

Statutory Budget 2017 - 2018

SHIRE OF CHAPMAN VALLEY

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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SHIRE OF CHAPMAN VALLEY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY NATURE OR TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	NOTE	2017/18 Budget \$	2016/17 Actual \$	2016/17 Budget \$
Revenue				
Rates	8	2,576,965	2,464,988	2,472,531
Operating grants, subsidies and				
contributions	15	1,239,924	1,782,493	1,510,073
Fees and charges	14	342,050	386,064	336,500
Service charges	11	0	0	0
Interest earnings	2(a)	44,460	54,864	51,680
Other revenue	2(a)	12,000	15,793	12,000
		4,215,399	4,704,202	4,382,784
Evnances				
Expenses Employee costs		(1,966,295)	(1,463,903)	(1,521,023)
Materials and contracts		(2,276,137)	(1,403,903)	(1,568,741)
Utility charges		(54,058)	(46,996)	(64,743)
Depreciation on non-current assets	2(a)	(2,220,576)	(2,202,733)	(1,640,343)
Interest expenses	2(a)	(10,614)	(9,938)	(9,964)
Insurance expenses	2 (a)	(161,001)	(145,169)	(142,028)
Other expenditure		(123,430)	(108,537)	(123,032)
o si con provincia di	•	(6,812,111)	(5,208,298)	(5,069,874)
	•	(2,596,712)	(504,096)	(687,090)
Non-operating grants, subsidies and				
contributions	15	1,115,667	1,887,658	1,884,040
Profit on asset disposals	6	68,131	7,596	43,013
Loss on asset disposals	6	(85,158)	(14,693)	(97,830)
Loss on revaluation of non current assets	-	0	(18,600)	0
Net result	•	(1,498,072)	1,357,865	1,142,133
Other comprehensive income				
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets		0	74,712	0
Total other comprehensive income	•	0	74,712	0
Total comprehensive income		(1,498,072)	1,432,577	1,142,133
•	;	•		

SHIRE OF CHAPMAN VALLEY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY PROGRAM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	NOTE	2017/18 Budget	2016/17 Actual	2016/17 Budget
Revenue (refer notes 1,2,8,10 to 15)		\$	\$	\$
Governance		1,200	18,600	3,092
General purpose funding		3,028,243	3,814,494	3,381,014
Law, order, public safety		31,000	36,786	26,562
Health		6,799	7,607	6,330
Education and welfare		9,360	0 18,771	0 8,640
Housing Community amenities		200,955	225,739	250,040
Recreation and culture		331,082	259,545	455,418
Transport		450,450	175,689	158,403
Economic services		25,330	39,712	26,050
Other property and services		130,980	116,904	67,235
Other property and services		4,215,399	4,713,847	4,382,784
Expenses excluding finance costs (refer note	es 1, 2 & 1		4,7 10,047	4,002,704
Governance		(481,463)	(434,690)	(473,423)
General purpose funding		(118,159)	(102,832)	(133,994)
Law, order, public safety		(199,810)	(193,101)	(211,719)
Health		(15,841)	(11,353)	(8,840)
Education and welfare		(2,000)	(520)	(4,450)
Housing		(8,763)	(11,563)	(10,758)
Community amenities		(777,930)	(636,702)	(946,103)
Recreation and culture		(839,829)	(647,224)	(704,285)
Transport		(3,884,787)	(2,681,597)	(2,100,599)
Economic services		(311,521)	(361,374)	(398,953)
Other property and services		(161,394)	(127,049)	(66,786)
		(6,801,497)	(5,208,005)	(5,059,910)
Finance costs (refer notes 2 & 7)		•		•
Governance		0 (522)	0	0
General purpose funding		(500)	0	(1,500)
Law, order, public safety		0	0	0
Health		0	0	0
Education and welfare		0	0	0
Housing		0	0	0
Community amenities Recreation and culture		0 (6.751)	(4.423)	
Transport		(6,751) (3,363)	(4,423) (5,515)	(2,485) (5,979)
Economic services		(3,303)	(3,313)	(3,979)
Other property and services		0	0	0
Caron property and convicce		(10,614)	(9,938)	(9,964)
		(2,596,712)	(504,096)	(687,090)
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	15	1,115,667	1,887,658	1,884,040
Profit on disposal of assets	6	68,131	7,596	43,013
(Loss) on disposal of assets	6	(85,158)	(14,693)	(97,830)
Loss on revaluation of non current assets	-	0	(18,600)	0
		1,098,640	1,861,961	1,829,223
Net result		(1,498,072)	1,357,865	1,142,133
Other comprehensive income		, , , ,	•	•
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets		0	74,712	0
Total other comprehensive income		0	74,712	0
Total comprehensive income		(1,498,072)	1,432,577	1,142,133

