

Attachment 1

SHIRE OF PINGELLY
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

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COMMUNITY VISION

Pingelly, a sustainable community, where natural beauty and economic diversity provide opportunities for all.

Principal place of business:
17 Queen Street
PINGELLY WA 6308

**SHIRE OF PINGELLY
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018**

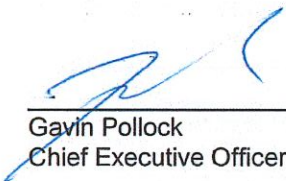
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996**

STATEMENT BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The attached financial report of the Shire being the annual financial report and supporting notes and other information for the financial year ended 30th June 2018 are in my opinion properly drawn up to present fairly the financial position of the Shire at 30th June 2018 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

5th day of December 2018



Gavin Pollock
Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
BY NATURE OR TYPE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

	NOTE	2018 Actual \$	2018 Budget \$	2017 Actual \$
Revenue				
Rates	24(a)	1,913,399	1,890,925	1,870,046
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	2(a)	1,493,908	1,237,260	1,964,621
Fees and charges	2(a)	319,050	280,218	284,771
Interest earnings	2(a)	80,339	109,865	136,752
Other revenue	2(a)	103,010	85,573	129,705
		<u>3,909,706</u>	<u>3,603,841</u>	<u>4,385,895</u>
Expenses				
Employee costs		(1,874,681)	(1,845,052)	(1,723,449)
Materials and contracts		(1,172,289)	(1,225,650)	(1,364,108)
Utility charges		(159,489)	(165,029)	(155,854)
Depreciation on non-current assets	10(b)	(1,522,726)	(1,532,000)	(1,466,111)
Interest expenses	2(a)	(110,744)	(84,614)	(154,812)
Insurance expenses	2(b)	(143,286)	(157,695)	(170,161)
Other expenditure		(65,900)	(104,207)	(87,778)
		<u>(5,049,115)</u>	<u>(5,114,247)</u>	<u>(5,122,273)</u>
		<u>(1,139,409)</u>	<u>(1,510,406)</u>	<u>(736,378)</u>
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	2(a)	6,040,577	6,329,826	3,179,845
(Loss) on asset disposals	10(a)	0	(12,000)	(706,484)
Reversal of prior year loss on revaluation of Infrastructure - Footpaths	9(b)	20,106	0	0
Reversal of prior year loss on revaluation of Infrastructure - Kerbs and Drainage	9(b)	507,758	0	0
Net result		<u>5,429,032</u>	<u>4,807,420</u>	<u>1,736,983</u>
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	11	(3,761,693)	0	(305,473)
Total other comprehensive income		<u>(3,761,693)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(305,473)</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>1,667,339</u>	<u>4,807,420</u>	<u>1,431,510</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
BY PROGRAM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018**

	NOTE	2018 Actual \$	2018 Budget \$	2017 Actual \$
Revenue	2(a)			
Governance		59,216	65,370	73,207
General purpose funding		3,174,924	2,559,639	3,742,376
Law, order, public safety		77,627	111,624	103,107
Health		8,283	11,908	11,983
Education and welfare		44,810	45,846	16,785
Community amenities		174,269	163,170	162,643
Recreation and culture		123,362	42,020	96,445
Transport		95,001	495,114	80,794
Economic services		43,885	50,150	35,980
Other property and services		108,329	59,000	62,575
		<u>3,909,706</u>	<u>3,603,841</u>	<u>4,385,895</u>
Expenses	2(a)			
Governance		(556,517)	(577,754)	(577,196)
General purpose funding		(176,753)	(167,704)	(188,660)
Law, order, public safety		(200,344)	(252,396)	(209,005)
Health		(109,345)	(112,480)	(133,557)
Education and welfare		(30,423)	(35,779)	(36,616)
Community amenities		(370,812)	(391,955)	(457,121)
Recreation and culture		(850,934)	(926,665)	(1,014,453)
Transport		(2,324,410)	(2,254,150)	(2,023,285)
Economic services		(231,661)	(285,114)	(261,802)
Other property and services		(87,172)	(25,636)	(65,766)
		<u>(4,938,371)</u>	<u>(5,029,633)</u>	<u>(4,967,461)</u>
Finance Costs	2(a)			
Law, order, public safety		0	0	(40,550)
Education and welfare		(12,459)	(12,464)	(13,353)
Recreation and culture		(98,285)	(72,150)	(100,909)
		<u>(110,744)</u>	<u>(84,614)</u>	<u>(154,812)</u>
		<u>(1,139,409)</u>	<u>(1,510,406)</u>	<u>(736,378)</u>
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	2(a)	6,040,577	6,329,826	3,179,845
Profit on disposal of assets	10(a)	0	0	0
(Loss) on disposal of assets	10(a)	0	(12,000)	(706,484)
Reversal of prior year loss on revaluation of Infrastructure - Footpaths	9(b)	20,106	0	0
Reversal of prior year loss on revaluation of Infrastructure - Kerbs and Drainage	9(b)	507,758	0	0
		<u>6,568,441</u>	<u>6,317,826</u>	<u>2,473,361</u>
Net result		<u>5,429,032</u>	<u>4,807,420</u>	<u>1,736,983</u>
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	11	(3,761,693)	0	(305,473)
Total other comprehensive income		<u>(3,761,693)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(305,473)</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>1,667,339</u>	<u>4,807,420</u>	<u>1,431,510</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30TH JUNE 2018**

	NOTE	2018 \$	2017 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,073,956	3,431,783
Investments	4	5,000	5,000
Trade and other receivables	6	427,356	804,829
Inventories	7	8,380	2,474
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,514,692	4,244,086
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	6	231,479	233,102
Investments	4	46,400	0
Property, plant and equipment	8	18,436,371	10,013,560
Infrastructure	9	68,425,476	71,927,499
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		87,139,726	82,174,161
TOTAL ASSETS		88,654,418	86,418,247
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	234,508	148,721
Short term borrowings	13	500,000	0
Current portion of long term borrowings	14(a)	98,336	58,460
Provisions	15	303,871	250,327
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,136,715	457,508
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term borrowings	14(a)	2,372,406	2,470,742
Provisions	15	53,186	65,225
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,425,592	2,535,967
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,562,307	2,993,475
NET ASSETS		85,092,111	83,424,772
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		32,940,727	27,211,883
Reserves - cash backed	5	527,576	827,388
Revaluation surplus	11	51,623,808	55,385,501
TOTAL EQUITY		85,092,111	83,424,772

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018**

		RETAINED SURPLUS	RESERVES SH/INVESTMENT BACKED	REVALUATION SURPLUS	TOTAL EQUITY
	NOTE	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2016		25,825,434	476,854	55,690,974	81,993,262
Comprehensive income					
Net result		1,736,983	0	0	1,736,983
Changes on revaluation of assets	11	0	0	(305,473)	(305,473)
Total comprehensive income		1,736,983	0	(305,473)	1,431,510
Transfers from/(to) reserves		(350,534)	350,534	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2017		27,211,883	827,388	55,385,501	83,424,772
Comprehensive income					
Net result		5,429,032	0	0	5,429,032
Changes on revaluation of assets	11	0	0	(3,761,693)	(3,761,693)
Total comprehensive income		5,429,032	0	(3,761,693)	1,667,339
Transfers from/(to) reserves		299,812	(299,812)	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2018		32,940,727	527,576	51,623,808	85,092,111

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

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018**

	NOTE	2018 Actual \$	2018 Budget \$	2017 Actual \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Rates		1,840,852	1,890,925	1,821,279
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions		1,994,761	1,676,745	1,499,975
Fees and charges		319,050	280,218	284,771
Interest earnings		80,339	109,865	136,752
Goods and services tax		(57,709)	359,558	(24,773)
Other revenue		103,010	85,573	129,705
		4,280,303	4,402,884	3,847,709
Payments				
Employee costs		(1,850,512)	(1,865,048)	(1,607,790)
Materials and contracts		(1,124,243)	(1,115,527)	(1,629,983)
Utility charges		(159,489)	(165,029)	(155,854)
Interest expenses		(61,573)	(84,614)	(158,426)
Insurance expenses		(143,286)	(157,695)	(170,161)
Goods and services tax		0	(359,558)	0
Other expenditure		(71,889)	(104,207)	(87,931)
		(3,410,992)	(3,851,678)	(3,810,145)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	16	869,311	551,206	37,564
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Payments for purchase of property, plant & equipment		(8,775,976)	(9,479,493)	(2,244,813)
Payments for construction of infrastructure		(901,367)	(1,387,460)	(1,514,492)
Payment for Non Current Investments		(46,400)		
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions		6,040,577	6,329,826	3,179,845
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		0	20,000	554,658
Net cash provided by (used in) investment activities		(3,683,166)	(4,517,127)	(24,802)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of long term borrowings		(58,460)	(78,674)	(553,666)
Proceeds from self supporting loans		14,488	14,489	468,425
Proceeds from new short term borrowings		500,000	0	0
Proceeds from new long term borrowings		0	1,200,000	0
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		456,028	1,135,815	(85,241)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(2,357,827)	(2,830,106)	(72,479)
Cash at beginning of year		3,431,783	3,581,436	3,504,262
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16	1,073,956	751,330	3,431,783

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

**RATE SETTING STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018**

	NOTE	2018 Actual \$	2018 Budget \$	2017 Actual \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net current assets at start of financial year - surplus/(deficit)		1,345,278	1,375,310	384,951
		<u>1,345,278</u>	<u>1,375,310</u>	<u>384,951</u>
Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates)				
Governance		59,216	65,370	73,207
General purpose funding		1,282,200	668,714	1,876,559
Law, order, public safety		77,627	111,624	103,107
Health		8,283	11,908	11,983
Education and welfare		44,810	45,846	16,785
Community amenities		174,269	163,170	162,643
Recreation and culture		123,362	42,020	96,445
Transport		95,001	495,114	80,794
Economic services		43,885	50,150	35,980
Other property and services		108,329	59,000	62,575
		<u>2,016,982</u>	<u>1,712,916</u>	<u>2,520,078</u>
Expenditure from operating activities				
Governance		(556,517)	(589,754)	(594,713)
General purpose funding		(176,753)	(167,704)	(188,660)
Law, order, public safety		(200,344)	(252,396)	(249,555)
Health		(109,345)	(112,480)	(137,690)
Education and welfare		(42,882)	(48,243)	(49,969)
Community amenities		(370,812)	(391,955)	(457,121)
Recreation and culture		(949,219)	(998,815)	(1,580,338)
Transport		(2,324,410)	(2,254,150)	(2,028,954)
Economic services		(231,661)	(285,114)	(475,991)
Other property and services		440,692	(25,636)	(65,766)
		<u>(4,521,251)</u>	<u>(5,126,247)</u>	<u>(5,828,757)</u>
Operating activities excluded				
Loss on disposal of assets	10(a)	0	12,000	706,484
Loss on revaluation of fixed assets	9(b)	0	0	0
(Reversal) of prior year loss on revaluation of fixed assets		(527,864)	0	0
Movement in deferred pensioner rates (non-current)		(5,974)	0	(13,149)
Movement in employee benefit provisions (current)		53,544	0	0
Movement in employee benefit provisions (non-current)		(12,039)	0	107,530
Depreciation and amortisation on assets	10(b)	1,522,726	1,532,000	1,466,111
Amount attributable to operating activities		<u>(128,598)</u>	<u>(494,021)</u>	<u>(656,752)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions		6,040,577	6,329,826	3,179,845
Proceeds from disposal of assets	10(a)	0	20,000	554,658
Purchase of Investments	4	(46,400)	0	0
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8(b)	(8,775,976)	(9,479,493)	(2,244,813)
Purchase and construction of infrastructure	9(b)	(901,367)	(1,387,460)	(1,514,492)
Amount attributable to investing activities		<u>(3,683,166)</u>	<u>(4,517,127)</u>	<u>(24,802)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of long term borrowings	14(a)	(58,460)	(78,674)	(553,666)
Proceeds from new short term borrowings	13	500,000	0	0
Proceeds from new long term borrowings	14(b)	0	1,200,000	0
Proceeds from self supporting loans	14(a)	14,488	14,489	468,425
Transferred from restricted Municipal		1,903,212	1,903,210	596,790
Transfers to Restricted Assets (Other)		0	(200,000)	0
Transfers to reserves (restricted assets)	5	(20,188)	(38,802)	(734,070)
Transfers from reserves (restricted assets)	5	320,000	320,000	383,536
Amount attributable to financing activities		<u>2,659,052</u>	<u>3,120,223</u>	<u>161,015</u>
Surplus(deficiency) before general rates		<u>(1,152,712)</u>	<u>(1,890,925)</u>	<u>(520,539)</u>
Total amount raised from general rates	24	<u>1,892,724</u>	<u>1,890,925</u>	<u>1,865,817</u>
Net current assets at June 30 c/fwd - surplus/(deficit)	25	<u>740,012</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,345,278</u>

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

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018**

1. 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. Accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report 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.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (Continued)

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.

