SHIRE OF GOOMALLING

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2014

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Principal place of business: Address 32 Quinlan Street Goomallin WA 6460	

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2014

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

STATEMENT BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The attached financial report of the Shire of Goomalling being the annual financial report and other information for the financial year ended 30 June 2014 are in my opinion properly drawn up to present fairly the financial position of the Shire of Goomalling at 30th June 2014 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

2711

day of November 2014

Clem Kerp

Chief Executive Officer

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY NATURE OR TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2014

	NOTE	2014 \$	2014 Budget \$	2013 \$
Revenue Rates Operating Grants and Subsidies Contributions, Reimbursements and Donations Fees and Charges Interest Earnings Other Revenue	22(a) 28 27 2(a) 2(a)	1,642,214 494,803 215,280 1,250,181 72,141 233,005 3,907,624	1,635,007 421,686 157,848 1,240,920 46,000 93,517 3,594,978	1,559,919 722,044 227,935 1,309,310 74,026 217,000 4,110,235
Expenses Employee Costs Materials and Contracts Utility Charges Depreciation on Non-Current Assets Interest Expenses Insurance Expenses Other Expenditure	2(a) 2(a) -	(1,824,679) (622,355) (265,270) (1,092,824) (274,771) (193,921) (827,818) (5,101,638) (1,194,014)	(1,670,278) (723,100) (200,850) (641,545) (264,998) (227,350) (348,459) (4,076,580) (481,602)	(1,910,337) (858,012) (222,055) (1,210,056) (248,590) (203,668) (193,075) (4,845,793) (735,558)
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Profit on Asset Disposals Loss on Asset Disposals	28 2(a) 20 20	646,622 (142,465) 0 (12,465)	1,567,071 0 470,538 0	1,135,117 0 12,817
NET RESULT		(702,322)	1,556,007	412,376
Other Comprehensive Income				
Changes on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets	12	0	0	491,474
Total Other Comprehensive Income	-	0	0	491,474
Total Comprehensive Income	=	(702,322)	1,556,007	903,850

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

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2014

	NOTE	2014	2014	2042
	NOTE	2014 \$	2014 Budget	2013 \$
		*	\$	Ť
Revenue		00.004	47.700	440.004
Governance		83,821	47,780	113,834
General Purpose Funding		1,894,389 66,606	1,874,971 64,900	2,168,889 60,883
Law, Order, Public Safety Health		523,795	518,700	615,746
Education and Welfare		2,510	2,500	2,383
Housing		246,796	1,128,840	221,954
Community Amenities		274,561	281,321	270,271
Recreation and Culture		175,937	143,700	151,574
Transport		(29,294)	(950,250)	14,255
Economic Services		383,826	358,470	317,992
Other Property and Services		284,676	124,045	172,453
		3,907,624	3,594,977	4,110,236
Expenses				
Governance		(370,029)	(282,575)	(342,479)
General Purpose Funding		(49,608)	(22,000)	(44,640)
Law, Order, Public Safety		(108,878)	(108,595)	(102,405)
Health		(697,492)	(630,858)	(917,491)
Education and Welfare		(21,660)	(9,135)	(13,924)
Housing		(211,186)	(168,732)	(186,193)
Community Amenities		(381,205)	(341,900)	(354,562)
Recreation & Culture		(737,484)	(611,090)	(692,789)
Transport		(1,513,536)	(1,091,434)	(1,357,639)
Economic Services		(512,069)	(348,828)	(489,168)
Other Property and Services	-	(223,720) (4,826,867)	(3,811,582)	(95,914) (4,597,204)
		(4,020,007)	(5,011,502)	(4,557,204)
Financial Costs				
Governance		(19,391)	(5,000)	(12,661)
Housing		(5,714)	(5,138)	(22,777)
Recreation & Culture		0	(970)	(966)
Economic Services		(168,324)	(174,862)	(146,674)
Other Property and Services	0(=)	(81,342)	(79,028)	(65,512)
	2(a)	(274,771)	(264,998)	(248,590)
Fair value adjustments to financial assets				
at fair value through profit or loss				
General Purpose Funding		(142,465)	0	0
		(142,465)	0	0
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and				
Contributions				
Transport		646,622	1,567,071	772,593
Economic Services		0_	0	362,524
		646,622	1,567,071	1,135,117
Profit/(Loss) on Disposal of Assets				
Health		(12,465)	0	0
Economic Services		ó	470,538	12,817
	-	(12,465)	470,538	12,817
Net Result	-	(702,322)	1,556,006	412,376
Net Result		(102,322)	1,330,000	412,370
Other Comprehensive Income				
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	12	0	0	491,474
•				
Total Other Comprehensive Income		0	0	491,474
Total Comprehensive Income		(702,322)	1,556,006	903,850
	-			