SHIRE OF CHAPMAN VALLEY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	NOTE	2017/18 Budget \$	2016/17 Actual \$	2016/17 Budget \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING AC	CTIVITIES	•	Ψ	Ψ
Receipts				
Rates		2,606,715	2,470,371	2,496,678
Operating grants, subsidies and				
contributions		1,239,924	1,782,493	1,543,821
Fees and charges		386,308	379,722	336,500
Service charges		0	0	0
Interest earnings		44,460	54,864	51,680
Goods and services tax		867	56,420	23,159
Other revenue	,	12,000	15,793	12,000
		4,290,274	4,759,663	4,463,838
Payments				
Employee costs		(1,966,295)	(1,436,317)	(1,522,210)
Materials and contracts		(2,203,530)	(1,343,994)	(1,649,181)
Utility charges		(54,058)	(46,996)	(64,743)
Interest expenses		(10,596)	(8,839)	(9,947)
Insurance expenses		(161,001)	(145,771)	(142,028)
Goods and services tax		(122,420)	(109 527)	(422.022)
Other expenditure	•	(123,430)	(108,537)	(123,032)
Net cash provided by (used in)		(4,518,910)	(3,090,454)	(3,511,141)
operating activities	3(b)	(228,636)	1,669,209	952,697
operating activities	3(0)	(220,030)	1,009,209	932,097
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING AC	TIVITIES			
Payments for development of				
land held for resale	5	0	0	0
Payments for purchase of				
property, plant & equipment	5	(1,585,246)	(931,029)	(1,759,619)
Payments for construction of				
infrastructure	5	(1,435,932)	(2,533,019)	(2,803,224)
Non-operating grants,				
subsidies and contributions				
used for the development of assets		1,115,667	1,887,658	1,884,040
Proceeds from sale of				
plant & equipment	6	184,655	68,318	204,500
Net cash provided by (used in)				
investing activities		(1,720,856)	(1,508,072)	(2,474,303)
CACH ELOWO EDOM EINANOINO AO	TN/ITIE0			
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING AC		(OE 093)	(EE 000)	(EE 000)
Repayment of borrowings	7	(95,983)	(55,990)	(55,990)
Advances to community groups Proceeds from self supporting loans		0	0 0	0
Proceeds from new borrowings	7	0	200,000	200,000
Net cash provided by (used in)	,	U	200,000	200,000
financing activities	•	(95,983)	144,010	144,010
manomy don vidoo		(55,555)	1	1-7,010
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(2,045,475)	305,147	(1,377,596)
Cash at beginning of year		3,002,748	2,697,602	2,697,603
Cash and cash equivalents		, = = , = = =		
at the end of the year	3(a)	957,273	3,002,749	1,320,006
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SHIRE OF CHAPMAN VALLEY RATE SETTING STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	NOTE	2017/18 Budget \$	2016/17 Actual \$	2016/17 Budget \$
Net current assets at start of financial year - surplus/(deficit)	4 _	1,550,929	1,316,099	1,255,084
Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates)		1,550,929	1,316,099	1,255,084
Governance		1,200	18,600	3,092
General purpose funding		451,278	1,349,506	908,483
Law, order, public safety		31,000	36,786	26,562
Health		6,799	7,607	6,330
Education and welfare		0	0	0
Housing		9,360	18,771	18,653
Community amenities Recreation and culture		200,955 331,082	225,739 259,545	250,040 455,418
Transport		518,581	183,285	191,403
Economic services		25,330	39,712	26,050
Other property and services		130,980	173,016	67,235
r r r r	_	1,706,565	2,312,567	1,953,266
Expenditure from operating activities				
Governance		(481,463)	(434,690)	(473,423)
General purpose funding		(118,659)	(102,832)	(135,494)
Law, order, public safety		(199,810)	(193,101)	(211,719)
Health		(15,841)	(11,353)	(8,840)
Education and welfare		(2,000)	(520)	(4,450)
Housing Community amenities		(91,804) (777,930)	(11,563) (636,702)	(76,849) (946,103)
Recreation and culture		(846,580)	(651,647)	(706,770)
Transport		(3,890,267)	(2,701,805)	(2,138,317)
Economic services		(311,521)	(361,374)	(398,953)
Other property and services		(161,394)	(127,049)	(66,786)
	_	(6,897,269)	(5,232,636)	(5,167,704)
Operating activities excluded from budget				
(Profit) on asset disposals	6	(68,131)	(7,596)	(43,013)
Loss on disposal of assets	6	85,158	14,693	97,830
Depreciation on assets	2	2,220,576	2,202,733	1,640,343
Changes on Revaluation on non-current assets		0 0	(56,112)	0
Movement in employee benefit provisions (non-current) Amount attributable to operating activities	-	(1,402,172)	<u>0</u> 549,748	(264,194)
Amount attributable to operating activities		(1,402,172)	549,740	(204, 194)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	15	1,115,667	1,887,658	1,884,040
Purchase land held for resale	5	0	0	0
Purchase property, plant and equipment	5	(1,585,246)	(931,029)	(1,759,619)
Purchase and construction of infrastructure	5	(1,435,932)	(2,533,019)	(2,803,224)
Proceeds from disposal of assets Amount attributable to investing activities	6 _	184,655 (1,720,856)	68,318 (1,508,072)	<u>204,500</u> (2,474,303)
-			- · · · · ·	•
FINANCING ACTIVITIES Papayment of barrowings	7	(05.092)	(FF 000)	(55,000)
Repayment of borrowings Proceeds from new borrowings	7 7	(95,983) 0	(55,990) 200,000	(55,990) 200,000
Proceeds from self supporting loans	1	0	200,000	200,000
Transfers to cash backed reserves (restricted assets)	9	(192,715)	(442,683)	(536,680)
Transfers from cash backed reserves (restricted assets)	9	834,762	342,941	658,638
Amount attributable to financing activities	_	546,064	44,268	265,968
Budgeted deficiency before general rates	_	(2,576,965)	(914,059)	(2,472,531)
Estimated amount to be raised from general rates	8 -	2,576,965	2,464,988	2,472,531
Net current assets at end of financial year - surplus/(deficit)	4	0	1,550,929	0
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1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The budget has been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local government and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authorative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the *Local Government Act 1995* and accompanying regulations. Material accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this budget are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

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

The local government reporting entity

All funds through which the Shire of Chapman Valley controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in the financial statements forming part of this budget.

In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those Funds (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 17 to the budget.

(b) 2016/17 actual balances

Balances shown in this budget as 2016/17 Actual are as forecast at the time of budget preparation and are subject to final adjustments.

