

SHIRE OF MUNDARING

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Budget Overview	3
Statement of Comprehensive Income by Nature and Type	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income by Program	7
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Rate Setting Statement	10
Notes to and forming part of the budget	11
Supplementary Information – Budgets by Directorate	41

BUDGET OVERVIEW

The Shire of Mundaring's 2015/16 budget has been based on an increase of 5.46% in the total rate yield. The average increase in rates payable per assessment (excluding minimum rated properties) by rate type is as below:

Rate Type	2014/15	2015/16	\$ lı	ncrease	% Increase
GRV - Commercial	\$5,991.70	\$6,343.47	\$	351.77	5.87%
GRV - Light Industrial	\$4,567.17	\$4,800.11	\$	232.94	5.10%
GRV - Residential	\$1,413.22	\$1,475.74	\$	62.52	4.42%
GRV - Rural Residential	\$1,505.84	\$1,572.22	\$	66.39	4.41%
UV - Rural	\$2,975.90	\$3,132.33	\$	156.43	5.26%

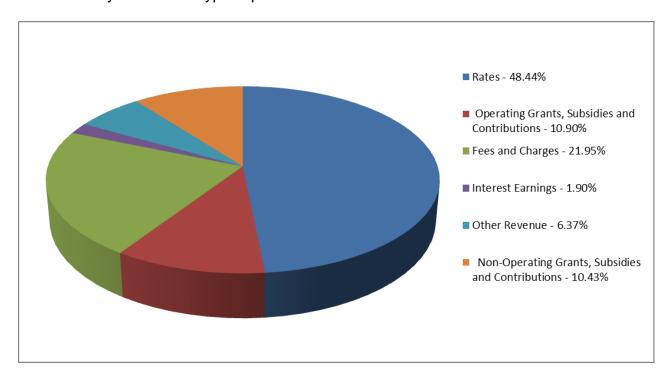
A detailed disclosure of rating information for 2015/16 is provided in Note 6 of the Budget document.

Closing Budget Position

The budget forecasts a closing surplus of \$1,773,841 as at 30 June 2016. A detailed disclosure of the Shire's forecast closing budget position is provided in the Rate Setting Statement and Note 7 of the Budget document.

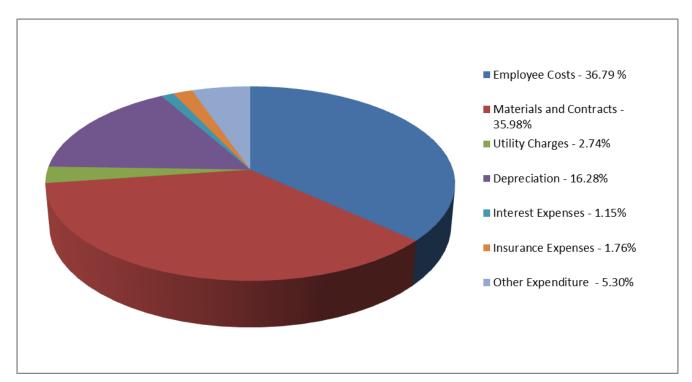
Revenue

The Shire's total revenue for 2015/16 is forecast to be \$51,630,429. The breakdown of revenue by nature and type is provided below:

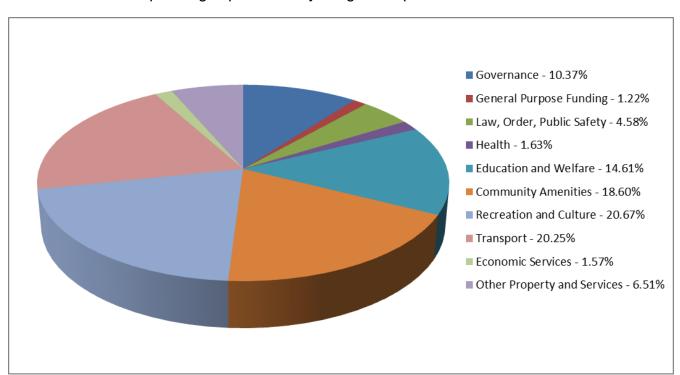


Operating Expenses

The Shire's total operating expenditure for 2015/16 is forecast to be \$50,567,635. The breakdown of operating expenditure by nature and type is provided below:



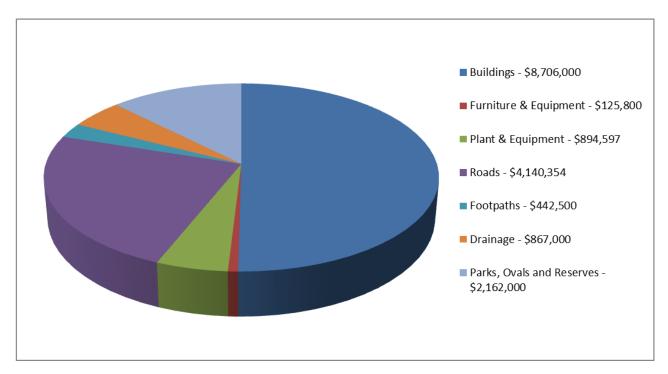
The breakdown of operating expenditure by Program is provided below:



A detailed explanation of the activities undertaken under each Program can be found in Note 2 (b) of the budget document.

Capital Expenditure

The Shire's total capital expenditure for 2015/16 is forecast to be \$17,338,251. A breakdown of capital expenditure by class of assets is provided below:



Loan Liability

The Shire has budgeted for a loan of \$9.6 million to be drawn down during 2015/16. These funds will be utilised to fund major building and reserve capital projects over the next three years. The Shire's forecast loan liability at 30 June 2016, as disclosed in Note 5 of the budget, is \$13,605,562.

