Refer to Table 18 for breakdowns.

The dam catchment received several rainfall events that led to runoff during the year. Glenlyon Dam registered spillway flows from June to November 2022 and has remained at near full supply capacity throughout the water year.

At the end of the water year, 30 June 2023, the Queensland and New South Wales share of the dam was 108,490 and 137,540 megalitres, respectively. The dam was at 97.7% capacity.

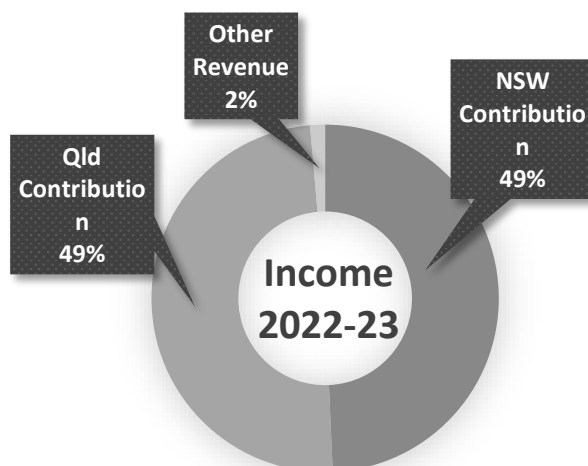
Table 18 State Wholesale surface water sharing 2022-2023

State Wholesale surface water sharing 2022-2023	Queensland (megalitres)	New South Wales (megalitres)	Glenlyon Dam net storage (megalitres)
State shares as at 1 July 2022	108,490	143,810	252,300
State shares as at 30 June 2023	108,490	137,540	246,030
Storage Loss	13,040	17,010	30,050
Essential Supplies minimum releases	0	0	0
Essential Supplies Accounts other	1,750	3,550	5,300
Essential Supplies delivery loss	530	1,040	1,570
General Use Accounts	19,090	38,850	57,940
General Use delivery loss	5,730	11,660	17,390
Total reported diversions 2022-2023	40,140	72,110	112,250

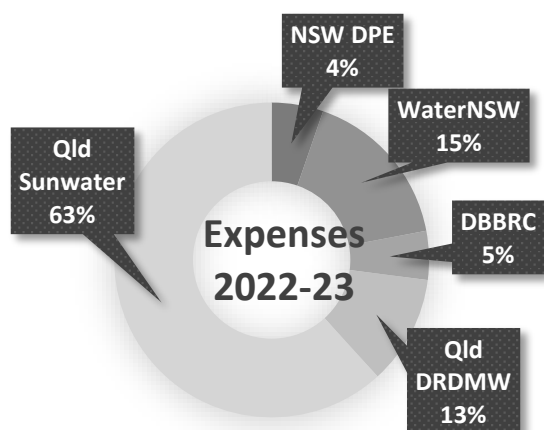
Our Financial Performance

Where does our money come from

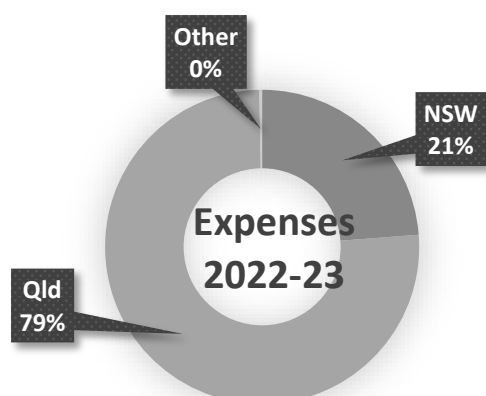
During 2022-2023, the Commission received a total revenue of \$3.824M comprising the call-up from the States of \$3.726M and interest and other revenue of \$98k. The States equally fund the Commission's estimated expenses to be incurred at the beginning of each financial year. The output is equity sharing of the water between the States per the Agreement. Subsequent individual water user sales, management and revenue collection are performed and retained by the relevant State entity.



By State Entity - Water



Government entity providers



* Excludes Depreciation

Where was the money allocated

Total expenses, excluding depreciation, for 2022-2023 were \$4.10M. The Commission engages four individual state entities responsible for water management to fulfil its obligations to provide wholesale water services and manage assets between the State of Queensland and New South Wales in the border rivers area and Intersecting Streams.

Sunwater Ltd (Qld) had the most significant service provider expenses, totalling \$2.58M. Through commercial arrangements, Sunwater Ltd provides asset management of Glenlyon Dam and several weirs, ensuring compliance with dam safety provisions and maintaining assets to agreed service levels.

WaterNSW provides surface and groundwater monitoring, wholesale water sharing, and river management, with expenses totalling \$0.60M. DRDMW also provides surface water and groundwater monitoring totalling \$0.39M. DRDMW and DPE provide a range of other support services to the Commission totalling \$0.53M.

Financial performance summary

We are committed to improving our financial performance by undertaking a range of initiatives to ensure efficiencies and value from

the New South Wales and Queensland State entities and continue providing services expected by the two States.

