### **SHIRE OF MORAWA**

#### **FINANCIAL REPORT**

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

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#### SHIRE OF MORAWA FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995 LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

#### STATEMENT BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The attached financial report of the Shire of Morawa being the annual financial report and other information for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 are in my opinion properly drawn up to present fairly the financial position of the Shire of Morawa at 30th June 2016 and the results of the operations for the financial year then ended in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and comply with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1995 and the regulations under that Act.

Signed as authorisation of issue on the

day of

2016

John Roberts

Chief Executive Officer

# SHIRE OF MORAWA STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY NATURE OR TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

	NOTE	2016 \$	2016 Budget \$	2015 \$
Revenue			•	
Rates	22	1,450,696	1,547,652	1,543,760
Operating grants, subsidies and				
contributions	29	2,243,040	1,101,808	2,604,667
Fees and charges	28	735,323	946,821	770,523
Interest earnings	2(a)	171,813	240,500	230,181
Other revenue	2(a)	202,664	106,032	378,659
		4,803,536	3,942,813	5,527,790
Expenses				
Employee costs		(1,965,357)	(1,681,451)	(1,822,047)
Materials and contracts		(2,302,155)	(1,799,709)	(3,941,305)
Utility charges		(292,392)	(390,138)	(266,242)
Depreciation on non-current assets	2(a)	(1,511,998)	(1,386,877)	(1,406,099)
Interest expenses	2(a)	(20,945)	(15,460)	(18,262)
Insurance expenses	<b>–</b> (a)	(214,099)	(190,362)	(250,384)
Other expenditure		(142,062)	(583,398)	(109,250)
Cure: experience	•	(6,449,008)	(6,047,395)	(7,813,589)
	•	(1,645,472)	(2,104,582)	(2,285,799)
Non-operating grants, subsidies and		(1,010,110)	(_, : - :,,	(=,===,===,
contributions	29	1,291,028	5,518,686	1,250,290
Profit on asset disposals	20	0	0	3,636
(Loss) on asset disposals	20	(74,790)	(40,944)	(101,325)
Net result		(429,234)	3,373,160	(1,133,198)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to	o profit or	loss		
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	12	(1,654)	0	20,414,411
Total other comprehensive income	,	(1,654)	0	20,414,411
Total comprehensive income	•	(430,888)	3,373,160	19,281,213
	:	(100,000)	-,,	

# SHIRE OF MORAWA STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

	NOTE	2016 \$	2016 Budget \$	2015 \$
Revenue				
Governance		379	8,510	3,914
General purpose funding		2,375,239	2,532,930	4,102,157
Law, order, public safety		47,692	44,420	45,841
Health		59,064	8,000	4,759
Education and welfare		17,905	48,600	62,813
Housing		46,856	122,901	48,270
Community amenities		538,402	597,267	430,274
Recreation and culture		55,653	35,531	79,924
Transport		1,358,121	242,138	457,461
Economic services		210,929	209,899	181,693
Other property and services		93,296	92,617	110,684
Emanas		4,803,536	3,942,813	5,527,790
Expenses		(452.042)	(400.040)	(407 000)
Governance		(453,942)	(499,849)	(427,808)
General purpose funding		(193,155)	(193,557)	(178,137)
Law, order, public safety Health		(147,445)	(148,151)	(125,997)
		(260,507)	(211,940)	(205,675)
Education and welfare		(285,792)	(769,575)	(233,474)
Housing		(100,213)	(156,904)	(94,460)
Community amenities		(482,500)	(515,784)	(439,885)
Recreation and culture		(1,107,713)	(1,088,407)	(1,213,729)
Transport		(2,818,922)	(1,798,836)	(1,667,605)
Economic services		(538,733)	(627,851)	(3,311,506)
Other property and services		(39,141)	(21,081)	102,949
Finance costs		(6,428,063)	(6,031,935)	(7,795,327)
Housing		(20,945)	(15,460)	(18,262)
Trodoning		(20,945)	(15,460)	(18,262)
		(1,645,472)	(2,104,582)	(2,285,799)
Non-operating grants, subsidies and		(1,010,112)	(2,101,002)	(2,200,700)
contributions	29	1,291,028	5,518,686	1,250,290
Profit on disposal of assets	20	0	0,010,000	3,636
(Loss) on disposal of assets	20	(74,790)	(40,944)	(101,325)
Net result	20	(429,234)	3,373,160	(1,133,198)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to	-		2	00 44 4 44 4
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	12	(1,654)	0	20,414,411
Total other comprehensive income		(1,654)	0	20,414,411
Total comprehensive income		(430,888)	3,373,160	19,281,213

#### SHIRE OF MORAWA STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30TH JUNE 2016

	NOTE	<b>2016</b> \$	2015 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	6,412,609	7,914,726
Trade and other receivables	4	1,392,544	651,232
Inventories	5	1,335	10,124
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		7,806,488	8,576,082
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	4	13,935	11,064
Property, plant and equipment	6	26,518,884	26,804,568
Infrastructure	7	43,097,334	42,014,172
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		69,630,153	68,829,804
TOTAL ASSETS		77,436,641	77,405,886
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	358,161	223,063
Current portion of long term borrowings	9	66,743	70,783
Provisions	10	345,401	299,061
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		770,305	592,907
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term borrowings	9	452,596	175,178
Provisions	10	37,661	30,834
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		490,257	206,012
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,260,562	798,919
NET ASSETS		76,176,079	76,606,967
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		32,872,289	32,782,099
Reserves - cash backed	11	6,308,522	6,827,946
Revaluation surplus	12	36,995,268	36,996,922
TOTAL EQUITY		76,176,079	76,606,967

#### SHIRE OF MORAWA STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

	NOTE	RETAINED SURPLUS \$	RESERVES CASH BACKED \$	REVALUATION SURPLUS \$	TOTAL EQUITY \$
Balance as at 1 July 2014		31,622,984	9,120,259	16,582,511	57,325,754
Comprehensive income Net result		(1,133,198)	0	0	(1,133,198)
Changes on revaluation of assets Total comprehensive income	12	<u>0</u> (1,133,198)	0 0	20,414,411 20,414,411	20,414,411 19,281,213
Transfers from/(to) reserves		2,292,313	(2,292,313)	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2015		32,782,099	6,827,946	36,996,922	76,606,967
Comprehensive income Net result		(429,234)	0	0	(429,234)
Changes on revaluation of assets	12	(100,004)	0	(1,654)	(1,654)
Total comprehensive income		(429,234)	0	(1,654)	(430,888)
Transfers from/(to) reserves		519,424	(519,424)	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2016		32,872,289	6,308,522	36,995,268	76,176,079

#### SHIRE OF MORAWA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

	NOTE	2016 Actual	2016 Budget	2015 Actual
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts	S	\$	\$	\$
Rates		1,316,278	1,599,657	1,475,384
Operating grants, subsidies and		1,310,270	1,599,657	1,475,504
contributions		1,631,293	1,175,308	2,362,331
Fees and charges		720,825	976,932	778,442
Interest earnings		177,037	240,500	230,181
Goods and services tax		371,974	465,000	449,559
Other revenue		206,410	106,032	400,566
Other revenue	-	4,423,817	4,563,429	5,696,463
Payments		4,423,017	4,505,423	3,030,403
Employee costs		(1,931,790)	(1,653,447)	(1,839,115)
Materials and contracts		(2,137,801)	(1,712,451)	(3,932,278)
Utility charges		(292,392)	(378,933)	(266,242)
Interest expenses		(21,812)	(190,362)	(250,384)
Insurance expenses		(214,099)	(11,960)	(19,556)
Goods and services tax		(364,464)	(422,520)	(521,081)
Other expenditure		(142,062)	(580,609)	(109,250)
Other experience	-	(5,104,420)	(4,950,282)	(6,937,906)
Net cash provided by (used in)	_	(3,104,420)	(4,330,202)	(0,557,500)
operating activities	13(b)	(680,603)	(386,853)	(1,241,443)
oporating donvinos	10(5)	(000,000)	(000,000)	(1,211,110)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Payments for purchase of				
property, plant & equipment		(570,399)	(1,850,466)	(432,910)
Payments for construction of		(0.0,000)	(1,000,100)	(10=,010)
infrastructure		(1,851,430)	(6,035,993)	(1,327,686)
Non-operating grants,		(1,001,100)	(3,333,333)	(1,021,000)
subsidies and contributions		1,291,028	5,518,686	1,250,290
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		35,909	77,091	16,363
Net cash provided by (used in)		,	,	,
investment activities	_	(1,094,892)	(2,290,682)	(493,943)
		( , = = , = = ,	( ,, ,	( / /
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	;			
Repayment of debentures		(76,622)	(70,783)	(66,467)
Proceeds from new debentures		350,000	Ò	Ó
Net cash provided by (used In)		,		
financing activities	_	273,378	(70,783)	(66,467)
		(4.500 : 15)	(0.740.040)	(4.004.075)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(1,502,117)	(2,748,318)	(1,801,853)
Cash and each equivalents		7,914,726	7,915,790	9,716,579
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13(a)	6,412,609	5,167,472	7,914,726
at the one of the your	10(a)	0,712,000	5,101,712	7,517,720