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 27 to these financial statements.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

(a) Revenue

Other revenue

	2018 Actual \$	2017 Actual \$
Reimbursements and recoveries	60,311	20,751
Significant revenue (refer above)	0	0
Other	42,699	108,954
	<u>103,010</u>	<u>129,705</u>

Fees and Charges

Governance	34,851	33,297
General purpose funding	8,648	6,171
Law, order, public safety	8,341	6,450
Health	1,950	1,997
Education and welfare	1,000	2,000
Community amenities	174,269	162,643
Recreation and culture	11,815	7,989
Economic services	22,763	35,980
Other property and services	55,413	28,244
	<u>319,050</u>	<u>284,771</u>

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

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(a) Revenue (Continued)

Grant Revenue

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

Operating grants, subsidies and contributions

Governance
General purpose funding
Law, order, public safety
Education and welfare
Recreation and culture
Transport
Economic services
Other property and services

Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions

Governance
Law, order, public safety
Education and welfare
Recreation and culture
Transport

Total grants, subsidies and contributions

2018	2017
\$	\$
90	10
1,180,166	1,781,330
69,286	52,912
30,000	0
29,232	46,344
164,325	80,794
18,800	0
2,009	3,231
1,493,908	1,964,621
46,400	0
377,283	0
590,909	777,273
3,932,587	935,219
1,093,398	1,467,353
6,040,577	3,179,845
7,534,485	5,144,466

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

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

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

Grants, Donations and Other Contributions (Continued)

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 23.

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.

Interest earnings

- Loans receivable - clubs/institutions
- Reserve funds
- Other funds
Other interest revenue (refer note 24(e))

2018 Actual	2018 Budget	2017 Actual
\$	\$	\$
12,428	14,064	55,513
20,187	18,801	17,957
22,736	60,000	59,410
24,988	17,000	3,872
80,339	109,865	136,752

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Expenses

Significant expense

Loss on Revaluation of Fixed Assets

2018	2017
\$	\$
0	0

Auditors remuneration

- Audit of the Annual Financial Report
- Other Services

9,814	17,320
14,660	0
24,474	17,320

Interest expenses (finance costs)

Long term borrowings (refer Note 14(a))

110,744	154,812
110,744	154,812

Rental charges

- Operating leases

12,838	9,840
12,838	9,840

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	NOTE	2018	2017
		\$	\$
Unrestricted - Cash on Hand		750	750
Unrestricted - Cash at Bank - Municipal		314,981	(226,498)
Restricted - Cash at Bank - Municipal		230,651	2,830,143
Restricted Cash - Reserves		527,574	827,388
		<u>1,073,956</u>	<u>3,431,783</u>
Cash at Bank - Municipal			
Unrestricted Cash		315,731	(225,748)
Restricted Cash - Unspent Grants		230,651	926,933
Restricted Cash - Unspent Loans (refer to Note 14 (c))		0	1,903,210
		<u>546,382</u>	<u>2,604,395</u>
The following restrictions have been imposed by regulations or other externally imposed requirements:			
Leave Reserve	5	113,223	169,097
Plant Reserve	5	246,256	240,391
Building Reserve	5	31,202	284,266
Electronic Equipment Reserve	5	6,280	6,130
Community Bus Reserve	5	11,418	11,146
Swimming Pool Reserve	5	51,095	49,878
Joint Venture Housing Reserve	5	52,544	51,294
Refuse Site Rehab/Closure Reserve	5	15,556	15,186
Unspent grants	23	230,651	926,933
Unspent loans	14(c)	0	1,903,210
		<u>758,225</u>	<u>3,657,531</u>

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Cash and cash equivalents (Continued)

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

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018**

4. INVESTMENTS

Current

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Non-current

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

At the beginning of the year

At the end of the year

Non-current

Interest in Local Government House Trust

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	5,000	5,000
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	46,400	0
At the beginning of the year	5,000	5,000
At the end of the year	5,000	5,000
Interest in Local Government House Trust	46,400	0
	46,400	0

This note discloses the equity the Shire of Pingelly has in the Local Government House Trust as a consequence of a contribution towards the cost of purchasing Local Government House. The Total contribution by all Local Governments towards the cost of the WALGA building was \$651,076 of which the Shire of Pingelly contributed \$3,150. There are 620 units in the Local Government House Trust, 3 of which are held by the Shire of Pingelly.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Classification and subsequent measurement

(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) 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.

(iii) 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.

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).

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.

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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment (Continued)

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.

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 a dopted).

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:

- the amount in which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
- less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment; and
- 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.

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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

5. RESERVES - CASH BACKED

	2018 Actual Opening Balance	2018 Actual Transfer to	2018 Actual Transfer (from)	2018 Actual	2018 Budget Opening Balance	2018 Budget Transfer to	2018 Budget Transfer (from)	2018 Budget Closing Balance	2017 Actual Opening Balance	2017 Actual Transfer to	2017 Actual Transfer (from)	2017 Actual Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leave Reserve	169,097	4,126	(60,000)	113,223	169,097	3,456	(60,000)	112,553	164,761	4,336	0	169,097
Plant Reserve	240,391	5,865	0	246,256	240,391	4,913	0	245,304	163,399	255,528	(178,536)	240,391
Building Reserve	284,266	6,936	(260,000)	31,202	284,266	29,767	(260,000)	54,033	48,140	436,126	(200,000)	284,266
Electronic Equipment Reserve	6,130	150	0	6,280	6,130	5	0	6,135	1,041	5,089	0	6,130
Community Bus Reserve	11,146	272	0	11,418	11,147	15	0	11,162	5,928	5,218	0	11,146
Swimming Pool Reserve	49,878	1,217	0	51,095	49,878	300	0	50,178	43,667	6,211	0	49,878
Joint Venture Housing Reserve	51,294	1,251	0	52,545	51,293	318	0	51,611	49,918	6,376	(5,000)	51,294
Refuse Site Rehab/Closure Reserve	15,186	371	0	15,557	15,186	28	0	15,214	0	15,186	0	15,186
	827,388	20,188	(320,000)	527,576	827,388	38,802	(320,000)	546,190	476,854	734,070	(383,536)	827,388

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

Name of Reserve	Anticipated date of use	Purpose of the reserve
Leave Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to fund annual and long service leave requirements.
Plant Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used for the purchase of major plant.
Building Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to fund the renovation/purchase of Shire of Pingelly buildings and Recreation Infrastructure.
Electronic Equipment Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to fund the purchase of administration computer system equipment.
Community Bus Reserve	Bus replacement	- to be used to fund the change-over of the community bus.
Swimming Pool Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to fund the upgrading of the swimming pool complex
Joint Venture Housing Reserve	June 18	- to be used for the future maintenance of the Joint Venture units
Refuse Site Rehab/Closure Reserve	Ongoing	- to be used to facilitate the rehabilitation/closure of the town refuse site.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018**

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Current

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Rates outstanding	220,559	153,986
Sundry debtors	100,719	601,751
GST receivable	100,041	42,332
Loans receivable - clubs/institutions	7,598	14,489
Accrued Income	1,958	1,779
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(3,519)	(9,508)
	427,356	804,829

Non-current

Rates outstanding - pensioners	57,359	51,385
Loans receivable - clubs/institutions	174,120	181,717
	231,479	233,102

Information with respect to the impairment or otherwise of the totals of rates outstanding and sundry debtors is as follows:

Rates outstanding

Includes:

Past due and not impaired	220,559	146,039
Impaired	0	7,947

Sundry debtors

Includes:

Past due and not impaired	97,200	600,190
Impaired	3,519	1,561

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

Classification and subsequent measurement

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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

7. INVENTORIES

Current

Fuel & Materials

2018	2017
\$	\$
8,380	2,474
8,380	2,474

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

8 (a). PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Land and buildings	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Land - freehold land at:		
- Independent valuation 2017 - level 2	676,506	676,506
- Independent valuation 2017 - level 3	5,000	5,000
	<u>681,506</u>	<u>681,506</u>
Land - vested in and under the control of Council at:		
- Independent valuation 2017 - level 3	6,000	6,000
	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
Total land	<u>687,506</u>	<u>687,506</u>
Buildings - non-specialised at:		
- Independent valuation 2017 - level 2	1,877,992	1,877,992
Less: accumulated depreciation	(37,560)	0
	<u>1,840,432</u>	<u>1,877,992</u>
Buildings - specialised at:		
- Independent valuation 2017 - level 3	3,793,900	3,793,900
Less: accumulated depreciation	(76,915)	0
	<u>3,716,985</u>	<u>3,793,900</u>
Total buildings	<u>5,557,417</u>	<u>5,671,892</u>
Total land and buildings	<u>6,244,923</u>	<u>6,359,398</u>
Furniture and equipment at:		
- Independent valuation 2016 - level 3	92,159	92,159
- Additions after valuation - cost	7,598	7,598
Less: accumulated depreciation	(54,882)	(27,093)
	<u>44,875</u>	<u>72,664</u>
Plant and equipment at:		
- Management valuation 2016 - level 2	1,298,076	1,298,076
- Management valuation 2016 - level 3	146,820	146,820
- Additions after valuation - cost	553,838	176,555
Less: accumulated depreciation	(369,012)	(158,111)
	<u>1,629,722</u>	<u>1,463,340</u>

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

8 (a). PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Works In Progress at:		
- Works in Progress	10,516,851	2,118,158
Less: accumulated depreciation	0	0
	10,516,851	2,118,158
Total property, plant and equipment	18,436,371	10,013,560

8. 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

	Land - freehold land	Land - vested in and under the control of Council	Total land	Buildings - non- specialised	Buildings - specialised	Total buildings	Total land and buildings	Furniture and equipment	Plant and equipment	Works In Progress	Total property, plant and equipment
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2016	918,363	0	918,363	2,574,368	4,893,573	7,467,941	8,386,304	92,159	1,444,896	320,008	10,243,367
Additions	0	0	0	7,588	72,355	79,943	79,943	7,598	359,122	1,798,150	2,244,813
(Disposals)	(106,664)	0	(106,664)	(522,818)	(464,975)	(987,793)	(1,094,457)	0	(166,685)	0	(1,261,142)
Revaluation increments/ (decrements) transferred to revaluation surplus	(130,193)	6,000	(124,193)	(135,176)	(46,104)	(181,280)	(305,473)	0	0	0	(305,473)
Depreciation (expense)	0	0	0	(45,970)	(97,568)	(143,538)	(143,538)	(27,093)	(173,993)	0	(344,624)
Transfers	0	0	0	0	(563,381)	(563,381)	(563,381)	0	0	0	(563,381)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2017	681,506	6,000	687,506	1,877,992	3,793,900	5,671,892	6,359,398	72,664	1,463,340	2,118,158	10,013,560
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377,283	8,398,693	8,775,976
Depreciation (expense)	0	0	0	(37,560)	(76,915)	(114,475)	(114,475)	(27,789)	(210,901)	0	(353,165)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2018	681,506	6,000	687,506	1,840,432	3,716,985	5,557,417	6,244,923	44,875	1,629,722	10,516,851	18,436,371

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

8. 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 land	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties	Independent registered valuers	June 2017	price per hectare
Buildings - non-specialised	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties	Independent registered valuers	June 2017	price per square metre
Buildings - specialised	3	Improvements to land valued using cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent registered valuers	June 2017	Improvements to land using construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Furniture and equipment	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					
- 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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

9 (a). INFRASTRUCTURE

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Infrastructure - Roads		
- Management valuation 2015 - level 3	0	58,644,635
- Independent valuation 2018 - level 3	66,962,573	0
- Additions after valuation - cost	0	2,639,407
Less: accumulated depreciation	(14,292,762)	(1,571,357)
	52,669,811	59,712,685
Infrastructure - Footpaths		
- Management valuation 2015 - level 3	0	952,387
- Independent valuation 2018 - level 3	1,499,948	0
- Additions after valuation - cost	0	62,795
Less: accumulated depreciation	(539,229)	(49,189)
	960,719	965,993
Infrastructure - Kerbs and Drainage		
- Management valuation 2015 - level 3	0	1,155,497
- Independent valuation 2018 - level 3	9,037,311	0
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,684,315)	(54,959)
	5,352,996	1,100,538
Infrastructure - Other		
- Management valuation 2015 - level 3	0	4,444,768
- Independent valuation 2018 - level 3	8,762,200	0
- Additions after valuation - cost	0	98,223
- Transfer	0	574,878
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,834,150)	(319,583)
	4,928,050	4,798,286
Infrastructure - Bridges		
- Management valuation 2015 - level 3	0	5,403,000
- Independent valuation 2018 - level 3	16,332,500	0
- Additions after valuation - cost	0	163,116
Less: accumulated depreciation	(11,818,600)	(216,119)
	4,513,900	5,349,997
Total infrastructure	68,425,476	71,927,499

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

9. 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.