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

	NOTE	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$	2014/15 Budget \$
Revenue				
Rates	8	25,009,786	23,715,816	23,702,860
Operating Grants,				
Subsidies and Contributions		5,630,261	5,932,862	5,780,407
Fees and Charges	11	11,332,521	10,994,329	10,695,085
Interest Earnings	2(a)	980,000	800,000	1,065,000
Other Revenue		3,290,687	3,479,786	2,948,525
	•	46,243,255	44,922,793	44,191,877
Expenses				
Employee Costs		(18,603,742)	(17,612,944)	(18,064,167)
Materials and Contracts		(18,196,176)	(16,652,017)	(18,503,986)
Utility Charges		(1,384,400)	(1,312,040)	(1,413,028)
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets	2(a)	(8,230,604)	(10,126,028)	(8,541,748)
Interest Expenses	2(a)	(580,395)	(309,661)	(309,661)
Insurance Expenses	_(~)	(890,488)	(877,276)	(1,005,352)
Other Expenditure		(2,681,830)	(2,624,816)	(1,451,451)
F	•	(50,567,635)	(49,514,782)	(49,289,393)
	•	(4,324,380)	(4,591,989)	(5,097,516)
Non-Operating Grants,				
Subsidies and Contributions		5,387,174	2,557,096	3,519,507
Profit on Asset Disposals	3	1,330,000	2,092	0
Loss on Asset Disposals	3	(63,636)	(69,528)	0
NET RESULT		2,329,158	(2,102,329)	(1,578,009)
NET NEGOET		2,023,100	(2,102,023)	(1,070,000)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Changes on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets		0	0	0
Total Other Comprehensive Income	•	0	0	0
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		2,329,158	(2,102,329)	(1,578,009)

Notes:

All fair value adjustments relating to remeasurement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (if any) and changes on revaluation of non-current assets in accordance with the mandating of fair value measurement through Other Comprehensive Income, are impacted upon by external forces and is not able to be reliably estimated at the time of budget adoption.

Fair value adjustments relating to the re-measurement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss will be assessed at the time they occur with compensating budget amendments made as necessary.

It is anticipated, in all instances, any changes upon revaluation of non-current assets will relate to non-cash transactions and as such, have no impact on this budget document.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

NO	OTE 2015/16	2014/15	2014/15
Revenue (Refer Notes 1,2,8 to 13)	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$
Governance	91,700	149,004	81,200
General Purpose Funding	28,997,477	27,547,189	27,756,952
Law, Order, Public Safety	455,200	841,238	418,200
Health	55,700	67,700	55,700
Education and Welfare	4,964,318	4,927,960	4,818,166
Community Amenities	7,626,183	7,223,394	7,124,290
Recreation and Culture	1,130,210	1,218,192	1,053,713
Transport	198,000	163,310	186,000
Economic Services	243,500	308,500	238,500
Other Property and Services	2,480,967	2,476,306	2,459,156
, ,	46,243,255	44,922,793	44,191,877
Expenses Excluding Finance Costs			
(Refer Notes 1,2 & 14)			
Governance	(5,186,168)	(4,792,385)	(5,125,476)
General Purpose Funding	(609,075)	(685,429)	(681,138)
Law, Order, Public Safety	(2,288,974)	(2,580,981)	(2,395,826)
Health	(816,121)	(726,753)	(814,610)
Education and Welfare	(7,301,420)	(6,559,963)	(6,664,979)
Community Amenities	(9,295,788)	(8,518,847)	(8,779,786)
Recreation and Culture	(10,332,068)	(10,253,907)	(8,679,958)
Transport	(10,120,141)	(11,662,509)	(11,868,069)
Economic Services	(785,364)	(777,570)	(809,159)
Other Property and Services	(3,252,120)	(2,646,777)	(3,160,731)
	(49,987,240)	(49,205,121)	(48,979,732)
Finance Costs (Refer Notes 2 & 5)			
Governance	(580,395)	(309,661)	(309,661)
	(580,395)	(309,661)	(309,661)
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contribution			
Law, Order, Public Safety	180,000	0	0
Education and Welfare	0	58,500	58,500
Recreation and Culture	2,330,000	955,093	1,920,000
Transport	2,877,174	1,543,503	1,541,007
	5,387,174	2,557,096	3,519,507

SHIRE OF MUNDARING STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY PROGRAM (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

	NOTE	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$	2014/15 Budget \$
Profit/(Loss) On				
Disposal Of Assets (Refer Note 3)				
Governance		0	(18,477)	0
Law, Order, Public Safety		0	(1,335)	0
Recreation & Culture		0	(6,294)	0
Transport		(63,636)	(35,022)	0
Other Property and Services		1,330,000	(6,308)	0
		1,266,364	(67,436)	0
NET RESULT		2,329,158	(2,102,329)	(1,578,009)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Changes on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets	_	0	0	0
Total Other Comprehensive Income		0	0	0
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	_	2,329,158	(2,102,329)	(1,578,009)

Notes:

All fair value adjustments relating to remeasurement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (if any) and changes on revaluation of non-current assets in accordance with the mandating of fair value measurement through Other Comprehensive Income, is impacted upon by external forces and is not able to be reliably estimated at the time of budget adoption.

Fair value adjustments relating to the remeasurement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss will be assessed at the time they occur with compensating budget amendments made as necessary.

It is anticipated, in all instances, any changes upon revaluation of non-current assets will relate to non-cash transactions and as such, have no impact on this budget document.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