# SHIRE OF MORAWA RATE SETTING STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

	NOTE	2016 Actual \$	2016 Budget \$	2015 Actual \$
Net current assets at start of financial year - surplus/(d	loficit)	1 502 729	1 401 022	606,654
Net current assets at start of financial year - surplus/(d	iericit)	1,502,728 1,502,728	1,401,033 1,401,033	606,654
		1,302,720	1,401,000	000,034
Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates)				
Governance		379	8,510	3,914
General purpose funding		838,629	989,602	2,558,397
Law, order, public safety		47,692	44,420	45,841
Health		59,064	8,000	4,759
Education and welfare		17,905	48,600	62,813
Housing Community amonities		46,856	122,901	48,270
Community amenities Recreation and culture		538,402 55,653	597,267 35,531	430,274 79,924
Transport		1,358,121	242,138	457,461
Economic services		210,929	209,899	181,693
Other property and services		93,296	92,617	114,320
e sice. property and continue		3,266,926	2,399,485	3,987,666
Expenditure from operating activities		, ,	, ,	, ,
Governance		(453,942)	(499,849)	(427,808)
General purpose funding		(193,155)	(193,557)	(178,137)
Law, order, public safety		(147,445)	(148,151)	(125,997)
Health		(274,928)	(226,949)	(205,675)
Education and welfare		(285,792)	(769,575)	(233,474)
Housing		(121,158)	(172,364)	(112,722)
Community amenities		(482,500)	(515,784)	(439,885)
Recreation and culture		(1,155,380) (2,818,922)	(1,088,407) (1,816,974)	(1,213,729) (1,712,179)
Transport Economic services		(538,733)	(627,851)	(3,311,506)
Other property and services		(51,843)	(28,878)	46,198
Canor property and corvious		(6,523,798)	(6,088,339)	(7,914,914)
Operating activities excluded from budget		(0,0=0,100)	(=,===,===)	( , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
(Profit) on disposal of assets	20	0	0	(3,636)
Loss on disposal of assets	20	74,790	40,944	101,325
Movement in deferred pensioner rates (non-current)		(2,871)	0	(5,762)
Movement in employee benefit provisions (non-current)		6,827	0	(10,489)
Movement in LSL Reserve (Added Back)	2( )	9,936	0	60,122
Depreciation and amortisation on assets	2(a)	1,511,998	1,386,877	1,406,099
Amount attributable to operating activities		(153,464)	(860,000)	(1,772,935)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions		1,291,028	5,518,686	1,250,290
Proceeds from disposal of assets	20	35,909	77,091	16,363
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6(b)	(570,399)	(1,850,466)	(432,910)
Purchase and construction of infrastructure	7(b)	(1,851,430)	(6,035,993)	(1,327,686)
Amount attributable to investing activities	( )	(1,094,892)	(2,290,682)	(493,943)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of debentures	21(a)	(76,622)	(70,783)	(66,467)
Proceeds from new debentures	21(a)	350,000	(700 544)	0
Transfers to reserves (restricted assets)	11	(618,320)	(709,511)	(1,419,977)
Transfers from reserves (restricted assets)	11	1,137,744	2,387,648	3,712,290
Amount attributable to financing activities		792,802	1,607,354	2,225,846
Surplus(deficiency) before general rates		(455,554)	(1,543,328)	(41,032)
Total amount raised from general rates	22	1,536,610	1,543,328	1,543,760
Net current assets at June 30 c/fwd - surplus/(deficit)	23	1,081,056	1,343,328	1,502,728
Not burrent assets at burre so Griwa - surprus/(uericit)	23	1,001,000		1,302,120

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report comprises general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Local Government Act 1995 and accompanying regulations. Material accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the report has been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

#### **Critical accounting estimates**

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

#### Provision for impairment of receivables

The provision for impairment of receivables assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of provision is assessed by taking into account the recent revenue experience, the ageing of receivables, historical collection rates and specific knowledge of the individual debtors financial position.

#### Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent revenue experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

#### Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Council determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and infrastructure. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

#### Employee benefits provision

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

#### The local government reporting entity

All Funds through which the Shire controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in the financial statements forming part of this financial report.

In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those Funds (for example, loans and transfers between Funds) have been eliminated.

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements. A separate statement of those monies appears at Note 19 to these financial statements.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (b) 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 (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows.

#### (c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are reported as short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

#### (d) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that they will not be collectible.

#### (e) Inventories

#### General

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

#### Land held for sale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until completion of development. Finance costs and holding charges incurred after development is completed are expensed.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss at the time of signing an unconditional contract of sale if significant risks and rewards, and effective control over the land, are passed on to the buyer at this point.

Land held for sale is classified as current except where it is held as non-current based on the Council's intentions to release for sale.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (f) Fixed Assets

Each class of fixed assets within either property, plant and equipment or infrastructure, is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### Mandatory requirement to revalue non-current assets

Effective from 1 July 2012, the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations were amended and the measurement of non-current assets at Fair Value became mandatory.

During the year ended 30 June 2013, the Shire commenced the process of adopting Fair Value in accordance with the Regulations.

Whilst the amendments initially allowed for a phasing in of fair value in relation to fixed assets over three years, as at 30 June 2015 all non-current assets were carried at Fair Value in accordance with the the requirements.

Thereafter, each asset class must be revalued in accordance with the regulatory framework established and the Shire revalues its asset classes in accordance with this mandatory timetable.

Relevant disclosures, in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, have been made in the financial report as necessary.

#### Land under control

In accordance with Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 16(a), the Shire was required to include as an asset (by 30 June 2013), Crown Land operated by the local government as a golf course, showground, racecourse or other sporting or recreational facility of State or Regional significance.

Upon initial recognition, these assets were recorded at cost in accordance with AASB 116. They were then classified as Land and revalued along with other land in accordance with the other policies detailed in this Note.

#### Initial recognition and measurement between mandatory revaluation dates

All assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently revalued in accordance with the mandatory measurement framework detailed above.

In relation to this initial measurement, cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the Shire includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

Individual assets acquired between initial recognition and the next revaluation of the asset class in accordance with the mandatory measurement framework detailed above, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation as management believes this approximates fair value. They will be subject to subsequent revaluation at the next anniversary date in accordance with the mandatory measurement framework detailed above.

#### Revaluation

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of assets are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (f) Fixed Assets (Continued)

#### Land under roads

In Western Australia, all land under roads is Crown Land, the responsibility for managing which, is vested in the local government.

Effective as at 1 July 2008, Council elected not to recognise any value for land under roads acquired on or before 30 June 2008. This accords with the treatment available in Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1051 Land Under Roads and the fact Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 16(a)(i) prohibits local governments from recognising such land as an asset.

In respect of land under roads acquired on or after 1 July 2008, as detailed above, Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 16(a)(i) prohibits local governments from recognising such land as an asset.

Whilst such treatment is inconsistent with the requirements of AASB 1051, Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 4(2) provides, in the event of such an inconsistency, the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations prevail.

Consequently, any land under roads acquired on or after 1 July 2008 is not included as an asset of the Shire.

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings but excluding freehold land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the individual asset's useful life from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is treated in one of the following ways:

- a) Restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount; or
- b) Eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (f) Fixed Assets (Continued)

#### Depreciation (Continued)

Major depreciation periods used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Buildings40 to 100 yearsFurniture and Equipment5 to 10 yearsPlant and Equipment5 to 15 years

Sealed roads and streets

clearing and earthworks not depreciated

construction/road base 40 years

original surfacing and major re-surfacing

- bituminous seals 20 years

Gravel roads

clearing and earthworks not depreciated construction/road base 40 years gravel sheet 12 years

Formed roads (unsealed)

clearing and earthworks not depreciated construction/road base 50 years
Footpaths - slab 50 years
Drainage 50 years
Other Infrastructure 10 to 50 years
Parks and Ovals 50 years
Airfields 50 years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

#### Capitalisation threshold

Expenditure under the thresholds listed below is not capitalised. Rather, it is recorded on an asset inventory listing.

- Land Nil (All Land Capitalised)

- Buildings 5,000
- Plant & Equipment 5,000
- Furniture & Equipment 5,000
- Infrastructure 5,000

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (g) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

When performing a revaluation, the Shire uses a mix of both independent and management valuations using the following as a guide:

Fair Value is the price that the Shire would receive to sell the asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability, in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

#### Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurement into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

#### Level 1

Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

#### Level 2

Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

#### Level 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

#### Valuation techniques

The Shire selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Shire are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

#### Market approach

Valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (g) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

#### Income approach

Valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.

#### Cost approach

Valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Shire gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

As detailed above, the mandatory measurement framework imposed by the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations requires, as a minimum, all assets carried at a revalued amount to be revalued in accordance with the regulatory framework.

#### (h) Financial Instruments

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Shire becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Shire commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments 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.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or at cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

- (a) the amount in which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
- (b) less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment; and
- (c) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (h) Financial Instruments (Continued)

#### Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

#### (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

#### (ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

#### (iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments that the Shire has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity investments are included in current assets, where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other investments are classified as non-current.

#### (iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (i.e. gains or losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (except for impairment losses). When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in current assets, where they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current.

#### (v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (h) Financial Instruments (Continued)

#### Impairment

A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which will have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the Shire no longer has any significant continual involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of the consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (i) Impairment of Assets

In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards the Shire's assets, other than inventories, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication they may be impaired.

Where such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount.

Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. AASB 116) whereby any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

For non-cash generating assets such as roads, drains, public buildings and the like, value in use is represented by the depreciated replacement cost of the asset.

#### (j) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Shire prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Shire becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (k) Employee Benefits

#### Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Shire's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

#### Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Shire's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Shire does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

#### (I) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Where this is the case, they are capitalised as part of the cost of the particular asset until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale.

#### (m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Shire has a present 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 are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### (n) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not legal ownership, are transferred to the Shire, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised recording an asset and a liability at the lower amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the lease term.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (o) Investment in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Shire has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial operating policy decisions of that entity but is not control or joint control of those policies. Investments in associates are accounted for in the financial statements by applying the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Shire's share of net assets of the associate. In addition, the Shire's share of the profit or loss of the associate is included in the Shire's profit or loss.

The carrying amount of the investment includes, where applicable, goodwill relating to the associate. Any discount on acquisition, whereby the Shire's share of the net fair value of the associate exceeds the cost of investment, is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Shire and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the Shire's interest in the associate.

When the Shire's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Shire discontinues recognising its share of further losses unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. When the associate subsequently makes profits, the Shire will resume recognising its share of those profits once its share of the profits equals the share of the losses not recognised.

#### (p) Interests in Joint Arrangements

Joint arrangements represent the contractual sharing of control between parties in a business venture where unanimous decisions about relevant activities are required.

Separate joint venture entities providing joint venturers with an interest to net assets are classified as a joint venture and accounted for using the equity method. Refer to note 1(o) for a description of the equity method of accounting.

Joint venture operations represent arrangements whereby joint operators maintain direct interests in each asset and exposure to each liability of the arrangement. The Shire's interests in the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations are included in the respective line items of the financial statements. Information about the joint ventures is set out in Note 16.

#### (q) Revenue

#### Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the local government obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions.

Control of non operating grants arises when the Shire can benefit from funds transferred to it and deny or regulate the access of others to those benefits. Therefore, control arises when the Shire can use funds granted or transferred to purchase goods and services or retain those funds for future purchases.