	Infrastructure - Roads	Infrastructure - Footpaths	Infrastructure - Kerbs and Drainage	Infrastructure - Other	Infrastructure - Bridges	Total Infrastructure
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2016	59,166,263	991,372	1,128,015	4,390,522	5,294,941	70,971,113
Additions	1,351,376	0	0	0	163,116	1,514,492
Depreciation (Expense)	(804,954)	(25,379)	(27,477)	(155,617)	(108,060)	(1,121,487)
Transfers	0	0	0	563,381	0	563,381
Carrying amount at 30 June 2017	59,712,685	965,993	1,100,538	4,798,286	5,349,997	71,927,499
Additions	901,367	0	0	0	0	901,367
(Decrements) Transferred to revaluation Surplus	(7,105,974)	0	3,772,178	296,878	(724,775)	(3,761,693)
Reversals through profit or loss	0	20,106	507,758	0	0	527,864
Depreciation (Expense)	(838,267)	(25,380)	(27,478)	(167,114)	(111,322)	(1,169,561)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2018	52,669,811	960,719	5,352,996	4,928,050	4,513,900	68,425,476

9. 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	Independent Valuation	June 2018	Construction costs and current condition (Level2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - Footpaths	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent Valuation	June 2018	Construction costs and current condition (Level2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - Kerbs and Drainage	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent Valuation	June 2018	Construction costs and current condition (Level2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - Other	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent registered valuers	June 2018	Construction costs and current condition (Level2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs
Infrastructure - Bridges	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent registered valuers	June 2018	Construction costs and current condition (Level2), 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.

10. FIXED ASSETS

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

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.

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, are recognised at cost and disclosed as being at fair value as management believes cost approximates fair value. They are subject to subsequent revaluation at the next anniversary date in accordance with the mandatory measurement framework.

Revaluation

The fair value of fixed assets is determined at least every three years in accordance with the regulatory framework. At the end of each 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.

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.

Land under control

In accordance with Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 16(a)(ii), 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.

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.

10. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

(a) Disposals of Assets

The following assets were disposed of during the year.

	Actual Net Book Value	Actual Sale Proceeds	Actual Profit	Actual Loss	Budget Net Book Value	Budget Sale Proceeds	Budget Profit	Budget Loss
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Plant and Equipment								
Other property and services								
Nil	0	0			32,000	20,000	0	(12,000)
	0	0	0	0	32,000	20,000	0	(12,000)

(b) Depreciation

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Buildings - non-specialised	37,560	45,970
Buildings - specialised	76,915	97,568
Furniture and equipment	27,789	27,093
Plant and equipment	210,901	173,993
Infrastructure - Roads	838,267	804,954
Infrastructure - Footpaths	25,380	25,379
Infrastructure - Kerbs and Drainage	27,478	27,477
Infrastructure - Other	167,114	155,617
Infrastructure - Bridges	111,322	108,060
	1,522,726	1,466,111

10. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

(b) Depreciation (Continued)

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

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:

- 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
- Eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Depreciation rates

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

Land	Not Depreciated	
Buildings	2.0%	50 years
Furniture and Equipment	10.0%	10 years
Computer and Electronic Equipment	33.0%	3 years
Plant and Equipment		
Earthmoving Equipment	7.0%	15 years
Heavy Trucks	10.0%	10 years
Light and Heavy Trucks	12.5%	8 years
Sedans and Utilities	20.0%	5 years
Minor Miscellaneous Plant	33.0%	3 years
Sealed roads and streets		
Clearing and Earthworks (Formation)_	not depreciated	
Construction/Road Base (Pavement)	2.5%	40 years
Original Surfacing and Major Re-surfacing (Seal)		
Bituminous Seals	2.5%	40 years
Asphalt Surfaces	2.5%	40 years
Gravel roads		
Clearing and Earthworks (Formation)_	not depreciated	
Construction/Road Base (Pavement)	5.0%	20 years
Gravel Sheet	5.0%	20 years
Formed Roads (Unsealed)		
Clearing and Earthworks (Formation)_	not depreciated	
Construction/Road Base (Pavement)	2.0%	50 years
Footpaths - slab	2.5%	40 years
Bridges	2.0%	50 years
Drainage (Storm Water Channels)	2.5%	40 years

Depreciation (Continued)

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.

11. REVALUATION SURPLUS

	2018			2018			2018			2017		
	Opening Balance	Revaluation Increment	Revaluation (Decrement)	Total Movement on Revaluation	2018 Closing Balance	2017 Opening Balance	Revaluation Increment	Revaluation (Decrement)	Total Movement on Revaluation	2017 Closing Balance		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Revaluation surplus - Land and Buildings	4,797,665	0	0	0	4,797,665	5,103,138	0	(305,473)	(305,473)	4,797,665		
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - Roads	38,565,134	0	(7,105,974)	(7,105,974)	31,459,160	38,565,134	0	0	0	38,565,134		
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - Kerbs and Drainage	0	3,772,178	0	3,772,178	3,772,178	0	0	0	0	0		
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - Other	6,753,047	296,878	0	296,878	7,049,925	6,753,047	0	0	0	6,753,047		
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - Bridges	5,269,655	0	(724,775)	(724,775)	4,544,880	5,269,655	0	0	0	5,269,655		
	55,385,501	4,069,056	(7,830,749)	(3,761,693)	51,623,808	55,690,974	0	(305,473)	(305,473)	55,385,501		

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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Current

Sundry creditors
Accrued interest on long term borrowings
Accrued salaries and wages
ATO liabilities
Accrued Expenses
Prepaid Income

2018	2017
\$	\$
99,610	5,033
49,507	336
19,658	35,071
32,720	34,643
15,733	56,508
17,280	17,130
234,508	148,721

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Trade and other payables (Continued)

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.

13. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Short term WATC loan funds

500,000	0
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14. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

(a) Repayments - Borrowings

Particulars	Principal 1 July 2017	New Loans	Principal Repayments		Principal 30 June 2018		Interest Repayments	
	\$	\$	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
Recreation and culture								
Loan 123 - Recreation and Cultural Ce	2,332,996	0	43,971	43,971	2,289,025	2,289,025	97,283	49,110
Loan 124 -Recreation and Cultural Ce	0		0	10,107	0	589,893	0	11,520
Short-term Loan-Recreation and Culture		500,000	0	0	500,000	0	1,002	0 Refer Note 13
Loan 125 -Recreation and Cultural Ce	0	0	0	10,107	0	589,893	0	11,520
	2,332,996	500,000	43,971	64,185	2,789,025	3,468,811	98,285	72,150

Particulars	Principal 1 July 2017	New Loans	Principal Repayments		Principal 30 June 2018		Interest Repayments	
	\$	\$	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
Self Supporting Loans								
Education and welfare								
Loan 120 - SSL Pingelly Cottage Hom	196,206	0	14,489	14,489	181,717	181,717	12,459	12,464
	196,206	0	14,489	14,489	181,717	181,717	12,459	12,464
	2,529,202	500,000	58,460	78,674	2,970,742	3,650,528	110,744	84,614

The short term loan above is presented at note 13 as Short Term Borrowings

(500,000)
2,470,742

Self supporting loans are financed by payments from third parties.
All other loan repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

Borrowings

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current	98,336	58,460
Non-current	2,372,406	2,470,742
	2,470,742	2,529,202

14. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS (Continued)

(b) New Borrowings - 2017/18

Particulars/Purpose	Amount Borrowed		Institution	Loan Type	Term Years	Total Interest & Charges	Interest Rate	Amount (Used)		Balance Unspent
	Actual	Budget						Actual	Budget	
	\$	\$				\$	%	\$	\$	\$
Loan 124 -Recreation and Cultural Ce	0	600,000	WATC	Deb	20	0	3.84%	0	600,000	0
Loan 125 -Recreation and Cultural Ce	0	600,000	WATC	Deb	20	0	3.84%	0	400,000	0
Short-term Loan-Recreation and Cultu	500,000	0	WATC	S/T	1	1,002	2.36%	500,000	0	0
	500,000	1,200,000				1,002		500,000	1,000,000	0

(c) Unspent Borrowings

Particulars	Date Borrowed	Balance 1 July 17	Borrowed During Year	Expended During Year	Balance 30 June 18
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan 123 - Recreation & Cultural Centre		1,903,210	0	(1,903,210)	0
Short-term Loan-Recreation and Culture		0	500,000	(500,000)	0
		1,903,210	500,000	(2,403,210)	0

(d) Undrawn Borrowing Facilities

Credit Standby Arrangements

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Bank overdraft limit	500,000	500,000
Bank overdraft at balance date	0	0
Credit card limit	10,000	10,000
Credit card balance at balance date	(535)	(6,864)
Total amount of credit unused	509,465	503,136

Loan facilities

Loan facilities - current	98,336	58,460
Loan facilities - non-current	2,372,406	2,470,742
Total facilities in use at balance date	2,470,742	2,529,202

Unused loan facilities at balance date

NIL

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at fair value when the Shire becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument.

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

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.

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.

15. PROVISIONS

Opening balance at 1 July 2017

Current provisions
Non-current provisions

Additional provision

Balance at 30 June 2018

Comprises

Current
Non-current

Provision for Annual Leave	Provision for Long Service Leave	Total
\$	\$	\$
169,332	80,995	250,327
0	65,225	65,225
169,332	146,220	315,552
19,482	22,023	41,505
188,814	168,243	357,057
188,814	115,057	303,871
0	53,186	53,186
188,814	168,243	357,057

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Other long-term employee benefits (Continued)

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.

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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

16. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

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:

	2018 Actual	2018 Budget	2017 Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,073,956	751,330	3,431,783

Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities to Net Result

Net result	5,429,032	4,807,420	1,736,983
Non-cash flows in Net result:			
Depreciation	1,522,726	1,532,000	1,466,111
(Profit)/loss on sale of asset	0	12,000	706,484
Fair value adjustments to fixed assets			
at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0
Loss on revaluation of fixed assets	0	0	0
Reversal of loss on revaluation of fixed assets	(527,864)	0	0
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	364,608	439,485	(538,339)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(5,906)	1,000	(1,326)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	85,787	109,123	(260,034)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	41,505	(19,996)	107,530
Grants contributions for			
the development of assets	(6,040,577)	(6,329,826)	(3,179,845)
Net cash from operating activities	869,311	551,206	37,564

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

17. TOTAL ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Governance	2,985,290	3,037,417
General purpose funding	277,918	285,653
Law, order, public safety	420,302	64,279
Health	46,956	52,944
Education and welfare	372,679	1,254,933
Housing	31,202	284,266
Community amenities	535,506	544,591
Recreation and culture	14,267,069	9,532,779
Transport	67,190,157	68,811,659
Economic services	966,781	996,262
Other property and services	929,363	1,050,820
Unallocated	631,195	502,644
	<u>88,654,418</u>	<u>86,418,247</u>

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities for the year ending 30 June 2018.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

19. CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
(a) Capital Expenditure Commitments		
Contracted for:		
- capital expenditure projects	1,173,333	8,729,600
Payable:		
- not later than one year	1,173,333	8,729,600

The capital expenditure projects outstanding at the end of the current reporting period represents the completion of the construction of the new Pingelly Recreation and Cultural Centre and construction of the new Pingelly Aged Appropriate Accommodation units.