	NOTE	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$	2014/15 Budget \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activiti	es	•	•	•
Receipts				
Rates		25,009,786	23,715,816	23,702,860
Operating Grants,				
Subsidies and Contributions		5,630,261	5,932,862	5,780,407
Fees and Charges		11,332,521	10,994,329	10,695,085
Interest Earnings		980,000	800,000	1,065,000
Goods and Services Tax		1,700,000	1,650,000	1,500,000
Other Revenue		3,290,687	3,479,786	2,948,525
		47,943,255	46,572,793	45,691,877
Payments				
Employee Costs		(18,603,742)	(17,612,944)	(18,064,167)
Materials and Contracts		(18, 196, 176)	(16,652,017)	(18,503,986)
Utility Charges		(1,384,400)	(1,312,040)	(1,413,028)
Interest Expenses		(580,395)	(309,661)	(309,661)
Insurance Expenses		(890,488)	(877,276)	(1,005,352)
Goods and Services Tax		(1,700,000)	(1,650,000)	(1,500,000)
Other Expenditure		(2,681,830)	(2,624,816)	(1,451,451)
		(44,037,031)	(41,038,754)	(42,247,645)
Net Cash Provided By				
Operating Activities	15(b)	3,906,224	5,534,039	3,444,232
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	s			
Payments for Purchase of				
Property, Plant & Equipment	4	(9,726,397)	(3,310,584)	(11,110,986)
Payments for Construction of				
Infrastructure	4	(7,611,854)	(5,396,686)	(4,913,093)
Non-Operating Grants,				
Subsidies and Contributions				
used for the Development of Assets		5,387,174	2,557,096	3,519,507
Proceeds from Sale of				
Assets	3	7,827,509	408,774	2,638,140
Net Cash Used in Investing Activitie	s	(4,123,568)	(5,741,400)	(9,866,432)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	es			
Repayment of Debentures	5	(341,075)	(199,080)	(199,080)
Proceeds from New Debentures	5	9,600,000	0	16,000,000
Net Cash Provided By (Used In)				
Financing Activities		9,258,925	(199,080)	15,800,920
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash He	ld	9,041,581	(406,441)	9,378,720
Cash at Beginning of Year		17,926,611	18,333,052	18,836,108
Cash and Cash Equivalents		11,320,011	10,000,002	10,030,100
at the End of the Year	15(a)	26,968,192	17,926,611	28,214,828

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

		NOTE	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$	2014/15 Budget \$
	Revenue	1,2	•	•	•
	Governance	,	91,700	130,527	81,200
	General Purpose Funding		3,987,691	3,831,373	4,054,092
	Law, Order, Public Safety		635,200	839,903	418,200
	Health		55,700	67,700	55,700
	Education and Welfare		4,964,318	4,986,460	4,876,666
	Community Amenities		7,626,183	7,223,394	7,124,290
	Recreation and Culture		3,460,210	2,166,991	2,973,713
	Transport		3,011,538	1,671,791	1,727,007
	Economic Services		243,500	308,500	238,500
	Other Property and Services		3,810,967	2,469,998	2,459,156
		•	27,887,007	23,696,637	24,008,524
	Expenses	1,2			
	Governance		(5,766,563)	(5,102,046)	(5,435,137)
	General Purpose Funding		(609,075)	(685,429)	(681,138)
	Law, Order, Public Safety		(2,288,974)	(2,580,981)	(2,395,826)
	Health		(816,121)	(726,753)	(814,610)
	Education and Welfare		(7,301,420)	(6,559,963)	(6,664,979)
	Community Amenities		(9,295,788)	(8,518,847)	(8,779,786)
	Recreation and Culture		(10,332,068)	(10,253,907)	(8,679,958)
	Transport		(10,120,141)	(11,662,509)	(11,868,069)
	Economic Services		(785,364)	(777,570)	(809, 159)
	Other Property and Services		(3,252,120)	(2,646,777)	(3,160,731)
		•	(50,567,635)	(49,514,782)	(49,289,393)
	Net Result Excluding General Rates		(22,680,628)	(25,818,145)	(25,280,869)
	Adjustments for Cash Budget Requirements: Non-Cash Expenditure and Revenue				
	(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals	4	(1,266,364)	67,436	0
	Depreciation on Assets	2(a)	8,230,604	10,126,028	8,541,748
	Capital Expenditure and Revenue	_(\(\infty\)	0,200,00	.0, .20,020	0,0 ,
	Purchase Property, Plant and Equipment	3	(9,726,397)	(3,310,584)	(11,110,986)
	Purchase Infrastructure	3	(7,611,854)	(5,396,686)	(4,913,093)
	Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	4	7,827,509	408,774	2,638,140
	Repayment of Debentures	5	(341,075)	(199,080)	(199,080)
	Proceeds from New Debentures	5	9,600,000	0	16,000,000
	Transfers to Reserves (Restricted Assets)	6	(26,211,000)	(3,807,000)	(21,886,000)
	Transfers from Reserves (Restricted Assets)	6	13,902,166	3,775,375	9,159,283
ADD	Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) July 1 B/Fwd	7	5,041,094	5,479,160	4,877,217
	Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) June 30 C/Fwd	7	1,773,841	5,041,094	1,529,220
Amo	unt Required to be Raised from General Rate	8	(25,009,786)	(23,715,816)	(23,702,860)

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The budget has been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local government and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authorative 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 budget are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the budget has also 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.

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 budget.

In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those Funds (eg. 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 16 to this budget document.

(b) 2014/15 Actual Balances

Balances shown in this budget as 2014/15 Actual are as forecast at the time of budget preparation and are subject to final adjustments.

(c) Rounding Off Figures

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

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

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks, 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 disclosed in Note 15 (c).

(h) 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.

(i) 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 Resale

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 Council's intentions to release for sale.

(i) 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* 1996 were amended and the measurement of non-current assets at Fair Value became mandatory.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Fixed Assets (Continued)

The amendments allow for a phasing in of fair value in relation to fixed assets over three years as follows:

- (a) for the financial year ending on 30 June 2013, the fair value of all of the assets of the local government that are plant and equipment; and
- (b) for the financial year ending on 30 June 2014, the fair value of all of the assets of the local government -
 - (i) that are plant and equipment; and
 - (ii) that are -
 - (I) land and buildings; or
 - (II) infrastructure; and
- (c) for a financial year ending on or after 30 June 2015, the fair value of all of the assets of the local government.

Thereafter, in accordance with the regulations, each asset class must be revalued at least every 3 years.

In 2013, the Shire commenced the process of adopting Fair Value in accordance with the Regulations.

Relevant disclosures, in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards, have been made in the budget 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.

Whilst they were initially recorded at cost (being fair value at the date of acquisition (deemed cost) as per AASB 116) they were revalued along with other items of Land and Buildings at 30 June 2014 and now form part of Land and Buildings to be subject to regular revaluation as detailed above.

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 Council 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 of the next anniversary date in accordance with the mandatory measurement framework detailed above.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Fixed Assets (Continued)

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.

Transitional Arrangement

During the time it takes to transition the carrying value of non-current assets from the cost approach to the fair value approach, the Shire may still be utilising both methods across differing asset classes.