Control over assets acquired from rates is obtained at the commencement of the rating period or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

Where contributions recognised as revenues during the reporting period were obtained on the condition that they be expended in a particular manner or used over a particular period, and those conditions were undischarged as at the reporting date, the nature of and amounts pertaining to those undischarged conditions are disclosed in Note 2(c). That note also discloses the amount of contributions recognised as revenues in a previous reporting period which were obtained in respect of the local government's operations for the current reporting period.

#### **Fees and Charges**

Revenue (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire charges, fee for service, photocopying charges, licences, sale of goods or information, fines, penalties and administration fees.

#### **Service Charges**

Service charges imposed under Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995. Regulation 54 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations identifies the charges which can be raised. These are television and radio rebroadcasting, underground electricity, property surveillance and security and water services. Excludes rubbish removal and charges for the provision of waste services.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (q) Revenue (Continued)

#### **Interest Earnings**

Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors

#### Other Revenue

Other revenue, which cannot be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates, etc.

#### (r) Superannuation

The Shire contributes to a number of Superannuation Funds on behalf of employees. All funds to which the Shire contributes are defined contribution plans.

#### (s) Current and Non-Current Classification

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. The asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the Shire's operational cycle. In the case of liabilities where the Shire does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, such as vested long service leave, the liability is classified as current even if not expected to be settled within the next 12 months. Inventories held for trading are classified as current even if not expected to be realised in the next 12 months except for land held for sale where it is held as non-current based on the Shire's intentions to release for sale.

#### (t) Rounding Off Figures

All figures shown in this annual financial report, other than a rate in the dollar, are rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### (u) Comparative Figures

Where required, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

When the Shire applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statement, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

#### (v) Budget Comparative Figures

Unless otherwise stated, the budget comparative figures shown in this annual financial report relate to the original budget estimate for the relevant item of disclosure.

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (w) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the Shire.

Management's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the Shire, applicable to future reporting periods and which have not yet been adopted are set out as follows:

	Title	Issued / Compiled	Applicable (1)	Impact
(i)	AASB 9 Financial Instruments (incorporating AASB 2014-7 and AASB 2014-8)	December 2014	1 January 2018	Nil – The objective of this Standard is to improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. Given the nature of the financial assets of the Shire, it is not anticipated the Standard will have any material effect.
(ii)	AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	December 2014	1 January 2017	This Standard establishes principles for entities to apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.
				The effect of this Standard will depend upon the nature of future transactions the Shire has with those third parties it has dealings with. It may or may not be significant.
(iii)	AASB 16 Leases	February 2016	1 January 2019	Under AASB 16 there is no longer a distinction between finance and operating leases. Lessees will now bring to account a right-to-use asset and lease liability onto their statement of financial position for all leases. Effectively this means the vast majority of operating leases as defined by the current AASB 117 Leases which currently do not impact the statement of financial position will be required to be capitalised on the statement of financial position once AASB 16 is adopted.
				Currently, operating lease payments are expensed as incurred. This will cease and will be replaced by both depreciation and interest charges. Based on the current number of operating leases held by the Shire, the impact is not expected to be significant.

(w) New	(w) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations for Application in Future Periods (Continued)								
	Title	Issued / Compiled	Applicable <sup>(1)</sup>	Impact					
(iv)	AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations [AASB 1 & AASB 11]	counting Standards - Accounting for quisitions of Interests in Joint Operations		This Standard amends AASB 11: <i>Joint Arrangements</i> to require the acquirer of an interest (both initial and additional) in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in AASB 3: <i>Business Combinations</i> , to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in AASB 11; and disclose the information required by AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards for business combinations.					
				Since adoption of this Standard would impact only acquisitions of interests in joint operations on or after 1 January 2016, management believes it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact on the Shire's financial statements.					
(v)	AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation [AASB 116 & 138]	August 2014	1 January 2016	This Standard amends AASB 116 and AASB 138 to establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset. It also clarifies the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate nor is revenue generally an appropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset.					
				Given the Shire curently uses the expected pattern of consumption					
				of the future economic benefits of an asset as the basis of calculation of depreciation, it is not expected to have a significant impact.					
(vi)	AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15	December 2014	1 January 2017	Consequential changes to various Standards arising from the issuance of AASB 15.					
				It will require changes to reflect the impact of AASB 15.					

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (w) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations for Application in Future Periods (Continued)

	Title	Issued / Compiled	Applicable <sup>(1)</sup>	Impact
(vii)	AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101 [AASB 7, 101, 134 & 1049]	January 2015	1 January 2016	This Standard amends AASB 101 to provide clarification regarding the disclosure requirements in AASB 101. Specifically, the Standard proposes narrow-focus amendments to address some of the concerns expressed about existing presentation and disclosure requirements and to ensure entities are able to use judgement when applying a Standard in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements.
				This Standard also makes editorial and consequential amendments as a result of amendments to the Standards listed in the title column.
				It is not anticipated it will have any significant impact on disclosures as they currently exist and any changes will relate to presentation.
(viii)	AASB 2015-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Extending Related	March 2015	1 July 2016	The objective of this Standard is to extend the scope of AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures to include not-for-profit sector entities.
	Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities			The Standard is expected to have a significant disclosure impact on the financial report of the Shire as both Elected Members and Senior
	[AASB 10, 124 & 1049]			Management will be deemed to be Key Management Personnel and resultant disclosures will be necessary.

#### Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup> Applicable to reporting periods commencing on or after the given date.

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### (x) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

During the current year, the Shire adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations which were compiled, became mandatory and which were applicable to its operations.

These new and revised standards were as follows:

- (i) AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality
- (ii) AASB 2015-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Fair Value Disclosures of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES		2016 \$	2015 \$
(a) Net Result			
The Net result includes:			
(i) Charging as an expense:			
Auditors remuneration		40.050	7 400
<ul><li>- Audit by RSM - Final</li><li>- Audit by RSM - Interim</li></ul>		12,050 4,992	7,403
- Other Services by RSM		1,000	0
- Audit by Moore Stephens		0	16,990
- Other Services by Moore Stephens		14,220	10,800
Depreciation			
Buildings - non specialised		87,559	78,849
Buildings - specialised		372,884	362,895
Furniture and equipment		4,307	23,709
Plant and equipment		278,980	284,353
Infrastructure - roads		498,889	508,081
Infrastructure - footpaths		20,983	10,485
Infrastructure - drainage		0	1,356
Infrastructure - parks and ovals		7,769	7,770
Infrastructure - Sewerage		73,550	40,755
Infrastructure - Airfields		12,500	12,500
Infrastructure - Dams		36,340	2,588
Infrastructure - Playground Equipment Infrastructure - Other		5,300 112,937	5,300 67,458
minastructure - Other		1,511,998	1,406,099
Interest expenses (finance costs)			
Debentures (refer Note 21 (a))		20,945	18,262
		20,945	18,262
Other revenue		400 400	
Reimbursements and recoveries		130,109	325,631
Other		72,555 202,664	53,028 378,659
	2016	2016	2015
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Interest earnings	*	·	•
- Reserve funds	117,632	200,000	178,741
- Other funds	17,630	10,000	22,609
Other interest revenue (refer note 27)	36,551	30,500	28,831
	171,813	240,500	230,181

#### 2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

#### (b) Statement of Objective

In order to discharge its responsibilities to the community, Council has developed a set of operational and financial objectives. These objectives have been established both on an overall basis, reflected by the Shire's Community Vision, and for each of its broad activities/programs.

#### A VISION FOR MORAWA

#### MORAWA IS 'BREAKING NEW GROUND'

Our vision is for Morawa to become the future regional centre of the North Midlands, the primary industry hub of the mid-west and a **centre of excellence in research, education and training.** 

It will be recognised as a welcoming, safe and attractive town with resourceful and colourful personalities. As a **proud and inclusive** community, our people will remain faithful to the rural values and lifestyle whilst embracing Morawa's rewarding career prospects and exceptional health and social facilities and quality, affordable housing.

Morawa will entice our youth to building futures in the town, for our elderly to age in place, and encourage city dwellers and transient workers to contemplate Morawa as a future home for their families.

Morawa's re-energised town centre and inviting mainstreet will signal a return to the golden days with commercial and retail businesses run by locals, and community organisations operating alongside government agencies supporting the health and well-being of the region.

Our heritage buildings will come to life through contemporary social and cultural festivities year round. Careful management will ensure Morawa's **well utilised recreational facilities** remain the lifeblood of the community, complemented by a network of natural open spaces for people all ages to enjoy.

**Sustained by the town's agricultural, mining and energy industries** as well as the diverse education and training opportunities; **Morawa's economy will remain strong**. Our people will be employed by spirited, **ground breaking** and progressive businesses, whilst new partnerships will attract investment and enhance Morawa's growth.

As the innovation hub of the North Midlands, Morawa will also service, and be serviced by, a network of self-supporting satellite communities. An efficient bus network and quality roads will be used by students, workers, elderly, tourist, farmers, miners and other residents between Morawa and the surrounding towns.

**Strong and committed partnerships** with our neighbouring towns, coupled with friendly 'country town rivalries' will bind us with our neighbours and position the North Midlands district as a strategic and formidable West Australian region.

#### 2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

#### (b) Statement of Objective (Continued)

#### **GOVERNANCE**

#### Objective:

To provide a management & administrative structure to service Council & the community.

#### **Activities:**

Includes members of Council, Civic Functions & Public Relations, Council Elections, Training/Education.

#### **GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING**

#### Objective:

To manage Council's finances.

#### **Activities:**

Includes Rates, Loans, Investments & Grants.

#### LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

#### Objective:

To provide, develop & manage services in response to community needs.

#### **Activities:**

Includes Emergency Services & Animal Control.

#### **HEALTH**

#### Objective:

To provide, develop & manage services in response to community needs.

#### **Activities:**

Includes Environmental Health, Medical & Health facilities.

#### **EDUCATION AND WELFARE**

#### Objective:

To provide, develop & manage services in response to community needs.

#### **Activities:**

Includes Education, Welfare & Children's Services.

#### **HOUSING**

#### Objective:

To ensure quality housing and appropriate infrastructure is maintained.

#### **Activities:**

Includes Staff & Other Housing.

#### **COMMUNITY AMENITIES**

#### Objective:

To provide, develop & manage services in response to community needs.

#### **Activities:**

Includes Refuse Collection, Sewerage, Cemetery, Building Control, Town Planning & Townscape.

#### 2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

#### (b) Statement of Objective (Continued)

#### **RECREATION AND CULTURE**

#### Objective:

To ensure the recreational & cultural needs of the community are met.