This statement is to be read in conjunction with $\ensuremath{\mbox{{\sc higher}}}$

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30TH JUNE 2014

	NOTE	2014 \$	2013 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	356,059	1,315,850
Trade and Other Receivables	4	264,568	355,004
Inventories	5	39,680	38,735
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		660,307	1,709,589
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other Receivables	4	63,423	54,637
Inventories	5	996,997	1,234,462
Property, Plant and Equipment	6	17,535,071	17,838,598
Infrastructure	7	38,388,081	37,751,277
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		56,983,572	56,878,974
TOTAL ASSETS		57,643,879	58,588,563
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	8	345,698	206,317
Current Portion of Long Term Borrowings	9	411,945	449,889
Provisions	10	368,777	415,044
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,126,420	1,071,250
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long Term Borrowings	9	2,259,713	2,542,775
Provisions	10	18,549	33,017
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,278,262	2,575,792
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,404,682	3,647,042
		54,239,196	54,941,521
EQUITY			
Retained Surplus		23,065,927	23,768,250
Reserves - Cash Backed	11	1,000,000	1,000,001
Revaluation Surplus	12	30,173,269	30,173,269
TOTAL EQUITY		54,239,196	54,941,521

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2014

	NOTE	RETAINED SURPLUS \$	RESERVES CASH BACKED \$	REVALUATION SURPLUS \$	TOTAL EQUITY \$
Balance as at 1 July 2012		23,105,874	1,250,001	29,681,795	54,037,671
Comprehensive Income Net Result		412,376	0	0	412,376
Changes on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets Total Comprehensive Income	12	412,376	0 0	491,474	491,474
Transfers from/(to) Reserves		250,000	(250,000)	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2013		23,768,250	1,000,001	30,173,269	54,941,521
Comprehensive Income Net Result		(702,322)	0	0	(702,322)
Changes on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets Total Comprehensive Income	12	(702,322)	0 0	0	0 (702,322)
Transfers from/(to) Reserves		_	(1)	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2014		23,065,927	1,000,000	30,173,269	54,239,196

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

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2014

	NOTE	2014 \$	2014 Budget	2013 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Receipts		·	\$	*
Rates		1,531,393	1,626,029	1,532,373
Operating Grants and Subsidies Fees and Charges		861,142 1,250,181	579,534 1,262,660	925,795 1,473,358
Interest Earnings		72,141	46,000	74,026
Goods and Services Tax		0	400,001	720,849
Other Revenue		233,005	136,833	217,000
		3,947,862	4,051,057	4,943,401
Payments Employee Costs		(4 005 444)	(4 600 070)	(1.752.016)
Employee Costs Materials and Contracts		(1,885,414) (488,361)	(1,698,872) (712,244)	(1,752,916) (1,179,800)
Utility Charges		(265,270)	(200,851)	(222,055)
Interest Expenses		(270,329)	(227,350)	(203,668)
Insurance Expenses		(193,921)	(265,995)	(260,028)
Goods and Services Tax		0	(400,000)	(712,778)
Other Expenditure		(818,225)	(348,459)	(193,076)
Not Cook Browided Bro		(3,921,520)	(3,853,771)	(4,524,320)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	13(b) _	26,342	197,286	419,082
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Payments for Purchase of				
Property, Plant & Equipment		(299,170)	(2,262,100)	(695,471)
Payments for Construction of		(4.400.404)	(4.000.740)	(074 700)
Infrastructure		(1,163,104)	(1,023,748)	(971,766)
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		646,622	1,567,071	1,135,117
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets		23,709	1,800,000	161,709
Proceeds from Land Held for Resale		95,000		
Net Cash (Used in)	-		·	
Investment Activities		(696,943)	81,223	(370,411)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Repayment of Debentures		(171,285)	(275,100)	(222,542)
Repayment of Finance Leases		(127,284)	(213,108)	(177,614)
Proceeds from self supporting loans		31,819	0	0
Proceeds from Finance Leases		8,028	0	134,500
Loan Adjustment		(10,849)	0	0
Finance Lease Disposal Net Cash (Used In)	-	(19,617)	0	0
Financing Activities		(289,188)	(488,208)	(265,656)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		(959,789)	(209,699)	(216,986)
Cash at Beginning of Year		1,315,850	1,320,029	1,532,833
Rounding		(2)	(2)	3
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	13(a) _	356,059	1,110,330	1,315,850
	_			

