

# Central Irrigation Trust Annual Report 2023/24



for the Berri, Cadell, Chaffey, Cobdogla, Golden Heights, Kingston,  
Loxton, Moorook, Mypolonga, Sunlands, Waikerie Irrigation Trusts  
Incorporated & Lyrup Village Settlement Trust Incorporated



# DIRECTORS 30 June 2024



## Mypolonga



**Graham Wynne (Chairman)**  
Phone: 8535 4175  
Mobile: 0428 354 175  
gdwynne@mypolonga.com.au

## Waikerie



**Phillip Kroehn (Deputy Chair)**  
Mobile: 0417 836 400  
philkr@gmail.com

## Berri



**Brett Rosenzweig**  
Phone: 8583 7137  
Mobile: 0429 837 137  
brosy@adam.com.au

## Cadell



**Jock Gordon**  
Phone: 8540 3235  
Mobile: 0428 403 235  
eljocko@bigpond.com

## Cobdogla



**Robert Chabrel**  
Mobile: 0419 861 927  
rchabrel@bigpond.com

## Chaffey



**Peter Zunic**  
Phone: 8595 3439  
Mobile: 0409 953 439  
zunic5@bigpond.com

## Golden Heights



**Kent Andrew**  
Mobile: 0419 814 244  
kentandrew@bigpond.com

## Kingston/Moorook



**Peter Szabo**  
Phone: 8583 0151  
Mobile: 0407 186 616  
kerry\_pete@bigpond.com

## Loxton



**Lindsay Dowley**  
Phone: 8584 1412  
Mobile: 0429 841 412  
lindow123@gmail.com

## Lyrup



**John Stone**  
Phone: 8583 8379  
Mobile: 0414 594 308  
jstone@senet.com.au

## Sunlands



**Peter Walker**  
Mobile: 0411 601 315  
walker.man271@bigpond.com

## Contents

Chairman’s Report.....	2–3
Water Data.....	4
Financial Statements.....	5–24
Statement by Boards of Management.....	25
Independent Auditor’s Report.....	26–28
Operating Statement.....	30–31
Staff Organisational Chart.....	32
Irrigation District Structure.....	33



## Chairman's Report

I am pleased to present the Annual Report for the 12 Irrigation Trusts managed by CIT for the year ending 30 June 2024. Whilst the past 12 months returned to more typical operational conditions our customers and the wider region continued to face challenges associated with water quality, higher interest rates and input costs, and lower returns for some horticultural commodities, especially wine grapes. Throughout this period, CIT focused on ensuring consistent service provision to our diverse customer base aiming to minimise any adverse impacts.

### The Past 12 Months

Following the extreme system inflows of the previous year, climatic conditions across the Murray Darling Basin (MDB) returned to more normal levels supporting full allocations for South Australian entitlement holders. Water allocation trading prices were higher than last year but remained below recent averages.

By 30 June 2024, the total volume of water in major MDB storages was 7,246 GL, or 78% of capacity, compared to 93% a year earlier. This resulted in guaranteed 100% water allocations for South Australia for the coming year, along with positive allocation announcements in other jurisdictions. CIT pumped volumes increased to 114 GL, up from 92 GL in 2022/23, and close to the 10-year average of 115 GL.

Whilst growers saw good growing conditions for most commodities, some produce remained unharvested or was harvested onto the ground due to a lack of viable market opportunities. Whilst China lifted wine tariffs in March 2024 this will not offset the impact of a depressed global wine market that continued to impact our wine grape customers with commodity prices often below production costs.

Given the ongoing challenges in the horticultural sector, the Board has continued to adopt a conservative approach to budget development and business management. We continued our support for customers with the release of a new website with access to enhanced account and water use information, implemented email invoicing and continued strong advocacy on a range of water and energy matters.

### Water Reform in the Murray Darling Basin

In response to not delivering Basin Plan commitments by the 30 June 2024, the Commonwealth passed the Water Amendment (Restoring Our Rivers) Act 2023 in December 2023. This extended target deadlines and allowed for other water recovery options including direct water entitlement purchase. Given the significant on-farm water savings already undertaken by our members the return of direct water purchases for the environment poses significant risk particularly for irrigation districts. CIT voiced serious concern that by failing to complete agreed Basin Plan actions and weakening previously agreed protections risks significant additional water volumes being stripped from our communities. Over the past year CIT represented our business and region seeking an implementation of the Basin Plan that would allow our communities to remain economically viable, including meeting with state and federal ministers, government officials, submissions, and presenting to the Commonwealth Senate inquiry. With a review of the Basin Plan to be completed by 2026 CIT is working with others in the irrigation industry to ensure that the concerns and views of our sector are not overlooked.

Reform of MDB water markets also commenced including announcement of a water market intermediary code by 2025, requirements for water market decisions, introduction of insider trading and market manipulation prohibitions and increased requirement for data system reforms in 2026. CIT highlighted concerns that this will result in increased compliance costs being passed onto our members in providing these services.

### Asset Operation and Maintenance

In returning to normal operational conditions for our water pumping and delivery network a full program of reactive and preventative maintenance works occurred. This saw upgrades to air release valves, installation of additional flushing points in Golden Heights and upgrades in others assisting water quality management, water meter replacements, valve maintenance, attending to pipeline leaks and achieving outcomes that resulted in minimal unplanned water outages over the 12 months.