Table 19 Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission Five-Year Financial Results (FY 2019- FY 2023)

As at 30 June \$'000	2019 Result	2020 Result	2021 Result	2022 Result	2023 Result	2023 Budget	Budget variance
Income							
New South Wales Call-up / Contribution	1,300	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,863	1,863	0
Queensland Call-up / Contribution	1,300	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,863	1,863	0
States contribution Sub-total	2,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,726	3,726	0
Interest and other revenue	93	74	35	51	98	51	47
Total Revenue	2,693	3,674	3,635	3,651	3,824	3,777	47
Expenses							
NSW Department of Planning and Environment	150	245	183	183	179	238	(159)
NSW WaterNSW	1,000	428	579	576	600	850	(250)
Qld Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing, and Water	734	574	447	385	535	665	(130)
Qld Sunwater Ltd	2,193	1,804	2,341	2,125	2,585	3,031	(446)
Other Administration and expenses	140	147	137	172	204	507	(303)
Total operating expenses	4,217	3,199	3,687	3,441	4,103	5,291	(1,188)
Depreciation	1,975	1,968	2,359	2,392	2,570	2,392	178
Total Expenses	6,192	5,167	6,046	5,833	6,673	7,683	(1,010)
Operating Result	(3,499)	(1,492)	(2,411)	(2,182)	(2,849)	(3,906)	(1,057)
Assets and Liabilities							
Current Assets	2,685	3,188	3,416	3,192	3,730	2,650	1,080
Non-Current Assets	135,780	158,139	157,891	166,955	177,892	175,996	1,896
Total Assets	138,465	161,327	161,307	170,147	181,622	178,646	2,976
Total Liabilities	830	855	1,137	725	1,868	726	1,142
Total Net Assets	137,635	160,472	160,170	169,422	179,754	177,920	1,834
Cash Flows							
Net cash from operating and investing activities	(1,973)	434	296	(237)	465	(518)	983
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	4,587	2,614	3,048	3,344	3,107	3,107	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	2,614	3,048	3,344	3,107	3,572	2,589	983

Notes – Financial Performance Summary

1. Income – was \$47k over budget, which is an increase from the previous year as the interest rates have increased throughout the financial year from interest earned on the at-call interest-bearing investment held with the Queensland Treasury Corporation.
2. Expenses – Sunwater Ltd exceeded the operations and maintenance budget by \$423k but has a total underspend of \$446k due to an underspend in the renewals and enhancements funding. Additional costs were incurred due to ongoing operational issues with the water treatment plant, which is a known issue from previous years. In addition, an error in budgeting for costs was found, contributing to the exceedance.
3. Assets and Liabilities - An independent assessor is engaged to revalue land, buildings, and water infrastructure assets at least every five years. For 2022-2023, indexing only has been applied, and an upward revaluation of assets to the value of \$13,181k was recorded.
4. The Commission acknowledges that the annual operating loss depicts a further deterioration in the organisation's overall financial performance. In identifying the yearly depreciation expense as a key factor underpinning its financial performance, the Commission has agreed to undertake a financial sustainability review in the coming financial year. As part of that review, the Commission will assess the current methodologies and approach for the valuation and depreciation of its non-current asset base and bring forward the comprehensive revaluations of its primary water infrastructure assets into 2024 instead of 2025 as planned.
5. Cash flows – 2022-2023 Cash outflows for supplies and services were \$3,743k, \$816k lower than in 2021-22. Supplies and services expenses for 2022-2023 were \$2,431k, \$894k lower than 2021-22.

Operating expenses by service

2022-2023 Financial performance measures by service

Table 20 Operating expenses by service for 2022-2023

Budget (\$' 000)	Budget %	Service	Actual (\$000)	Actual %
1,514	29%	Infrastructure operations and maintenance ¹	1,937	47%
1,518	29%	Infrastructure refurbishment and enhancement ¹	648	16%
180	3%	Wholesale water-sharing management	125	3%
824	16%	Surface water hydrometrics ²	658	16%
125	2%	Groundwater monitoring ²	83	2%
149	3%	Surface water quality monitoring	123	3%
980	19%	Other Services and Administration	529	13%
5,290	100%	Total³	4,103	100%
Asset base ^{4&5} (Each State retains 50% shareholding base and ownership)			\$179,754	

Notes – Financial performance by service

1. Values exclude groundwater monitoring and surface water hydrometrics.
2. Values include any refurbishments and enhancement activities on gauging stations and groundwater bores.
3. Any surplus amounts are used to offset and pay for annuity deposits and reduce future year's States' Call-ups. This is in accordance with Act Agreement Clause 30.
4. Value represents total assets (cash \$3.8M + property, plant, and equipment \$177M less liabilities \$1.87M).
5. Since 2006, the Commission's Fixed Asset Register has excluded gauging stations and groundwater bores. Whilst these assets are 100% funded by the Commission, they are retained directly in the relevant State's asset register based on geographic location. The Commission will review this as part of its ongoing business improvements regarding financial sustainability.

Payment of accounts and timing

On 30 June 2022, thirteen Creditor invoices were payable, totalling \$1,013M. These were within current payment terms.

The Commission did not pay any penalty interest payments during 2022-2023. All accounts during the year were paid in a timely manner

Consultants

No consultants were engaged on the Commission's behalf during 2022-2023.

Overseas travel

No overseas travel was undertaken on the Commission's behalf by Commissioners, Commission officers, or Commission employees of the State entities during 2022-2023.

Future Renewals and Enhancements (R&E) expenditure

The Commission utilises an annuity to fund the refurbishment and enhancement of dam and weir assets. The Commission supports this annuity through the annual call-up.

The Commission works closely with Sunwater Ltd to review the projected Renewals and Enhancement expenditure programmed for future years.

The Commission is anticipating that as time passes, there will be a need for an increase in future year contributions.

Financial report

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission

Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2023

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Management Certificate of The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 62(1)(a) of the Queensland *Financial Accountability Act 2009* (the Act), section 39(2) of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* and other prescribed requirements. In accordance with section 62(1)(b) of the Act we certify that in our opinion:

- a) the prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping the accounts have been complied with in all material respects, and
- b) the financial statements have been drawn up to present a true and fair view, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission for the year ended 30 June 2023 and of the financial position of the Commission at the end of that year.

We acknowledge responsibility under s.7 and s.11 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* for the establishment and maintenance, in all material respects, of an appropriate and effective system of internal controls and risk management processes with respect to financial reporting throughout the reporting period.