(b) Operating Lease Commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the accounts.

Payable:		
- not later than one year	21,807	9,840
- later than one year but not later than five years	81,778	6,560
- later than five years	0	0
	103,585	16,400

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

Leases (Continued)

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.

20. JOINT VENTURE ARRANGEMENTS

Lot 602 (38) and Lot 603 (36) Sharow Street Singles Units

The Shire of Pingelly entered into a Joint Venture arrangement with the Department of Housing during the 2009/10 financial year for the construction of four x 2 bedroom units. Construction was completed in the 2011/12 financial year. The provision of this housing aims to provide accommodation for singles and childless couples. The Shire of Pingelly has a 18.28% interest in the assets and liabilities of this joint venture under the auspices of Homeswest. All revenue and expenses of the joint venture are recognised in the relevant financial statements of Council.

Council is required to set aside 1% of the current replacement cost of the properties from the rental income each year for the long term maintenance of the properties.

All profits derived from the operation of the Joint Venture Housing are to be recognised as Restricted Assets to provide for future maintenance or the provision of future housing.

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Lot 602 (38) and Lot 603 (36) Sharow Street Singles Units		
- Opening Balance	51,294	49,918
- Profits From Operations	5,935	5,000
- Interest Earned	1,251	1,376
- Funds Utilised	(5,935)	(5,000)
- Closing Balance	52,545	51,294
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Non-current assets		
Asset No Freehold land at:		
I0173,10174 - Independent valuation 2017 - level 2	9,506	9,506
Non-Specialised buildings at:		
10289A - Independent valuation 2017 - level 2	116,992	116,992
Less: accumulated depreciation	(2,340)	0
	124,158	126,498

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 ventures with an interest to net assets are classified as a joint venture and accounted for using the equity method. Refer to note 29 for a description of the equity method of accounting.

Interests in joint arrangements (Continued)

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.

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Elected Members Remuneration

The following fees, expenses and allowances were paid to council members and the President.

	2018 Actual	2018 Budget	2017 Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Meeting Fees	37,733	38,400	28,467
President's allowance	1,200	1,200	1,200
Deputy President's allowance	300	300	300
Telecommunications allowance	200	1,000	500
	39,433	40,900	30,467

Key Management Personnel (KMP) Compensation Disclosure

The total of remuneration paid to KMP of the Shire during the year are as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	511,407	510,483
Post-employment benefits	77,905	57,741
Other long-term benefits	45,932	39,927
	635,244	608,151

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include all salary, paid leave, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to KMP except for details in respect to fees and benefits paid to elected members which may be found above.

Post-employment benefits

These amounts are the current-year's estimated cost of providing for the Shire's superannuation contributions made during the year.

Other long-term benefits

These amounts represent long service benefits accruing during the year.

Termination benefits

These amounts represent termination benefits paid to KMP (Note: may or may not be applicable in any given year).

Transactions with related parties

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

No outstanding balances or provisions for doubtful debts or guaranties exist in relation to related parties at year end.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Purchase of goods and services	112,862	141,769
Salaries paid to related parties	127,879	122,336

Amounts outstanding from related parties:

Trade and other receivables	14,489	14,215
Loans to associated entities	181,717	196,207

Related Parties

The Shire's main related parties are as follows:

- Key management personnel**
Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any elected member, are considered key management personnel.
- Entities subject to significant influence by the Shire**
An entity that has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but does not have control over those policies, is an entity which holds significant influence. Significant influence may be gained by share ownership, statute or agreement.
- Joint venture entities accounted for under the proportionate consolidation method**
The Shire has a one-third interest in an environmental health and building service. The interest in the joint venture entity is accounted for in these financial statements using the proportionate consolidation method of accounting. For details of interests held in joint venture entities, refer to Note 20.

21. MAJOR LAND TRANSACTIONS

The Shire did not participate in any major land transactions during the 2017/18 financial year.

22. TRADING UNDERTAKINGS AND MAJOR TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

The Shire did not participate in any trading undertakings or major trading undertaking during 2017/18 financial year.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

23. CONDITIONS OVER GRANTS/CONTRIBUTIONS

Grant/Contribution	Opening Balance ⁽¹⁾ 1/07/16	Received ⁽²⁾ 2016/17	Expended ⁽³⁾ 2016/17	Closing Balance ⁽¹⁾ 30/06/17	Received ⁽²⁾ 2017/18	Expended ⁽³⁾ 2017/18	Closing Balance 30/06/18
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Education and welfare							
WA Health Department - Aged Appropriate Accommodation LotteryWest - Aged Sensory Garden Grant	267,270	727,273	(197,610)	796,933	590,909	(1,387,842)	0
Wheatbelt Development Commission - Community Chest funds	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	(8,861)	41,139
Recreation and culture	0	0	0	0	30,000	(20,000)	10,000
PRACC - National Stronger Regions Fund	0	777,719	(777,719)	0	2,763,149	(2,761,637)	1,512
PRACC - Bendigo Bank	0	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	(100,000)	0
PRACC - CBH Grass Roots - Playground	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	10,000
PRACC Forestry Products Commission	0	20,000	0	20,000	0	(20,000)	0
PRACC LotteryWest Grant	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	0
PRACC - Dept of Sport & Recreation	0	87,500	(87,500)	0	175,000	(175,000)	0
PRACC - Pingelly Times	0	0	0	0	10,000	(10,000)	0
PRACC - Pingelly Development Association	0	0	0	0	5,000	(5,000)	0
PRACC - Focus Group	0	0	0	0	4,323	(4,323)	0
Transport							
Roads to Recovery - Road & Bridge Construction	0	606,900	(606,900)	0	299,369	(299,369)	0
Main Roads - Bullaring Rd Bridge funds	0	0	0	0	168,000	0	168,000
Economic services							
Vehicle	7,074	0	(7,074)	0	0	0	0
Total	324,344	2,279,392	(1,676,803)	926,933	5,095,750	(5,792,032)	230,651

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.

24. RATING INFORMATION

(a) Rates

RATE TYPE	Rate in \$	Number of Properties	Value \$	Rate Revenue \$	Interim Rates \$	Back Rates \$	Total Revenue \$	Budget Rate Revenue \$	Budget Interim Rate \$	Budget Back Rate \$	Budget Total Revenue \$
Differential general rate / general rate											
Gross rental valuations											
GRV - Residential	#####	315	3,087,332	378,300	341	0	378,641	378,300	0	0	378,300
GRV - Rural Residential	#####	68	712,052	87,250	0	0	87,250	87,250	0	0	87,250
GRV - Commercial/Industrial	#####	31	448,114	54,909	0	0	54,909	54,909	0	0	54,909
GRV - Townsites	#####	12	128,439	15,738	0	0	15,738	15,738	0	0	15,738
Unimproved valuations											
UV - Broadacre Rural	#####	250	114,659,500	1,227,316	(1,419)	79	1,225,976	1,224,318	0	0	1,224,318
Sub-Total		676	119,035,437	1,763,513	(1,078)	79	1,762,514	1,760,515	0	0	1,760,515
Minimum payment	Minimum \$										
Gross rental valuations											
GRV - Residential	898	63	144,961	56,574	0	0	56,574	56,574	0	0	56,574
GRV - Rural Residential	898	21	76,672	18,858	0	0	18,858	18,858	0	0	18,858
GRV - Commercial/Industrial	898	10	43,695	8,980	0	0	8,980	8,980	0	0	8,980
GRV - Townsites	898	7	20,271	6,286	0	0	6,286	6,286	0	0	6,286
Unimproved valuations											
UV - Broadacre Rural	898	44	2,493,240	39,512	0	0	39,512	39,512	0	0	39,512
Sub-Total		145	2,778,839	130,210	0	0	130,210	130,210	0	0	130,210
Discounts/concessions (refer note 24(d))		821	121,814,276	1,893,723	(1,078)	79	1,892,724	1,890,725	0	0	1,890,725
Total amount raised from general rate							<u>1,892,724</u>	<u>1,890,725</u>			<u>1,890,725</u>
Specified Area Rate (refer note 24(b))							0	0			0
Ex-gratia rates							219				200
Movement in Excess Rates							<u>20,456</u>				<u>0</u>
Totals							<u>1,913,399</u>				<u>1,890,925</u>

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Rates

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

24. RATING INFORMATION (Continued)

(b) Specified Area Rate
Nil

(c) Service Charges
Nil

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

24. RATING INFORMATION (Continued)

(d) Discounts, Incentives, Concessions, & Write-offs

Rates Discounts

Rate or Fee Discount Granted	Discount %	Discount \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Circumstances in which Discount is Granted
Nil	0.00%	0	0	0	0

Waivers or Concessions

Rate or Fee and Charge to which the Waiver or Concession is Granted	Type	Discount %	Discount \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Objects of the Waiver or Concession	Reasons for the Waiver or Concession
Rate Assessment	Write-off	0.00%	0	7,585	0		
				0	0		
Rate or Fee and Charge to which the Waiver or Concession is Granted	Circumstances in which the Waiver or Concession is Granted and to whom it was available						
Nil							

24. RATING INFORMATION (Continued)

(e) Interest Charges & Instalments

Instalment Options	Date Due	Instalment Plan		Instalment Plan Interest Rate %	Unpaid Rates Interest Rate %
		Admin Charge \$	Interest %		
Option One					
Single full payment	05-Oct-17	0			11.00%
Option Two					
First instalment	05-Oct-17	0	5.50%		11.00%
Second instalment	06-Feb-18	10	5.50%		11.00%
Option Three					
First instalment	05-Oct-17	0	5.50%		11.00%
Second instalment	05-Dec-17	10	5.50%		11.00%
Third instalment	06-Feb-18	10	5.50%		11.00%
Fourth instalment	10-Apr-18	10	5.50%		11.00%
				2018	2,018
				\$	Budget
Interest on unpaid rates				17,402	11,000
Interest on instalment plan				6,782	6,000
Charges on instalment plan				4,700	5,000
Esl Penalty Interest				804	100
				<u>29,688</u>	<u>22,100</u>

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

25. NET CURRENT ASSETS

Composition of net current assets

	2018 2018 Carried Forward)	2018 (1 July 2017 Brought Forward)	2017 (30 June 2017 Carried Forward)
	\$	\$	\$
Surplus/(Deficit) 1 July 17 brought forward	740,012	1,345,278	1,345,278
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	315,731	(225,748)	(225,748)
Restricted	758,225	3,657,531	3,657,531
Investments			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	5,000	5,000	5,000
Receivables			
Rates outstanding	220,559	153,986	153,986
Sundry debtors	100,719	601,751	601,751
GST receivable	100,041	42,332	42,332
Loans receivable - clubs/institutions	7,598	14,489	14,489
Accrued Income	1,958	1,779	1,779
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(3,519)	(9,508)	(9,508)
Inventories			
Fuel & Materials	8,380	2,474	2,474
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables			
Sundry creditors	(99,610)	(5,033)	(5,033)
Accrued interest on long term borrowings	(49,507)	(336)	(336)
Accrued salaries and wages	(19,658)	(35,071)	(35,071)
ATO liabilities	(32,720)	(34,643)	(34,643)
Accrued Expenses	(15,733)	(56,508)	(56,508)
Prepaid Income	(17,280)	(17,130)	(17,130)
Short term WATC loan funds	(500,000)	0	0
Current portion of long term borrowings	(98,336)	(58,460)	(58,460)
Provisions			
Provision for annual leave	(188,814)	(169,332)	(169,332)
Provision for long service leave	(115,057)	(80,995)	(80,995)
Unadjusted net current assets	424,377	3,786,578	3,786,578
Adjustments			
Less: Reserves - restricted cash	(527,574)	(827,388)	(827,388)
Less: Loans receivable - clubs/institutions	(7,598)	(14,489)	(14,489)
Less: Unspent Loans	0	(1,903,210)	(1,903,210)
Less: Investments Current	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Less: Investments Non-Current	(46,400)	0	0
Add: Short term WATC loan funds	500,000	0	0
Add: Current portion of long term borrowings	98,336	58,460	58,460
Add Back: Component of Leave Liability not Required to be funded	303,871	250,327	250,327
Adjusted net current assets - surplus/(deficit)	740,012	1,345,278	1,345,278

Difference

There was no difference between the surplus/(deficit) 1 July 2017 brought forward position used in the 2018 audited financial report and the surplus/(deficit) carried forward position as disclosed in the 2017 audited financial report.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018**

26. 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 Value	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,073,956	3,431,783	1,073,956	3,431,783
Investments	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Receivables	658,835	1,037,931	658,835	1,037,931
	<u>1,737,791</u>	<u>4,474,714</u>	<u>1,737,791</u>	<u>4,474,714</u>
Financial liabilities				
Payables	234,508	148,721	234,510	148,721
Borrowings	2,470,742	2,529,202	2,470,742	2,529,202
	<u>2,705,250</u>	<u>2,677,923</u>	<u>2,705,252</u>	<u>2,677,923</u>

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.