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING RATE SETTING STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2014

	NOTE	2014 Actual \$	2014 Budget \$	2013 Actual \$
Revenue		•	·	•
Governance		83,821	47,780	113,834
General Purpose Funding		428,384	414,186	763,317
Law, Order, Public Safety		66,606	64,900	60,883
Health		523,795	518,700	615,746
Education and Welfare		2,510	2,500	2,383
Housing		246,796	1,128,840	221,954
Community Amenities		274,561	281,321	270,271
Recreation and Culture		143,437	143,700	151,574
Transport		649,828	616,821	786,848
Economic Services		383,826	358,470	680,516
Other Property and Services		284,676	124,045	172,453
		3,088,240	3,701,263	3,839,780
Expenses				
Governance		(370,029)	(287,575)	(355,140)
General Purpose Funding		(68,999)	(22,000)	(44,640)
Law, Order, Public Safety		(108,878)	(108,595)	(102,405)
Health		(697,492)	(630,858)	(917,491)
Education and Welfare		(21,660)	(9,135)	(13,924)
Housing		(216,900)	(173,870)	(208,970)
Community Amenities		(381,205)	(341,900)	(354,562)
Recreation and Culture		(737,484)	(612,060)	(693,755)
Transport		(1,513,536)	(1,091,434)	(1,357,639)
Economic Services		(680,393)	(523,690)	(635,842)
Other Property and Services		(305,062)	(275,463)	(161,426)
		(5,101,638)	(4,076,580)	(4,845,793)
Net Result Excluding Rates		(2,013,398)	(375,317)	(1,006,013)
Adjustments for Cash Budget Requirements:				
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals	20	(12,465)	470,538	12,817
Book Value Assets Sold Written Back		131,174	1,329,462	148,892
Movement in Deferred Pensioner Rates (Non-Current)		(8,786)	0	836
Movement in Employee Benefit Provisions (Non-current)		(14,468)	0	(7,700)
Depreciation and Amortisation on Assets	2(a)	1,092,824	641,545	1,210,056
Long Service Leave Bank Increase	. ,	5,034	0	5,776
Lease Finance Liability Adjustment		(19,617)	0	0
Loan Liability Accruał Adjustment		(10,849)	0	0
Capital Expenditure and Revenue				
Purchase Land and Buildings	6(a)	(203,894)	(1,756,400)	(418,339)
Purchase Furniture and Equipment	6(a)	(27,498)	(55,700)	(21,482)
Purchase Plant and Equipment	6(a)	(41,401)	(50,000)	(248,020)
Purchase Swimming Pool and Equipment	6(a)	(26,377)	(50,000)	(7,630)
Purchase Roads	7(a)	(1,105,288)	(998,750)	(937,361)
Purchase Footpaths	7(a)	(55,087)	(000,100)	(34,405)
Purchase Other Infrastructure	7(a)	0	(25,000)	(01,100)
Purchase Sewerage	7(a)	(2,729)	(20,000)	0
Development of Land Held for Resale	, (4)	0	(400,000)	0
Repayment of Debentures	21(a)	(171,285)	(275,100)	(177,614)
Repayment of Finance Leases	()	(127,284)	(213,108)	(222,542)
Proceeds from Lease Finance		8,028	()	134,500
Transfers to Reserves (Restricted Assets)	11	(41,500)	(41,000)	(169,301)
Transfers from Reserves (Restricted Assets)	11	41,501	0	419,301
Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) July 1 B/Fwd	22(b)	209,528	288,045	122,183
Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) June 30 C/Fwd	22(b)	(927,834)	0	209,528
Total Amount Raised from General Rate	22(a)	(1,466,006)	(1,460,785)	(1,405,573)

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

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1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

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

Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the report has 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 financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

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

The Local Government Reporting Entity

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

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

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

(b) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

(d) Trade and Other Receivables

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

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

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

(e) Inventories

General

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

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

Land Held for Sale

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

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Fixed Assets

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

Mandatory Requirement to Revalue Non-Current Assets

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

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

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

and

(c) for a financial year ending on or after 30 June 2015, the fair value of all of the assets of the local government.

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

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

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

Land Under Control

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

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

Whilst they were initially recorded at cost, fair value at the date of acquisition was deemed cost as per AASB 116.