Those assets carried at cost will be carried in accordance with the policy detailed in the *Initial Recognition* section as detailed above.

Those assets carried at fair value will be carried in accordance with the *Revaluation* Methodology section as detailed above.

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 Council.

Depreciation

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.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Fixed Assets (Continued)

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

Buildings

- Structure	25 to 50 years
- Fit out	10 years
- Mechanical	5 to 15 years
- Roof Cladding	30 to 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	3 to 12 years
Plant and Equipment	3 to 20 years

Sealed Roads and Streets

- Formation	not depreciated
- Pavement	60 years
- Surface	12 to 15 years
- Kerb	70 years

Unsealed Roads

- Formation	not depreciated
- Surface	15 years
Drainage	75 years
Culverts	70 years
Bridges	35 to 100 years
Footpaths	15 to 30 years
Heritage Trails	75 years
Waste Transfer Stations	15 to 100 years
Bus Shelters	50 years
Parks Hard Assets	10 to 75 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 profit or loss in the period which they arise.

When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Fixed Assets (Continued)

Capitalisation Threshold

Land

All purchases are capitalised, but land resumed for public works need not be capitalised if the resumption cost is less than \$1,000.

Buildings

Expenses totalling less than \$3,000 on any one building in any year need not be capitalised.

Furniture and Equipment

Expenses totalling less than \$3,000 on any item in any year need not be capitalised.

Plant and Equipment

Expenses totalling less than \$3,000 on any one item in any year need not be capitalised.

Infrastructure Assets - Roads and Streets

Expenses totalling less than \$5,000 on any one item in any year need not be capitalised.

Infrastructure Assets - Other Categories

Expenses totalling less than \$3,000 on any one item in any year need not be capitalised.

Tools

Expenses totalling less than \$3,000 on any one item in any year need not be capitalised.

(k) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

Fair Value is the price that Council 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. 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 (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie 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:

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

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 Council 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 Council 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.

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 Council 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 and 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.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

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 at least every 3 years.

(I) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Council commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie 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 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. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(I) Financial Instruments (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. Assets in this category are classified as current assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(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 Council's management 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 (excl. financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in the profit or loss.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(I) 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 has 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 for receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party, whereby the Council 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.

(m) Impairment of Assets

In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards the Council'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 revaluation decrease in accordance with that other standard.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(m) Impairment of Assets (Continued)

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.

At the time of adopting this budget, it is not possible to estimate the amount of impairment losses (if any) as at 30 June 2016.

In any event, an impairment loss is a non-cash transaction and consequently, has no impact on this budget document.

(n) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Council prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Council 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.

(o) Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Council'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 Council'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 Council'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 or 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 Council's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Council 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.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(p) 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.

(q) Provisions

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

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(r) 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 Council, 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 live 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. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(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 Council's operational cycle. In the case of liabilities where the Council 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 Council's intentions to release for sale.

(t) Comparative Figures

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

(u) Budget Comparative Figures

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

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$	2014/15 Budget \$
(a) Net Result			
The Net Result includes:			
(i) Charging as Expenses:			
Auditors Remuneration			
Audit Services	18,000	17,000	17,000
Other Services	17,000	16,000	18,000
	35,000	33,000	35,000
Depreciation			
By Program			
Governance	561,814	561,736	306,815
Law, Order, Public Safety	316,496	213,012	345,554
Health	49,394	49,395	21,516
Education and Welfare	232,778	233,326	145,543
Community Amenities	76,061	79,414	127,221
Recreation and Culture	2,360,979	2,496,059	929,638
Transport	4,506,684	6,366,685	6,500,359
Economic Services	6,942	6,945	7,554
Other Property and Services	119,456	119,456	157,548
	8,230,604	10,126,028	8,541,748
By Class			
Buildings	2,835,289	2,710,503	841,669
Plant and Equipment	755,819	764,391	1,082,810
Furniture and Equipment	162,563	162,854	128,989
Infrastructure	4,476,933	6,488,280	6,488,280
	8,230,604	10,126,028	8,541,748
Interest Expenses (Finance Costs)			
- Debentures (refer note 5(a))	580,395	309,661	309,661
	580,395	309,661	309,661
(ii) Crediting as Revenues:			
Interest Earnings Investments			
- Reserve Funds	450,000	300,000	415,000
- Municipal Fund	375,000	350,000	500,000
Other Interest Revenue (refer note 13)	155,000	150,000	150,000
	980,000	800,000	1,065,000
		·	

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective

In order to discharge its responsibilities to the community, the Shire 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.

COMMUNITY VISION

"connecting community and environment"

Shire operations as disclosed in these financial statements encompass the following service orientated activities/programs.

GOVERNANCE

Objective:

To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources.

Activities:

Includes the activities of members of council and the administrative support available to the council for the provision of governance of the district. Other costs relate to the task of assisting elected members and ratepayers on matters which do not concern specific council services.

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

Objective:

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities:

Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

Objective:

To provide services to help ensure a safer community.

Activities:

Supervision and enforcement of various local laws relating to fire prevention, animal control and other aspects of public safety including emergency services.

HEALTH

Objective:

To provide an operational framework for environmental and community health.

Activities:

Prevention of human illnesses, including inspection of premises/food control.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective:

To provide services to disadvantaged persons, the elderly, children and youth.

Activities:

Maintenance of child minding centres and playgroup centres.

Provision of services and programs for the youth and seniors of the Shire.

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective (Continued)

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective:

To provide essential services required by the community.

Activities:

Rubbish collection services, operation of rubbish disposal sites, litter control, construction and maintenance of urban storm water drains, protection of the environment and administration of town planning schemes, cemetery and public conveniences.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective:

To establish and effectively manage infrastructure and resource which will help the social well being of the community.

Activities:

Maintenance of public halls, civic centres, aquatic centre, beaches, recreation centres and various sporting facilities. Provision and maintenance of parks, gardens and playgrounds. Operation of libraries and other cultural facilities.

TRANSPORT

Objective:

To provide safe, effective and efficient transport services to the community.