Major projects included

- **Chaffey Pumping Station Structure project (\$1.4M)** significant structural repairs to the corroded main steel structure. These works will return the structure to operational soundness, provide a safe worksite and extend operational life, planned completion August 2024.
- **South Australian Constraints Measures project (\$260K)** external funded to upgrade 15 drain outflows from manual bungs to modern mechanical valves to ensure safety and efficient operation during high river flow events
- **Berri Pump 1 overhaul (\$280K)** was finalised, significantly extending its operational life.

Given its critical importance to system operation CIT worked closely with South Australian Power Networks (SAPN) to introduce enhanced monitoring of their distribution network connections to our pump stations and the replacement of the transformer supplying the Golden Heights pumping station.

### Energy

As Australia continues transitioning to a renewable energy future the practical implications continue impacting communities, with CIT paying rising distribution, transmission, and renewable energy charges. In planning for the end of our energy contract in June 2027 we initiated investigations into future energy supply options, focused on leveraging energy pricing during daytime and overnight and explored additional onsite opportunities. CIT remains actively engaged in energy sector discussions, advocating for our business, customers, and region. We participate directly with membership of SAPN and ElectraNet Consumer Panels, the Ag Energy Taskforce, and the Energy Charter Roundtable.

Furthermore, the CIT/Enel X battery project has been successfully completed, with all five installations operating on the national energy market. This project helps offset increasing electricity costs and contributes to the renewable energy transition by providing energy firming capacity in our region.

### Financial Results

The CIT Trusts collectively reported a surplus of \$391,000 for the 2023/24 financial year, which was

\$107,000 higher than budgeted. This result reflects water sales volumes above budget, higher sundry income and was supported by external project funding offsetting employee and materials expenses. This was despite a higher than expected maintenance costs resulting from Chaffey Pumping Station repairs.

Over the past 12 months the funds invested for replacement of assets returned 7.96% driven by positive outcomes across the diversified investment portfolio, particularly in property, international equities, and fixed interest. Throughout the year, the Trust diligently monitored the investment fund and individual investments, allocating additional funds to property, fixed interest, and water. To ensure prudent fund management investment governance was reviewed and expert guidance engaged for investment analysis, selection, and overall fund management.

During the same period, asset purchases totalling \$2.6M were made, including \$2.34M for infrastructure replacements and improvements, with the remaining funds allocated to minor plant and vehicle replacements. As the fiscal year concluded, the Trusts' financial position remains robust, allowing them to continue providing essential services and maintaining appropriate reserves for the future.

### Board Elections

During 2023/24 terms expired for the Directors/Presiding Members of the Berri, Loxton, and Mypolonga Irrigation Trusts. Brett Rosenzweig (Berri), Lindsay Dowley (Loxton) and Graham Wynne (Mypolonga) were re-elected unopposed.

The Board appointed me as CIT Chair and Phillip Kroehn as Deputy Chair for the 2023/2024 year.