#### **Activities:**

Includes Pools, Halls, Library, Oval, Parks & Gardens & Recreational Facilities.

#### **TRANSPORT**

#### Objective:

To effectively manage transport infrastructure.

#### **Activities:**

Includes Roads, Footpaths, Private Works, Machine Operating Costs, Outside Wages & Airstrip.

#### **ECONOMIC SERVICES**

#### Objective:

To foster economic development, tourism & rural services in the district.

#### **Activities:**

Includes Tourism, Rural Services, Economic Development & Caravan Park.

#### **OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES**

#### Objective:

To provide control accounts and reporting facilities for all other operations.

#### **Activities:**

Includes Private Works, Public Works Overheads, Plant Operating Costs, Administration Overheads and Unclassified Items.

#### 2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(c) Conditions Over Grants/Contributions  Grant/Contribution	Function/ Activity	Opening Balance <sup>(1)</sup> 1/07/14 \$	Received <sup>(2)</sup> 2014/15 \$	Expended <sup>(3)</sup> 2014/15 \$	Closing Balance <sup>(1)</sup> 30/06/15 \$	Received <sup>(2)</sup> 2015/16 \$	Expended <sup>(3)</sup> 2015/16 \$	Closing Balance 30/06/16 \$
Roads to Recovery - Auslink	Transport	0	270,965	(220,291)	50,674	734,282	(424,297)	360,659
Morawa Community Trust	Economic Services	8,963 *	1,981	0	10,944 *	53,861	(10,100)	54,705 *
Water Corporation - Revegetation Funds	Other Prop & Services	10,000 *	0	0	10,000 *	2,358	0	12,358 *
Midwest Sinosteel - Morawa Future Funds	Economic Services	925,000 *	0	0	925,000 *	0	0	925,000 *
Midwest Corp - Road Funds Royalties For Regions 11/12 Local - Refuse	Economic Services	244,234 *	0	0	244,234 *	0	0	244,234 *
Transfer Station	Community Amenities	170,883 *	25,214	0	196,097 *	0	(69,578)	126,519 * @
Karara Mining - Art Show & Exhibition Super Towns - North Midlands Solar Thermal	Recreation & Culture	20,000	0	(20,000)	0			0
Power Project	Economic Services	528,654 *	11,482	0	540,136 *	10,551	0	550,687 *
RDL - Super Towns - Morawa Revitalisation	Economic Services	1,694,377 *	31,030	(1,217,563)	507,844 *		(359,047)	148,797 * @
MWIP - Super Towns - Morawa Revitalisation	<b>Economic Services</b>	1,980,855	112,607	(1,980,855)	112,607 *	27,898	(100,000)	40,505 * @
Dept of Planning - Local Planning Strategy	Community Amenities	18,280	0	(13,360)	4,920	85,000	(89,920)	0
Dept of Planning - Urban Design Funding Dept of Planning - Omnibus Scheme	Community Amenities	5,187	0	(4,983)	204	0	(204)	0
Amendments	Community Amenities	15,182	0	(12,603)	2,579	0	(2,579)	0
Lotterywest - Old Council Chambers	Governance	0	5,985	0	5,985	84,974	(90,959)	0
Dept of Culture & Arts - Cloud Chasing Royalties For Regions 12/13 Local - Swimming	Education & Welfare	0	27,275	0	27,275 *	0	(23,293)	3,982 *
Pool	Recreation & Culture	0	358,578	(190,973)	167,605	0	(167,605)	0
Dept of Sport & Recreation - Swimming Pool	Recreation & Culture	0	57,429	0	57,429	172,287	(229,716)	0
Dept of Sport & Recreation - Swimming Pool	Recreation & Culture	0	0	0	0	32,000	0	32,000
Main Roads - Roadwise Safety Strategic Plan	Other Culture	0	0	0	0	6,900	0	6,900
Sinosteel - Wildflower Trails Project	Economic Services	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	30,000
Total		5,621,615	902,546	(3,660,628)	2,863,533	1,240,111	(1,567,298)	2,536,346

#### 2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

#### (c) Conditions Over Grants/Contributions (Continuned)

#### Notes:

- (1) Grants/contributions recognised as revenue in a previous reporting period which were not expended at the close of the previous reporting period.
- (2) New grants/contributions which were recognised as revenues during the reporting period and which had not yet been fully expended in the manner specified by the contributor.
- (3) Grants/contributions which had been recognised as revenues in a previous reporting period or received in the current reporting period and which were expended in the current reporting period in the manner specified by the contributor.
- (\*) All or part of these unspent contributions were held in reserve funds at the end of June.
- (@) At 30 June 2016 the Shire had committed this funding for use in accordance with the funding agreement.

· · ·	3 3	2016 \$	2015 \$
Disclosed as follows:			
- Restricted Cash (Note 3)		429,559	626,832
- Unspent Grants and Contributions Reserve (Note 11)		56,845	149,882
- Morawa Community Trust Reserve (Note 11)		54,705	10,944
- Morawa Community Future Funds Reserve (Note 11)		1,169,234	1,169,234
- Refuse Transfer Station Reserve (Note 11)		126,519	196,097
- Super Towns - North Midlands Solar Thermal Power Reserve (Note 11)		550,687	540,136
- Super Towns - Morawa Revitalistion Reserve (Note 11)		148,797	170,408
		2,536,346	2,863,533

	Note		2016 \$	2015 \$
3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			•	•
Cash on Hand - Unrestricted Cash at Bank - Municipal Restricted - Reserves		<u>-</u>	550 103,537 6,308,522 6,412,609	550 1,086,230 6,827,946 7,914,726
Cash at Bank - Municipal		_		
Unrestricted Cash Restricted Cash		- =	(326,022) 429,559 103,537	459,398 626,832 1,086,230
The following restrictions have been imposed by regulations or other externally imposed requirements:				
Leave reserve	11		286,652	276,716
Plant reserve	11		941,344	840,201
Building reserve	11		79,045	5,153
Economic Development Reserve	11		108,035	106,142
Community Development Reserve	11		1,376,593	1,372,142
Sewerage Reserve	11		144,602	121,894
Unspent Grants and Contributions Reserve	11		92,743	982,918
Morawa Community Trust Reserve	11		54,705	10,944
Morawa Community Future Funds Reserve	11		2,140,600	2,155,811
Refuse Transfer Station Reserve	11		134,515	196,097
Aged Care Units Reserve	11		9,025	8,867
ST-N/Midlands Solar Thermal Power Reserve	11	#	550,687	540,136
ST-Morawa Revitalisation Reserve	11	#	173,736	170,408
Business Units	11		61,240	40,517
Legal Fees Reserve	11		15,000	0
Road Reserve	11	_	140,000	0 007 046
		=	6,308,522	6,827,946

<sup># -</sup> Funds relating to these reserves are held in an overnight cash deposit facility with the West Australian Treasury Corporation. Access to these funds requires two authorised signatories from the Department of Regional Development and Lands before being released to the Shire.

Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Current		
Rates outstanding	374,377	242,859
Sundry debtors	998,442	375,943
GST receivable	25,501	33,011
Provision of Doubtful Debts	(15,595)	(15,624)
Other Current Debtors - Diesel Rebate & Accured Interest	9,819	15,043
Newscomment	1,392,544	651,232
Non-current	40.005	11.001
Rates outstanding - pensioners	13,935 13,935	11,064 11,064
	13,933	11,004
The ageing of the past due but not impaired receivables (Rates Outstaare as follows:	anding and Sundry De	btors)
0 to 3 months overdue	14,885	9,306
3 to 6 months overdue	1,354	3,520
Over 6 months overdue	419,824	269,574
	436,063	282,400
5. INVENTORIES		
Current		
Fuel and materials	1,335	10,124
	1,335	10,124

	2016 \$	2015 \$
6 (a). PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land and buildings Land - freehold at:		
- Independent Valuation 2014 - Level 2	1,765,500	1,790,000
- Independent Valuation 2014 - Level 3	76,000	76,000
	1,841,500	1,866,000
Land - vested in and under the control of Council at:		
- Management Valuation 2014 - Level 3	505,885	505,885
	505,885	505,885
	2,347,385	2,371,885
Buildings - non specialised at:		
- Independent Valuation 2014 - Level 2	2,917,000	3,162,000
- Additions after valuation - cost	450,214	88,979
Less: accumulated depreciation	(243,143)	(169,401)
·	3,124,071	3,081,578
Buildings - specialised at:		
- Independent Valuation 2014 - Level 3	17,465,000	17,481,000
- Management Valuation 2014 - Level 3	71,406	71,406
- Additions after valuation - cost	2,290,573	2,188,658
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,106,005)	(734,455)
	18,720,974	19,006,609
	21,845,045	22,088,187
Total land and buildings	24,192,430	24,460,072
Furniture and equipment at:		
- Management Valuation 2015 - Level 3	0	111,425
- Independent Valuation 2016 - Level 2	49,300	0
- Management Valuation 2016 - Level 2	10,159	0
- Management Valuation 2016 - Level 3	35,091	0
	94,550	111,425
Plant and equipment at:		
- Independent Valuation 2013 - Level 2	0	2,250,209
- Management Valuation 2013 - Level 2	0	103,767
- Management Valuation 2013 - Level 3	0	138,440
- Independent Valuation 2016 - Level 2	1,312,000	0
- Management Valuation 2016 - Level 2	591,373	0
- Management Valuation 2016 - Level 3	128,834	0
- Additions after valuation - cost	0	87,457
Less accumulated depreciation	0 000 007	(546,499)
	2,032,207	2,033,374

	2016 \$	2015 \$
6 (a). PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)		
Works in Progress	199,697 199,697	199,697 199,697
	26,518,884	26,804,568

The fair value of property, plant and equipment is determined at least every three years in accordance with the regulatory framework. Additions since the date of valuation are shown as cost, given they were acquired at arms length and any accumulated depreciation reflects the usage of service potential, it is considered the recorded written down value approximates fair value. At the end of each intervening period the valuation is reviewed and where appropriate the fair value is updated to reflect current market conditions. This process is considered to be in accordance with Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A (2) which requires property, plant and equipment to be shown at fair value.