Signed



Shaun Cox
Chairperson
Date: 31 August 2023

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Operating result			
Income from operations			
Grants and other contributions	2	3,726	3,600
Interest	3	86	15
Other revenue	3	12	36
Total income from operations		3,824	3,651
Expenses from operations			
Personnel expenses	4	337	335
Supplies and services	5	3,574	2,953
Other expenses	6	192	153
Depreciation	7	2,570	2,392
Total expenses from operations		6,673	5,833
Operating deficit for the year		(2,849)	(2,182)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be classified to operating result:</i>			
Increase in asset revaluation reserve	10,14	13,181	11,434
Total comprehensive income		10,332	9,252
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Department of Planning and Environment		5,166	4,626
Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water		5,166	4,626
Total comprehensive income		10,332	9,252

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	3,572	3,107
Receivables	9	158	85
Total current assets		3,730	3,192
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	177,892	166,955
Total non-current assets		177,892	166,955
Total assets		181,622	170,147
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables	12	1,868	725
Total current liabilities		1,868	725
Total liabilities		1,868	725
Net assets		179,754	169,422
Equity			
Accumulated deficit		(11,554)	(8,705)
Asset revaluation reserve	14	191,308	178,127
Total equity		179,754	169,422

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2023

		Accumulated deficit	Asset revaluation reserve	Total
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2022		(8,705)	178,127	169,422
Operating result for the year		(2,849)	-	(2,849)
Increase in asset revaluation reserve	10	-	13,181	13,181
Balance as at 30 June 2023		(11,554)	191,308	179,754
Balance at 1 July 2021		(6,523)	166,693	160,170
Operating result for the year		(2,182)	-	(2,182)
Increase in asset revaluation reserve	10	-	11,434	11,434
Balance at 30 June 2022		(8,705)	178,127	169,422

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Inflows			
Grants and other contributions		3,726	3,600
Interest receipts		86	15
Other		4	23
GST collected from customers		373	360
GST input tax credits from the ATO		345	346
Total inflows		4,534	4,344
Outflows			
Personnel services		(337)	(335)
Supplies and services		(2,431)	(3,325)
Other		(192)	(153)
GST paid to suppliers		(410)	(367)
GST remitted to ATO		(373)	(379)
Total outflows		(3,743)	(4,559)
Net cash from operating activities	13	791	(215)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Outflows			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	10	(326)	(22)
Net cash from investing activities		(326)	(22)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		465	(237)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		3,107	3,344
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	8	3,572	3,107

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1 – Basis of financial statement preparation

(a) General information about the reporting entity

The objective of the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission (the Commission) is to implement the agreement made between the governments of Queensland and New South Wales in relation to:

- sharing the waters of the rivers and streams which either form or intersect the boundary between the two states and the associated groundwater resources.
- the investigation, construction, and operation of works to conserve and regulate those waters, where considered desirable.

The Commission is responsible for controlling the construction, operation and maintenance of the water infrastructure assets taken over by it or constructed under the Agreement and to regulate and implement the agreed sharing arrangements in relation to the Dumaresq, Macintyre and Barwon Rivers where they form the boundary between the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The main administrative office is currently located at Level 5, 1 William Street, Brisbane, Queensland.

Under the current agreement embodied in the constituting legislation, the two states, being New South Wales and Queensland, will continue to share equally the costs associated with the Commission's activities. The Commission has current arrangements for Chief Executive Officer, secretarial and accounting support to be provided by the Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water, and the New South Wales Department of Planning and Environment.

The financial statements include the value of all income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity of the Commission.

(b) Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Commission at the date of signing the Management Certificate.

(c) Statement of compliance

The Commission was constituted by an agreement made in 1946 between the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland. The ratifying legislation is the *New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1946* (Queensland) and *New South Wales- Queensland Border Rivers Act 1947* (New South Wales).

Under Part IV Section 31 of the Agreement, the Commission shall be audited at least once in every year by the Auditors General of New South Wales and Queensland or such one of them as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Premiers of New South Wales and Queensland. On October 8, 2012, the Premier of Queensland signed an instrument of agreement that the Auditor General of the State of Queensland shall conduct all financial audits for the 2011-12 and subsequent financial years.

As the Auditor General of Queensland took over responsibility to audit the Commission's financial statements from the year ended 30 June 2012, the Commission has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 39 of *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*.

(d) Basis of measurement

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared on an accrual basis (except for Statement of cash flows which is prepared on a cash basis) in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations*. In addition, the financial statements comply with Queensland Treasury's minimum reporting requirements for the year ending 30 June 2023, and other authoritative pronouncements.

With respect to compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, the Commission has applied those requirements applicable to not-for-profit entities, as the Commission is a not-for-profit Commission. Except for land, buildings, and infrastructure systems, which are recorded at fair value, the historical cost convention is used.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1 – Basis of financial statement preparation (continued)

(e) Presentation matters

Currency and rounding - Amounts included in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars, unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required.

Comparatives – In 2022-23 financial year, the Commission has included bank fees and charges in other expenses due to low materiality. All other comparative information reflects the audited 2021-22 financial statements.

Current / non-current classification - Assets are classified as 'current' where their carrying amount is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date. Liabilities are classified as 'current' when they are due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or the Commission does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement to beyond 12 months after the reporting date. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

(f) Taxation

The Commission is a statutory body as defined under the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936. It is exempt from Commonwealth taxation with the exception of fringe benefit tax (FBT) and goods and services tax (GST).

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

- where the amount of GST incurred by the Commission as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense.
- where receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

(g) Key accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements necessarily requires the determination and use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and management judgements that have the potential to cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Such estimates, judgements and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods as relevant.

Estimates and assumptions that have a potential significant effect are outlined in the following financial statement notes:

- Valuation of property, plant and equipment - Note 10
- Depreciation rates - Note 10

(h) New and revised accounting standards

The Commission did not change any of its accounting policies during 2022-23. Australian accounting standard changes applicable for the first time for 2022-23 have had no material impact on the Commission's financial statements.