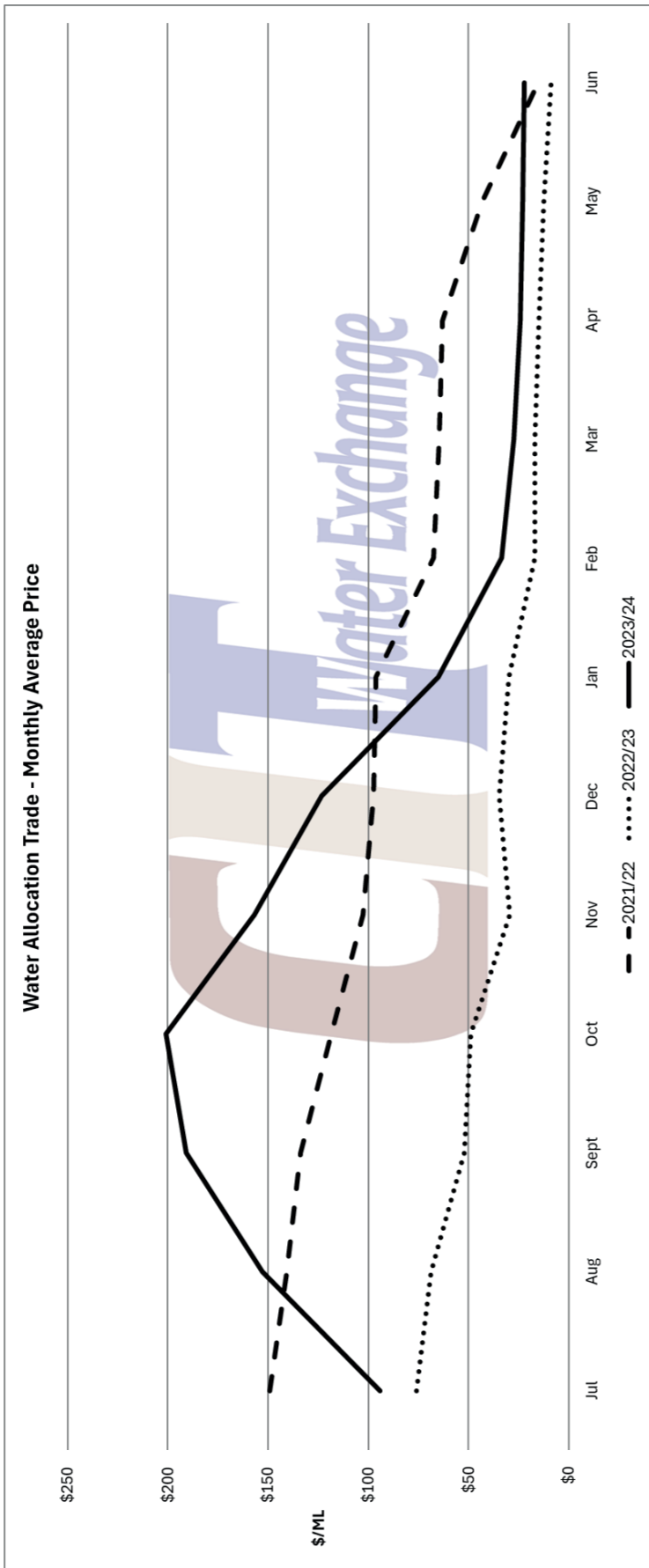
### Appreciation

I thank my fellow Directors and Presiding Members for their dedication to CIT throughout the past year. Additionally, I acknowledge the employees and managers for their service over the last 12 months. Lastly, I express my appreciation to our growers and customers for their ongoing support and interest, and I wish everyone a better year ahead.

*Graham Wynne*  
Chairman

**Water Data 2023-24 (megalitres)**

	BERRI	CADRELL	CHAFFEY	COBDOGOLA	GOLDEN HEIGHTS	KINGSTON	LOXTON	LYRUP	MOOROOK	MYPOLONGA	SUNLANDS	WAIKERIE	TOTAL
Total Water Access Entitlement (WAE) as at 1 July 2023	26,427	2,716	8,396	19,859	5,431	981	17,408	1,508	1,994	2,613	3,270	11,731	102,334
Add Permanent WAE trade in during the year	5	0	10	506	124	0	124	1	36	0	26	30	862
Add WAE Term trade in during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Less Permanent WAE trade out during the year	297	0	145	737	146	4	127	0	10	105	403	354	2,328
Less WAE Term trade out during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Net Change in WAE during 2023-24	-292	0	-135	-231	-22	-4	-103	1	26	-105	-377	-224	-1,466
Total Water Access Entitlement (WAE) as at 30 June 2024	26,135	2,716	8,261	19,628	5,409	977	17,305	1,509	2,020	2,508	2,893	11,507	100,868
Water Allocation Resulting from Water Access Entitlements	26,427	2,716	8,396	19,859	5,431	981	17,408	1,508	1,994	2,613	3,270	11,731	102,334
Add Water Allocation Traded in during the year	4,563	223	2,310	12,138	3,199	1,143	9,294	1,140	1,855	500	3,498	6,529	46,392
Less Water Allocation Traded out during the year	7,924	1,028	2,063	10,613	903	785	3,817	230	938	1,407	1,332	3,717	34,757
Net Water Allocation Trade	- 3,361	- 805	247	1,525	2,296	358	5,477	910	917	- 907	2,166	2,812	11,635
Total Useable Water Allocations as at 30 June 2024	23,066	1,911	8,643	21,384	7,727	1,339	22,885	2,418	2,911	1,706	5,436	14,543	113,969
Water Allocation Used during 2023-24	20,100	1,615	7,938	20,055	7,124	1,267	21,579	2,040	2,603	1,248	4,638	14,151	104,358
Water Allocation Remaining Unused	2,966	296	705	1,329	603	72	1,306	378	308	458	798	392	9,611
Percentage of Useable Water Allocation Used	87%	85%	92%	94%	92%	95%	94%	84%	89%	73%	85%	97%	92%
Water Allocation Pumped for other Licence Holders	87	-	-	-	-	-	9,099	48	-	119	6	-	9,359



**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For year ended 30 June 2024**

For: **Berri Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Cadrell Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Chaffey Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Golden Heights Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Cobdogla Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Kingston Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Loxton Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Lyrup Village Settlement Trust Incorporated  
Moorook Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Mypolonga Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Sunlands Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Waikerie Irrigation Trust Incorporated**

Comprising:  
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income  
Statement of Financial Position  
Statement of Cash Flows  
Statement of Changes in Equity  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
Statement by the Board of Management  
Independent Audit Report  
Operating Statement (Unaudited)

The following financial statements are general purpose financial statements (simplified disclosures) relating to each Trust and should be read as separate reporting entities.

Each Trust has agreed to set the same low pressure price for irrigation water and pool revenue to meet reasonable costs and expenses of all Trusts so as to distribute any surplus or loss between each Trust according to their prescribed share. This agreement was renewed on 1 July 2017. High-pressure, High-pressure High-lift and Medium-pressure are also included in common pricing. Each of the twelve Trusts has an agreement with Central Irrigation Pty Ltd for the provision of Management and Operation of their districts which incorporates common pricing.

The financial statements of each Trust have been prepared on a common basis to reflect these conditions.





## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For year ended 30 June 2024

### Note 1: Material Accounting Policies

#### *New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted*

The trusts have adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the company.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the trusts:

#### *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework)*

The Trusts have adopted the revised Conceptual Framework from 1 July 2021. The Conceptual Framework contains new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement that affects several Accounting Standards, but it has not had a material impact on the Trusts' financial statements.

#### *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities*

The Trusts have adopted AASB 1060 from 1 July 2021. The standard provides a new Tier 2 reporting framework with simplified disclosures that are based on the requirements of IFRS for SMEs.

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Irrigation Act 2009, with the exception of AASB116: Property, Plant and Equipment specifically in relation to infrastructure assets.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been disclosed to the nearest thousand dollars.