#### 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

#### (b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Balance at the Beginning of the Year \$	Additions \$	(Disposals) \$	Revaluation Increments/ (Decrements) Transferred to Revaluation \$	Revaluation (Losses)/ Reversals Through to Profit or Loss \$	Impairment (Losses)/ Reversals \$	Depreciation (Expense) \$	Transfers \$	Carrying Amount at the End of Year \$
Land - freehold	1,866,000	0	0	(24,500)	0	0	0	0	1,841,500
Land - vested in and under the control of Council Total land	505,885 <b>2,371,885</b>	<u>0</u>	0 0	(24,500)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	505,885 <b>2,347,385</b>
Buildings - non specialised	3,081,578	361,235	0	(231,183)	0	0	(87,559)	0	3,124,071
Buildings - specialised <b>Total buildings</b>	19,006,609 22,088,187	101,916 <b>463,151</b>	(14,667) (14,667)	(231,183)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	(372,884) (460,443)	<u>0</u>	18,720,974 21,845,045
Total land and buildings	24,460,072	463,151	(14,667)	(255,683)	0	0	(460,443)	0	24,192,430
Furniture and equipment	111,425	10,691	0	(23,259)	0	0	(4,307)	0	94,550
Plant and equipment	2,033,374	96,557	(96,032)	277,288	0	0	(278,980)	0	2,032,207
Works in Progress	199,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199,697
Total property, plant and equipment	26,804,568	570,399	(110,699)	(1,654)	0	0	(743,730)	0	26,518,884

#### 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

#### (c) Fair Value Measurements

Asset Class	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of valuation	Date of last Valuation	Inputs used
Land and buildings					
Land - freehold	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties	Independent registered valuers	June 2014	Price per hectare
Land - freehold	3	Improvements to land valued using cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent registered valuers	June 2014	Improvements to land using construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Land - vested in and under the control of Council	3	Improvements to land valued using cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2014	Improvements to land using construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Buildings - non specialised	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties	Independent registered valuers	June 2014	Price per square metre
Buildings - specialised	3	Improvements to land valued using cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuers and Management valuation	June 2014	Improvements to land using construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs

### 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

### (c) Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Furniture and equipment					
- Independent Valuation 2016	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar items	Independent registered valuers	June 2016	Price per item
- Management Valuation 2016	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar items	Management valuation	June 2016	Price per item
- Management Valuation 2016	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2016	Purchase costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Plant and equipment					
- Independent Valuation 2016	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar items	Independent registered valuers	June 2016	Price per item
- Management Valuation 2016	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar items	Management valuation	June 2016	Price per item
- Management Valuation 2016	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2016	Purchase costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs

Level 3 inputs are based on assumptions with regards to future values and patterns of consumption utilising current information. If the basis of these assumptions were varied, they have the potential to result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement.

During the period there were no changes in the valuation techniques used by the local government to determine the fair value of property, plant and equipment using either level 2 or level 3 inputs.

	2016 \$	2015 \$
7 (a). INFRASTRUCTURE		
Infrastructure - roads		
- Management Valuation 2015 - Level 3	56,477,482	56,477,482
- Additions after valuation - cost	1,017,688	0
Less accumulated depreciation	(24,525,048)	(24,026,159)
	32,970,122	32,451,323
Infrastructure - footpaths		
- Management Valuation 2015 - Level 3	1,049,165	1,049,165
- Additions after valuation - cost	2,075	0
Less accumulated depreciation	(648,156)	(627,173)
	403,084	421,992
Infrastructure - parks and ovals		
- Independent Valuation 2014 - Level 3	357,000	357,000
<ul> <li>Additions after valuation - cost</li> </ul>	308,430	292,460
Less accumulated depreciation	(23,309)	(15,540)
	642,121	633,920
Infrastructure - Sewerage		
- Independent Valuation 2015 - Level 3	2,942,000	2,942,000
<ul> <li>Additions after valuation - cost</li> </ul>	33,761	0
Less accumulated depreciation	(836,550)	(763,000)
	2,139,211	2,179,000
Infrastructure - Airfields		
- Independent Valuation 2014 - Level 3	625,000	625,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(37,500)	(25,000)
	587,500	600,000
Infrastructure - Dams		
- Independent Valuation 2015 - Level 3	1,817,000	1,817,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,185,040)	(1,148,700)
	631,960	668,300
Infrastructure - Playground Equipment		
- Independent Valuation 2014 - Level 3	53,000	53,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(15,900)	(10,600)
	37,100	42,400
Infrastructure - Other		
- Independent Valuation 2014 - Level 3	1,861,000	1,861,000
- Management Valuation 2014 - Level 3	907,832	907,832
- Additions after valuation - cost	2,461,242	2,263,623
Less accumulated depreciation	(258,126)	(145,189)
	4,971,948	4,887,266

7 (a). INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)	2016 \$	2015 \$
Works in Progress	714,288	129,971
	43,097,334	42,014,172

The fair value of infrastructure is determined at least every three years in accordance with the regulatory framework. Additions since the date of valuation are shown as cost. Given they were acquired at arms length and any accumulated depreciation reflects the usage of service potential, it is considered the recorded written down value approximates fair value. At the end of each intervening period the valuation is reviewed and, where appropriate, the fair value is updated to reflect current market conditions. This process is considered to be in accordance with Local *Government (Financial Management)Regulation 17A (2)* which requires infrastructure to be shown at fair value.

### 7. INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)

### (b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts of each class of infrastructure between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Balance as at the Beginning of the Year	Additions	(Disposals)	Revaluation Increments/ (Decrements) Transferred to Revaluation	Revaluation (Loss)/ Reversal Transferred to Profit or Loss	Impairment (Losses)/ Reversals	Depreciation (Expense)	Transfers	Carrying Amount at the End of the Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Infrastructure - roads	32,451,323	1,017,688	0	0	0	0	(498,889)	0	32,970,122
Infrastructure - footpaths	421,992	2,075	0	0	0	0	(20,983)	0	403,084
Infrastructure - parks and ovals	633,920	15,970	0	0	0	0	(7,769)	0	642,121
Infrastructure - Sewerage	2,179,000	33,761	0	0	0	0	(73,550)	0	2,139,211
Infrastructure - Airfields	600,000	0	0	0	0	0	(12,500)	0	587,500
Infrastructure - Dams	668,300	0	0	0	0	0	(36,340)	0	631,960
Infrastructure - Playground Equipment	42,400	0	0	0	0	0	(5,300)	0	37,100
Infrastructure - Other	4,887,266	197,619	0	0	0	0	(112,937)	0	4,971,948
Work in Progress	129,971	584,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	714,288
Total infrastructure	42,014,172	1,851,430	0	0	0	0	(768,268)	0	43,097,334

### 7. INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)

#### (c) Fair Value Measurements

Asset Class	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of valuation	Date of last Valuation	Inputs used
Infrastructure - roads	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2015	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - footpaths	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2015	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - parks and ovals	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2014	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - Sewerage	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2015	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - Airfields	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2014	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - Dams	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2015	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - Playground Equipment	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2014	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - Other	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management valuation	June 2014	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs

Level 3 inputs are based on assumptions with regards to future values and patterns of consumption utilising current information. If the basis of these assumptions were varied, they have the potential to result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement.

During the period there were no changes in the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of infrastructure using level 3 inputs.

8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2016 \$	2015 \$
6. TRADE AND OTHER LATABLES		
Current		
Sundry Creditors	250,490	112,291
Accrued Interest on Debentures	4,870	5,737
Accrued Salaries and Wages	38,370	61,334
Accrued Expenditure	6,025	2,661
FBT Liability	9,446	8,930
PAYG Liability	48,960	32,110
	358,161	223,063
9. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS	_	
Current		
Secured by floating charge		
Debentures	66,743	70,783
Bosomaroo	66,743	70,783
	00,7 10	70,700
Non-current		
Secured by floating charge		
Debentures	452,596	175,178
	452,596	175,178
		<u> </u>
Additional detail on horrowings is provided in Note 21		

Additional detail on borrowings is provided in Note 21.

### 10. PROVISIONS

	Provision for Annual Leave \$	Provision for Long Service Leave \$	Total \$
Opening balance at 1 July 2015			
Current provisions	137,679	161,382	299,061
Non-current provisions	0	30,834	30,834
	137,679	192,216	329,895
Additional provision	3,089	50,078	53,167
Balance at 30 June 2016	140,768	242,294	383,062
Comprises			
Current	140,768	204,633	345,401
Non-current	0	37,661	37,661
	140,768	242,294	383,062

#### 11. RESERVES - CASH BACKED

	Actual 2016 Opening Balance	Actual 2016 Transfer to	Actual 2016 Transfer (from)	Actual 2016 Closing Balance	Budget 2016 Opening Balance	Budget 2016 Transfer to	Budget 2016 Transfer (from)	Budget 2016 Closing Balance	Actual 2015 Opening Balance	Actual 2015 Transfer to	Actual 2015 Transfer (from)	Actual 2015 Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leave reserve	276,716	9,936	0	286,652	276,716	63,104	0	339,820	216,594	60,122	0	276,716
Plant reserve	840,201	184,740	(83,597)	941,344	840,201	193,761	(381,409)	652,553	679,388	210,813	(50,000)	840,201
Building reserve	5,153	73,892	0	79,045	5,153	73,951	0	79,104	5,034	119	0	5,153
Economic Development Reserve	106,142	1,893	0	108,035	106,142	3,109	0	109,251	103,689	2,453	0	106,142
Community Development Reserve	1,372,142	24,451	(20,000)	1,376,593	1,372,142	40,183	(245,026)	1,167,299	1,461,097	34,560	(123,515)	1,372,142
Sewerage Reserve	121,894	22,708	0	144,602	121,894	40,127	0	162,021	77,862	44,032		121,894
Unspent Grants and Contributions Reserve	982,918	15,206	(905,381)	92,743	982,919	28,786	(926,767)	84,938	2,001,459	949,707	(1,968,248)	982,918
Morawa Community Trust Reserve	10,944	53,861	(10,100)	54,705	10,944	321	(10,100)	1,165	18,483	461	(8,000)	10,944
Morawa Community Future Funds Reserve	2,155,811	38,455	(53,666)	2,140,600	2,155,811	63,136	(53,666)	2,165,281	2,113,351	49,987	(7,527)	2,155,811
Refuse Transfer Station Reserve	196,097	3,418	(65,000)	134,515	196,097	5,743	(95,000)	106,840	191,566	4,531	0	196,097
Aged Care Units Reserve	8,867	158	0	9,025	8,867	260	0	9,127	8,662	205	0	8,867
ST-N/Midlands Solar Thermal Power Reserve	540,136	10,551	0	550,687	541,001	15,844	(500,000)	56,845	528,654	11,482	0	540,136
ST-Morawa Revitalisation Reserve	170,408	3,328	0	173,736	170,681	4,999	(175,680)	0	1,694,377	31,031	(1,555,000)	170,408
Business Units	40,517	20,723	0	61,240	40,517	21,187	0	61,704	20,043	20,474	0	40,517
Legal Fees Reserve	0	15,000	0	15,000	0	15,000	0	15,000	0	0	0	0
Road Reserve	0	140,000	0	140,000	0	140,000	0	140,000	0	0	0	0
<u> </u>	6,827,946	618,320	(1,137,744)	6,308,522	6,829,085	709,511	(2,387,648)	5,150,948	9,120,259	1,419,977	(3,712,290)	6,827,946

All of the reserve accounts are supported by money held in financial institutions and match the amount shown as restricted cash in Note 3 to this financial report.