Activities:

Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, pathways, depots, parking facilities and traffic control. Cleaning of streets and maintenance of street trees, street lighting etc.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective:

To help promote the Shire and its economic wellbeing.

Activities:

Tourism and area promotion. Provision of standpipes. Approval of building construction and implementation of building controls.

OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES

Objective:

To monitor and control the Shire's overheads operating accounts.

Activities:

Private works operation, plant repair and operation costs and engineering operation costs.

3. DISPOSALS OF ASSETS

The following assets are budgeted to be disposed of during the year.

By Program	Net Book Value 2015/16 Budget \$	Sale Proceeds 2015/16 Budget \$	Profit(Loss) 2015/16 Budget
Transport	361,145	297,509	(63,636)
Other Property and Services	6,200,000	7,530,000	1,330,000
	6,561,145	7,827,509	1,266,364

By Class	Net Book Value 2015/16 Budget \$	Sale Proceeds 2015/16 Budget	Profit(Loss) 2015/16 Budget
Plant and Equipment	361,145	297,509	(63,636)
Land	6,200,000	7,530,000	1,330,000
	6,561,145	7,827,509	1,266,364

Summary	2015/16 Budget \$
Profit on Asset Disposals	1,330,000
Loss on Asset Disposals	(63,636)
	1,266,364

4. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS

The following assets are budgeted to be acquired during the year:

	Reporting Program						
Asset Class	Governance \$	Law, Order and Public Safety \$	Education and Welfare \$	Community Amenities \$	Recreation and Culture	Transport	Total ¢
Asset Glass	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
Property, Plant and Equipment							
Land and Buildings	45,000	0	230,000	0	8,210,500	220,500	8,706,000
Furniture and Equipment	8,300	0	72,500	0	45,000	0	125,800
Plant and Equipment	0	180,000	0	0	0	714,597	894,597
Infrastructure							
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	4,140,354	4,140,354
Footpaths	0	0	0	0	0	442,500	442,500
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	867,000	867,000
Other Infrastructure (Parks, Ovals etc.)	0	0	0	95,000	1,090,000	977,000	2,162,000
	53,300	180,000	302,500	95,000	9,345,500	7,361,951	17,338,251

A detailed breakdown of acquisitions on an individual asset basis can be found in the supplementary information to this budget document, namely:

- 1. 2015/16 2018/19 Corporate Business Plan
- 2. 2015/16 2024/25 Long Term Financial Plan

5. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

(a) Debenture Repayments

Movement in debentures and interest between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Principal 1-Jul-15	New Loans	Princ Repayr	•	Princ Outsta	•	Inte Repay	rest ments
Particulars			2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$
Loan 170 - Civic Facility Redevopment	4,346,637	0	213,366	199,080	4,133,271	4,346,637	298,755	309,661
Loan 171 - Infrastructure Projects	0	9,600,000	127,709	0	9,472,291	0	281,640	0
	4,346,637	9,600,000	341,075	199,080	13,605,562	4,346,637	580,395	309,661

(b) New Debentures - 2015/16

	Amount	Institution	Term	Total	Interest	Amount	Balance
Particulars/Purpose	Borrowed		(Years)	Interest &	Rate	Used	Unspent
	Budget			Charges	%	Budget	\$
		WA Treasury					
Loan 171 - Infrastructure Projects	9,600,000	Corporation	20	6,773,929	5.9	9,600,000	0

(c) Unspent Debentures

Council had no unspent debenture funds as at 30th June 2015 nor is it expected to have unspent debenture funds as at 30th June 2016.

(d) Overdraft

Council has not utilised an overdraft facility during the financial year although an overdraft facility of \$1,000,000 with the Westpac Bank does exist. It is not anticipated that this facility will be required to be utilised during 2015/16.

	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$	2014/15 Budget \$
6. RESERVES	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
(a) Works Plant Replacement Reserve	204.005	550.004	550 445
Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	324,905	559,891	558,145
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	770,191 (379,088)	215,667 (450,653)	220,130 (466,346)
Amount Osed / Hansler Hom Neserve	716,008	324,905	311,929
	7 10,000	024,000	011,020
(b) Civic Facilities Reserve			
Opening Balance	1,075,187	1,698,325	2,488,679
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	16,596,962	2,047,523	18,089,759
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(6,098,755)	(2,670,661)	(3,885,661)
	11,573,395	1,075,187	16,692,777
(c) Information Technology Reserve			
Opening Balance	807,707	707,898	705,147
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	75,279	99,809	105,433
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(8,300)	0	0
	874,686	807,707	810,580
(d) Long Service Leave Reserve			
Opening Balance	180,587	158,809	162,075
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	367,888	204,444	205,846
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(91,768)	(182,666)	(144,726)
	456,707	180,587	223,195
(e) Children's Service Reserve			
Opening Balance	2,016,277	1,786,292	1,791,533
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	88,067	229,985	244,615
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(38,000)	0	0
	2,066,344	2,016,277	2,036,148
(0.0 I D) D I I I I I I D			
(f) Gravel Pit Rehabilitation Reserve Opening Balance	102,179	164 574	160 129
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	93,463	164,574 4,605	160,138 94,776
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(150,000)	(67,000)	(36,000)
Amount Cood / Handler Holli Noocive	45,642	102,179	218,914
(g) Capital Investment Reserve			
Opening Balance	3,720,684	3,920,966	4,065,132
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	7,692,513	109,718	2,471,617
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(6,530,000)	(310,000)	(4,410,000)
	4,883,197	3,720,684	2,126,749
(h) Capital Income Reserve			
Opening Balance	2,075,091	1,724,238	1,575,502
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	526,636	445,248	453,824
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(156,255)	(94,395)	(216,550)
	2,445,473	2,075,091	1,812,776
Total Reserves C/Fwd	23,061,452	10,302,618	24,233,068

	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$	2014/15 Budget \$
6. RESERVES (Continued)			
Total Reserves B/Fwd	23,061,452	10,302,618	24,233,068
(i) Unspent Grants Reserve			
Opening Balance	450,000	0	0
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	0	450,000	0
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(450,000)	0	0
	0	450,000	0
Total Reserves	23,061,452	10,752,618	24,233,068

All of the above reserve accounts are to be supported by money held in financial institutions.