The financial statements have been prepared for each Trust as an individual reporting entity and accordingly should be read as such. The accompanying financial statements outline the performance and position of each individual Trust as a separate legal entity.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 6 August 2024 by the members of the Board of Management.

#### **(a) Financial Arrangements**

Revenue and expenses attributable directly to each of the respective Trusts is charged directly to that Trust. These include operation and maintenance work in the field, depreciation of infrastructure, the environment levy (paid and received), the appropriation to asset replacement reserve, interest on inter-district loans and revenue from water sales, fees, leasing and interest on investments.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For year ended 30 June 2024

Revenue and expense not attributable directly to individual Trusts are apportioned to each Trust based on each Trust's proportion of water allocation. These include salaries and employees' on-costs, insurance, directors' fees, financial expenses, office and administration expenses plus depreciation and operating costs of shared assets.

#### **(b) Income Tax**

The Trusts are exempt public authorities under Section 50-25 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

#### **(c) Property, Plant and Equipment**

The major assets of the Trusts are held on crown land by way of "licence to occupy for a specific purpose", and in their present form cannot be sold without special ministerial consent.

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Freehold land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment are measured at cost or fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction) less subsequent depreciation for buildings, infrastructure and plant and equipment. Valuations are conducted by external independent valuers and the Board of Management.

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

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the Board of Management to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the Trusts includes the cost of materials and direct labour. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Trusts and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

#### **Depreciation**

With the exception of land and infrastructure all fixed assets including buildings are depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the Trusts commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are:-

<b>Class of Fixed Asset</b>	<b>Depreciation Rate</b>
Buildings	2% - 20%
Computing hardware/software	11% - 50%
Plant, equipment & fittings	4% - 50%
Motor vehicles	3% - 20%
Minor plant under \$1000	100%

Infrastructure is depreciated at a fixed amount per annum plus an amount equal to the total return on the Asset Replacement Reserve Fund Investments. An amount equal to the depreciation charge on infrastructure, which is calculated to replace the infrastructure in perpetuity based on current projections, is transferred to the Asset Replacement Reserve Fund Investment. The amount required to be transferred to the Asset Replacement Reserve to meet future replacements is reviewed by the Board of Management and adjusted annually. The sum of annual transfers made to the Asset Replacement Reserve and negative investment returns on Asset Replacement Reserve Fund Investments may result in a positive depreciation amount to be recorded for infrastructure assets in a reporting period, subsequent annual provisions are adjusted to compensate for negative returns in order to provide funds for future replacements based on independent projections.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### For year ended 30 June 2024

The Board of Management note that the Trust's accounting policy with respect to the depreciation charge on infrastructure assets is not in accordance with AASB116 Property, Plant and Equipment, which requires depreciation to be calculated to absorb an assets service potential, indicated by its cost or fair value, over its estimated useful life.

As noted above it is the Trust's policy to charge as depreciation of infrastructure assets, the amount required to be invested annually to replace the infrastructure when needed, calculated on independent projections. It is the Board of Management's view that this is a more appropriate charge against revenue.

#### (d) Licenced Irrigation Entitlements

The Trusts hold licenced irrigation entitlements for both domestic and investment purposes. Irrigation entitlements are considered intangible assets and are initially recorded at cost. Following initial recognition, they are carried at cost or fair value less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Irrigation entitlements are considered to have an indefinite useful life.

#### (e) Financial Instruments

##### *Recognition and Initial Measurement*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Trusts become a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the Trusts commit itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

##### *Classification and subsequent measurement*

###### *Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### For year ended 30 June 2024

#### *Financial assets*

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Trusts initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

#### *Derecognition*

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

##### *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

##### *Derecognition of financial assets*

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### For year ended 30 June 2024

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Trusts no longer control the asset (ie they have no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which the Trusts elected to classify under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

#### **Impairment**

The Trusts recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (eg amount due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Trusts use the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9: Financial Instruments:

- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

#### *General approach*

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Trusts assessed whether the financial instruments are credit impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument increased significantly since initial recognition, the Trusts measured the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- if there was no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Trusts measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

#### *Simplified approach*

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions that are within the scope of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and which do not contain a significant financing component; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience, etc).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### For year ended 30 June 2024

#### *Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach*

For a financial assets that are considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the Trusts measure any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);
- where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

#### *Low credit risk operational simplification approach*

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the Trusts assume that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the Trusts apply its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

#### *Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements*

At each reporting date, the Trusts recognise the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

#### **(f) Impairment of Assets**

At each reporting date, the Trusts review the carrying values of their tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable

amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset's class, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### For year ended 30 June 2024

The Trusts collect termination fees to cover the share of the Trust's fixed costs of departing irrigators for a period (dependent on investment returns) in excess of ten years. This will allow the Trusts to make any decision on future impairment of assets before any financial impacts are realised.

#### (g) Employee Benefits

Provisions are made for the entities' liabilities for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that approximate the expected timing of cash-flows.

Contributions are made by the Trusts to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

#### (h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entities have a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### (i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks. Bank overdrafts are shown with borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### (j) Revenue and other income

##### Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration each Trust expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

##### Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Trusts are:

##### *Access to and supply of water*

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account trade discounts. Revenue from the access to and the supply of water is recognised at the end of March, June, September and December.