The Commission is not permitted to early adopt a new or amended accounting standard ahead of the specified commencement date unless approval is obtained from Queensland Treasury. Consequently, the Commission has not applied any Australian accounting standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Commission applies standards and interpretations in accordance with their respective commencement dates.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 2 – Grants and other contributions

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Department of Planning and Environment	1,863	1,800
Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing, and Water	1,863	1,800
	3,726	3,600

Accounting policy

Grants, contributions, donations, and gifts arise from transactions that are non-reciprocal in nature (i.e., do not require any goods or services to be provided in return).

Grants and contributions are accounted for under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-profit entities*, whereby revenue is recognised upon receipt of the grant funding. The Commission did not receive any specific purpose capital grants in this financial year.

Note 3 – Other revenue

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Interest on QTC Investment	86	15
Rental Income	12	36
	98	51

Accounting policy

Interest

Interest income is recognised as it accrues.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the rental period.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 4 – Personnel expenses

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
CEO allowance	159	178
Chairperson's allowance	36	32
Committee expenses	5	8
Secretariat	133	113
Superannuation	4	4
	337	335

Accounting policy

The Commission does not employ any staff on a permanent basis. The staff used by the Commission are employed by New South Wales and Queensland government agencies. The costs of salaries, wages, superannuation, annual leave and long service leave of these staff are directly charged to the Commission. Provisions for unused employee leave entitlements remain the responsibility of the relevant government agencies where applicable.

Note 5 – Supplies and services

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Water Infrastructure		
Water sharing management	125	145
Sunwater - routine operations and management	1,937	1,662
Sunwater - non-routine refurbishments and enhancements	648	463
Resource management		
Surface water hydrometrics	658	473
Surface water quality monitoring	123	138
Groundwater monitoring	83	72
	3,574	2,953

Accounting policy

Distinction between grant and procurement

For a transaction to be classified as supplies and services, the value of goods or services received by the Commission must be of approximately equal value to the value of the consideration exchanged for those goods or services. Where this is not the substance of the arrangement, the transaction is classified as a grant.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 6 – Other expenses

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Audit fee	17	16
Contractor fees	10	10
Insurance	119	112
Other expenses	40	4
Legal expenses	6	11
	192	153

Audit fees payable to the Queensland Audit Office to perform an audit of the Commission's financial statements and transactions for 2022-23 are \$17,000 (2022: \$16,400). There are no non-audit services included in this amount.

Accounting policy

Insurance

The Commission's non-current physical assets and other risks are insured jointly through the Queensland Government Insurance Fund and the New South Wales Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self-insurance for government agencies.

Note 7 – Depreciation

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Infrastructure	2,536	2,360
Buildings	28	26
Plant and equipment	6	6
	2,570	2,392

Refer to note 10 for recognition and measurement policies on depreciation.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 8 – Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Cash at bank and on hand	1,000	609
At call interest bearing investment	2,572	2,498
	3,572	3,107

Accounting policy

Cash assets include all cash and cheques receipted but not banked as of 30 June 2023 as well as deposits at call with financial institutions. It also includes the Queensland Treasury Corporation capital guaranteed cash fund investment that is readily convertible to cash on hand at the Commission's option and is subject to a low risk of a change in value.

Cash deposited with the Westpac Banking Corporation earned a nil rate of interest in 2022-23. (2021-22: Westpac Banking Corporation 0.0%).

Investments deposited with the Queensland Treasury Corporation capital guaranteed fund earned interest at rates between 1.92% to 4.26% (2021-22: 0.29%-0.90%).

Refer note 15 for details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

Note 9 – Receivables

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Goods and services tax recoverable from ATO	150	85
Accrued Income	8	-
	158	85

Accounting policy

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which approximates their fair value at reporting date. Receivables are recognised at the amounts due at the time of sale or service delivery on agreed commercial terms.

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including financial assets that are either past due or impaired, are disclosed in note 15.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 10 – Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Land \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Gross (at valuation)	2,171	292,233	2,404	117	296,925
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,337)	(117,647)	-	(49)	(119,033)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2023	834	174,586	2,404	68	177,892

Represented by movements in carrying amount:

Carrying amount at 1 July 2022	756	164,364	1,800	35	166,955
Revaluation increments	106	12,471	604	-	13,181
Depreciation	(28)	(2,536)	-	(6)	(2,570)
Acquisitions	-	287	-	39	326
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2023	834	174,586	2,404	68	177,892

Gross (at valuation)	1,914	271,062	1,800	78	274,854
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,158)	(106,698)	-	(43)	(107,899)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	756	164,364	1,800	35	166,955

Represented by movements in carrying amount:

Carrying amount at 1 July 2021	730	155,342	1,800	19	157,891
Revaluation increments	52	11,382	-	-	11,434
Depreciation	(26)	(2,360)	-	(6)	(2,392)
Acquisitions	-	-	-	22	22
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2022	756	164,364	1,800	35	166,955

Land, buildings and water infrastructure assets were last revalued based on an independent assessment completed on 30 June 2020. Appropriate indexing has been applied since 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2023.

Accounting policy

Basis of capitalisation and recognition threshold

Items of property, plant and equipment with a cost or other value equal to or in excess of the following thresholds are recognised for financial reporting purposes in the year of acquisition:

Building and Infrastructure Assets	\$10,000
Land	\$1
Plant and Equipment	\$5,000

Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Note 10 – Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy (continued)

Cost of acquisition

Historical cost is used for the initial recording of all property, plant and equipment acquisitions. Historical cost is determined as the value given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition, including all other costs incurred in getting the assets ready for use.

Assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value at date of acquisition in accordance with *AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment*.