In accordance with council resolutions in relation to each reserve account, the purpose for which the reserves are set aside and their anticipated date of use are as follows:

	Anticipated	
Name of Reseve	date of use	Purpose of the reserve
Leave reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to fund leave requirements.
Plant reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to upgrade, replace or purchase new plant and equipment.
Building reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to refurbish, replace, extend or establish Council owned buildings.
Economic Development Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to create economic development initiatives in the local community.
Community Development Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used for Community Projects within the Shire of Morawa
Sewerage Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to repair, replace or extend the sewerage facility.
Unspent Grants and Contributions Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used as a quarantine for unspent committed funds.
Morawa Community Trust Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used for Morawa Community Projects
Morawa Community Future Funds Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to provide an ongoing conduit for benefits to the people and environment of the Morawa Shire through the
		Sinosteel Midwest Corporation Morawa Future Fund Foundation Memorandum.
Refuse Transfer Station Reserve	Dec-16	- to be used for Morawa Landfill closure and Refuse Transfer Station implementation project R4R funds 2011/12
Aged Care Units Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used for the maintenance/ construction of Aged Care Units at the Morawa Perenjori Health Centre R4R Mid West Investment Plan
ST-N/Midlands Solar Thermal Power Reserve	Ongoing	- Super Town funds to be used for the N/Midlands Solar Thermal Power feasibility Study Project
ST-Morawa Revitalisation Reserve	Jun-17	- Super Town funds to be used for the Morawa Town Revitalisation Project
Business Units	Ongoing	- to be utilised for the refurbishment/repairs of the current Units or to establish new Business Units
Legal Fees Reserve	Ongoing	- to be utilised for unforeseen Legal Fees.
Road Reserve	Ongoing	- to be utilised for future Road Construction and Maintenance.

#### 12. REVALUATION SURPLUS

				2016					2015	
	2016	2016	2016	Total	2016	2015	2015	2015	Total	2015
	Opening	Revaluation	Revaluation	Movement on	Closing	Opening	Revaluation	Revaluation	Movement on	Closing
	Balance	Increment	Decrement	Revaluation	Balance	Balance	Increment	Decrement	Revaluation	Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land and buildings	14,238,714	0	(255,683)	(255,683)	13,983,031	14,238,714	0	0	0	14,238,714
Furniture and equipment	54,933	0	(23,259)	(23,259)	31,674	0	54,933	0	54,933	54,933
Plant and equipment	294,261	277,288	0	277,288	571,549	294,261	0	0	0	294,261
Infrastructure - roads	18,550,097	0	0	0	18,550,097	0	18,550,097	0	18,550,097	18,550,097
Infrastructure - footpaths	28,074	0	0	0	28,074	0	28,074	0	28,074	28,074
Infrastructure - Sewerage	1,204,296	0	0	0	1,204,296	0	1,204,296	0	1,204,296	1,204,296
Infrastructure - Airfields	312,142	0	0	0	312,142	312,142	0	0	0	312,142
Infrastructure - Dams	577,011	0	0	0	577,011	0	577,011	0	577,011	577,011
Infrastructure - Playground Equipment	15,470	0	0	0	15,470	15,470	0	0	0	15,470
Infrastructure - Other	1,721,924	0	0	0	1,721,924	1,721,924	0	0	0	1,721,924
	36,996,922	277,288	(278,942)	(1,654)	36,995,268	16,582,511	20,414,411	0	20,414,411	36,996,922

Movements on revaluation of fixed assets are not able to be reliably attributed to a program as the assets were revalued by class as provided for by AASB 116 Aus 40.1.

### 13. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### (a) Reconciliation of Cash

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash and cash equivalents, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash at the end of the reporting period is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2016 \$	2016 Budget \$	2015 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	6,412,609 6,412,609	5,167,472 5,167,472	7,914,726 7,914,726
(b) Reconciliation of Net Cash Provide Operating Activities to Net Result	ed By		
Net result	(429,234)	3,373,160	(1,133,198)
Non-cash flows in Net result:  Depreciation (Profit)/Loss on sale of asset Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase)/Decrease in receivabl (Increase)/Decrease in inventoric Increase/(Decrease) in payables Increase/(Decrease) in provision Grants contributions for the development of assets Net cash from operating activities	es 8,789 135,098	1,386,877 40,944 170,616 2,050 208,186 (50,000) (5,518,686) (386,853)	1,406,099 97,689 (313,897) 2,780 (31,886) (18,740) (1,250,290) (1,241,443)
(c) Undrawn Borrowing Facilities Credit Standby Arrangements Bank overdraft limit Bank overdraft at balance date Credit card limit Credit card balance at balance date Total amount of credit unused  Loan facilities Loan facilities - current	2016 \$ 800,000 0 15,000 (1,086) 813,914		2015 \$ 0 0 15,000 (4,606) 10,394
Loan facilities - current Loan facilities - non-current Total facilities in use at balance da	452,596		70,783 175,178 245,961
Unused loan facilities at balance d	ate NIL		NIL

#### 14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Shire of Morawa has in compliance with the Contaminated Sites Act 2003 section 11 listed sites to be possible sources of contamination:

- The Shire of Morawa Works Depot. Reserve 36276
- The Shire of Morawa Landfill site (existing) Reserve 20087
- The Shire of Morawa Waste Water Treatment Plant Reserve 37310
- The Shire of Morawa Landfill site (Canna) UCL east of Reserve 18321
- The Shire of Morawa Landfill site (Gutha) Reserve 17830

Until the Shire conducts an investigation to determine the presence and scope of contamination, assess the risk and agree with the DER the need and criteria for remediation, the Shire is unable to accurately quantify its clean-up liabilities for potentially contaminated sites. The Shire is continuing to monitor the sites and will progressively undertake site investigations and remediation on a risk based approach. This approach is consistent with the DER guidelines.

	2016	2015
15. CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS	\$	\$

#### (a) Operating Lease Commitments

The Shire did not have any future operating lease commitments at the reporting date.

### (b) Capital Expenditure Commitments

Contracted for:

- not later than one year

- capital expenditure projects	0	518,527
Pavable:		

0

518,527

The capital expenditure project outstanding amount of \$518,527 at the end of the previous reporting period is for the upgrade of the Aquatic Facilities in Morawa.

Capital expenditure commitment figures above are excluding GST.

The Shire did not have any future capital expenditure commitments at the reporting date, except for the restrictions imposed by regulations and other externally imposed requirements disclosed in Note 3.

### **16. JOINT VENTURE ARRANGEMENTS**

The Shire of Morawa has participated in a joint venture with Homeswest for the construction of 2 - 1 bedroom and 1 - 2 bedroom units in Dreghorn Street, Morawa. The provision of this housing aims to provide accommodation for single persons. The Shire of Morawa has a 2% interest in the assets and liabilities of this joint venture. All revenue and expenses of the joint venture are recognised in the relevant financial statements of Council.

Non-current assets	2016 \$	2015 \$
Land and buildings Less: accumulated depreciation	5,500 (282) 5,218	5,500 (188) 5,312
TOTAL ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY	2016 \$	2015 \$

17. 7	<b>TOTAL</b>	ASSETS (	CLASSIFIED	BY F	UNCTION	AND	ACTIVITY

	2010	2013
	\$	\$
Governance	679,525	959,478
General purpose funding	388,312	1,041,415
Law, order, public safety	336,364	240,812
Health	729,836	739,268
Education and welfare	460,811	504,481
Housing	3,330,239	3,285,984
Community amenities	3,084,113	3,101,632
Recreation and culture	13,849,630	13,809,764
Transport	36,010,081	35,360,809
Economic services	11,165,737	11,503,353
Other property and services	3,341,616	3,462,789
Unallocated	4,060,377	3,396,101
	77,436,641	77,405,886

	2016	2015	2014
18. FINANCIAL RATIOS			
Current ratio	2.21	3.55	2.17
Asset sustainability ratio	0.99	0.89	1.24
Debt service cover ratio	(1.92)	(11.32)	(0.18)
Operating surplus ratio	(0.67)	(0.81)	(0.49)
Own source revenue coverage ratio	0.39	0.37	0.55
The above ratios are calculated as follows:			
Current ratio	current ass	ets minus restricted	d assets
		es minus liabilities	associated
	wit	h restricted assets	
Asset sustainability ratio	capital renewal	and replacement	expenditure
	Dep	reciation expenses	3
Debt service cover ratio	annual operating surp	plus before interest	and depreciation
	prii	ncipal and interest	
Operating surplus ratio	operating rever	nue minus operatin	g expenses
	own sou	urce operating reve	enue
Own source revenue coverage ratio	own sou	urce operating reve	enue
	ор	erating expenses	

#### Notes:

(a) Information relating to the **Asset Consumption Ratio** and **Asset Renewal Funding Ratio** can be can be found at Supplementary Ratio Information on Page 63 of this document.

### (b) For 2016,

The Debt Service Cover and Operating Surplus ratios disclosed above were distorted by the change to the payment of FAGs during the year ended 30 June 2016 which saw the advance payment of the first quarter of the following year cease. This created a timing difference which resulted in an amount of some \$787,492 less revenue for the year.

#### (c) For 2015,

The Debt Service Cover and the Operating Surplus ratios as disclosed above were distorted by an item of revenue relating to the early payment of 2015/16 Financial Assistance Grants (FAG's) of \$787,492 which was received prior to year-end.