##### *Interest revenue*

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

##### *Termination fees*

Termination fees received for water delivery right terminations are credited to the liability account Payments in Advance. Funds are periodically invested in Term Deposits and the interest earned is also credited to the liability account Payments in Advance. Each year an amount partially compensating for access charges foregone as a result of the termination of water delivery rights is calculated and appropriated from the Payments in Advance to Operating Revenue.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### For year ended 30 June 2024

##### *Operating grant revenue*

When each Trust receives operating grant revenue, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. When both these conditions are satisfied, the Trust:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Trust:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer);
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Trust recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

##### *Capital grant revenue*

When each Trust receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards. The Trust recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Trust satisfies its obligations under the terms of the grant.

All revenue is stated net of goods and service tax (GST).

#### (k) Goods and Services Tax ("GST")

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

#### (l) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

#### (m) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Boards of Management evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the group.

##### *Key Estimates – Impairment.*

The Trusts assess impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Trusts that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates. Refer to accounting policy 1(f) for the key estimations in relation to the impairment of infrastructure.

##### *Key Estimates – Asset Replacement Reserve Funds.*

The Trusts utilize a 120-year annuity model to estimate the appropriation of sufficient funds to provide for the future replacement of infrastructure assets. The model relies on judgments for key variables which include; useful lives of assets, future replacement costs, future inflation percentages, future investment returns and allowances for technological advancements. Consideration of the variables used has included independent advice from Licenced Valuers and Investment Banking Firms. The model and its assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis.





**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

	BERRI		CADELL		CHAFFEY		COBDOGLA		GOLDEN HEIGHTS		KINGSTON		LOXTON		LYRUP		MOOROOK		MYPOLONGA		SUNLANDS		WAIKERIE		TOTAL CIT DISTRICTS				
	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	
<b>Note 10 Trade and other payables</b>																													
<i>Current</i>																													
Trade payables	81	71	8	7	26	23	62	55	17	15	3	3	52	47	5	4	6	5	8	7	9	9	36	32			313	279	
Current account asset replacement reserve									7	33										2	10							9	43
Unearned income - termination fees	104	110	32	32	26	27	127	135	2	2	11	10	91	97	8	8	14	15	39	37	9	8	30	32			493	513	
Unearned income - other	65	130	28	8	11	23	39	67	9	16	2	3	33	42	3	5	16	19	16	16	27	36	66	85			314	449	
Sundry creditors and accruals	60	37	6	4	19	12	46	28	13	8	2	1	39	24	3	2	5	3	6	4	7	5	27	17			233	144	
Employee entitlements - annual leave	82	82	8	9	26	27	62	63	17	17	3	3	53	54	5	5	6	6	8	8	9	11	37	37			316	323	
	392	430	81	60	108	113	336	348	64	91	21	20	269	264	23	24	48	49	77	71	63	78	196	202			1,679	1,749	
<i>Non-current</i>																													
Unearned income - termination fees	309	374	137	159	60	79	290	385	10	12	40	49	264	331	20	25	48	58	267	274	34	38	109	130			1,588	1,916	
	309	374	137	159	60	79	290	385	10	12	40	49	264	331	20	25	48	58	267	274	34	38	109	130			1,588	1,916	
<b>Note 11 Provisions</b>																													
<i>Current</i>																													
Employee entitlements - long service leave	96	91	9	9	31	30	73	69	20	19	4	3	62	59	5	5	8	7	9	9	11	12	43	41			372	355	
<i>Non-current</i>																													
Employee entitlements - long service leave	12	6	1	1	4	2	9	5	2	1	0	0	7	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	5	3			45	23	
<b>Total</b>	108	96	11	10	35	32	82	74	23	20	4	4	70	63	6	5	8	7	10	10	12	13	48	44			416	378	
<i>Movements in Provisions</i>																													
Balance at the beginning of the year	96	117	10	12	32	39	74	91	20	24	4	5	63	76	5	6	7	10	10	12	13	15	44	53			378	461	
Additional Provisions	17	9	2	1	5	3	13	7	4	2	1	0	11	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	8	4			66	36	
Transfer of provisions between Trusts	15	(8)	1	(1)	4	(3)	12	(7)	3	(1)	1	(1)	9	(5)	1	(0)	1	(2)	1	(1)	0	(1)	6	(3)					
Amounts used	(21)	(21)	(2)	(2)	(7)	(7)	(17)	(17)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(14)	(14)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(10)	(10)			(84)	(84)	
Balance at the end of the year	108	96	11	10	35	32	82	74	23	20	4	4	70	63	6	5	8	7	10	10	12	13	48	44			416	378	
<b>Note 12 Borrowings</b>																													
<i>Current</i>																													
Bank overdraft					52				247	86					72	53												371	139
Loans from other CIT Trusts																					71	71					71	71	
					52				247	86					72	53					71	71					442	210	
<i>Non-current</i>																													
Loans from other CIT Trusts																					1,081	1,170					1,081	1,170	
																					1,081	1,170					1,081	1,170	
Loans from other CIT Trusts are loans established between Trusts that do not include borrowing from external financiers. The Loxton Irrigation Trust Inc has a commercial overdraft facility of \$4million, secured by a first registered fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Loxton Irrigation Trust ,none of which was utilised at 30 June 2024																													
<b>Note 13 Cash flow information</b>																													
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:																													
Cash on hand								1	1																			1	1
Cash at bank	1,293	1,354	182	134		19	991	936			143	155	142	98			59	102	77	26	0	125	815	863			3,702	3,813	
Bank overdraft					52				(247)	(86)					(72)	(53)											(267)	(139)	
	1,293	1,354	182	134	52	19	992	936	(247)	(86)	143	155	142	98	(72)	(53)	59	102	77	26	0	125	815	863			3,435	3,675	

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**For year ended 30 June 2024**

**Note 14: Trust Details**

The registered office and principal place of business of the Trusts is 4 Fowles Street, Barmera S.A. 5345. The principal activities of the Trusts are the management and maintenance of water supply systems.