(c) Rounding off figures

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

(d) Comparative figures

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

(e) Budget comparative figures

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(f) Forecast fair value adjustments

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

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

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

(g) Rates, grants, donations and other contributions

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the Shire of Chapman Valley obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions.

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

(h) 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.

(i) Superannuation

The Shire of Chapman Valley contributes to a number of superannuation funds on behalf of employees.

All funds to which the Shire of Chapman Valley contributes are defined contribution plans.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

Bank overdrafts are shown as short term borrowings in current liabilities in Note 4 - Net Current Assets.

(k) 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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

raised when there is objective evidence that they will not be collectible.

(I) Inventories

General

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

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

Land held for resale

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

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

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

(m) Fixed assets

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

Mandatory requirement to revalue non-current assets

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

During the year ended 30 June 2013, the Shire of Chapman Valley commenced the process of adopting fair value in accordance with the Regulations.

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

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

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

Initial recognition and measurement between mandatory revaluation dates

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

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Revaluation

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

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

Depreciation

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Buildings Furniture and Equipment Plant and Equipment	30 to 50 years 4 to 10 years 5 to 15 years
Sealed roads and streets	
formation - not depreciated	
pavement	50 years
seal	
- bituminous seals	20 years
- asphalt surfaces	25 years
Gravel roads	
formation - not depreciated	
pavement	50 years
gravel sheet	12 years
Formed roads	
formation - not depreciated	
pavement	50 years
Footpaths - slab	20 years
Sewerage piping	100 years
Water supply piping & drainage systems	75 years

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in profit or loss in the period which they arise.

Capitalisation Threshold

Expenditure on items of equipment under \$5,000 is not capitalised; rather it is recorded on an asset inventory listing.

(n) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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

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

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

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 of Chapman Valley 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 of Chapman Valley 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.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The mandatory measurement framework imposed by the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations* requires, as a minimum, all assets to be revalued at least every 3 years. Relevant disclosures, in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards have been made in the budget as necessary.

(o) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as:

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

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

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

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

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

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

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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

(v) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

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

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

(p) Impairment of assets

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

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

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

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

At the time of adopting this budget, it is not possible to estimate the amount of impairment losses (if any) as at 30 June 2018.

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(q) 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 of Chapman Valley becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.

(r) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Shire of Chapman Valley'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 of Chapman Valley'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 of Chapman Valley's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

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

The Shire of Chapman Valley's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Shire of Chapman Valley 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.

(s) 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.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(t) Provisions

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

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

(u) 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 of Chapman Valley, are classified as finance leases.

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

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

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

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

(v) Investment in associates

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

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

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(x) Interests in joint arrangements

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

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

Joint venture operations represent arrangements whereby joint operators maintain direct interests in each asset and exposure to each liability of the arrangement. The Shire of Chapman Valley's interests, in the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations are included in the respective line items of the financial statements. Information about the joint ventures is set out in Note 20.

(y) 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 of Chapman Valley's operational cycle. In the case of liabilities where the Shire of Chapman Valley 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 of Chapman Valley's intentions to release for sale.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(z) Other

- (i) Budget Variations Variations to operational budgets within the programs may be approved by the Chief Executive Officer, on the recommendation of the Manager Finance and Corporate Services. Variations to budgets between programs require approval from Council.
- (ii) Signatories to Accounts Two (2) signatories are required for the operation of all Shire accounts. Authority is vested in the Chief Executive Officer to sign all cheques.
 - (a) The Chief Executive Office may delegate to the Manager Finance and Corporate Services and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, in that order of precedence, on all cheques and direct entry payments.
 - (b) The Chief Executive Officer may also delegate to any one of either the Manager Finance and Corporate Services or Deputy Chief Executive Officer as secondary signatories to sign all cheques and direct entry payments.
 - (c) In the absence of these staff members, the President or Deputy President may sign as either the primary or secondary signature
 - (d) In the absence of any of the authorised signatories, officers acting in those positions are also authorised to sign all cheques
 - (e) The authorised signatories are only authorised to approve payment of accounts on the condition that such expenditure has been incurred in compliance with Section 6.8 of the Local Government Act 1995.
 - (f) Lists of all payments made are to be included in the agenda of the next Ordinary Meeting of Council to be received and included in the Minutes of the Meeting.
 - (g) The lists of all cheques and direct entry payments are to be signed and certified by the Chief Executive Officer and Manager of Finance and Corporate Services (or those person acting in those positions) to the effect that all accounts paid have been certified as true and correct, correctly authorised and is approved expenditure.
 - (h) Vouchers, supporting invoices and other relevant documentation will be made available for inspection by Councillors at any time following the date of payment and at the next Ordinary Meeting of Council.