Measurement using historical cost

Plant and equipment are measured at historical cost in accordance with the Non-Current Asset Policies. The carrying amounts for such plant and equipment at cost should not materially differ from their fair value.

Measurement using fair value

Land, buildings and infrastructure are measured at fair value in accordance with *AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment*, *AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement* and Queensland Treasury's Non-Current Asset Policies for the Queensland Public Sector.

These assets are reported at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of valuation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses where applicable. In respect of the above-mentioned asset classes, the cost of items acquired during the financial year has been judged by management of the Commission to materially represent their fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Property, plant, and equipment classes measured at fair value (refer above) are revalued on an annual basis either by appraisals undertaken by an independent professional valuer or internal expert or using appropriate and relevant indices.

Use of specific appraisals

Revaluations using independent professional valuer or internal expert appraisals are undertaken at least once every five years. However, if a particular asset class experiences significant and volatile changes in fair value, that class is subject to specific appraisal in the reporting period, where practicable, regardless of the timing of the last specific appraisal. The independent revaluation in June 2020 was completed by Cardno.

The fair values reported by the Commission are based on appropriate valuation techniques that maximise the use of available and relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (refer note 11).

Use of indices

Where assets have not been specifically appraised in the reporting period, their previous valuations are materially kept up to date via the application of relevant indices. The Commission ensures that the application of such indices results in a valid estimation of the assets' fair values at reporting date. The indices applied in June 2023 were prepared by an independent valuer, Australis Asset Advisory Group.

Note 10 – Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy (continued)

Accounting for changes in fair value

Any revaluation increment arising on the revaluation of an asset is credited to the asset revaluation reserve of the appropriate class, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrement for the class previously recognised as an expense. A decrease in the carrying amount on revaluation is charged as an expense, to the extent it exceeds the balance, if any, in the asset revaluation reserve relating to that asset class.

On revaluation, accumulated depreciation is restated proportionately with the change in the carrying amount of the asset and any change in the estimate of remaining useful life.

Materiality concepts (according to the framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements) are considered in determining whether the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of an asset is material (in which case revaluation is warranted).

Indicators of impairment and determining recoverable amount

Property, plant and equipment are assessed for indicators of impairment on an annual basis or where the asset is measured at fair value, for indicators of a change in fair value/service potential since the last valuation was completed. Where indicators of a material change in fair value or service potential since the last valuation arise, the asset is revalued at the reporting date under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. If an indicator of possible impairment exists, the Commission determines the asset's recoverable amount under AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*. The recoverable amount is equal to the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the asset's value in use subject to the following;

- As a not-for-profit entity, certain property, plant and equipment of the Commission is held for the continuing use of its service capacity and not for the generation of cash flows. Such assets are typically specialised in nature. In accordance with AASB 136, where such assets are measured at fair value under AASB 13, that fair value (with no adjustment for disposal cost) is effectively deemed to be the recoverable amount. As a consequence, AASB 136 does not apply to such assets unless they are measured at cost.
- For other non-specialised property, plant and equipment measured at fair value, where indicators of impairment exist, the only difference between the asset's fair value and its fair value less costs is the incremental costs attributable to the disposal of the asset. Consequently, the fair value of the asset determined under AASB 13 will materially approximate its recoverable amount where the disposal costs attributable to the asset are negligible. After the revaluation requirements of AASB 13 are first applied to these assets, applicable disposal costs are assessed and, in the circumstances where such costs are not negligible, further adjustments to the recoverable amount are made in accordance with AASB 136.

Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

Recognising impairment losses

For assets measured at fair value, the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and offset against the asset revaluation reserve of the relevant class to the extent available. Where no asset revaluation reserve is available in respect of the class of asset, the loss is expensed in the statement of comprehensive income as a revaluation decrement.

For assets measured at cost, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Note 10 – Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy (continued)

Reversal of impairment losses

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

For assets measured at fair value, to the extent the original decrease was expenses through the statement of comprehensive income, the reversal is recognised in income, otherwise the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase for the class of asset through asset revaluation reserve.

For assets measured at cost, impairment losses are reversed through income.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis to allocate the net cost or revalued amount of each asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life to the Commission. The estimates of useful life and remaining useful life for each of the Commission's assets are reviewed annually and adjusted, if necessary, based on an assessment of the condition of the assets.

Any expenditure that increases the originally assessed capacity or service potential of an asset is capitalised and the new depreciable amount is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset to the Commission.

For each class of depreciable asset, the following useful lives are used:

Class	Category	Useful life (years)
Buildings	Buildings-workshop/depot	55
	Buildings-houses/office complex	80
Water infrastructure	Dam-structural components	75-150
	Dam-mechanical/electrical components	20-50
	Major weir-structural components	60-150
	Major weir-mechanical/electrical components	20-50
	Minor weir-regulator/structural components	40-75
	Signs	15
Plant and equipment	Plant and equipment (at cost)	15
	Scientific equipment	8

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.

Note 11 – Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly derived from observable inputs or estimated using another valuation technique. Fair value is determined using one of the following two approaches:

- The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e., similar) assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities, such as a business.
- The cost approach reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset. This method includes the current replacement cost methodology.

Where fair value is used, the fair value approach is disclosed.

Observable inputs are publicly available data that are relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Observable inputs used by the Commission include, but are not limited to, published sales data for land and general office buildings.

Unobservable inputs are data, assumptions and judgements that are not available publicly, but are relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Significant unobservable inputs used by the Commission include, but are not limited to, subjective adjustments made to observable data to take account of the characteristics of the Commission's assets/liabilities, internal records of recent construction costs (and/or estimates of such costs) for assets' characteristics/functionality, and assessments of physical condition and remaining useful life. Unobservable inputs are used to the extent that sufficient relevant and reliable observable inputs are not available for similar assets/liabilities.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use.