**Note 15: Related Party Transactions**

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

<b>Remuneration and Retirement Benefits</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
(a) Board members fees due and receivable by all directors of the Trustee company and from the Trust or any related Trust in connection with the management of the Trusts. These have been apportioned to each Trust based on water allocations as per Note 1(a).	\$262,306	\$247,296
(b) Superannuation payments paid [and included in (a) above] to a prescribed superannuation fund of the board members inclusive of salary sacrifice were	\$51,275	\$78,325
<b>Water Supply</b>		
(a) Provision of water supply services to Board Members	\$273,068	\$257,677
(b) Amount outstanding for water supply services to Board Members as at 30 June	\$ -	\$ -
(c) Fees paid by Board Members for termination of water delivery rights	\$ -	\$ -

The names of board members who held office during the financial year for each of the Trusts are:

KA Andrew	RG Chabrel	LR Dowley
J Gordon	PS Kroehn (Deputy Chairman)	BK Rosenzweig
L Stone	PG Szabo	PA Walker
GD Wynne (Chairman)	P V Zunic	

<b>Management Services</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
CIT Water Exchange Pty Ltd provides brokering services for the purchase and sale of temporary water allocations		
Provision of management services to CIT Water Exchange Pty Ltd.	\$59,431	\$23,880

**Note 16: Key Management Personnel Compensation**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Short-term benefits	\$ 910,301	\$ 911,385
Post-employment benefits	<u>\$ 119,203</u>	<u>\$ 97,977</u>
Total key management personnel compensation	<u>\$1,029,504</u>	<u>\$1,009,362</u>

**Note 17: Capital Commitments**

At balance date there were no outstanding capital expenditure commitments.

**Note 18: Accumulated Funds**

The Accumulated Funds of each Trust recognises the cumulative value which has accrued to the Irrigation District Trust attributable to members of the Trust.

**Note 19: Reserves**

**Asset Revaluation Surplus**

The Trusts initially record the value of land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment at cost. Valuations have been periodically conducted by external independent valuers and Board members, the carrying amounts of assets have been adjusted to reflect the fair value at the time of valuation from which is deducted any subsequent depreciation and/or impairment loss. Any increment or decrement resulting from re-valuation is recorded in the Asset Revaluation Surplus.

**Note 20: Contingent Liabilities and Assets**

In addition to those entitlements disclosed in Note 9 the Trusts own entitlements for both Domestic and Industrial water usage that currently provide approximately 15% of revenue from customers. The value of these entitlements has not been quantified or recorded as assets.


**STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF**

BERRI IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED  
 CADELL IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED  
 CHAFFEY IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED  
 COBDOGLA IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED  
 GOLDEN HEIGHTS IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED  
 KINGSTON IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED  
 LOXTON IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED  
 LYRUP VILLAGE SETTLEMENT TRUST INCORPORATED  
 MOOROOK IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED  
 MYPOLONGA IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED  
 SUNLANDS IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED  
 WAIKERIE IRRIGATION TRUST INCORPORATED

The members of the Boards of Management declare that:

- (a) the accompanying financial statements comprising Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements present fairly the financial position of the Irrigation Trusts as at 30 June 2024 and their performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations); and
- (b) in the members' opinion, at the date of this report there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trusts will be able to pay their debts as and when they fall due.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Boards of Management at Barmera on 6 August 2024.

  
 Graham Wynne  
 Member

  
 Phillip Kroehn  
 Member

## Independent auditor's report for:

Berri Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Cadell Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Chaffey Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Cobdogla Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Golden Heights Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Kingston Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Loxton Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Lyrup Village Settlement Trust Incorporated  
Moorook Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Mypolonga Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Sunlands Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
Waikerie Irrigation Trust Incorporated  
(The Trusts)

## Report on the audit of the financial report

### Qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the *Basis for qualified opinion* section of our report, the accompanying financial report of the Trusts presents fairly, in all material respects:

- the financial position of the Trusts as at 30 June 2024, and
  - its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Irrigation Act 2009.

### What was audited?

We have audited the financial report of the Trusts, which comprises:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024,
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended,
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended,
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended,
- notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and
- the declaration by those charged with governance.

## Basis for qualified opinion

We draw attention to Note 1 Basis of Preparation and Note 1(c) of the Financial Report. Depreciation on infrastructure assets is calculated at a fixed amount per annum plus an amount equal to the total return on the Asset Replacement Reserve (ARR) Fund. This is not in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and Interpretation 1030 which requires depreciation to be calculated with reference to an asset's cost or fair value over the assets useful life. During the 2024 financial year, the Trusts recorded total infrastructure depreciation of \$7,212,000 (2023: \$7,526,000) on \$204,000,000 of infrastructure assets. We have recalculated the infrastructure depreciation charge using a straight line method over the assets estimated useful life and the resulting expense would have been \$4,835,000

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report. We are independent of the Trusts in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

## Other information

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Trusts annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Irrigation Act 2009, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Trusts ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trusts financial reporting process.