Net result The net result includes: Charging as an expense:	2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES	2017/18 Budget \$	2016/17 Actual \$	2016/17 Budget \$
Charging as an expense: Auditors remuneration Audit services 36,545 17,564 36,500				
Auditors remuneration Audit services 36,545 17,564 36,500 Depreciation by program Governance 34,886 44,591 53,045 Law, order, public safety 72,097 71,987 69,781 Housing 3,200 3,200 3,200 3,200 Community amenities 9,450 9,450 12,487 Recreation and culture 170,792 170,084 147,265 Transport 1,311,164 1,311,222 1,112,708 Economic services 607,344 579,271 232,848 Economic services 607,344 579,271 232,848 2,220,576 2,202,733 1,640,343 Depreciation by asset class Land and buildings 182,955 183,995 116,765 Furniture and equipment 32,955 183,995 116,765 Furniture and equipment 685,989 662,195 329,600 Tools and equipment 685,989 662,195 329,600 Roads 1,289,086 1,289,086 1,000				
Depreciation by program Governance 34,886 44,591 53,045				
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Sovernance	Barrer dell'an harranne			
Law, order, public safety 72,097 71,987 69,781 Housing 3,200 3,200 3,200 Community amenities 9,450 9,450 12,487 Recreation and culture 170,792 170,084 147,265 Transport 1,311,164 1,311,222 1,112,708 Economic services 11,643 12,928 9,009 Other property and services 607,344 579,271 232,848 2,220,576 2,202,733 1,640,343 Depreciation by asset class Land and buildings 182,955 183,995 116,765 Furniture and equipment 32,706 40,513 25,483 Plant and equipment 25,852 22,956 0 Tools and equipment 25,852 22,956 0 Roads 1,289,086 1,289,086 1,289,086 1,100,000 Footpaths 3,988 3,988 0 Parks and ovals 0 0 0 42,365 Other 0 0 0 26,130 Cher 2,220,576 2,202,733 1,640,343 Interest expenses (finance costs) Borrowings (refer note 7(a)) 10,114 9,938 8,464 Other 500 0 0 1,500 Crediting as revenues: Interest earnings Investments Reserve funds 4,860 7,768 11,680 Crediting as revenue (refer note 12) 18,000 22,691 15,000 Other interest revenue (refer note 12) 18,000 22,691 15,000 Other revenue Reimbursements and recoveries 0 0 0 0 Other revenue Reimbursements and recoveries 0 0 0 0 Other revenue Reimbursements and recoveries 0 0 0 Other revenue Reimbursements 0		3/1 886	44 501	53 045
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Roads	Plant and equipment	685,989	662,195	329,600
Parks and ovals 0 0 42,365 Other 0 0 0 26,130 2,220,576 2,202,733 1,640,343 Interest expenses (finance costs) 2,220,576 2,202,733 1,640,343 Interest expenses (finance costs) 10,114 9,938 8,464 Other 500 0 1,500 Other 10,614 9,938 9,964 Crediting as revenues: Interest earnings Investments - Reserve funds 4,860 7,768 11,680 Other funds 21,600 24,405 25,000 Other interest revenue (refer note 12) 18,000 22,691 15,000 Other revenue Reimbursements and recoveries 0 0 0 Other revenue	Tools and equipment	25,852	22,956	0
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Interest expenses (finance costs) - Borrowings (refer note 7(a))	Other	<u>~</u>		
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- Borrowings (refer note 7(a)) 10,114 9,938 8,464 Other 500 0 1,500 10,614 9,938 9,964 Crediting as revenues: Interest earnings Investments - Reserve funds 4,860 7,768 11,680 - Other funds 21,600 24,405 25,000 Other interest revenue (refer note 12) 18,000 22,691 15,000 Other revenue Reimbursements and recoveries 0 0 0 0 Other	Internal company (Consultation)			
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Investments	Crediting as revenues:	10,014		3,304
Investments	Interest earnings			
- Other funds 21,600 24,405 25,000 Other interest revenue (refer note 12) 18,000 22,691 15,000 44,460 54,864 51,680 Other revenue Reimbursements and recoveries 0 0 0 0 0 Other 12,000 15,793 12,000	<u> </u>			
- Other funds 21,600 24,405 25,000 Other interest revenue (refer note 12) 18,000 22,691 15,000 44,460 54,864 51,680 Other revenue Reimbursements and recoveries 0 0 0 0 0 Other 12,000 15,793 12,000	- Reserve funds	4,860	7,768	11,680
Other interest revenue (refer note 12) 18,000 22,691 15,000 44,460 54,864 51,680 Other revenue Reimbursements and recoveries 0 0 0 Other 12,000 15,793 12,000				
Other revenue 0 0 0 Reimbursements and recoveries 0 0 0 Other 12,000 15,793 12,000	Other interest revenue (refer note 12)			
Reimbursements and recoveries 0 0 0 Other 12,000 15,793 12,000	•			
Other 12,000 15,793 12,000	Other revenue		<u>_</u> _	
				_
<u> 12,000</u> <u> 15,793</u> <u> 12,000</u>	Other			
		12,000	15,793	12,000

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of objective

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

COMMUNITY VISION

To maintain and enhance sustainable growth and prosperity in accordance with the Chapman Valley traditional rural and natural values.

GOVERNANCE

Objective:

To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources **Activities**:

Governance

Administration and Operation of facilities and services to members of council; Includes fees, expenses and allowances paid to elected and committee members, election costs, insurance, subscription, conference expenses, council chamber expenses and members' entertainment. Also includes the allocation of administration expenses for the CEO and staff in preparation, administration and attendance at meetings and assisting elected members and other committees of Council. Research, development and preparation of policy documents, development of local laws, strategic planning, principal activity plans, annual budgets, annual financial reports, audit fees and the annual report.

Administration

In accordance with Legislative changes which were effective on 1st July 1997. General Administration costs have been allocated to the various programs of Council to reflect the true costs of services provided. Directly attributable costs have been recorded in the relevant program while indirect costs have been allocated using time spent by administration staff on tasks related to each of the programs as a basis.

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

Objective:

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities:

Revenue from rates levied, interest and fees on instalment arrangements and arrears, government subsidy for entitled pensioners and rates deferred, less discounts and concessions relating to rates levied. Expenditures incurred in administration and maintaining rate records, rating valuations, serving notices, postage, stationery, advertising, debt collection, printing, indirect administration costs etc. Income receivable from the WA Grants Commission and any other Government Grant of a general purpose nature. Interest earnings from deposits and investments, including reserve accounts. General overdraft expenses.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

Objective:

To provide services to help ensure a safer and environmentally conscious community.

Activities:

Administration and operations on fire prevention services, including volunteer fire brigades, outlays on roadside clearing operations and other protective burning. Revenues include fines and penalties imposed under relevant Acts and fines, fees or charges for clearing fire breaks.