6.	RESERVES (Continued)	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$	2014/15 Budget \$
	SUMMARY OF RESERVE TRANSFERS			
	Transfers to Reserves			
	Works Plant Replacement Reserve	770,191	215,667	220,130
	Civic Facilities Reserve	16,596,962	2,047,523	18,089,759
	Information Technology Reserve	75,279	99,809	105,433
	Long Service Leave Reserve	367,888	204,444	205,846
	Children's Service Reserve	88,067	229,985	244,615
	Gravel Pit Rehabilitation Reserve	93,463	4,605	94,776
	Capital Investment Reserve	7,692,513	109,718	2,471,617
	Capital Income Reserve	526,636	445,248	453,824
	Unspent Grants Reserve	0	450,000	0
		26,211,000	3,807,000	21,886,000
	Transfers from Reserves			
	Works Plant Replacement Reserve	(379,088)	(450,653)	(466,346)
	Civic Facilities Reserve	(6,098,755)	(2,670,661)	(3,885,661)
	Information Technology Reserve	(8,300)	(2,070,001)	(3,883,661)
	Long Service Leave Reserve	(91,768)	(182,666)	(144,726)
	Children's Service Reserve	(38,000)	(102,000)	0
	Gravel Pit Rehabilitation Reserve	(150,000)	(67,000)	(36,000)
	Capital Investment Reserve	(6,530,000)	(310,000)	(4,410,000)
	Capital Income Reserve	(156,255)	(94,395)	(216,550)
	Unspent Grants Reserve	(450,000)	0	0
	•	(13,902,166)	(3,775,375)	(9,159,283)
	Total Transfer to/(from) Reserves	12,308,834	31,625	12,726,717

6. RESERVES (Continued)

In accordance with council resolutions in relation to each reserve account, the purpose for which the reserves are set aside are as follows:

Works Plant Replacement Reserve

- to fund the replacement of works plant and light vehicles.

Civic Facilities Reserve

- to fund the construction and/or purchase of Public Buildings and Facilities.

Information Technology Reserve

- to fund the upgrade and replacement of the Shire's Information Technology.

Long Service Leave Reserve

- to fund the Shire's Long Service Leave Liability.

Children's Service Reserve

- to provide funds for the purchase of capital equipment, preventative maintenance for Children's Services buildings and employee entitlements. Also allows cash surpluses to be carried forward to fund operating expenses for future years.

Gravel Pit Rehabilitation Reserve

- to fund the production of gravel and the rehabilitation of gravel pits.

Capital Investment Reserve

- to fund the advancement of the Shire's Property Strategy.

Capital Income Reserve

- to fund the development of Shire facilities and infrastructure.

Unspent Grants Reserve

- to isolate any unspent grant funds at the end of each financial year.

The Unspent Grants Reserve is expected to be utilised in 2015/16.

		Note	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$
7.	NET CURRENT ASSETS		*	•
	Composition of Estimated Net Current Asset	Position		
	CURRENT ASSETS			
	Cash - Unrestricted	15(a)	3,906,740	7,173,993
	Cash - Restricted Reserves	15(a)	23,061,452	10,752,618
	Receivables		1,538,000	1,538,000
	Inventories		115,733	115,733
			28,621,925	19,580,344
	LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
	Payables and Provisions		(3,786,632)	(3,786,632)
			(3,786,632)	(3,786,632)
	NET CURRENT ASSET POSITION		24,835,293	15,793,712
	Less: Cash - Restricted Reserves	15(a)	(23,061,452)	(10,752,618)
	ESTIMATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIENCY) C/FWD		1,773,841	5,041,094
	, , , , , ,			

The estimated surplus c/fwd in the 2014/15 actual column represents the surplus brought forward as at 1 July 2015.

The estimated surplus c/fwd in the 2015/16 budget column represents the surplus carried forward as at 30 June 2016.

8. RATING INFORMATION - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

	Rate in	Number	Rateable	2015/16	2015/16	2015/16	2015/16	2014/15
RATE TYPE	\$	of	Value	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Actual
		Properties	\$	Rate	Interim	Back	Total	\$
				Revenue	Rates	Rates	Revenue	
				\$	\$	\$	\$	
General Rate								
GRV - Residential	0.0756	10,801	210,838,978	15,939,426	123,800	0	16,063,226	15,255,258
GRV - Commercial	0.0756	263	22,067,890	1,668,332	0	0	1,668,332	1,533,376
GRV - Light Industrial	0.0756	283	17,968,661	1,358,431	0	0	1,358,431	1,299,444
GRV - Rural Residential	0.0756	2,990	62,181,903	4,700,952	0	0	4,700,952	4,495,189
UV - Rural	0.0047	234	155,950,000	732,965	0	0	732,965	703,471
Sub-Totals		14,571	469,007,432	24,400,106	123,800	0	24,523,906	23,286,738
	Minimum							
Minimum Payment	\$							
GRV - Residential	760	545	4,723,948	414,200	0	0	414,200	363,692
GRV - Commercial	760	6	51,936	4,560	0	0	4,560	4,344
GRV - Light Industrial	760	1	9,328	760	0	0	760	724
GRV - Rural Residential	760	81	733,624	61,560	0	0	61,560	55,748
UV - Mining Lease	960	5	64,030	4,800	0	0	4,800	4,570
Sub-Totals		638	5,582,866	485,880	0	0	485,880	429,078
			_					
Total Rates							25,009,786	23,715,816

8(a). RATING INFORMATION - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR (CONTINUED)

All land except exempt land in the Shire of Mundaring is rated according to its Gross Rental Value (GRV) in townsites or Unimproved Value (UV) in the remainder of the Shire.

The general rates detailed above for the 2015/16 financial year have been determined by Council on the basis of raising the revenue required to meet the deficiency between the total estimated expenditure proposed in the budget and the estimated revenue to be received from all sources other than rates and also considering the extent of any increase in rating over the level adopted in the previous year.

The minimum rates have been determined by Council on the basis that all ratepayers must make a reasonable contribution to the cost of the Local Government services/facilities.