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our 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 our 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

[https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf](https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf)

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

William Buck

William Buck (SA)  
ABN 38 280 203 274

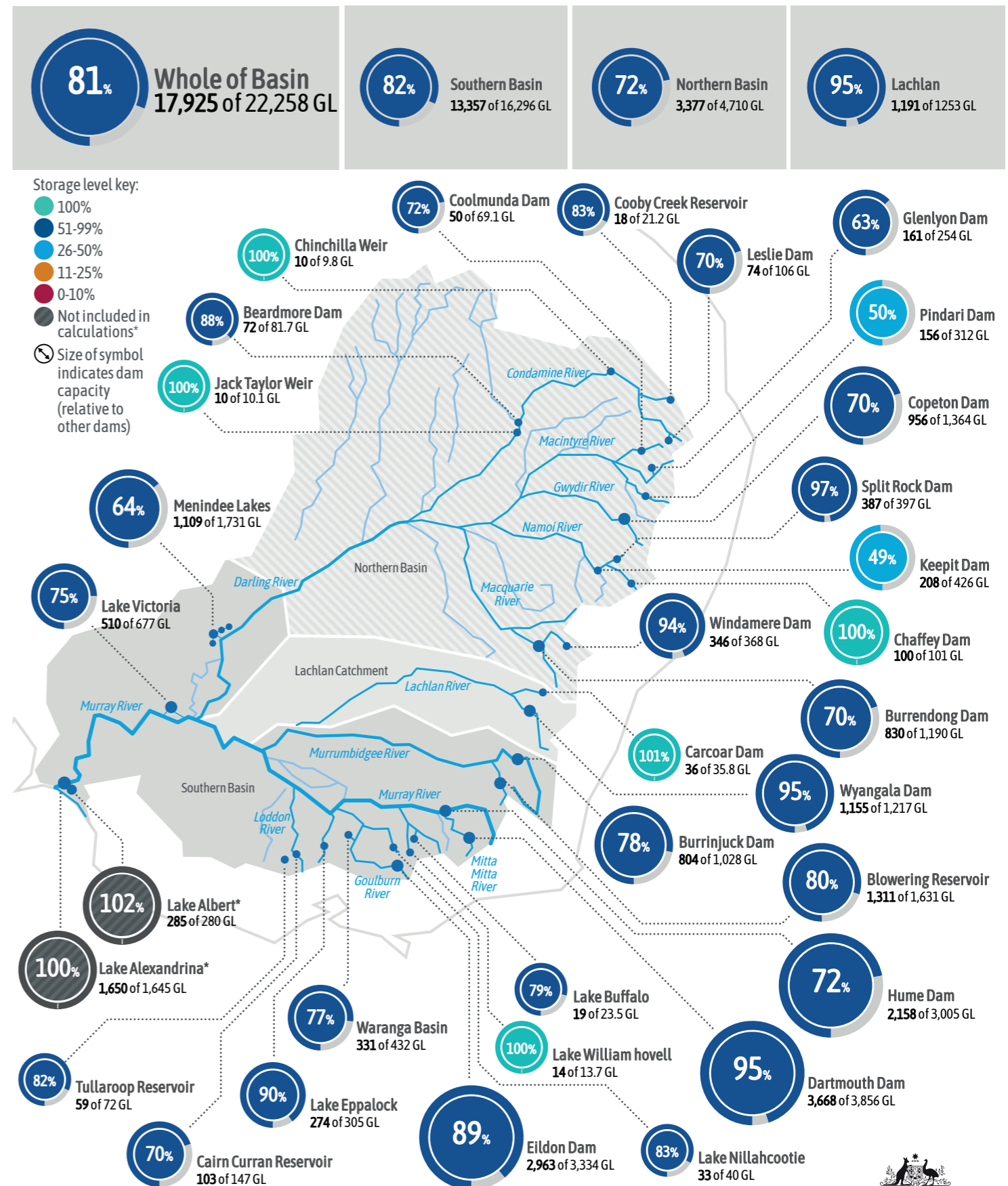


M.D. King  
Partner

Adelaide, 6<sup>th</sup> August 2024

## Murray-Darling Basin water in government storages

31 July 2024



With the exception of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms, the MDBA logo, and trademarks, this publication is provided under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 licence. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>) © Murray-Darling Basin Authority 2019

The assessment of water in storage does not include water in private storage. If the current storage volume figure is higher than the total storage capacity, this is due to surcharge levels. The total storage capacity published for the Lower Lakes (Alexandrina and Albert) is an approximate value.

\* Lower Lakes storage volume is not included in southern Basin calculations. Visit [mdba.gov.au/managing-water/water-storage](https://www.mdba.gov.au/managing-water/water-storage) for more information.