#### (d) For 2014,

The Debt Service Cover and Operating Surplus ratios disclosed above were distorted by the change to the payment of FAGs during the year ended 30 June 2014 which saw the advance payment of the first quarter of the following year cease. This created a timing difference which resulted in an amount of some \$733,976 less revenue for the year.

Items (b) to (d) mentioned above are considered "one-off" timing/non cash in nature and, if they are ignored, the calculations disclosed in the columns above would be as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Debt Service Cover Ratio	6.15	(20.61)	8.48
Operating Surplus Ratio	(0.36)	(1.08)	(0.28)

### 19. TRUST FUNDS

Funds held at balance date over which the Shire has no control and which are not included in the financial statements are as follows:

	1 July 2015 \$	Amounts Received \$	Amounts Paid (\$)	30 June 2016 \$
Housing Bonds	0	2,498	0	2,498
Youth Centre	865	0	0	865
Council Nominations	0	320	(320)	0
Haulmore Trailers Land Dep	4,641	0	0	4,641
Local Drug Action Group	561	100	0	661
BCITF/BRB Training Levy	2,886	364	(2,823)	427
Morawa Oval Function Centre	1,762	0	0	1,762
	10,715		:	10,854

### 20. DISPOSALS OF ASSETS - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

The following assets were disposed of during the year.

By Program	Actual Net Book Value \$	Actual Sale Proceeds \$	Actual Profit \$	Actual Loss \$	Budget Net Book Value \$	Budget Sale Proceeds \$	Budget Profit \$	Budget Loss \$
	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
Health								
(Asset 364) Ford FG G6 Sedan (Doctors)	19,421	5,000	0	(14,421)	24,100	9,091	0	(15,009)
Recreation and culture								, , ,
(Asset 489) Pool Plant Room	14,667	0	0	(14,667)	0	0	0	0
Asset 368) SBS Digital Transmitter	33,000	0	0	(33,000)	0	0	0	0
Transport								
(Asset 272) Case Backhoe - P192	0	0	0	0	46,300	35,000	0	(11,300)
(Asset 476) Works Supervisor Vehicle	0	0	0	0	28,838	22,000	0	(6,838)
Other property and services								
(Asset 476) Ford Falcon Sedan - MAF	14,554	6,364	0	(8,190)	18,797	11,000	0	(7,797)
(Asset 475) Toyota Hilux 4 x 4 Inspector	21,275	20,000	0	(1,275)	0	0	0	0
(Asset 343) Mitsubishi Outlander LS Auto (	7,782	4,545	0	(3,237)	0	0	0	0
	110,699	35,909	0	(74,790)	118,035	77,091	0	(40,944)

By Class	Actual Net Book Value \$	Actual Sale Proceeds \$	Actual Profit \$	Actual Loss \$	Budget Net Book Value \$	Budget Sale Proceeds \$	Budget Profit \$	Budget Loss \$
Land & Buildings								
(Asset 489) Pool Plant Room	14,667	0	0	(14,667)	0	0	0	0
Plant & Equipment								
(Asset 364) Ford FG G6 Sedan (Doctors)	19,421	5,000	0	(14,421)	24,100	9,091	0	(15,009)
Asset 368) SBS Digital Transmitter	33,000	0	0	(33,000)	0	0	0	0
(Asset 272) Case Backhoe - P192	0	0	0	0	46,300	35,000	0	(11,300)
(Asset 476) Works Supervisor Vehicle	0	0	0	0	28,838	22,000	0	(6,838)
(Asset 476) Ford Falcon Sedan - MAF	14,554	6,364	0	(8,190)	18,797	11,000	0	(7,797)
(Asset 475) Toyota Hilux 4 x 4 Inspector	21,275	20,000	0	(1,275)	0	0	0	0
(Asset 343) Mitsubishi Outlander LS Auto (	7,782	4,545	0	(3,237)	0	0	0	0
	110,699	35,909	0	(74,790)	118,035	77,091	0	(40,944)

#### 21. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

### (a) Repayments - Debentures

Bardin Iara
Particulars
Housing
Loan 133 - GEHA House
Loan 134 - 2 Broad Street
Loan 135 - Staff Housing
Loan 136 - 24 Harley Street

Principal 1 July	New		Principal Principal Interest Repayments 30 June 2016 Repayments				
2015 \$	Loans \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$
132,581	0	29,967	29,967	102,614	102,614	7,982	8,337
93,943	0	21,379	21,379	72,564	72,564	4,762	6,118
19,437	0	19,437	19,437	0	0	806	1,005
0	350,000	5,839	0	344,161	0	7,395	0
245,961	350,000	76,622	70,783	519,339	175,178	20,945	15,460

All other loan repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

### 21. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS (Continued)

#### (b) New Debentures - 2015/16

Particulars/Purpose
---------------------

Loan 136 - 24 Harley Street

Amount Bor	rowed		Loan	Term	Total Interest &	Interest	Amour	nt Used	Balance
Actual \$	Budget \$	Institution	Туре	(Years)	Charges \$	Rate %	Actual \$	Budget \$	Unspent \$
350,000	0	WATC	Debenture	20	158,644	3.93%	350,000	0	0
350,000	0				158,644		350,000	0	0

### (c) Unspent Debentures

The Shire did not have any unspent debentures as at 30 June 2016.

### (d) Overdraft

Council established a temporary overdraft facility in June 2016 of \$800,000 with Bankwest bank to assist with short term liquidity requirements. The physical balance of the bank overdraft at the bank as at 30 June 2016 was \$Nil.

Budget

Budget Budget

Budget

Number

### 22. RATING INFORMATION - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

	Rate in	of Properties	Rateable Value	Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rate	Back Rate	Total Revenue
RATE TYPE	*	roperties	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Differential general rate / general rate			*	·	•	,	•	·	·	,	*
Gross rental value valuations											
GRV Residential/Commercial	0.07199	267	2,899,072	208,698	0	0	208,698	208,698	0	0	208,698
Unimproved value valuations											
UV Rural	0.02192	208	56,190,000	1,231,536	1,076	0		1,231,525	0	0	
UV Mining	0.28968	17	455,557	131,966		0	131,966	137,401	0	0	
Sub-Total		492	59,544,629	1,572,201	1,076	0	1,573,277	1,577,624	0	0	1,577,624
	Minimum										
Minimum payment	\$										
Gross rental value valuations	074		10.010	40.550			40.550	40.550			40.550
GRV Residential/Commercial	271	50	40,840	13,558	0	0	13,558	13,550	0	0	13,550
Unimproved value valuations	074		40.000	4 007	0		4 007	4 000		9	4 000
UV Rural	271	6	48,000	1,627	0	0	1,627	1,626	0	0	1,626
UV Mining	656	12	11,145	7,872	0	0	7,872	8,528	0	0	8,528
Sub-Total		68	99,985	23,056	0	0	23,056	23,704	0	0	23,704
		560	59,644,614	1,595,257	1,076	0	1,596,333	1,601,328	0	0	1,601,328
Discounts/concessions (refer note 26)			00,011,011	1,000,001	1,010		(59,723)	1,001,020			(58,000)
							(00,100)				(00,000)
Total amount raised from general rate						•	1,536,610			•	1,543,328
Specified Area Rate (refer note 24)							0				0
Ex-gratia rates							5,624				5,624
Rates Written Off							(10,750)				(1,300)
Movement in Excess Rates							(80,788)				0
Totals							1,450,696			-	1,547,652

### 23. NET CURRENT ASSETS

Composition of net current assets

Composition of her current assets	2016 (30 June 2016 Carried Forward) \$	2016 (1 July 2015 Brought Forward) \$	2015 (30 June 2015 Carried Forward) \$
Surplus/(Deficit) 1 July 15 brought forward	1,081,056	1,502,728	1,502,728
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	(325,472)	459,948	459,948
Restricted	6,738,081	7,454,778	7,454,778
Receivables			
Rates outstanding	374,377	242,859	242,859
Sundry debtors	998,442	375,943	375,943
GST receivable	25,501	33,011	33,011
Provision of Doubtful Debts	(15,595)	(15,624)	(15,624)
Other Current Debtors - Diesel Rebate & Accured I	r 9,819	15,043	15,043
Inventories			
Fuel and materials	1,335	10,124	10,124
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	(0=0 100)	(440.004)	(440.004)
Sundry Creditors	(250,490)	(112,291)	(112,291)
Accrued Interest on Debentures	(4,870)	(5,737)	(5,737)
Accrued Salaries and Wages	(38,370)	(61,334)	(61,334)
Accrued Expenditure	(6,025)	(2,661)	(2,661)
FBT Liability	(9,446)	(8,930)	(8,930)
PAYG Liability	(48,960)	(32,110)	(32,110)
Current portion of long term borrowings	(00.740)	(70.700)	(70.700)
Secured by floating charge	(66,743)	(70,783)	(70,783)
Provisions	(4.40.700)	(407.070)	(407.070)
Provision for annual leave	(140,768)	(137,679)	(137,679)
Provision for long service leave	(204,633)	(161,382)	(161,382)
Unadjusted net current assets Adjustments	7,036,183	7,983,175	7,983,175
Less: Reserves - restricted cash	(6,308,522)	(6,827,946)	(6,827,946)
Add: Secured by floating charge	66,743	70,783	70,783
Add Back : Component of Leave Liability not	00,743	10,103	10,103
Required to be Funded	286,652	276,716	276,716
roquirod to bo i dildod	200,002	210,110	210,110
Adjusted net current assets - surplus/(deficit)	1,081,056	1,502,728	1,502,728

### **Difference**

There was no difference between the surplus/(deficit) 1 July 2015 brought forward position used in the 2016 audited financial report and the surplus/(deficit) carried forward position as disclosed in the 2015 audited financial report.

### 24. SPECIFIED AREA RATE - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

No specified area rates were levied in the 2015/16 financial year.

### 25. SERVICE CHARGES - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Shire did not impose any service charges.

### 26. DISCOUNTS, INCENTIVES, CONCESSIONS, & WRITE-OFFS

- 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

Rates Discoun	ıьэ

Rate or Fee	Discount		
Discount Granted	% or \$	Actual \$	Budget \$
Early Payment Discount	5.00%	59,723	58,000
		59,723	58,000

### **Circumstances in which Discount is Granted**

Payment of the full amount owing, including arrears is received on or before Tuesday 29 September 2015 or 35 days after the date of service appearing on the rate notice, whichever is the later.