Consequently, these assets were initially recognised at cost but revalued along with other items of Land and Buildings at 30 June 2014.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Fixed Assets (Continued)

Initial Recognition and Measurement between Mandatory Revaluation Dates

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

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

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

Revaluation

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

Transitional Arrangements

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

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

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

Early Adoption of AASB 13 - Fair Value Measurement

Whilst the new accounting standard in relation to Fair Value, AASB 13 – Fair Value Measurement only become applicable for the year ended 30 June 2014 (in relation to Council), given the legislative need to commence using Fair Value methodology in the previous reporting period (year ended 30 June 2013) the Council chose to early adopt AASB 13

As a consequence, the principles embodied in AASB 13 - Fair Value Measurement have been applied to the previous reporting period (year ended 30 June 2013).

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Fixed Assets (Continued)

Land Under Roads

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

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

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

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(f) Fixed Assets (Continued)

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:

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

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 pavement seal	not depreciated 50 years
- bituminous seals - asphalt surfaces	20 years 25 years
Gravel roads	
formation	not depreciated
pavement Formed roads (unsealed)	50 years
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
Footpaths - slab	20 years
Sewerage piping	100 years
Water supply piping and 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 the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

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

Capitalisation Threshold

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level 1

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

Level 2

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

Level 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

Valuation techniques

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

Market approach

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Income approach

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

Cost approach

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

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

As detailed above, the mandatory measurement framework imposed by the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations requires, as a minimum, all assets carried at a revalued amount to be revalued at least every 3 years.

(h) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as:

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Classification and Subsequent Measurement (Continued)

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

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

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

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

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments that the Council 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 non-current assets, where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other investments are classified as non-current.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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

(v) Financial liabilities

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(h) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

(i) Impairment of Assets

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

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

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

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

(j) Trade and Other Payables

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

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

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

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

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

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

(I) Borrowing Costs

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(m) Provisions

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

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

(n) Leases

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

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

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight 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.

(o) Investment in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Council 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 Council's share of net assets of the associate. In addition, the Council's share of the profit or loss of the associate is included in the Council's profit or loss.

The carrying amount of the investment includes, where applicable, goodwill relating to the associate. Any discount on acquisition, whereby the Council'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 Council and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the Council's interest in the associate.

When the Council's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Council 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 Council will resume recognising its share of those profits once its share of the profits equals the share of the losses not recognised.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(p) Interests in Joint Arrangements

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

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

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

(q) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

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

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

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

(r) Superannuation

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

(s) Current and Non-Current Classification

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

(t) Rounding Off Figures

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

1. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(u) Comparative Figures

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

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

(v) Budget Comparative Figures

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the Council. Management's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the Council, applicable to future reporting periods and which have not yet been adopted are set out as follows:

Impact	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 Council, it is not anticipated the standard will have any material effect.	Nil - The revisions embodied in this standard give effect to the consequential changes arising from the issuance of AASB 9 which is not anticipated to have any material effect on the Council (refer (i) above).	
Applicable ⁽¹⁾	1 January 2017	1 January 2017	
Issued / Compiled	December 2013	December 2013	
Title	(i) AASB 9 – Financial Instruments	(ii) AASB 2010 -7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010)	[AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127]

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

(f) Impact	Consequential changes to various standards arising from the issuance of AASB 10, 11, 12, 127 and 128. It is not expected to have a significant impact on Council.		This Standard adds application guidance to AASB 132: Financial Instruments: Presentation to address potential inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria of AASB 132, including clarifying the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.
Applicable ⁽¹⁾	1 January 2014		1 January 2014
Issued / Compiled	December 2012		June 2012
Title	(iii) AASB 2011 - 7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangement Standards [Not-For-Profit entities]	[AASB 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 101, 107, 112 118, 121, 124, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 5, 9, 16 & 17]	(iv) AASB 2012-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 132]

This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the

Council's financial statements.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Impact

Applicable (1)

Issued / Compiled

Title

This standard makes amendments to AASB 136 and includes requirements to disclose additional information when present value techniques are used to measure the recoverable amount of impaired assets.	It is not expected to have a significant impact on Council.	This standard adds Appendix E to AASB 10 to provide implementation guidance for Not-for-Profit entities regarding control criteria from the perspective of not-for-profit entities.	It is not expected to have a significant impact on Council.	Part A of this standard makes various editorial corrections to Australian Accounting Standards.	Part B of this standard deletes references to AASB 1031 in	various Australian Accounting Standards in advance of the withdrawal of AASB 1031.	Part C of this standard makes consequential amendments to AASB 9 and numerous other standards and amends the permissions around certain applications relating to financial liabilities reissued at fair value.
1 January 2014		1 January 2014		Refer Title column			
June 2013		October 2013		December 2013			*
(v) AASB 2013 - 3: Amendments to AASB 136 - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non- Financial Assets		(vi) AASB 2013-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities – Control and Structured Entities	[AASB 10, 12 & 1049]	(vii) AASB 2013-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual	Instruments	Operative dates: Part A Conceptual	Framework – 20 December 2013; Part B Materiality – 1 January 2014; Part C Financial Instruments – 1 January 2015]

As the bulk of changes related either to editorial or reference changes it is not expected to have a significant impact on Council.