Administration enforcement and operations relating to the control of animals. Costs of impounding,

destroying and disposal of stray animals. Revenues include dog registration fees, fines and penalties relating to straying animals, impounding and destruction fees. Ranger's expenses are collected here and apportioned throughout the various programs to which they relate.

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of objective (Continued)

HEALTH

Objective:

To provide an operational framework for environmental and community health.

Activities:

Food quality and pest control, inspections of eating houses, lodging and boarding houses, itinerant food vendors, offensive trade, and any other outlays concerned with general health inspections and administration services provided by the Council.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective:

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

Activities:

Operation, improvements and maintenance of pre-school facilities; assistance to playgroups and other voluntary services. Annual awards and prizes to Nabawa and Yuna Primary Schools.

HOUSING

Objective:

To provide and maintain residential housing for staff, with the surplus available for private rental.

Activities:

Collection of revenue and expenditure in respect of the administration and operation of residential housing for council staff. The expenditure is reallocated to the relevant programmes using staff duties as a basis.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective:

To provide services required by the community.

Activities:

Administration and operation of domestic refuse collection and disposal services, including delivery to a regional disposal site. Provision and maintenance of rubbish disposal sites. Collection and disposal of public litter bins, special rubbish clean ups, special litter enforcement and control. Includes administration and operation of foreshore protection project. Administration and operation of town planning and regional development services. These include planning control, the preparation of town planning development schemes, zoning and rezoning. Costs associated with resumption of land for recreational purposes. Hosting of a Natural Resource Management Officer to assist community groups and landowners.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective:

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

Activities:

Administration, provision and operation of public halls, community centre, sporting complex, ovals, swimming areas and beaches. Includes contributions towards operations, subsidies and improvements of sporting clubs, sporting facilities and recreational areas. Administration, provision and operation of local libraries and library services. Contributions towards heritage issues such as municipal inventory, local Historical society operations - museum development/improvement etc.

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of objective (Continued)

TRANSPORT

Objective:

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

Activities:

Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges; cleaning and lighting of streets and maintenance of depots. Purchase of plant used predominantly for the construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges etc. Operations relating to the licensing or regulating of traffic under the control of the local government. Includes vehicle registration, vehicle examination expenses and examination facilities.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective:

To help promote the shire and its economic wellbeing.

Activities:

Eradication of noxious weeds and control of vermin. The development, promotion, support etc. of tourism and area promotion to attract tourists. Administration, inspection and operations concerned with application of the building standards including examination, processing and inspections services, swimming pool inspections etc. Revenues and outlays associated with water supply - standpipes.

OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES

Objective:

To monitor and control council's overheads operating accounts.

Activities:

Administration, inspection, and operation of work carried out on property or services not under the care, control and management of the Council. These include road works on private property. Public Works Overheads - Overheads incurred as the result of the use of direct labour, which is subsequently apportioned to the appropriate works and services absorbing the total expenditure. Includes expenditure incurred in the maintenance and operation of plant, Council's hire rate absorbing the total expenditure of plant running costs and usage. The total salaries and wages incurred during the year is recorded here and allocated over the various works and services to which it relates.

3. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of cash

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash and cash equivalents, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Estimated cash at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	is as follows.	2017/18 Budget \$	2016/17 Actual \$	2016/17 Budget \$
	Cash - unrestricted	320,508	1,723,938	262,835
	Cash - restricted	636,763 957,271	1,278,810 3,002,748	1,057,171 1,320,006
	The following restrictions have been imposed by re	gulation or other	externally imposed	requirements:
	Leave Reserve	67,406	114,448	114,784
	Water Strategy Reserve	14,209	14,089	14,172
	Computer and Office Equipment Reserve	39,449	39,329	39,395
	Plant/ Light Vehicle Reserve	121,681	367,101	329,605
	Legal Reserve	39,838	39,598	39,825
	Unspent Grants Reserve	1	7,601	2,475
	Land Development Reserve	47,560	62,600	63,168
	Roadworks Reserve	101,085	101,085	101,060
	Landcare Reserve	803	15,683	15,857
	Building Reserve	204,731	517,276	336,830
		636,763	1,278,810	1,057,171
(b)	Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net result			
	Net result	(1,498,072)	1,357,865	1,142,133
	Depreciation	2,220,576	2,202,733	1,640,343
	(Profit)/loss on sale of asset	17,027	7,097	54,817
	Loss on revaluation of non current assets	0	18,600	0
	(Increase)/decrease in receivables	74,718	34,016	81,054
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	30	734	65
	Increase/(decrease) in payables	72,752	(64,178)	(81,675)
	Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions Grants/contributions for the development	0	0	0
	of assets	(1,115,667)	(1,887,658)	(1,884,040)
	Net cash from operating activities	(228,636)	1,669,209	952,697
		(===,==0)	-,,	===,50:

3. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

	2017/18 Budget \$	2016/17 Actual \$	2016/17 Budget \$
(c) Undrawn borrowing facilities	*	•	•
credit standby arrangements			
Bank overdraft limit	250,000	250,000	250,000
Bank overdraft at balance date	0	0	. 0
Credit card limit	10,000	10,000	10,000
Credit card balance at balance date	0	0	0
Total amount of credit unused	260,000	260,000	260,000
Loan facilities			
Loan facilities in use at balance date	255,883	351,866	351,866
Unused loan facilities at balance date	0	0	0
		2017/18	2016/17
	Note	Budget	Actual
4. NET CURRENT ASSETS		\$	\$
		•	•
Composition of estimated net current asse	ts		
Current assets			
Cash - unrestricted	3(a)	320,508	1,723,938
Cash - restricted reserves	3(a)	636,763	1,278,810
Receivables		93,698	168,416
Inventories		1,300	1,330
		1,052,269	3,172,494
Less: current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		(415,506)	(342,754)
Short term borrowings		0	0
Long term borrowings		(95,983)	(55,991)
Provisions		(319,560)	(319,560)
		(831,049)	(718,305)
Unadjusted net current assets		221,220	2,454,189
Differences between the net current assets at	the and of each	221,220	2,454,169
financial year in the rate setting statement and			
assets detailed above arise from amounts whi			
excluded when calculating the budget deficien			
accordance with Local Government (Financial	•	ion 32	
as movements for these items have been fund			
These differences are disclosed as adjustmen		stimates.	
Adjustments			
Less: Cash - restricted reserves	3(a)	(636,763)	(1,278,810)
Less: Land held for resale	(- /	0	0
Less: Current loans - clubs / institutions		0	0
Add: Current portion of borrowings		95,983	55,991
Add: Current liabilities not expected to be clea	red at end of year	319,560	319,559
Adjusted net current assets - surplus/(defic		0	1,550,929
,	,		

5. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS

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

	Reporting program Law,								Other				
Asset class	purp	General order, purpose public safety \$	order, public safety	Health \$	Education and welfare	Housing \$	Community amenities	Recreation and culture	Transport	Economic services \$	property and services \$	2017/18 Budget total \$	2016/17 Actual total \$
Property, Plant and Equipment Land and buildings	250,000						15,400	679,846				945,246	277,024
Furniture and equipment													6,601
Plant and equipment									630,000			630,000	612,880
Tools and equipment									10,000			10,000	34,524
	250,000	0	0	(0		15,400	679,846	640,000	0	0	1,585,246	931,029
<u>Infrastructure</u> Roads									1,435,932			1,435,932	2,533,019
	0	0	0	(0	0	0	0	1,435,932	0	0	1,435,932	2,533,019
<u>Land Held for Resale</u> Land held for resale													0
Total acquisitions	250,000	0	0	(0	0	15,400	679,846	2,075,932	0	0	3,021,178	3,464,048

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

- plant replacement programme
- other property, plant and equipment
- road replacement programme
- other parks and ovals

6. DISPOSALS OF ASSETS

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

By Program	Net book value \$	Sale proceeds \$	2017/18 E Profit \$	Budget Loss \$	2016/17 . Profit \$	Actual Loss \$	2016/17 Bu Profit \$	ıdget Loss \$	
Housing	152,696	69,655	0	(83,041)	0	0	10,013	(66,091)	
Transport	48,986	115,000	68,131	(2,117)	7,596	(14,693)	33,000	(31,739)	
	201,682	184,655	68,131	(85,158)	7,596	(14,693)	43,013	(97,830)	
	Net book	Sale	2017/18 E	017/18 Budget 2016/17 Actual		Actual	2016/17 Budget		
	value	proceeds	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	
Land and buildings	\$ 152,696	\$ 69,655	\$ 0	\$ (83,041)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10,013	\$ (66,091)	
Plant and equipment	48,986	115,000	68,131	(2,117)	7,596	(14,693)	33,000	(31,739)	
	201,682	184,655	68,131	(85,158)	7,596	(14,693)	43,013	(97,830)	

A detailed breakdown of disposals on an individual asset basis can be found in the supplementary information attached to this budget document as follows:

- Housing programme
- plant replacement programme

7. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

(a) Borrowing repayments

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

			Princ repayn	-	Princ outsta	•	Intere repaym	· · ·
	Principal	New	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17
Purpose	1-Jul-17	loans	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$
Recreation and culture			•	•	•	•	•	•
Loan 98 - Bill Hemsley Park	200,000		37,930	0	162,070	200,000	5,031	1,940
Loan 89 - Stadium Upgrade	31,821		8,427	7,940	23,394	31,821	1,720	2,483
Transport								
Loan 96 - Plant Renewal	63,951		31,389	30,259	32,562	63,951	2,079	2,974
Loan 97 - Plant Renewal	56,094		18,237	17,791	37,857	56,094	1,284	2,541
	351,866	0	95,983	55,990	255,883	351,866	10,114	9,938
Self Supporting Loans Nil								
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	351,866	0	95,983	55,990	255,883	351,866	10,114	9,938

All borrowing repayments will be financed by general purpose revenue.

7. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS (Continued)

(b) **New borrowings - 2017/18**

The Shire of Chapman Valley is not expected to have any new borrowings in the 2017/18 Financial Year.

(c) Unspent borrowings

The Shire of Chapman Valley had \$200,000 unspent borrowing funds as at 30th June 2017. It is expected to have no unspent borrowing funds as at 30th June 2018.

(d) Overdraft

The Shire of Chapman Valley has not utilised an overdraft facility during the financial year although an overdraft facility of \$250,000 with the Westpac Bank does exist. It is not anticipated that this facility will be required to be utilised during 2017/18.