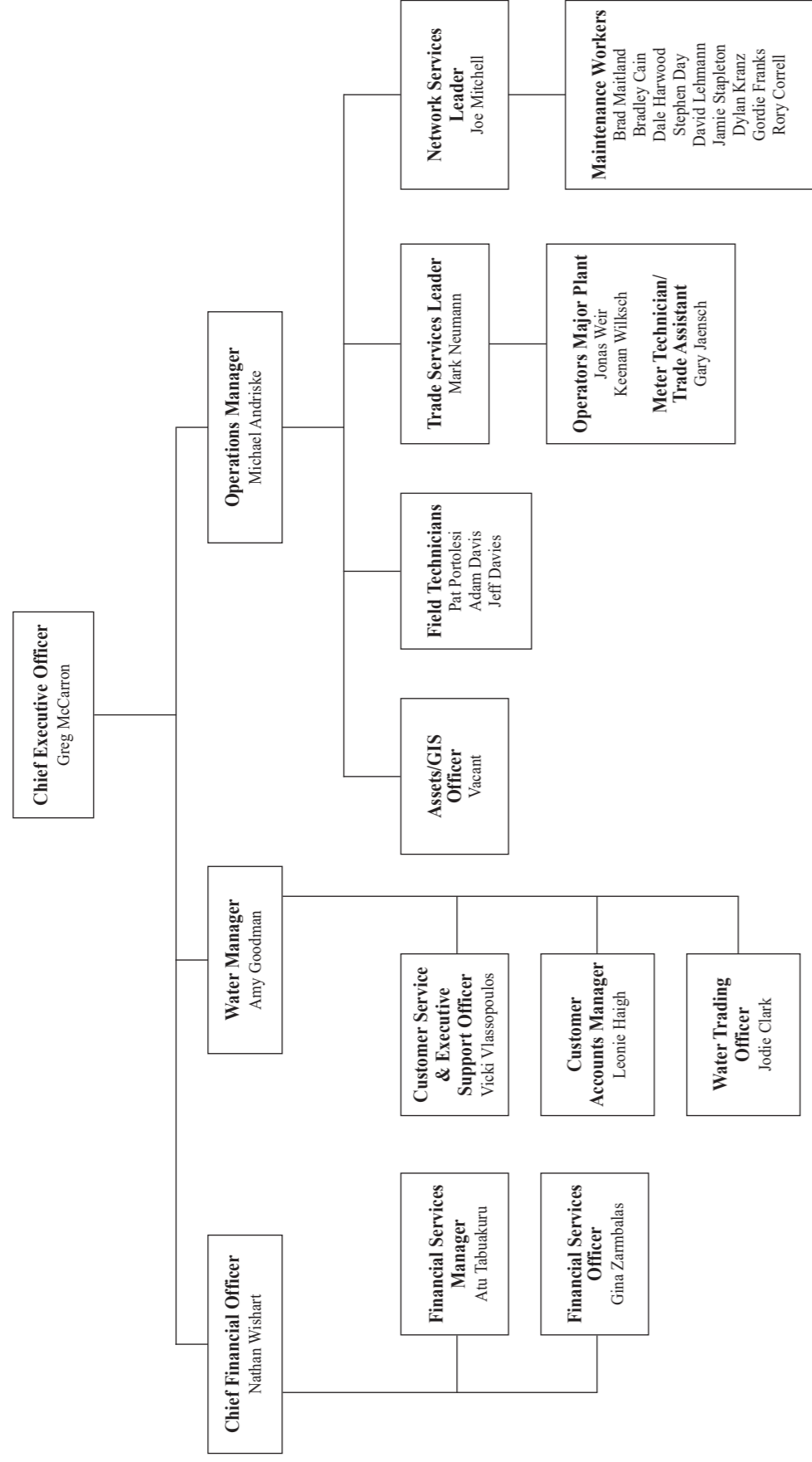


This figure was last updated 31 July 2024



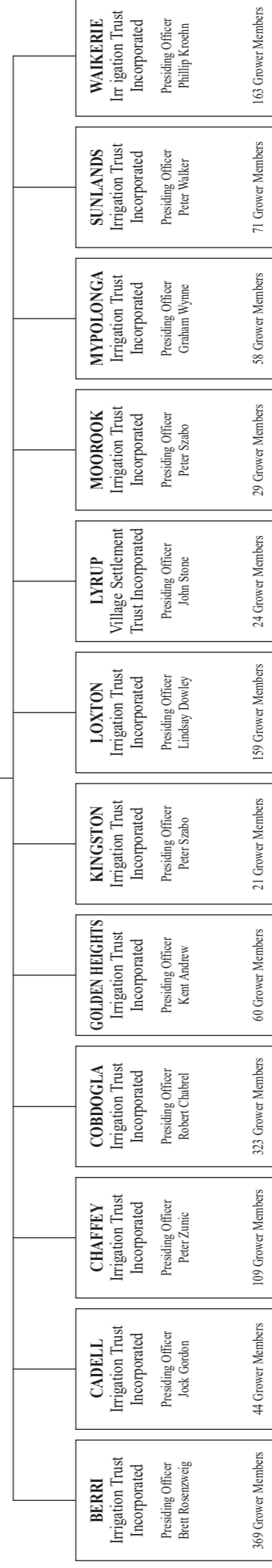


# CENTRAL IRRIGATION TRUST STAFF ORGANISATION AT 30 JUNE 2024



# THE IRRIGATION DISTRICT STRUCTURE AT 30 JUNE 2024

**CENTRAL IRRIGATION TRUST**  
 Trustee: Central Irrigation Pty Ltd  
 ACN 075 446 810  
 Board of 12 Directors  
 Graham Wynne (Chairman), Phillip Kroehn (Deputy Chairman), Kent Andrew, Robert Chabrel, Lindsay Dowley, Jock Gordon,  
 Greg McCarron, Brett Rosenzweig, John Stone, Peter Szabo, Peter Walker, Peter Zunic.



**Photograph**

Front cover: Loveday irrigation landscape, 2021.

Page 29: Water in Murray Darling Basin Government Irrigation Storages on 17 July 2024. Supplied by MDBA.



**“Watering the heart of the Riverland”**