Fair value hierarchy

The Commission does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value

All assets and liabilities of the Commission for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent specific appraisals:

- level 1 – represents fair value measurements that reflect unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- level 2 – represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- level 3 – represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from unobservable inputs.

None of the Commission's valuations of assets or liabilities are eligible for categorisation into level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers of assets between fair value hierarchy levels during the year.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 11 – Fair value measurement (continued)

Categorisation of fair values recognised as of 30 June 2023.

	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Land	2,404	-	2,404
Buildings	834	-	834
Infrastructure	-	174,586	174,586

Level 3 fair value measurement - reconciliation

	Infrastructure	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2022	164,364	164,364
Acquisitions	287	287
Revaluation increments	12,471	12,471
Depreciation	(2,536)	(2,536)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2023	174,586	174,586

	Infrastructure	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2021	155,342	155,342
Revaluation increments	11,382	11,382
Depreciation	(2,360)	(2,360)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	164,364	164,364

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 11 – Fair value measurement (continued)

Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Description	Fair value at 30 June 2023 \$'000	Index applied at 30 June 2023	Type and amount for significant level 3 inputs	Possible alternative amounts for significant level 3 inputs	Impact of alternative amounts for significant level 3 inputs
Infrastructure	174,586	6.04% \$13.2M	Condition rating / remaining useful life	1%-5% \$1.7M-\$8.7M	Increase/decrease in condition rating / useful life would increase/decrease the fair value
Description	Fair value at 30 June 2022 \$'000	Index applied at 30 June 2022	Type and amount for significant level 3 inputs	Possible alternative amounts for significant level 3 inputs	Impact of alternative amounts for significant level 3 inputs
Infrastructure	164,364	7.44% \$11.4M	Condition rating / remaining useful life	1%-5% \$1.6M-\$7.8M	Increase/decrease in condition rating / useful life would increase/decrease the fair value

During the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the Commission engaged an external independent review of the fair value of the fixed assets in accordance with the accounting policy at note 10. Appropriate indexing has been applied at 30 June 2022 (\$11,433,432) and 30 June 2023 (\$13,180,790).

The following key assumptions were applied to 30 June 2020 valuation to arrive at the fair value of assets effective at reporting date:

- Infrastructure assets were revalued based on replacement cost as a level 3 category asset, as there were no observable inputs available.
- The highest and best use of the infrastructure assets were deemed to be the existing use.
- Valuation unit rates for infrastructure assets were increased, given the specialised nature of the Commission assets and to provide for future increases to project commitments as detailed below.

Planning, survey, environmental, investigation	6.0%
Engineering design	6.0%
Procurement and project management	8.0%
Commercial consideration	20.0%

- Land and building assets have been determined as level 2 assets, as there are inputs (other than quoted prices) that are observable.
- Land and building assets have been estimated based on comparisons of recent sales of similar assets in the local region as observable inputs.

All assets revalued by the Commission have been deemed to have no residual value - as these assets are not deemed fit for another purpose.

Note 12 – Payables

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Accrued expenditure	836	483
Creditors	1,013	224
Accrued audit fees	19	18
	1,868	725

Accounting policy

Trade creditors are recognised upon the receipt of the goods or services ordered and are measured at the nominal amount i.e., agreed purchase/contract price, gross of applicable trade and other discounts. Amounts owing are unsecured and are generally settled within 14 to 30 days terms.

Note 13 – Reconciliation of operating result to net cash provided by operating activities

	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Operating result	(2,849)	(2,182)
Depreciation	2,570	2,392
(Increase) Decrease in receivables	(8)	2
(Decrease)/Increase in payables	1,143	(412)
Decrease/(Increase) in GST receivable	(65)	(15)
Net cash provided by operating activities	791	(215)

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 14 – Equity

Movement in asset revaluation reserve

	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
Land		
Balance as at 1 July	847	847
Revaluation increments	604	-
Balance as at 30 June	1,451	847
Buildings		
Balance as at 1 July	1,218	1,166
Revaluation increments	106	52
Balance as at 30 June	1,324	1,218
Infrastructure		
Balance as at 1 July	176,046	164,664
Revaluation increments	12,471	11,382
Balance as at 30 June	188,517	176,046
Plant & equipment		
Balance as at 1 July	16	16
Revaluation increments	-	-
Balance as at 30 June	16	16
Total	191,308	178,127

Accounting policy

The asset revaluation reserve represents the net effect of upwards and downwards revaluations of assets to fair value.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 15 – Financial risks

Financial instrument categories

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Commission becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

The Commission has the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets

	Note	Category	Carrying Amount 2023 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2022 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	8		3,572	3,107
Receivables	9	Amortised cost	158	85
Total financial assets			3,730	3,192

Financial liabilities

	Note	Category	Carrying Amount 2023 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2022 \$'000
Payables	12	Amortised cost	1,868	725
Total financial liabilities			1,868	725

No financial assets and financial liabilities have been offset and presented net in the statement of financial position.

Risk Exposure

The Commission's financial instruments arise directly from the Commission's operations or are required to finance the Commission's operations. The Commission does not enter or trade financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Commission does not use financial derivatives.

The Commission's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with the Commission's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Commissioners have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews policies for managing each of these risks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Commission, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risk.