9. SPECIFIED AREA RATE - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Shire of Mundaring will not levy any Specified Area Rates in 2015/16.

10. SERVICE CHARGES - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Shire of Mundaring will not lew any Service Charges in 2015/16.

	2015/16 Budget	2014/15 Actual
11. FEES & CHARGES REVENUE	\$	\$
General Purpose Funding	127,500	125,942
Law, Order, Public Safety	147,200	252,566
Health	55,700	67,700
Education and Welfare	2,337,948	2,177,552
Community Amenities	7,626,183	7,191,304
Recreation and Culture	785,490	844,823
Transport	1,000	9,310
Economic Services	243,500	308,500
Other Property and Services	8,000	16,632
	11,332,521	10,994,329

The detail of fees and charges on an individual basis can be found in the Shire's 2015/16 Schedule of Fees and Charges.

12. RATE PAYMENT DISCOUNTS, WAIVERS AND CONCESSIONS

- 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Shire of Mundaring will not be offering a discount for the early payment of rates in the 2015/16 financial year.

The Shire of Mundaring will be offering incentive prizes to ratepayers during the 2015/16 financial year. The cost to Council in relation to the rates incentive competition is \$4,300, being \$2,500 towards the first prize, \$1,500 towards the second prize and \$300 for pool entry.

Ratepayers other than Councillors, Government organisations and Shire staff who pay their rates in full by 17 August 2015 will be automatically entered into the draw. The computer will randomly select winners for the rates incentive prizes.

An allowance of \$1,500 has been included in the 2015/16 budget for the write-off of rates.

13. INTEREST CHARGES AND INSTALMENTS - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

There are three options offered for the payment of rates:-

- 1) In full by 17 August 2015
- 2) Payment by four instalments being due on

17 August 2015 1st Instalment 19 October 2015 2nd Instalment 21 December 2015 3rd Instalment 22 February 2016 4th Instalment

3) A payment arrangement agreed under section 6.49 of the Local Government Act 1995.

An administrative charge of \$25.50 is levied where rates payment is made by the four instalments option. Budgeted income in 2015/16 for instalment administrative charges is \$127,500. No interest is levied for payment by instalments.

Ratepayers who enter an agreement to pay rates as provided in Section 6.49 of the Act are not levied an administrative charge but interest is paid on the rates balance outstanding until it is paid in full. Overdue interest charges of 11% per annum will be applied on a daily basis for any rate payment outstanding after it is due and payable. Budgeted income for 2015/16 for interest charges is \$155,000.

14. ELECTED MEMBERS REMUNERATION	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$
The following fees, expenses and allowances were paid to council members and/or the president.		
Meeting Allowances	260,321	247,475
President's Allowance	50,604	46,505
Deputy President's Allowance	12,651	11,626
Travelling Expenses	10,000	10,000
Telecommunications Allowance & Expenses	43,500	43,000
	377,076	358,606

15. 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. Estimated cash at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

		2015/16	2014/15	2014/15
		Budget	Actual	Budget
		\$	\$	\$
	Cash - Unrestricted	3,906,740	7,173,993	3,981,760
	Cash - Restricted	23,061,452	10,752,618	24,233,068
		26,968,192	17,926,611	28,214,828
	The following restrictions have been imposed by regulation or other externally imposed requirements:			
	Works Plant Replacement Reserve	716,008	324,905	311,929
	Civic Facilities Reserve	11,573,395	1,075,187	16,692,777
	Information Technology Reserve	874,686	807,707	810,580
	Long Service Leave Reserve	456,707	180,587	223,195
	Children's Service Reserve	2,066,344	2,016,277	2,036,148
	Gravel Pit Rehabilitation Reserve	45,642	102,179	218,914
	Capital Investment Reserve	4,883,197	3,720,684	2,126,749
	Capital Income Reserve	2,445,473	2,075,091	1,812,776
	Unspent Grants Reserve	0	450,000	0
		23,061,452	10,752,618	24,233,068
(b)	Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided By			
	Operating Activities to Net Result			
	Net Result	2,329,158	(2,102,329)	(1,578,009)
	Depreciation	8,230,604	10,126,028	8,541,748
	(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Asset	(1,266,364)	67,436	0
	Grants/Contributions for the Development			
	of Assets	(5,387,174)	(2,557,096)	(3,519,507)
	Net Cash from Operating Activities	3,906,224	5,534,039	3,444,232
(c)	Undrawn Borrowing Facilities			
	Credit Standby Arrangements			
	Bank Overdraft Limit	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Bank Overdraft at Balance Date	0	0	0
	Credit Card Limit	300,000	300,000	300,000
	Credit Card Balance at Balance Date	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
	Total Amount of Credit Unused	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
	Loan Facilities			
	Loan Facilities in use at Balance Date	13,605,562	4,346,637	20,346,637
			· ·	
	Unused Loan Facilities at Balance Date	0	0	0
				

16. TRUST FUNDS

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

Detail	Balance 1-Jul-15 \$	Estimated Amounts Received \$	Estimated Amounts Paid (\$)	Estimated Balance 30-Jun-16 \$
Deposits, bonds & retentions	1,522,127	510,000	(870,000)	1,162,127
POS and road construction	4,161,837	330,000	(200,000)	4,291,837
Developer scheme costs	48,703	8,500	(14,000)	43,203
BCITF Lew	. 0	110,000	(110,000)	. 0
BRB Lew	0	120,000	(120,000)	0
	5,732,667	1,078,500	(1,314,000)	5,497,167

17. MAJOR LAND TRANSACTIONS

It is not anticipated any major land transactions will occur in 2015/16.

18. TRADING UNDERTAKINGS AND MAJOR TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

It is not anticipated any trading undertakings or major trading undertakings will occur in 2015/16.