26. 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 whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. The finance area manages the cash portfolio. 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 is 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.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Impact of a 10% ⁽¹⁾ movement in price of investments		
- Equity	500	500
- Statement of Comprehensive Income	500	500
Impact of a 1% ⁽¹⁾ movement in interest rates on cash		
- Equity	30,024	38,600
- Statement of Comprehensive Income	30,024	38,600

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Sensitivity percentages based on management's expectation of future possible interest rate movements.

26. 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:

	2018	2017
	%	%
Percentage of rates and annual charges		
- Current	0.00%	0.00%
- Overdue	100.00%	100.00%
Percentage of other receivables		
- Current	98.00%	93.00%
- Overdue	2.00%	7.00%

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(c) Payables and 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:

	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 & 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying values
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2018					
Payables	234,508	0	0	234,508	234,508
Borrowings	713,114	852,455	2,341,745	3,907,314	2,970,742
	947,622	852,455	2,341,745	4,141,822	3,205,250
2017					
Payables	148,721	0	0	148,721	148,721
Borrowings	213,114	639,342	2,554,859	3,407,315	2,529,202
	361,835	639,342	2,554,859	3,556,036	2,677,923

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 the carrying amount, by maturity, of the financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk:

Year ended 30 June 2018	<1 year	>1<2 years	>2<3 years	>3<4 years	>4<5 years	>5 years	Total	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Borrowings								
Fixed rate								
Long term borrowings	500,000	0	0	0	0	2,470,742	2,970,742	4.037%
Weighted average Effective interest rate	2.36%					4.376%		
Year ended 30 June 2017								
Borrowings								
Fixed rate								
Long term borrowings	0	0	0	0	0	2,529,202	2,529,202	4.39%
Weighted average Effective interest rate						4.39%		

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018**

27. 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 2017	Amounts Received	Amounts Paid	30 June 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Transport Licensing	0	408,688	(408,688)	0
Funds Held on Behalf of Groups	40	0	0	40
Unclaimed Monies	100	0	0	100
Nomination Deposits	0	480	(400)	80
Bond Monies (Including Key Deposits)	<u>3,921</u>	<u>9,900</u>	<u>(9,781)</u>	<u>4,040</u>
	4,061			4,260

28. 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 2019	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 on 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 into the 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 when 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.

Notes:

(1) Applicable to reporting periods commencing on or after the given date.

28. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS (Continued)

Title	Issued / Compiled	Applicable (1)	Impact
(iv) AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (incorporating AASB 2016-7 and AASB 2016-8)	December 2016	1 January 2019	<p>These standards are likely to have a significant impact on the income recognition for NFP's. Key areas for consideration are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assets received below fair value; - Transfers received to acquire or construct non-financial assets; - Grants received; - Prepaid rates; - Leases entered into at below market rates; and - Volunteer services. <p>Whilst it is not possible to quantify the financial impact (or if it is material) of these key areas until the details of future transactions are known, they will all have application to the Shire's operations.</p>

Notes:

(1) Applicable to reporting periods commencing on or after the given date.

Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standard

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.

Whilst many reflected consequential changes associate with the amendment of existing standards, the only new standard with material application is as follows:

(i) AASB 2016-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash-Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities	1 January 2017
(ii) AASB 2016-7 Amendments to Accounting Standards - Deferral of AASB 15 for Not-for-Profit Entities	1 January 2017

29. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) Rounding off figures

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

d) 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.

e) 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.

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.

g) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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.

h) 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.

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.

i) Impairment of assets

In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards the Shire's cash generating non-specialised 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 specialised assets such as roads, drains, public buildings and the like, no annual assessment is required. Rather AASB 116.31 applies and revaluations need only be made with sufficient regulatory to ensure the carrying value does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the ends of the

reporting period.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

30. ACTIVITIES/PROGRAMS

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

PROGRAM NAME	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES
GOVERNANCE	Effective leadership and governance	Administration and operation of facilities and services to members of Council; other costs that relate to the tasks of assisting elected members and ratepayers on matters which do not concern specific Council services.
GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING	A financially sustainable Shire.	Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.
LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY	A safe community.	Fire prevention, animal control and assistance to emergency services.
HEALTH	Health and family support services that are accessible and meet the needs of the community.	Food quality control, provision of doctor services and maintenance of dental equipment.
EDUCATION AND WELFARE	Quality of life for the aged and disabled. Development and participation of young people.	Maintenance of a daycare centre and assistance to the provision of aged care accommodation.
COMMUNITY AMENITIES	Appropriate development which is diverse in nature and protects local heritage.	Rubbish and recyclables collection and disposal services, operation of the refuse site, administration of the town planning scheme, maintenance of the cemetery, maintenance of public toilets and maintenance of storm water drainage
RECREATION AND CULTURE	Access to recreation, sporting and leisure opportunities.	Maintenance of the Town Hall, Pavilion, Community Centre, recreation ground, swimming pool complex, reserves, operation of the library together with support of cultural events.
TRANSPORT	Safe and reliable transport infrastructure.	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges, cleaning and lighting of streets and depot maintenance.
ECONOMIC	Support the promotion and marketing of local businesses and tourism initiatives.	The regulation and provision of building control, control of noxious weeds and vermin, standpipe water supplies and area promotion.
OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES	Provide support services for works and plant operations.	Private works operations, plant repairs and operation costs.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

31. FINANCIAL RATIOS

	2018	2017	2016
Current ratio	0.74	2.03	1.05
Asset sustainability ratio	2.90	2.23	1.60
Debt service cover ratio	2.92	0.25	(0.07)
Operating surplus ratio	(0.47)	(0.60)	(0.72)
Own source revenue coverage ratio	0.48	0.42	0.48
Asset consumption ratio	0.71	0.71	0.62
Asset renewal funding ratio	0.74	0.75	0.77

The above ratios are calculated as follows:

Current ratio	$\frac{\text{current assets minus restricted assets}}{\text{current liabilities minus liabilities associated with restricted assets}}$
Asset sustainability ratio	$\frac{\text{capital renewal and replacement expenditure}}{\text{depreciation expenses}}$
Debt service cover ratio	$\frac{\text{annual operating surplus before interest and depreciation}}{\text{principal and interest}}$
Operating surplus ratio	$\frac{\text{operating revenue minus operating expenses}}{\text{own source operating revenue}}$
Own source revenue coverage ratio	$\frac{\text{own source operating revenue}}{\text{operating expenses}}$
Asset consumption ratio	$\frac{\text{depreciated replacement costs of assets}}{\text{current replacement cost of depreciable assets}}$
Asset renewal funding ratio	$\frac{\text{NPV of planning capital renewal over 10 years}}{\text{NPV of required capital expenditure over 10 years}}$

Notes:

Information relating to the asset consumption ratio and the asset renewal funding ratio can be found at Supplementary Ratio Information on Page 56-58 of this document.

Three of the ratios disclosed above were distorted by the early receipt of Financial Assistance Grants.

In addition, two of the ratios were impacted by revenue and expenses associated with flood damage re-instatement which is considered one-off in nature.

	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16
	\$	\$	\$
Amount of Financial Assistance Grant received during the year relating to the subsequent year.	429,939	428,095	0
Amount of Financial Assistance Grant received in prior year relating to current year.	428,095	0	405,924
Amount of reimbursement for flood damage received	117,211	0	0
Expenditure on flood damage re-instatement	284,643	123,233	0

If the events detailed above did not occur, the impacted ratios in the 2018, 2017 and 2016 columns above would be as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Current ratio	0.74	2.22	0.35
Debt service cover ratio	6.03	(0.35)	1.26
Operating surplus ratio	(0.27)	(0.77)	(0.56)
Own source revenue coverage ratio	0.50	0.42	0.49

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Electors of the Shire of Pingelly

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial report of the Shire of Pingelly which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018, the Statement of Comprehensive Income by Nature or Type, Statement of Comprehensive Income by Program, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Rate Setting Statement for the year then ended, and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Statement by the Chief Executive Officer.

In our opinion the annual financial report of the Shire of Pingelly:

- (i) is based on proper accounts and records; and
- (ii) fairly represents, in all material respects, the results of the operations of the Shire of Pingelly for the year ended 30 June 2018 and its financial position at the end of that period in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Act, Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Shire of Pingelly in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence We have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling Shire of Pingelly's financial reporting responsibilities under the Act. Regulation 16 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 (Regulations), does not allow a local government to recognise some categories of land, including land under roads, as assets in the annual financial report. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer and Council for the Financial Report

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Shire of Pingelly is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial report in accordance with the requirements of the Act, the Regulations and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Act, Australian Accounting Standards. The CEO is also responsible for such internal control as the CEO determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the CEO is responsible for assessing the Shire of Pingelly's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the State government has made decisions affecting the continued existence of the Shire of Pingelly.

The Council is responsible for overseeing the Shire of Pingelly's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Shire of Pingelly's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the CEO.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the CEO's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Shire of Pingelly's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report, as we cannot predict future events or conditions that may have an impact.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Council and the CEO regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the *Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996* we report that:

- (i) In our opinion, the following matters indicate significant adverse trends in the financial position of the Shire of Pingelly:
 - a. Operating surplus ratio as reported in Note 31 of the financial report is below the below the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSCI) standard of zero for the last three years (2016: -0.719, 2017: -0.596 and 2018: -0.472).

- (ii) There were no instances of non-compliance with Part 6 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* or applicable financial controls of any other written law identified during the course of our audit.
- (iii) All required information and explanations were obtained by me.
- (iv) All audit procedures were satisfactorily completed.
- (v) In our opinion, the asset consumption ratio and the asset renewal ratio included in the annual financial report were supported by verifiable information and reasonable assumptions.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Publication of the Audited Financial Report

This auditor's report relates to the annual financial report of Shire of Pingelly for the year ended 30 June 2018 included on the Shire of Pingelly's website. Shire of Pingelly's management is responsible for the integrity of the Shire of Pingelly website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Shire of Pingelly's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial report described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from this financial report. If users of the financial report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information contained in this website version of the financial report.

AMD Chartered Accountants



TIM PARTRIDGE
Director

28-30 Wellington Street, Bunbury, Western Australia

Dated this 6th day of December 2018



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Local Government and Communities**

Local Government Operational Guidelines

Number 18 – June 2013

Financial Ratios

1. Introduction

This guideline is intended to provide a clear explanation of each ratio required to be included in the annual financial report under section 6.4(2) of the *Local Government Act 1995* and Regulation 50 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*.

An explanation of the purpose of each ratio is included to ensure staff and elected members are able to interpret what the ratio result means for the local government.

Definitions are included to fully describe what is meant by the terms used in the ratios.

2. Purpose

The guideline is designed to assist local government officers in preparing financial ratios, and provide elected members and officers with an understanding of each ratio.

Financial ratios are designed to provide users of annual financial reports with a clearer interpretation of the performance and financial results of a local government and a comparison of trends over a number of years.

On occasions, there have been inconsistencies in the calculation and interpretation of financial ratios. If information is to be meaningful, it should be prepared accurately and consistently. Ratios may be disclosed as a percentage or a factor of one.