#### **Waivers or Concessions**

Rate or Fee and

Charge to which		Discount		
the Waiver or		% or	Actual	Budget
Concession is Granted	Type	\$	\$	\$
Rates assessment	Write-off		10,750	1,300
		_	10,750	1,300

### 27. INTEREST CHARGES AND INSTALMENTS - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

Instalment Options	Date Due	Instalment Plan Admin Charge \$	Instalment Plan Interest Rate %	Unpaid Rates Interest Rate %
Option One	20 Can 45			44.000/
Single full payment	29-Sep-15			11.00%
Option Two First Instalment	29-Sep-15			11.00%
	•	_	F F00/	
Second Instalment	29-Jun-16	5	5.50%	11.00%
Option Three				
First Instalment	29-Sep-15			11.00%
Second Instalment	01-Dec-15	5	5.50%	11.00%
Third Instalment	29-Jan-16	5	5.50%	11.00%
Fourth Instalment	25-Mar-16	5	5.50%	11.00%
				Budgeted
			Revenue	Revenue
			\$	\$
Interest on unpaid rates			33,526	28,000
Interest on instalment plan			3,025	2,500
Charges on instalment plan			930	1,500
<u> </u>			37,481	32,000
			<u> </u>	

	2016	2015
28. FEES & CHARGES	\$	\$
Governance	143	27
General purpose funding	2,673	2,006
Law, order, public safety	3,694	2,122
Health	3,359	350
Education and welfare	0	3,303
Housing	45,056	45,778
Community amenities	450,343	429,820
Recreation and culture	37,267	79,709
Transport	427	7,211
Economic services	180,928	181,187
Other property and services	11,433	19,010
	735,323	770,523

There were no changes during the year to the amount of the fees or charges detailed in the original budget.

### 29. GRANT REVENUE

Grants, subsidies and contributions are included as operating revenues in the Statement of Comprehensive Income:

By Nature or Type: Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	2016 \$	2016 Budget \$	2015 \$
Governance	0	0	2,250
General purpose funding	749,603	740,758	2,325,710
Law, order, public safety	36,233	38,475	36,050
Education and welfare	17,724	45,600	57,466
Community amenities	88,059	85,000	0
Recreation and culture	9,418	0	0
Transport	1,312,003	191,975	183,191
Economic services	30,000	0	0
	2,243,040	1,101,808	2,604,667
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions			
Governance	84,974	90,959	5,985
Health	0	5,000	0
Education and welfare	0	400,000	0
Community amenities	0	1,350,000	0
Recreation and culture	205,105	228,945	446,007
Transport	1,000,949	2,936,782	698,298
Economic services	0	507,000	100,000
	1,291,028	5,518,686	1,250,290
	3,534,068	6,620,494	3,854,957
EMPLOYEE NUMBERS			
The number of full-time equivalent employees at balance date	26		23

	2016	
31. ELECTED MEMBERS REMUNERATION 2016	Budget	2015
\$	\$	\$
The following fees, expenses and allowances were		
paid to council members and/or the president.		
Meeting Fees 64,	,125 64,00	0 56,000
President's allowance 16,	,875 17,00	0 17,000
Deputy President's allowance 4,	,250 4,25	4,250
Travelling expenses	0 20	0 1,311
<u>85,</u>	,250 85,45	78,561

### **32. MAJOR LAND TRANSACTIONS**

The Shire did not participate in any major land transactions during the 2015/16 financial year.

### 33. TRADING UNDERTAKINGS AND MAJOR TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

The Shire did not participate in any trading undertakings or major trading undertakings during the 2015/16 financial year.

### 34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Shire's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Shire's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Shire.

The Shire does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance area under policies approved by the Council.

The Shire held the following financial instruments at balance date:

	Carrying Value		Fair Va	alue
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,412,609	7,914,726	6,412,609	7,914,726
Receivables	1,406,479	662,296	1,406,479	662,296
	7,819,088	8,577,022	7,819,088	8,577,022
Financial liabilities				
Payables	358,161	223,063	358,161	223,063
Borrowings	519,339	245,961	384,974	216,092
	877,500	469,024	743,135	439,155

Fair value is determined as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables estimated to the carrying value which approximates net market value.
- Borrowings, held to maturity investments, estimated future cash flows discounted by the current market interest rates applicable to assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, available for sale financial assets based on quoted market prices at the reporting date or independent valuation.

#### 34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
Available-for-sale financial assets
Held-to-maturity investments

The Shire's objective is to maximise its return on cash and investments whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. The finance area manages the cash and investments portfolio with the assistance of independent advisers (where applicable). Council has an investment policy and the policy is subject to review by Council. An Investment Report is provided to Council on a monthly basis setting out the make-up and performance of the portfolio.

The major risk associated with investments is price risk - the risk that the capital value of investments may fluctuate due to changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to individual financial instruments of their issuers or factors affecting similar instruments traded in a market.

Cash and investments are also subject to interest rate risk - the risk that movements in interest rates could affect returns.

Another risk associated with cash is credit risk – the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument resulting in a financial loss to the Shire.

The Shire manages these risks by diversifying its portfolio and only investing in investments authorised by *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 19C*. Council also seeks advice from independent advisers (where considered necessary) before placing any cash and investments.

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Impact of a 1% (1) movement in interest rates on cash		
- Equity	75,154	87,483
- Statement of Comprehensive Income	75,154	87,493

#### Notes:

<sup>(1)</sup> Sensitivity percentages based on management's expectation of future possible market movements.

#### 34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### (b) Receivables

The Shire's major receivables comprise rates and annual charges and user charges and fees. The major risk associated with these receivables is credit risk – the risk that the debts may not be repaid. The Shire manages this risk by monitoring outstanding debt and employing debt recovery policies. It also encourages ratepayers to pay rates by the due date through incentives.

Credit risk on rates and annual charges is minimised by the ability of the Shire to recover these debts as a secured charge over the land – that is, the land can be sold to recover the debt. The Shire is also able to charge interest on overdue rates and annual charges at higher than market rates, which further encourages payment.

The level of outstanding receivables is reported to Council monthly and benchmarks are set and monitored for acceptable collection performance.

The Shire makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required and carries out credit checks on most non-rate debtors.

There are no material receivables that have been subject to a re-negotiation of repayment terms.

The profile of the Shire's credit risk at balance date was:

	2016	2015
Percentage of rates and annual charges		
- Current - Overdue	0% 100%	0% 100%
Percentage of other receivables		
- Current - Overdue	93% 7%	89% 11%

### 34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

### (c) Payables

### **Borrowings**

Payables and borrowings are both subject to liquidity risk – that is the risk that insufficient funds may be on hand to meet payment obligations as and when they fall due. The Shire manages this risk by monitoring its cash flow requirements and liquidity levels and maintaining an adequate cash buffer. Payment terms can be extended and overdraft facilities drawn upon if required.

The contractual undiscounted cash flows of the Shire's Payables and Borrowings are set out in the Liquidity Sensitivity Table below:

<u>2016</u>	Due within 1 year \$	Due between 1 & 5 years \$	Due after 5 years \$	Total contractual cash flows \$	Carrying values \$
Payables Borrowings	358,161 91,024 449,185	232,911 232,911	0 368,767 368,767	358,161 692,702 1,050,863	358,161 519,339 877,500
<u>2015</u>					
Payables Borrowings	223,063 86,023 309,086	0 169,476 169,476	0 0 0	223,063 255,499 478,562	223,063 245,961 469,024

### 34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

### (c) Payables

### **Borrowings (continued)**

Borrowings are also subject to interest rate risk - the risk that movements in interest rates could adversely affect funding costs. The Shire manages this risk by borrowing long term and fixing the interest rate to the situation considered the most advantageous at the time of negotiation.

The following tables set out th	he carrying amount, by maturity, of the financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk:				Weighted Average Effective			
	<1 year \$	>1<2 years \$	>2<3 years \$	>3<4 years \$	>4<5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$	Interest Rate %
Year ended 30 June 2016	•	·	•	·	·		· · ·	
Borrowings								
Fixed rate								
Debentures	0	0	175,178	0	0	344,161	519,339	4.80%
	0	0	175,178	0	0	344,161	519,339	
Weighted average								
Effective interest rate			6.51%			3.93%		
Year ended 30 June 2015								
Borrowings								
Fixed rate								
Debentures	19,437	0	0	226,524	0	0	245,961	6.48%
Weighted average Effective interest rate	6.20%			6.51%				



#### **RSM Australia Pty Ltd**

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# TO THE RATEPAYERS OF SHIRE OF MORAWA

#### Report on the financial report

We have audited the financial report of Shire of Morawa, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016 and the statements of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and rate setting statement for the year ended on that date, the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the statement by the Chief Executive Officer.

#### Chief Executive Officer's responsibility for the financial report

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations), the *Local Government Act 1995* and the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with the relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

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



We performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* Part 6, the Regulations under that Act and Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations), a view which is consistent with our understanding of Shire of Morawa's financial position and of its performance.

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

#### Independence

In conducting our audit, we followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

### Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion, the financial report of Shire of Morawa:

- (i) Gives a true and fair view of the financial position of Shire of Morawa as at 30 June 2016 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date;
- (ii) Complies with the *Local Government Act 1995* Part 6 and the Regulations under that Act and Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations); and
- (iii) In relation to the Supplementary Ratio Information presented in the financial report, we have reviewed the calculations as presented and in our opinion these are based on verifiable information and reasonable assumptions.

### Report on statutory compliance

We did not during the course of our audit become aware of any instances where Shire of Morawa did not comply with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1995* and the *Local Government (Financial Management)* Regulations 1996 as they relate to the financial report.

RSM AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Perth, WA

Dated: 17 October 2016

D J WALL

Director

# SHIRE OF MORAWA SUPPLEMENTARY RATIO INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

### **RATIO INFORMATION**

The following information relates to those ratios which only require attestation they have been checked and are supported by verifiable information. It does not form part of the audited financial report.

	2016	2015	2014		
Asset consumption ratio Asset renewal funding ratio	0.52 0.67	0.52 0.60	0.50 0.581		
The above ratios are calculated as follows:	0.01	0.00	0.001		
Asset consumption ratio	depreciated replacement costs of assets current replacement cost of depreciable assets				
Asset renewal funding ratio	NPV of planning capital renewal over 10 years  NPV of required capital expenditure over 10 years				