19. DIRECTORATE BUDGETS

	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$
STRATEGIC AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		
Revenue		
AFM Branch Librarian	24,666	23,266
Bilgoman Aquatic Centre Manager	363,220	583,410
Brown Park Manager	88,200	102,800
Communities For Children	120,000	90,996
Community Facilities Coordinator	144,200	165,723
Coordinator Lake Leschenaultia	360,000	361,700
Director Strategic & Community Services	0	530
Eastern Region Family Day Care Scheme	1,327,000	1,374,496
Inclusion Support Agency	365,940	372,000
KSP Branch Librarian	14,343	32,064
Manager Libraries & Community Engagement	211,570	489,231
Manager Recreation and Leisure Services	95,800	114,230
Midvale Early Childhood & Parenting Centre	1,653,200	1,417,004
Midvale Parenting Program	300,000	0
Midvale Playgroup & Toy Library	9,000	7,746
Mt Helena Aquatic & Recreation Centre Manager	63,090	64,440
Swan Children and Family Centre - Clayton View	818,000	1,066,000
Swan Children and Family Centre - Middle Swan	152,000	152,000
Toy Library Coordinator	27,308	29,008
Total Revenue	6,137,537	6,446,644
Expenses		
AFM Branch Librarian	(743,859)	(701,451)
Bilgoman Aquatic Centre Manager	(1,042,643)	(2,748,316)
Brown Park Manager	(458,351)	(447,645)
Communities For Children	(119,000)	(189,816)
Community Facilities Coordinator	(1,073,517)	(1,074,518)
Community Playgroups	(176,911)	(177,395)
Coordinator Lake Leschenaultia	(757,255)	(792,785)
Director Strategic & Community Services	(1,444,126)	(1,501,224)
Eastern Region Family Day Care Scheme	(1,316,960)	(1,326,894)
Inclusion Support Agency	(347,380)	(346,960)
KSP Branch Librarian	(677,753)	(715,386)
Manager Libraries & Community Engagement	(1,523,810)	(1,434,815)
Manager Recreation and Leisure Services	(870,193)	(786,150)
Maternal & Infant Health	(39,425)	(39,425)
Midvale Early Childhood & Parenting Centre	(1,616,129)	(1,343,812)
Midvale Parenting Program	(300,000)	(0.700)
Midvale Playgroup & Toy Library	(9,310)	(8,766)
Mt Helena Aquatic & Recreation Centre Manager	(291,847)	(299,488)
Swan Children and Family Centre - Clayton View	(795,555)	(753,094)
Swan Children and Family Centre - Middle Swan	(355,276)	(323,936)
Toy Library Coordinator	(58,461)	(59,523)
Total Expenses	(14,017,761)	(15,071,399)
Net Evenence	(7,000,004)	(0.004.755)
Net Expenses	(7,880,224)	(8,624,755)

19. DIRECTORATE BUDGETS (Continued)

OFFICE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CORPORATE SERVICES	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$
Revenue		
Allocations Office Vehicles	542,129	596,340
Allocations Ranger Vehicles	0	9,000
Chief Executive Officer	0	0,000
Director Corporate Services	20,361,571	2,961,759
Governance and Risk	18,000	62,497
Manager Finance and Governance	26,250,666	24,513,881
Manager Information Systems	8,300	2,500
Profit and Loss on Sale of Assets	1,266,364	(67,436)
Total Revenue	48,447,030	28,078,541
Expenses		
Allocations Office Vehicles	(444,369)	(581,204)
Allocations Ranger Vehicles	(97,760)	(107,136)
Chief Executive Officer	(553,764)	(502,723)
Director Corporate Services	(25,678,701)	(3,104,682)
Governance and Risk	(36,555)	(30,774)
Human Resource Manager	(622,400)	(579,845)
Manager Finance and Governance	(4,407,917)	(3,836,821)
Manager Information Systems	(1,995,648)	(1,792,780)
Total Expenses	(33,837,114)	(10,535,965)
Net Revenue	14,609,916	17,542,576

19. DIRECTORATE BUDGETS (Continued)

INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$
Revenue Coordinator Civil Works Coordinator Parks Services Coordinator Plant and Depot Services Director Infrastructure Services Engineering Technical Officer - Civil Maintenance Supervisor Manager Building Assets Manager Design Service Manager Operations Service Waste & Recycling Coordinator	0 255,333 2,112,810 15,987,136 45,000 1,000 1,900,000 530,000 249,000 7,317,763	93,349 90,000 2,261,713 5,501,845 44,310 9,632 500,000 0 77,000 6,851,960
Total Revenue	28,398,042	15,429,809
Expenses Construction Supervisor Coordinator Civil Works Coordinator Parks Services Coordinator Plant and Depot Services Director Infrastructure Services Engineering Technical Officer - Civil Maintenance Supervisor Manager Building Assets Manager Design Service Manager Operations Service Waste & Recycling Coordinator Works Supervisor	(3,298,662) (332,000) (4,674,401) (2,373,995) (5,549,841) (932,000) (2,077,460) (10,532,531) (997,951) (1,242,051) (7,199,602) (1,982,862)	(2,201,563) (1,979,571) (3,938,377) (2,480,029) (7,380,655) (623,500) (2,089,816) (2,069,300) (124,760) (1,088,860) (6,323,386) (977,030)
Total Expenses	(41,193,356)	(31,276,847)
Net Expenses	(12,795,314)	(15,847,038)

19. DIRECTORATE BUDGETS (Continued)

STATUTORY SERVICES	2015/16 Budget \$	2014/15 Actual \$
Revenue		
Bushcare Coordinator	0	5,909
Coordinator Environment and Sustainability	1,934	17,069
Manager Building Services	243,500	323,799
Manager Health & Community Safety Service (CSS)	665,527	841,565
Manager Health & Community Safety Services (HS)	65,191	77,191
Manager Planning	298,707	379,075
Total Revenue	1,274,859	1,644,608
Expenses		
Bushcare Coordinator	(205, 100)	(225,797)
Coordinator Environment and Sustainability	(647, 182)	(620,996)
Director Statutory Services	(131,237)	(130,324)
Manager Building Services	(588,958)	(573,697)
Manager Health & Community Safety Service (CSS)	(2,226,761)	(2,224,103)
Manager Health & Community Safety Services (HS)	(570,012)	(521,840)
Manager Planning	(1,040,480)	(1,064,253)
Total Expenses	(5,409,730)	(5,361,010)
Net Expenses	(4,134,871)	(3,716,402)