Compliance with policies is reviewed by the Commissioners on a continuous basis.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 15 – Financial risks (continued)

The Commission's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks as set out in the following table:

Risk exposure	Definition	Exposure
Credit risk	The risk that the Commission may incur financial loss as a result of another party to a financial instrument failing to discharge their obligation.	The Commission is exposed to credit risk in respect of its receivables (Note 9). No collateral is held by the Commission. The Commission has not granted any financial guarantees.
Liquidity risk	The risk that the Commission may encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial asset.	The Commission is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of its payables (Note 12).
Market risk	<p>The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.</p> <p>Interest rate risk is the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instruments that will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.</p>	<p>The Commission does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to commodity price changes or other market prices.</p> <p>The Commission is exposed to interest rate risk through its cash deposited in interest bearing accounts (Note 8).</p>

Note 15 – Financial risks (continued)

The Commission measures risk exposure using a variety of methods as follows:

Risk exposure	Measurement method	Risk management strategies
Credit risk	Ageing analysis	The Commission manages a credit risk through the use of credit management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to credit default by ensuring that the Commission invests in secure assets and monitors all funds owed on a timely basis.
Liquidity risk	Sensitivity analysis	The Commission manages its liquidity risk as much as practicable through the effective application of cash management practices. These practices aim to reduce the exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring the Commission has sufficient funds available to always meet supplier obligations. This is achieved by ensuring that minimum levels of cash are held within the various bank accounts to match the expected duration of the various supplier liabilities.
Market risk	Interest rate sensitivity analysis	The Commission does not undertake any hedging in relation to interest risk. The Commission manages this risk by having many of its monies invested with the Queensland Treasury Corporation. The Commission uses a reasonably possible change of 1% to assess its exposure to interest rate risk, which is consistent with trends in interest rates.

Credit risk exposure

The commission has limited exposure to credit risk.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 15 – Financial risks (continued)

Liquidity risk

The following table sets out the liquidity risk of financial liabilities held by the Commission. It represents the contractual maturity of financial liabilities, calculated based on undiscounted cash flows relating to the liabilities at reporting date.

		Contractual Maturity			
	Note	1 year or less \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	Greater than 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
30 June 2023					
Payables	12	1,868	-	-	1,868
		1,868	-	-	1,868
30 June 2022					
Payables	12	725	-	-	725
		725	-	-	725

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 16 – Key management personnel (KMP) disclosures

The following details for key executive management personnel include those positions that had authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Commission during 2021-22 and 2022-23. Further information on these positions can be found in the body of the Annual Report under the section relating to the Commission.

Key executive management personnel

Position	Current Incumbents		Responsibilities
	Appointment Authority	Date appointed to position (Ongoing)	
Chair of the Commission	Premiers of Queensland and New South Wales	19/4/18 to 7/10/26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the quantities of water available to the states, under the agreed water sharing arrangements, from the Border Rivers and from the shared dams and weirs • Control the construction, operation and maintenance of works taken over or constructed by the Commission under the Agreement • Investigate matters to enable the Commission to exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred upon it by the Agreement • Report and make recommendations to the governments of New South Wales and Queensland regarding the construction of works, sharing the waters of the Intersecting Streams, sharing groundwater and other matters • Arrange for river flows and groundwater levels to be effectively monitored.
Commissioner representing Queensland	Order in Council	22/07/21 to 21/07/26	
Commissioner representing New South Wales	Order in Council	26/9/18 to 25/09/23	
Deputy Commissioner representing Queensland	Order in Council	22/07/21 to 21/07/26	
Deputy Commissioner representing New South Wales	Order in Council	26/09/18 to 25/09/23	
Chief Executive Officer	Resolution of Commission	17/12/18 to ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading and driving the necessary tasks to ready the Commission for a reform process to be undertaken by the joint State Governments. • Responsible for the oversight of the operational management of the Commission including the implementation of effective corporate planning and governance frameworks • Effective allocation of resources to ensure the Commission meets its legislative and strategic objectives.

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 16 – Key management personnel (KMP) disclosures (continued)

Remuneration

Apart from the Chair of the Commission, no commissioner has received or is entitled to receive remuneration from the Commission. The remuneration packages for the Chair of the Commission does not provide for any performance or bonus payments.

Position	FY	Short Term		Long Term Employee Expenses	Post Employment Expenses	Termination Expenses	Total Remuneration
		Monetary Expenses	Non- Monetary Expenses				
		\$'000	\$'000				
Chair of the Commission	2022-2023	36	-	-	4	-	40
Chair of the Commission	2021-2022	32	-	-	4	-	36

Note 17 – Related party transactions

Transactions with Queensland and NSW government agencies

As outlined in note 1, under the current agreement embodied in the constituting legislation, the two States, being New South Wales and Queensland, continue to fund the operations of the Commission with grants. Refer note 2.

With the exclusion of the Chair, all key management personnel are employees of either the Queensland or New South Wales Governments. The Commission has specific arrangements for secretarial and accounting support to be provided by employees of the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (Queensland) and the Department of Planning and Environment (NSW). Refer note 4.

Key Executive Management Personnel, Remuneration and Related Party Transactions

Key executive management personnel and remuneration disclosures are made in accordance with section 5 of the Financial Reporting Requirements for Queensland Government Agencies issued by Queensland Treasury. Refer to note 16 for the disclosures on key executive management personnel and remuneration.

During the year, Commission did not enter into transactions with key management personnel, their close family members and controlled or jointly controlled entities thereof.

Note 18 – Commitments

There are no capital or operating expenditure commitments in 2022-23 or beyond (2022:nil).

Note 19 – Contingencies

As at the date of signing the financial statements, no contingent assets or liabilities were identified by the Commission (2022:nil).

Note 20 – Events occurring after balance date

There are no known events occurring after balance date that would influence the Commission's financial statements.

Note 21 – Climate related risks

The Commission has not identified any material climate related risks relevant to the financial report at the reporting date, however, monitors the emergence of such risks.

End of financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Commissioners of the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission.

In my opinion, the financial report:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended
- b) complies with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information, and the management certificate.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

I am independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*.