8. RATING INFORMATION

RATE TYPE	Rate in \$	Number of properties	Rateable value \$	2017/18 Budgeted rate revenue \$	2017/18 Budgeted interim rates \$	2017/18 Budgeted back rates \$	2017/18 Budgeted total revenue \$	2016/17 Actual \$
Differential general rate or general rate								
GRV	0.074300	290	5,656,177	420,254			420,254	389,038
UV Rural	0.010579	407	176,672,520	1,869,019			1,869,019	1,796,028
UV Oakajee Industrial Estate Buffer Zone	0.020705	2	8,925,000	184,792			184,792	177,652
Sub-Totals		699	191,253,697	2,474,065	0	0	2,474,065	2,362,718
	Minimum							
Minimum payment	\$							
GRV	560	175	945,476	98,000			98,000	110,880
UV Rural	350	14	73,372	4,900			4,900	5,950
UV Oakajee Industrial Estate Buffer Zone	350	0	0	0			0	0
Sub-Totals		189	1,018,848	102,900	0	0	102,900	116,830
		888	192,272,545	2,576,965	0	0	2,576,965	2,479,548
Discounts/concessions (Refer note 13) Movement in Excess Rates							0	(14,560)
Total amount raised from general rates							2,576,965	2,464,988
Specified area rates (Refer note 10)							0	0
Total rates							2,576,965	2,464,988

8(a). RATING INFORMATION

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

The general rates detailed above for the 2017/18 financial year have been determined by Council on the basis of raising the revenue required to meet the deficiency between the total estimated expenditure proposed in the budget and the estimated revenue to be received from all sources other than rates and also considering the extent of any increase in rating over the level adopted in the previous year.

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

Objectives and reasons for differential rating

To provide equity in the rating of properties across the Shire the following rate categories have been determined for the implementation of differential rating.

Differential general rate

Description	Characteristics	Objects & Reasons
UV Oakajee Industrial Estate	This category includes any property zoned Oakajee Industrial Estate and Buffer within the Town Planning Scheme No.1	To recover from this sector an equitable share of the rates relating to the land held by Landcorp so that the Shire of Chapman Valley should not be financially disadvantaged due to the acquisition and subsequent development of the land. This follows on from the written commitment made in September 1998, by the then Minster for Resources Development & Energy, the Shire of Chapman Valley would not be financially disadvantaged due to the acquisition and subsequent development of land by Landcorp. In order to reduce the impact of the Oakajee development on other ratepayers Council has sought to introduce a differential rate.

8(a). RATING INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The advertised rate in the dollar for general and differential rates are reflective of the Long Term Financial Plan rate revenue annual increase of 6.50% and have been amended (reduced) to take into account growth and make adjustment for the lesser rate revenue increase required to meet the budgetary deficiency.

The Shire of Chapman Valley advertised the following rates which differs from the actual rates to be levied for all categories:

	Advertised	Levied
GRV	7.6504	7.4300
UV Rural	1.0818	1.0579
UV Oakajee Industrial Estate Buffer Zone	2.1310	2.0705

Minimum Payment	Advertised	Levied
GRV	560	560
UV Rural	350	350
UV Oakajee Industrial Estate Buffer Zone	350	350

Differential minimum payment - N/A

9. CASH BACKED RESERVES

	2017/18	2017/18	2017/18	2017/18	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17
	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
	Opening	Transfer	Transfer	Closing	Opening	Transfer	Transfer	Closing	Opening	Transfer	Transfer	Closing
	balance	to	(from)	balance	balance	to	(from)	balance	balance	to	(from)	balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leave Reserve	114,448	600	(47,642)	67,406	93,784	20,664	0	114,448	93,784	21,000	0	114,784
Water Strategy Reserve	14,089	120	0	14,209	13,992	97	0	14,089	13,992	180	0	14,172
Computer and Office Equipment	39,329	120	0	39,449	19,195	20,134	0	39,329	19,195	20,200	0	39,395
Plant/ Light Vehicle Reserve	367,101	121,500	(366,920)	121,681	262,094	288,996	(183,989)	367,101	262,094	251,500	(183,989)	329,605
Legal Reserve	39,598	240	0	39,838	39,325	273	0	39,598	39,325	500	0	39,825
Unspent Grants Reserve	7,601	0	(7,600)	1	134,863	8,276	(135,538)	7,601	134,924	0	(132,449)	2,475
Land Development Reserve	62,600	360	(15,400)	47,560	62,168	432	0	62,600	62,168	1,000	0	63,168
Roadworks Reserve	101,085	0	0	101,085	1,060	100,025	0	101,085	1,060	100,000	0	101,060
Landcare Reserve	15,683	120	(15,000)	803	25,557	126	(10,000)	15,683	25,557	300	(10,000)	15,857
Building Reserve	517,276	69,655	(382,200)	204,731	527,030	3,660	(13,414)	517,276	527,030	142,000	(332,200)	336,830
	1,278,810	192,715	(834,762)	636,763	1,179,068	442,683	(342,941)	1,278,810	1,179,129	536,680	(658,638)	1,057,171

9. CASH BACKED RESERVES (Continued)

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

	Anticipated	
Reserve name	date of use	Purpose of the reserve
Leave Reserve		To be used to fund annual and long service leave requirements.
Water Strategy Reserve		To be used for the construction and operational costs of facilities for fire fighting purposes.
Computer and Office Equipm	ent Reserve	To be used to replace Information and Communications Technology equipment.
Plant/ Light Vehicle Reserve		To be used for the purchase of major plant and light vehicles.
Legal Reserve		To be used to fund legal expenses incurred as a result of tribunals, hearings, litigation etc.
Unspent Grants Reserve		To be used to quarantine unspent grants and loans.
Land Development Reserve		To be used for further subdivisional development in the Shire of Chapman Valley.
Roadworks Reserve		To be used to fund road infrastructure projects.
Landcare Reserve		To be used for landcare related purposes.
Building Reserve		To be used for the construction of shire buildings or capital upgrades of existing shire buildings.

All reserves with the exception of the Landcare Reserve are not expected to be used within a set period as further transfer to the reserve accounts are expected.

10. SPECIFIED AREA RATE

No Specified Area Rate will be imposed for 2017/2018.

11. SERVICE CHARGES

No Service Charges will be imposed for 2017/2018.

12. INTEREST CHARGES AND INSTALMENTS - RATES AND SERVICE CHARGES

The following instalment options are available to ratepayers for the payment of rates and service charges.