These indicators provide a short term measure of the financial sustainability of local governments and complement the national criteria endorsed by the Local Government and Planning Ministers' Council. They provide for a comprehensive

tool for monitoring the financial sustainability of local governments.

3. Legislation

Financial ratios are included in the notes to the annual financial report. These ratios provide users with key indicators of the financial performance of a local government and include comparisons with two prior years.

Under regulation 50 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, the annual financial report is to include, for the financial year covered by the annual financial report and the two preceding financial years, the following:

- a) current ratio;
- b) asset consumption ratio;
- c) asset renewal funding ratio;
- d) asset sustainability ratio;
- e) debt service cover ratio;
- f) operating surplus ratio; and
- g) own source revenue coverage ratio.

As several of the ratios are to be reported for the first time in the 2012/13 financial year, local governments are expected to make reasonable efforts to calculate the ratios for the two prior years. However comparatives for 2010/11 and 2011/12 are not required for the assets consumption ratio or asset renewal funding ratio.

This guideline analyses each of these ratios according to the information they provide. The ratios are classified under the following headings:

- (i) liquidity ratio;
- (ii) debt ratio;
- (iii) coverage ratio;
- (iv) financial performance ratio; and
- (v) asset management ratios.

4. Ratios

4.1 Liquidity Ratio

Liquidity refers to how quickly and cheaply an asset can be converted into cash. A local government's liquidity is measured by the 'Current Ratio'. This ratio provides information on the ability

of a local government to meet its short-term financial obligations out of unrestricted current assets. The calculation of this ratio is explained as follows:

Current Ratio	
Current Ratio =	$\frac{(\text{Current Assets MINUS Restricted Assets})}{(\text{Current Liabilities MINUS Liabilities Associated with Restricted Assets})}$
Purpose:	This is a modified commercial ratio designed to focus on the liquidity position of a local government that has arisen from past year's transactions.
Standards	<p>The standard is not met if the ratio is lower than 1:1 (less than 100%)</p> <p>The standard is met if the ratio is greater than 1:1 (100% or greater)</p> <p>A ratio less than 1:1 means that a local government does not have sufficient assets that can be quickly converted into cash to meet its immediate cash commitments. This may arise from a budget deficit from the past year, a Council decision to operate an overdraft or a decision to fund leave entitlements from next year's revenues.</p>
Definitions:	
'Current Assets'	Means the total current assets as shown in the balance sheet.
'Current Liabilities'	Means the total current liabilities as shown in the balance sheet.
'Restricted Asset'	Means an asset the use of which is restricted, wholly or partly, by a law made or a requirement imposed outside of the control of the local government, where the restriction is relevant to assessing the performance, financial position or financing and investment of the local government. This includes all section 6.11 cash reserves as these are restricted by the Act '... by a law made ...', unspent specific grants and other restricted cash identified by the local government, as these are restricted by '... a requirement imposed outside of the control of the local government ...'
'Liabilities Associated with Restricted Assets'	<p>Means the lesser value of a current liability or the cash component of restricted assets held to fund that liability. Commonly this is the cash reserve for long service leave, annual leave and other employee entitlements. Ideally the cash reserve amount should be the same as the provision amount but this is rarely the case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only make a deduction if there is a cash reserve. • If the cash reserve is greater than the provision amount, only deduct the amount of the provision. • If the provision amount is greater than the cash reserve, only deduct the amount of the cash reserve. • If the cash reserve is for the purpose of long service leave (or other specific leave) then only adjust for that specific leave provision and not the total of all leave provisions.

4.2 Debt Ratio

A local government's ability to service debt is measured by the 'Debt Service Cover Ratio'. This is the measurement of a local government's ability to produce enough cash to cover its debt payments.

Debt Service Cover Ratio	
Debt Service Cover Ratio =	$\frac{\text{Annual Operating Surplus BEFORE Interest and Depreciation}}{\text{Principal and Interest}}$
Purpose:	This ratio is the measurement of a local government's ability to repay its debt including lease payments. The higher the ratio is, the easier it is for a local government to obtain a loan.
Standards	A Basic standard is achieved if the ratio is greater than or equal to two. An Advanced standard is achieved if the ratio is greater than five.
Definitions:	
'Annual Operating Surplus Before Interest and Depreciation'	Means operating revenue minus net operating expense.
'Operating Revenue'	Means the revenue that is operating revenue for the purposes of the AAS, excluding grants and contributions for the development or acquisition of assets.
'Net Operating Expense'	Means operating expense excluding interest and depreciation.
'Interest'	Means interest expense for moneys borrowed, credit obtained or financial accommodation arranged under section 6.20 of the Act.
'Depreciation'	Has the meaning given in the AAS.
'Principal and Interest'	Means all principal and interest for moneys borrowed, credit obtained or financial accommodation arranged under section 6.20 of the Act.

4.3 Coverage Ratio

A local government's ability to cover its costs through its own taxing and revenue efforts is measured by the 'Own Source Revenue Coverage Ratio'.

Own Source Revenue Coverage Ratio	
Own Source Revenue Coverage Ratio =	$\frac{\text{Own Source Operating Revenue}}{\text{Operating Expense}}$
Purpose:	<p>This ratio is the measurement of a local government's ability to cover its costs through its own revenue efforts.</p> <p>Different standards have been established to recognise the varying revenue raising capacities across the sector, where some rural and remote local governments have limited rate bases and revenue raising capacity, whereas others such as major metropolitan and regional local governments have significant rate bases and other own source revenues.</p>
Standards	<p>A Basic standard is achieved if the ratio is between 40% and 60% (or 0.4 and 0.6).</p> <p>An Intermediate standard is achieved if the ratio is between 60% and 90% (or 0.6 and 0.9).</p> <p>An Advanced standard is achieved if the ratio is greater than 90% (or > 0.9).</p>
Definitions:	
'Own Source Operating Revenue'	Means revenue from rates and service charges, fees and user charges, reimbursements and recoveries *, interest income and profit on disposal of assets.
'Operating Expense'	Means the expense that is operating expense for the purposes of the AAS.

***Note:** Typically local governments disclose, in their annual financial statements, a nature or type classification described as 'Reimbursements and Recoveries, Contributions and Donations' (or similar). In order to calculate the value of own source revenue, it is essential that reimbursements and recoveries are disclosed separately from contributions and donations. This can be by way of note.

4.4 Financial Performance Ratio

A key indicator of a local government's financial performance is measured by the 'Operating Surplus Ratio'. If a local government consistently achieves a positive operating surplus ratio and has soundly based long term financial plans showing that it can continue to do so in future, having regard to asset management and the community's service level needs, then it is considered financially sustainable.

A positive ratio indicates the percentage of total own source revenue available to help fund proposed capital expenditure, transfer to cash reserves or to reduce debt.

A negative ratio indicates the percentage increase in total own source revenue (principally rates) that would have been required to achieve a break-even operating result.

Operating Surplus Ratio	
Operating Surplus Ratio =	$\frac{(\text{Operating Revenue MINUS Operating Expense})}{\text{Own Source Operating Revenue}}$
Purpose:	This ratio is a measure of a local government's ability to cover its operational costs and have revenues available for capital funding or other purposes.
Standards:	Basic Standard between 1% and 15% (0.01 and 0.15) Advanced Standard > 15% (>0.15).
Definitions:	
'Operating Revenue'	Means the revenue that is operating revenue for the purposes of the AAS, excluding grants and contributions for the development or acquisition of assets.
'Operating Expense'	Means the expense that is operating expense for the purposes of the AAS.
'Own Source Operating Revenue'	Means revenue from rates and service charges, fees and user charges, reimbursements and recoveries *, interest income and profit on disposal of assets.

*Note: Typically local governments disclose in their annual financial statements, a nature or type classification described as 'Reimbursements and Recoveries, Contributions and Donations' (or similar). In order to calculate the value of own source revenue, it is essential that reimbursements and recoveries are disclosed separately from contributions and donations. This can be by way of note.

4.5 Asset Consumption Ratio

This ratio seeks to highlight the aged condition of a local government's stock of physical assets.

If a local government is responsibly maintaining and renewing / replacing its assets in accordance with a well prepared

asset management plan, then the fact that its Asset Consumption Ratio may be relatively low and/or declining should not be cause for concern – providing it is operating sustainably.

Asset Consumption Ratio	
Asset Consumption Ratio=	$\frac{\text{Depreciated Replacement Cost of Depreciable Assets}}{\text{Current Replacement Cost of Depreciable Assets}}$
Purpose:	This ratio measures the extent to which depreciable assets have been consumed by comparing their written down value to their replacement cost.
Standards:	Standard is met if the ratio can be measured and is 50% or greater (0.50 or >). Standard is improving if the ratio is between 60% and 75% (0.60 and 0.75).
Definitions:	
'Depreciated Replacement Cost of Assets'	Has the meaning given in the AAS. AASB 136 paragraph Aus 6.2 defines depreciated replacement cost as '... the current replacement cost of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.'
'Current Replacement Cost'	In AASB 136 paragraph Aus 32.2 'The current replacement cost of an asset is its cost measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits of that asset could currently be obtained in the normal course of business.' In addition, AASB 13 paragraph B8 provides 'The cost approach reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost).' More detailed explanation is included in AASB 13 paragraph B9.
'Current Replacement Cost of Depreciable Assets'	Means the cost of replacing assets at current prices.

Note that the values for depreciated replacement cost of depreciable assets and the current replacement cost of depreciable assets are not amounts disclosed in the annual financial statements and the calculations involved should be discussed with auditors.

4.6 Asset Sustainability Ratio

This ratio is an approximation of the extent to which assets managed by a local government are being replaced as these reach the end of their useful lives. It is calculated by measuring capital expenditure on **renewal** or **replacement** of assets, relative to depreciation expense. Expenditure on new or additional assets is excluded.

Depreciation expense represents an estimate of the extent to which the assets have been consumed during that period. Measuring assets at fair value is critical to the calculation of a valid depreciation expense value.

Asset Sustainability Ratio	
Asset Sustainability Ratio =	$\frac{\text{Capital Renewal and Replacement Expenditure}}{\text{Depreciation}}$
Purpose:	This ratio indicates whether a local government is replacing or renewing existing non-financial assets at the same rate that its overall asset stock is wearing out.
Standards:	Standard is met if the ratio can be measured and is 90% (or 0.90) Standard is improving if this ratio is between 90% and 110% (or 0.90 and 1.10).
Definitions:	
'Capital Renewal and Replacement Expenditure'	Means expenditure to renew or replace existing assets. In other words, it is expenditure on an existing asset to return the service potential or the life of the asset up to that which it had originally. It is periodically required expenditure. As it reinstates existing service potential it may reduce operating and maintenance costs.
'Depreciation'	Has the meaning given in the AAS. Under AASB 116 paragraph 6, 'Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.' In other words, depreciation represents the allocation of the value of an asset (its cost less its residual value) over its estimated useful life to the local government. Depreciation expense can be sourced from the audited annual financial report.
'Depreciable Amount'	Under AASB 116 paragraph 6, 'Depreciable amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.'
'Residual Value'	Under AASB 116 paragraph 6, 'The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.'
'Useful Life'	Under AASB 116 paragraph 6, 'Useful life is: (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity; or (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by an entity.'

4.7 Asset Renewal Funding Ratio

This ratio indicates whether the local government has the financial capacity to fund asset renewal as required, and can continue to provide existing levels of services in future, without additional operating income; or reductions in operating expenses.

The ratio is calculated from information included in the local government's Long Term Financial Plan and Asset Management Plan; **not** the Annual Financial Report. For the ratio to be meaningful, a consistent discount rate should generally be applied in Net Present Value (NPV) calculations.