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

Responsibilities of the entity for the financial report

The Commissioners are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Commissioners determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Commissioners are also responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended to abolish the entity or to otherwise cease operations.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. This is not done for the purpose of forming an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls, but allows me to form an opinion on compliance with prescribed requirements.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of material accounting policy information used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the entity.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the entity's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. I base my conclusions on audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Commissioners regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Statement

In accordance with s.40 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009*, for the year ended 30 June 2023:

- a) I received all the information and explanations I required.
- b) I consider that, the prescribed requirements in relation to the establishment and keeping of accounts were complied with in all material respects.

Prescribed requirements scope

The prescribed requirements for the establishment and keeping of accounts are contained in the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, any other Act and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019. The applicable requirements include those for keeping financial records that correctly record and explain the entity's transactions and account balances to enable the preparation of a true and fair financial report.

Jacques Coetzee

31 August 2023

Jacques Coetzee
as delegate of the Auditor-General

Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

Glossary

Name	Description
2022 2021-22 2021-2022	Refers to the financial year commencing 1 July 2021 and ending 30 June 2022.
2023 2022-23 2022-2023	Refers to the financial year commencing 1 July 2022 and ending 30 June 2023.
\$k \$'000	Values are in thousands. Currency Australian dollars.
\$M	Values are in millions. Currency Australian dollars.
Act Agreement	New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Agreement 1946 is the Schedule in both the New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1946 (Qld) and New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1947 (NSW). Act Agreement clauses between the States are the same.
Acts	Refers collectively to the New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1946 (Qld) and New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act 1947 (NSW). Act provisions between the States differ.
ASX	Australian Stock Exchange
Border Rivers	Act Agreement Clause 51 Interpretation: means the parts of the Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers constituting part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Queensland, the actual border for this Agreement being the median line of the river in question.
Bore pipe	A bore can have several observation points for measuring piezometric pressures within an aquifer.
Carrier Rivers	Act Agreement Clause 51 Interpretation: means the parts of the Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers constituting part of the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland and located between the Mingoola Gauging Station and the point where the Barwon River reaches the twenty-ninth parallel of south latitude
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COAG 1994	Council of Australian Governments 1994 reform framework for the water industry.
Commission	The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission. The Commission became a separate vehicle when the Acts were ratified in both the Queensland and New South Wales Parliaments in 1946 and 1947, respectively. It is a joint States' operation with powers to ensure water sharing equity between the parties as agreed in the Act Agreement. The Commission is recognised as a not-for-profit, unincorporated Statutory Body in both States.
Controlling Authority	Current State Controlling Authorities are WaterNSW and DRDMW. Act Agreement Clause 51 Interpretation: where used in reference to a State means any Government Department or Authority of that State which under the laws of that State is authorised or required to exercise the powers and fulfil the obligations by this Agreement conferred or imposed upon a Controlling Authority. Act Agreement Clause 16(6) Functions of the Commission: The work of investigating, surveying, designing and constructing works on behalf of the Commission under this Agreement shall be carried out by the Controlling Authorities of New South Wales or of Queensland as arranged by the Commission and approved by the parties hereto. Unless the Commission, any work to be carried out on behalf of the Commission under this Agreement in a State shall be carried out by that State's Controlling Authority.

Name	Description
Diversion	Act Agreement Clause 51 Interpretation: includes abstraction impounding and appropriation of water that diminishes or retards the volume of flow of a river.
DRDMW	Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
DPE	New South Wales Department of Planning and Environment
DRDMW	Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water
Dumaresq Storage	Act Agreement Clause 51 Interpretation: means the storage and basin or basins which at the relevant time are provided by any dam or dams constructed under this Agreement on Pike Creek or on the Dumaresq River upstream of the Mingoola Gauging Station or on a tributary of that river upstream of that station
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
Entity	For the purposes of this report, incorporates State Government Departments, Statutory Bodies and government owned businesses.
FY23	Refers to the financial year commencing 1 July 2022 and ending 30 June 2023.
Groundwater	Act Agreement Clause 51 Interpretation: means water occurring—(a) in a geological structure or formation; or (b) in an artificial landfill; under the surface of the ground in the groundwater area, excluding water from a formation in the Great Artesian Basin.
Groundwater Area	Act Agreement Clause 51 Interpretation: means the area comprising—(a) part of the State of New South Wales; and (b) part of the State of Queensland; overlying alluvium containing groundwater associated with the Carrier Rivers
Hydrometric	The process of measuring water quantity and quality.
Intersecting Streams	Act Agreement Clause 51 Interpretation: means the Moonie, Bokhara, Narran, Culgoa, Ballandool, Warrego and Paroo rivers and the effluents and tributaries thereof and any stream or watercourse which forms part of the Darling River drainage system and crosses the New South Wales–Queensland border west of the town of Mungindi.
Maintenance	Act Agreement Clause 51 Interpretation: includes repairs and improvements
MDBA	Murray Darling Basin Authority
Mingoola Gauging Station	In the 1968 amendment bill, this station became the geographic changeover point on the Dumaresq River as stated in the defined terms Dumaresq Storage and Carrier Rivers. The station was commissioned in 1954 and decommissioned in 1982. Act Agreement clauses references are read as the location of the decommissioned Mingoola Gauging Station. This site was located just upstream of the Hynes Bridge Road, approx. six kilometres south of where Pike Creek enters the Dumaresq River.
NSW	New South Wales, Australia
Qld	Queensland, Australia
River and Tributary	Act Agreement Clause 51 Interpretation: respectively include any affluent, effluent, creek, anabranch, or extension of and any lake or lagoon connected with the river or tributary
Sunwater	Sunwater Ltd, Queensland Government-Owned Corporation
WaterNSW	WaterNSW, New South Wales State-Owned Corporation
Watershed of Dumaresq River	Act Agreement Clause 50a: For the purposes of this Agreement, the Dumaresq River and its tributaries upstream of the Mingoola Gauging Station include every stream within the watershed of the Dumaresq River upstream of that station