		Instalment plan admin charge	Instalment plan interest rate	Unpaid rates interest rates
Instalment options	Date due	\$	%	%
Option one	9/00/2017	0	0.000/	11.00%
Single Payment in Full Option two	8/09/2017	U	0.00%	11.00%
Option two	8/09/2017	0	0.00%	11.00%
	7/11/2017	9	5.50%	11.00%
Option three	771172017	· ·	0.0070	11.0070
opuon unico	8/09/2017	0	0.00%	11.00%
	7/11/2017	9	5.50%	11.00%
	8/01/2018	9	5.50%	11.00%
	9/03/2018	9	5.50%	11.00%
			2017/18 Budget	2016/17
			revenue \$	Actual \$
Instalment plan admin cha	rae revenue		0	0

	2017/18 Budget	2016/17
	revenue	Actual
	\$	\$
nstalment plan admin charge revenue	0	0
nstalment plan interest earned	7,100	7,447
Jnpaid rates interest earned	10,900	15,244
	18,000	22,691

13. PAYMENT DISCOUNTS, WAIVERS AND CONCESSIONS

Rates discounts

Rate or fee to which discount is granted Rates	General	Disc % or Amount (\$) 100.00%	2017/18 Budget \$ 0	2016/17 Actual \$ 0	Circumstances in which of Council has granted a waiver of non-profit community organisations.	rates to the Yuna CWA for the 2017/2018 ratir	ng year on the basis it is a	
Administration charge on instalment	Instalment	100.00%	0	0	Council has granted a waiver of instalment charges (\$9) for any pensioner wishing to take advantage of making payment of current rates by instalments.			
Waivers or concessions		=	0	0				
Rate or fee and charge to which the waiver or concession is granted	Type	Disc % or Amount (\$)	2017/18 Budget \$	2016/17 Actual \$	Circumstances in which the waiver or concession is granted	Objects of the waiver or concession	Reasons for the waiver or concession	
Hall Hire	Fee	100.00%	0	0	Community Groups	Council may grant a waiver to community groups who reside in the shire who wish to use the hall facilities in association with a community event.	Council considers support of these groups necessary for the overall benefit of the community.	
Photocopy Charges	Fee	100.00%	0	0	Community Groups	Council may grant a waiver to community groups who reside in the shire who wish to use the photocopy facilities in association with a community event.	Council considers support of these groups necessary for the overall benefit of the community.	
Private Works Hire Charges	Fee	100.00%	0	0	Community Groups	Council may grant a waiver to community groups who reside in the shire who request private works within the Shire in association with a community event.	Council considers support of these groups necessary for the overall benefit of the community.	
Pool Inspections & Water Testing Charges	Fee	100.00%	0	0	Yuna Primary School	Council will grant a waiver to Yuna Primary School for pool inspection and water testing at the Yuna Primary School pool under the condition the school has the pool open outside of school hours during summer.	Council considers support of this as a benefit of the community.	
Venue Hire Recreation Facilities	Fee	100.00%	0	0	Yuna and Nabawa Parent & Citizen Associations	Council will grant a waiver to Yuna and Nabawa Primary School Parents and Citizens Association for the use of recreation facilities within the Shire.	Council considers support of this as a benefit of the community.	

	2017/18	2016/17
	Budget	Actual
14. FEES & CHARGES REVENUE	\$	\$
Governance	0	0
General purpose funding	16,891	9,521
Law, order, public safety	10,050	13,467
Health	6,799	7,607
Education and welfare	0	0
Housing	9,360	18,771
Community amenities	174,195	192,593
Recreation and culture	86,425	93,296
Transport	0	3,772
Economic services	18,330	27,807
Other property and services	20,000	19,230
	342,050	386,064
15. GRANT REVENUE		
Grants, subsidies and contributions are included as operating		
revenues in the Statement of Comprehensive Income:		
·		
By Program:		
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions		
Governance	1,200	18,488
General purpose funding	389,927	1,285,122
Law, order, public safety	20,950	23,319
Community amenities	26,760	33,146
Recreation and culture	244,657	166,014
Transport	445,450	166,777
Economic services	0	1,364
Other property and services	110,980	88,263
	1,239,924	1,782,493
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions		
Recreation and culture	0	47,727
Transport	1,115,667	1,839,931
	1,115,667	1,887,658
	·	

16. ELECTED MEMBERS REMUNERATION	2017/18 Budget \$	2016/17 Actual \$
The following fees, expenses and allowances were paid to council members and/or the President.		
Meeting fees	75,280	71,735
President's allowance	10,000	10,000
Deputy President's allowance	2,500	2,500
Travelling expenses	400	400
Telecommunications allowance	4,000	3,793
	92,180	88,428

17. TRUST FUNDS

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

Detail	Balance 1-Jul-17 \$	Estimated amounts received \$	Estimated amounts paid (\$)	Estimated balance 30-Jun-18 \$
Bonds - Hall Hire	1,680	5,300	(6,980)	0
Building Commission	2,080	12,500	(12,500)	2,080
CTF Levy	2,564	12,500	(12,500)	2,564
Refundable Deposit	5,000	0	(5,000)	0
Contribution from Sub Divider	548,447	0	(300,000)	248,447
Post Office Deposit	1,142	124	(124)	1,142
Engineering Bond	7,468	5,000	(5,000)	7,468
Standpipe Card Bond Income	100	0	Ó	100
	568,481	35,424	(342,104)	261,801

18. MAJOR LAND TRANSACTIONS

It is not anticipated Council will have any major land transactions in 2017/2018.

19. TRADING UNDERTAKINGS AND MAJOR TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

It is not anticipated any trading undertakings or major trading undertakings will occur in 2017/18.

20. INTERESTS IN JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

It is not anticipated Council will be a party to any joint venture arrangements during 2017/18.