Asset Renewal Funding Ratio	
Asset Renewal Funding Ratio =	$\frac{\text{NPV of Planned Capital Renewals over 10 years}}{\text{NPV of Required Capital Expenditure over 10 years}}$
Purpose:	This ratio is a measure of the ability of a local government to fund its projected asset renewal / replacements in the future.
Standards:	Standard is met if the ratio is between 75% and 95% (or 0.75 and 0.95). Standard is improving if the ratio is between 95% and 105% (or 0.95 and 1.05), and the ASR falls within the range 90% to 110%, and ACR falls within the range 50% to 75%.
Definitions:	
'NPV'	Means Net Present Value.
'Planned Capital Renewals'	Means capital renewal and replacement expenditure as estimated in the long-term financial plan.
'NPV of Planned Capital Renewals' is therefore	The total of all capital expenditures on renewals and replacement included in the 10-year long term financial plan, expressed in current year values.
'Required Capital Expenditure'	Means capital renewal and replacement expenditure as estimated in the asset management plan.
'NPV of Required Capital Expenditure' is therefore	The total of all required capital expenditures on renewals in the 10-year forecast period as indicated in the asset management plans or asset forecasts, expressed in current year values.

5. Ratio Calculations

Detailed calculations of each of the seven ratios are included in this section. The calculations are based on the extracts of financial information from annual financial statements or long-term and asset management plans included at section six (6) of this guideline.

Ratio Calculations are for the year 200Y				
a) Current Ratio		$\frac{(\text{Current Assets MINUS Restricted Assets})}{(\text{Current Liabilities MINUS Liabilities Associated with Restricted Assets})}$		
=	$\frac{\begin{matrix} [1] & [2] \\ (8,156,143 - 6,728,955) \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} [3] & [4] \\ (2,033,690 - 644,160) \end{matrix}}$	=	$\frac{1,427,188}{1,389,530}$	= 1.03:1 (or 103%)
[Numbers taken from statement of financial position and cash and cash equivalents note]				

b) Debt Service Cover Ratio		$\frac{\text{Annual Operating Surplus BEFORE Interest and Depreciation}}{\text{Principal and Interest}}$		
=	$\frac{\begin{matrix} [5] & [6] & [7] & [8] \\ (20,707,319+44,048) - ((21,365,583+50,000 \\ +98,325) - (6,907,407+96,257)) \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} [9] & [10] & [11] \\ (70,597 + 96,257) \end{matrix}}$	=	$\frac{6,241,123}{166,854}$	= 37.4
[Numbers taken from statement of comprehensive income by nature or type and rate setting statement]				

c) Own Source Revenue Coverage Ratio		$\frac{\text{Own Source Operating Revenue}}{\text{Operating Expense}}$		
=	$\frac{\begin{matrix} [13] & [14] & [15] & [16] & [6] \\ (8,165,843+4,999,717+498,964+55,200+44,048) \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} [7] & [9] & [8] \\ (21,365,583+98,325+50,000) \end{matrix}}$	=	$\frac{\begin{matrix} [18] \\ 13,763,772 \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} [17] \\ 21,513,908 \end{matrix}}$	= 0.64 (or 64%)
[Numbers drawn from statement of comprehensive income by nature or type]				

Ratio Calculations are for the year 200Y

d) Operating Surplus Ratio

$$\frac{(\text{Operating Revenue MINUS Operating Expense})}{\text{Own Source Operating Revenue}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{[(20,707,319 + 44,048) - (21,513,908)]}{13,763,772}}{\frac{-762,541}{13,763,772}} = \frac{-5.5\%}{(\text{or } -0.055)}$$

[5] [6] [17] [18]

[Numbers drawn from statement of comprehensive income by nature or type and Own Source Operating Revenue same as in c) above]

e) Asset Consumption Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Depreciated Replacement Cost of Depreciable Assets}}{\text{Current Replacement Cost of Depreciable Assets}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{(18,847,904 + 183,226,214)}{(29,284,194 + 283,543,863)}}{\frac{202,074,118}{312,828,057}} = \frac{64.6\%}{(\text{or } 0.646)}$$

[19] [20] [21] [22]

[Numbers drawn from notes 7a. and 8a.]

f) Asset Sustainability Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Capital Renewal and Replacement Expenditure}}{\text{Depreciation Expense}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{660,185^* + 2,031,457 + 46,798 + 2,976,240}{6,907,407}}{\frac{5,714,680}{6,907,407}} = \frac{82.7\%}{(\text{or } 0.827)}$$

[23] [24] [25] [26] [10]

*Note: while described as land and building in the rate setting statement, for the purpose of this example the expenditure is assumed to all relate to buildings.

[Numbers drawn from rate setting statement]

g) Asset Renewal Funding Ratio

$$\frac{\text{NPV of Planned Capital Renewals over 10 years}}{\text{NPV of Required Capital Expenditure over 10 years}}$$

$$\frac{\text{NPV Planned from LTF Plan}}{\text{NRV Required from AM Plan}} = \frac{\frac{67,398}{73,099}}{\frac{73,099}{73,099}} = \frac{92.2\%}{(\text{or } 0.922)}$$

[27] [28]

[Numbers drawn from Long Term Financial Plan (planned renewals) and Asset Management Plan (required renewals)]

6. Extracts of Financial Information from which ratios are calculated

6.1 Annual Financial Statements Extracts

Statement Of Financial Position For The Year Ended 30 June 201Y			
	NOTE	Current Actual \$	Prior Actual \$
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	6,781,850	6,005,704
Investments	4	190,000	0
Trade and Other Receivables		527,980	594,914
Inventories		656,313	590,852
Total Current Assets		8,156,143 (1)	7,191,470
Non-Current Assets			
Receivables		475,355	461,669
Inventories		2,878,873	2,000,000
Property, Plant and Equipment		31,578,071	31,445,812
Infrastructure		183,226,214 (20)	181,334,195
Total Non-Current Assets		218,158,483	215,241,676
Total Assets		226,314,626	222,433,146
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables		1,126,295	893,304
Long Term Borrowings		83,612	64,886
Provisions	11	823,783	924,356
Total Current Liabilities		2,033,690 (3)	1,882,546
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings		2,358,215	419,894
Provisions	11	459,277	648,258
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,817,492	1,068,152
Total Liabilities		4,851,182	2,950,698
Net Assets		221,463,444	219,482,448
Equity			
Retained Surplus		113,817,172	112,717,798
Reserves - Cash/Investment Backed	12	5,162,318	3,530,196
Reserves - Asset Revaluation		102,483,954	103,234,454
Total Equity		221,463,444	219,482,448

Statement Of Comprehensive Income By Nature Or Type For The Period Ended 30 June 201Y					
	NOTE	201Y Actual \$		201Y Budget \$	201X Actual \$
Revenue					
Rates	24	8,165,843	(13)	8,074,469	7,633,920
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	30	6,987,595		5,548,348	5,609,425
Fees and Charges	29	4,999,717	(14)	4,253,486	4,165,652
Service Charges	26	0		0	0
Interest Earnings	2(a)	498,964	(15)	385,100	413,708
Other Revenue		55,200	(16)	27,304	30,435
		20,707,319	(5)	18,288,707	17,853,140
Expenses					
Employee Costs		(8,896,802)		(8,772,958)	(7,826,475)
Materials and Contracts		(4,120,422)		(3,926,230)	(3,064,784)
Utilities		(443,972)		(435,600)	(404,245)
Depreciation	2(a)	(6,907,407)	(10)	(7,100,000)	(7,435,789)
Interest Expenses	2(a)	(96,257)	(11)	(399,441)	(37,753)
Insurance		(336,390)		(333,163)	(326,578)
Other Expenditure		(564,333)		(828,951)	(512,377)
		(21,365,583)	(7)	(21,796,343)	(19,608,001)
		(658,264)		(3,507,636)	(1,754,861)
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	30	3,494,037		5,856,328	4,933,510
Fair Value Adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	2(a)	(50,000)	(8)	0	0
Profit on Asset Disposals	21	44,048	(6)	2,333,736	96,518
Loss on Asset Disposal	21	(98,325)	(9)	(49,155)	(43,985)
		3,389,760		8,140,909	4,986,043
Net Result		2,731,496		4,633,273	3,231,182
Other Comprehensive Income					
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	13	(750,500)		0	0
Total Other Comprehensive Income		(750,500)		0	0
Total Comprehensive Income		1,980,996		4,633,273	3,231,182

Rate Setting Statement For The Period Ended 30 June 201Y				
	NOTE	201Y Actual \$	201Y Budget \$	201X Actual \$
Revenue				
Governance		108,566	93,221	81,376
General Purpose Funding (Excl Rates)		4,104,679	3,970,416	3,855,332
Law, Order, Public Safety		686,829	556,802	864,126
Health		262,378	176,240	175,879
Education and Welfare		1,660,935	1,416,806	1,291,279
Housing		520	600	460
Community Amenities		1,688,168	1,803,650	1,324,894
Recreation and Culture		1,328,903	2,171,562	1,403,700
Transport		4,783,531	3,960,367	5,365,366
Economic Services		503,702	387,060	385,897
Other Property and Services		1,000,611	3,916,478	499,839
		16,128,822	18,453,202	15,248,148
Expenses				
Governance		(826,169)	(908,185)	(763,010)
General Purpose Funding		(171,816)	(158,077)	(154,898)
Law, Order, Public Safety		(1,137,630)	(1,349,794)	(928,250)
Health		(356,604)	(331,717)	(296,011)
Education and Welfare		(1,743,528)	(1,682,025)	(1,495,536)
Housing		(1,657)	(1,500)	(1,432)
Community Amenities		(2,859,238)	(3,057,906)	(2,755,017)
Recreation and Culture		(4,259,938)	(4,243,523)	(3,800,603)
Transport		(8,641,626)	(8,380,666)	(8,156,823)
Economic Services		(616,182)	(598,183)	(469,186)
Other Property and Services		(899,520)	(1,133,922)	(831,220)
		(21,513,908)	(21,845,498)	(19,651,986)
Net Result Excluding Rates		(5,385,086)	(3,392,296)	(4,403,838)
Adjustments for Cash Budget Requirements:				
Non-Cash Expenditure and Revenue				
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals	21	54,277	(2,284,581)	(52,533)
Movements in Assets/Liabilities		2,077	0	104,502
Depreciation on Assets	2(a)	6,907,407	7,100,000	7,435,789
Net Non-Cash Expenditure/Revenue		6,963,761	4,815,419	7,487,758

Rate Setting Statement For The Period Ended 30 June 201Y				
	NOTE	201Y Actual \$	201Y Budget \$	201X Actual \$
Capital Expenditure/Revenue				
Purchase of Land Held for Resale		(2,056,759)	(4,076,189)	(702,227)
Purchase Land and Buildings	20	(660,185)	(23) (1,787,479)	(957,226)
Purchase Plant and Equipment	20	(2,031,457)	(24) (2,686,903)	(2,165,913)
Purchase Furniture and Equipment	20	(46,798)	(25) 0	0
Infrastructure Assets	20	(2,976,240)	(26) (3,704,824)	(6,319,171)
Infrastructure Assets – New		(3,710,100)	(7,500,000)	0
Repayment of Debentures	23(a)	(70,597)	(12) (70,597)	(68,526)
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	21	759,429	5,904,712	655,232
Proceeds from New Debentures	23	2,027,644	2,188,452	350,000
SS Loan Principal Income	23	24,393	24,393	48,098
Transfers to Reserves	12	(3,376,061)	(1,478,584)	(2,952,482)
Transfers from Reserves	12	1,743,939	2,447,854	1,883,320
ADD Surplus/(Deficit) July 1 B/F	24(b)	1,841,049	1,290,473	1,351,004
LESS Surplus/(Deficit) June 30 C/F	24(b)	1,163,514	0	1,841,049
Amount Required to be Raised from Rates	24(a)	(8,116,582)	(8,025,569)	(7,635,020)

3 Cash And Cash Equivalents			
	NOTE	201Y \$	201X \$
Cash - Unrestricted Muni		52,895	850,416
Cash - Restricted		6,728,955 (2)	5,155,288
	14(a)	6,781,850	6,005,704
The following restrictions have been imposed by regulations or other externally imposed requirements:			
Land Purchase and Development Reserve	12	941,906	434,375
Plant Reserve	12	1,175,544	806,956
Building Reserve	12	1,777,669	1,224,785
Sanitation Services Reserve	12	623,039	406,750
Employee Entitlements	12	644,160 (4)	657,330
Total Reserves		5,162,318	3,530,196
Unspent Grants	2(d)	1,566,637	1,625,092
Total Unspent Grants and Loans		1,566,637	1,625,092
Total Restricted Cash		6,728,955	5,155,288

7a Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)		
	201Y \$	201X \$
Land – Fair Value	12,730,167	12,457,362
Less Accumulated Depreciation	0	0
	12,730,167	12,457,362
Buildings – Fair Value	15,081,793	14,694,413
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(3,746,056)	(3,379,285)
	11,335,737	11,315,128
Furniture and Equipment – Fair Value	895,174	1,426,495
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(638,235)	(1,115,109)
	256,939	311,386
Plant and Equipment – Fair Value	2,865,445	2,814,165
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(2,123,703)	(1,950,728)
	741,742	863,437
Plant and Equipment Under Lease	2,270,110	2,037,911
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(595,703)	(401,210)
	1,674,407	1,636,701
Road Construction Plant – Fair Value	8,171,672	7,920,130
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(3,332,593)	(3,058,332)
	4,839,079	4,861,798
Depreciated Cost of PP&E at Fair Value	31,578,071	31,445,812
Current Replacement Cost of Depreciated PP&E at Fair Value	29,284,194 (21)	28,893,114
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(10,436,290)	(9,904,664)
Depreciated Replacement Cost of Depreciated PP&E at Fair Value	18,847,904 (19)	18,988,450
Land (Non-Depreciable)	12,730,167	12,457,362
Depreciated Cost of PP&E at Fair Value	31,578,071	31,445,812

8a	Infrastructure	201Y \$	201X \$
Roads – Fair Value		260,058,298	253,772,740
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(88,538,837)	(83,677,423)
		171,519,461	170,095,317
Drainage – Fair Value		2,832,873	2,711,180
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(1,044,492)	(976,459)
		1,788,381	1,734,721
Bridges – Fair Value		861,642	811,414
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(285,302)	(244,299)
		576,340	567,115
Footpaths and Cycleways – Fair Value		4,701,608	4,305,552
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(1,352,095)	(1,207,616)
		3,349,513	3,097,936
Parks and Gardens – Fair Value		6,518,991	6,258,991
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(5,009,798)	(4,696,849)
		1,509,193	1,562,142
Airports – Fair Value		2,398,359	2,178,649
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(483,853)	(422,827)
		1,914,506	1,755,822
Sewerage – Fair Value		4,576,113	4,506,113
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(3,388,338)	(3,275,685)
		1,187,775	1,230,428
Other – Fair Value		1,595,979	1,461,034
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(214,934)	(170,320)
		1,381,045	1,290,714
		183,226,214	181,334,195
Current Replacement Cost of Infrastructure at Fair Value		283,543,863 (22) 276,005,673	
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(100,317,649)	(94,671,478)
Depreciated Replacement Cost of Infrastructure		183,226,214 (20) 181,334,195	

11	Provisions	
	201Y \$	201X \$
Current		
Provision for Annual Leave	668,540	756,421
Provision for Long Service Leave	155,243	167,935
	823,783	924,356
Non-Current		
Provision for Long Service Leave	459,277	648,258
	459,277	648,258

12f	Reserves – Cash/Investment Backed	
	201Y \$	201X \$
Employee Entitlements		
Purpose: To be used to fund Annual and Long Service Leave		
Opening Balance	657,330	427,366
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	171,082	260,529
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(184,252)	(30,565)
	644,160	657,330

6.2 Long-term Financial Plan and Asset Management Plan Extracts

Renewals / Upgrades	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
Long Term Financial Plan										
Buildings	570	600	700	750	800	850	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Motor Vehicles	182	200	215	220	250	235	260	270	270	280
Plant and Equipment	885	385	290	930	790	390	1,045	790	545	1,050
Infrastructure Roads	7,184	6,359	6,728	7,100	4,744	5,084	5,426	5,772	6,119	6,221
Infrastructure Other	1,235	250	350	400	750	750	800	800	850	850
Total Planned Renewals	10,056	7,794	8,283	9,400	7,334	7,309	9,031	9,132	9,284	9,901
Asset Management Plan										
Buildings	600	650	750	800	850	875	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,800
Motor Vehicles	182	200	215	220	250	235	260	270	270	280
Plant and Equipment	885	385	290	930	790	390	1,045	790	545	1,050
Infrastructure Roads	7,500	7,700	7,900	8,000	5,200	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,400	6,500
Infrastructure Other	1,250	250	380	420	800	800	850	850	900	900
Total Required Renewals	10,417	9,185	9,535	10,370	7,890	7,700	9,555	9,610	9,915	10,530

Discount Rate = 0.05

NPV Planned Renewals 67,398 (27)

NPV Required Renewals 73,099 (28)

Ratio = 67,398/73,099 92.2%

These guidelines are also available on the Department's website at www.dlgc.wa.gov.au



About the Guideline series

This document and others in the series are intended as a guide to good practice and should not be taken as a compliance requirement. The content is based on Department officer knowledge, understanding, observation of, and appropriate consultation on contemporary good practice in local government. Guidelines may also involve the Department's views on the intent and interpretation of relevant legislation.

All guidelines are subject to review, amendment and re-publishing as required. Therefore, comments on any aspect of the guideline are welcome. Advice of methods of improvement in the area of the guideline topic that can be reported to other local governments will be especially beneficial.

For more information about this and other guidelines, contact the Local Government Regulation and Support Branch at:

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Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) – Tel: 13 14 50

Attachment 2



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6 December 2018

Mr W Mulroney
President
Shire of Pingelly
17 Queen Street
PINGELLY WA 6308

Dear William

**SHIRE OF PINGELLY
30 JUNE 2018 MANAGEMENT REPORT**

Following completion of our 30 June 2018 audit, we provide our Management Report and audit recommendations.

1. Our Audit Approach

The Australian Auditing Standards are the professional Standards applicable to all audit engagements. Accordingly, our audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, with testing designed solely to enable the expression of an opinion on the financial report of the Shire of Pingelly. This involved us making an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and then using our professional judgement, applying audit procedures to mitigate that risk.

To assist Council in understanding our role as external auditor, we have previously detailed our audit responsibilities and scope of work to be performed to meet those responsibilities in our audit engagement letter.

Australian Auditing Standards require us to document and evaluate the Shire of Pingelly's system of internal control to establish the level of reliance on the internal control system in determining the nature, timing and extent of other auditing procedures necessary to enable us to complete our audit. This work is not primarily directed towards the discovery of weaknesses or the detection of fraud or other irregularities and should not, therefore, be taken to assume that no other weaknesses exist. Accordingly the comments within this letter refer only to those matters that have come to our attention during the course of our normal audit work and may not identify all possible improvements that an internal controls review may detect.

Our audit approach is based on a risk analysis methodology which relies upon our understanding of the Shire of Pingelly's operations, strategies and risks. We performed a review of applicable accounting systems and tested those during our audit. The level of testing performed by us is determined by the degree of reliance we place on the internal control systems in place which has a resulting impact on the amount of substantive testing required during our audit procedures. The level of testing performed is also aligned with what is required to form an overall opinion on the financial statements which may not coincide with what the Shire of Pingelly perceives should be tested.

Our audit also included evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and judgements, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report. There were no areas of disagreement either in the accounting estimates or judgements or in the presentation and disclosures made in the financial report.

2. Assessment of Fraud and Error

The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud is that of the Council and management. As a result, it is important that management with the oversight of the Council place a strong emphasis on fraud prevention, which may reduce opportunities for fraud to take place and fraud deterrence, which could persuade individuals not to commit fraud because of the likelihood of detection and resulting consequences.

In accordance with Australian Auditing Standards we are required to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial report taken as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. While our procedures are designed to identify material weaknesses and misstatements from fraud and error, there is an unavoidable risk that even some material misstatements may remain undiscovered. This unavoidable risk is due to the test nature and other inherent limitations of an audit, together with the inherent limitations of any accounting and internal control system.

We have confirmed that nothing has come to management's attention that may constitute an incident of fraud. In addition our audit procedures did not identify any instances of suspected or actual fraud. We take this opportunity to remind you that our audit is not designed to detect fraud and therefore our audit procedures are not designed for that purpose.

3. Significant Difficulties Encountered during the Audit

During the course of our audit, there were no areas where we experienced significant difficulties.

4. Accounting Policies

We confirm to you that we are not aware of any changes to the accounting policies of the Shire of Pingelly since 30 June 2017 in respect of the preparation of the 30 June 2018 financial report other than those changes required under Australian Accounting Standards and the Local Government Act and Regulations which are adequately disclosed.

5. Commitments and Contingencies

On completion of our audit and subsequent discussions with management, we did not identify any additional commitments or contingencies that required disclosure within the financial report of the Shire of Pingelly, apart from those already disclosed.

6. Subsequent Events

We did not identify any additional subsequent events up until the date of this report that required disclosure within the financial report of the Shire of Pingelly, apart from those already disclosed.

7. Financial Ratio Performance Measures

We note Council's Asset Management Plan currently only includes projections for seven years to 2024/25 and therefore does not include data for the ten year projection of renewal/ replacement expenditure required for the calculation of the asset renewal funding ratio. As a result, Council's asset renewal funding ratio has been calculated as at 30 June 2018 based on the 7 year expenditure forecast to 2024/25, and an average of the 7 year capital expenditure forecasts for the subsequent 3 years.

We also noted Council's Long Term Financial Plan was still in draft stage at the time of our November 2018 visit and therefore had not been adopted by Council.

A review of Council's financial ratios as included within Note 31 of the financial report indicates that 6 of the 7 ratios were within the recommended guidelines provided by the Department of Local Government and Communities for the past 3 financial years, with the exceptions noted below:

- The operating surplus ratio as at 30 June 2018 is calculated at -0.472 (2017: -0.596, 2016: 0.719 recommended to be between 0.01 and 0.15).

We recommend Council continue to consider the impact on ratios and long term sustainability when making decisions regarding asset renewal, additional borrowings and setting rates for future years.

8. Local Government Act Compliance Measures

In conjunction with our review of the financial statements, we also perform a review of the Shire of Pingelly's compliance with the Local Government Act and Financial Management Regulations.

Our review of compliance with the Local Government Act and Financial Management Regulations did not identify any issues of non-compliance which required reporting.

9. Audit Recommendations

Please refer to Appendix 1 for comments and recommendations arising from our 30 June 2018 audit. We provide these comments and recommendations to suggest improvements to the Shire of Pingelly's internal controls and procedures.

Our management report is on an exception basis, and therefore we have not commented on the various internal controls in place within your accounting systems.

10. Other Matters

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Stuart and the finance team for the assistance provided to us during our audit.

Should you have any questions concerning the above or would like to discuss any other aspect of our audit, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

AMD Chartered Accountants



TIM PARTRIDGE FCA

Partner

APPENDIX 1
Audit Recommendations for the year ended 30 June 2018

GUIDANCE TO FINDINGS RATING / IMPLICATION

Findings identified during the final audit have been weighted in accordance with the following scale:

- Significant:** *Those findings where there is potentially a significant risk to the entity should the finding not be addressed promptly.*
- Moderate:** *Those findings which are of sufficient concern to warrant action being taken by the entity as soon as possible.*
- Minor:** *Those findings that are not of primary concern however still warrant action being taken.*

AUDIT FINDINGS

1. EXCESSIVE ANNUAL LEAVE BALANCES

Finding Rating: Minor

From our review of the annual leave listing at 30 June 2018, we noted 2 employees who have accrued in excess of 6 weeks annual leave.

Implication

- The cost to Council is greater if annual leave is not paid out on a regular basis due to the cumulative effect of salary increases over a period of time;
- Recreational leave enhances employee performance; and
- It is a fundamental principle of good internal control that all employees take regular holidays.

Recommendation

We recommend excessive leave balances be reviewed by management regularly.

Management Comment

Management to review Annual Leave and Long Service Leave accrued balances with the Shire of Pingelly Audit Committee.

It should be noted the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) accrues 6 weeks Annual Leave every year of employment as per his employment contract. With the CEO clearing some Annual leave over the Christmas /New Year in 2018 this should help reduce this outstanding annual leave down.

Furthermore the Director of Technical Services (DTS) accrues 5 weeks annual leave each year as per his employment contract, his position has accumulated annual leave due to clearing Long Service Leave recently in place of clearing Annual Leave and this should be resolved in coming financial years.