Notes:

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(x) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

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

These new and revised standards were:

AASB 2012 - 2	AASB 2012 - 3	AASB 2012 - 5	AASB 2012 - 10	
AASB 128	AASB 2011 - 7	AASB 2011 - 9	AASB 2011 - 10	
AASB 10	AASB 11	AASB 12	AASB 119	AASB 127

or reporting practices or were either not applicable, largely editorial in nature, were revisions to help ensure consistency with presentation, recognition and measurement criteria of IFRSs or related to topics not relevant to operations. Most of the standards adopted had a minimal effect on the accounting and reporting practices of the Council as they did not have a significant impact on the accounting

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES	2014 \$	2013 \$
(a) Net Result	*	¥
The Net Result includes:		
(i) Charging as an Expense:		
Significant Expense General Purpose Funding The significant expense relates to the reduction in the fair value of Land Held for Resale by the the Shire. (Refer to Note 5 for further details)	(142,465)	0
Auditors Remuneration - Audit of the annual financial report	34,843	15,000
Depreciation Land and Buildings Furniture and Equipment Plant and Equipment Swimming Pool and Equipment Roads Footpaths Drainage Sewerage Interest Expenses (Finance Costs) Debentures (refer Note 21.(a)) Finance Lease Charges Bank Overdraft Rental Charges - Operating Leases (ii) Crediting as Revenue: Significant Revenue	249,725 99,026 193,424 24,348 408,108 36,582 19,144 62,466 1,092,823 174,038 81,342 19,391 274,771 32,891 32,891	238,129 159,266 292,465 0 367,865 0 0 152,331 1,210,056 169,451 67,372 11,767 248,590
Other Revenue Other	233,005	217,000
2014 Actual \$	233,005 2014 Budget \$	217,000 2013 Actual
Interest Earnings - Reserve Funds - Other Funds Other Interest Revenue (refer note 26) 72,141	41,000 5,000 0 46,000	38,170 14,724 21,132 74,026

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective

The Shire of Goomalling is dedicated to providing high quality services to the community through the various service orientated programs which it has established.

REPORTING PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

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

GOVERNANCE

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

Objective:

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities:

Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

HEALTH

Objective:

To provide an operational framework for environmental and community health.

Activities:

Inspection of food outlets and their control, provision of meat inspection services, noise control and waste disposal compliance.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective:

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

Activities:

Maintenance of child minding centre, playgroup centre, senior citizen centre and aged care centre. Provision and maintenance of home and community care programs and youth services.

HOUSING

Objective:

To provide and maintain elderly residents housing.

Activities:

Provision and maintenance of elderly residents housing,

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective (Continued)

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective:

To provide services required by the community.

Activities:

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

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

TRANSPORT

Objective:

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

Activities:

Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, footpaths, depots, cycleways, parking facilities and

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective:

To help promote the shire and its economic wellbeing.

Activities:

Tourism and area promotion including the maintenance and operation of a caravan park. Provision of rural services including weed control, vermin control and standpipes. Building Control.

OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES

Objective:

To monitor and control council's overheads operating accounts.

Activities:

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

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(c) Conditions Over Grants/Contributions	utions	Opening Palance (1)	Docember (2)	E CENTRAL (3)	Closing Polongo (1)	D. C.	F. (3)	Closing
Grant/Contribution	Function/ Activity	1/07/12 \$	2012/13 \$	2012/13 \$	30/06/13 \$	2013/14 \$	2013/14 \$	5alance 30/06/14 \$
DLG - Workforce Planning	Governance	0	0		0	13,000	(13,000)	0
Grants Commission - General	Gen Purp Fund	0	328,813	(328,813)	0	175,204	(175,204)	0
Grants Commission - Roads	Transport	0	329,299	(329,299)	0	159,898	(159,898)	0
Aware Program	Law & Order	0	9,091	(7,645)	1,446	9,091	(9,091)	1,446
Crime Prevention CCTV	Law & Order	0	0	0	0	21,308	0	21,308
FESA Amin	Law & Order	0	4,000	(4,000)	0	4,000	(4,000)	0
Heart Foundation	Health	0	0		0	3,470	(3,470)	0
Goomalling Youth Mental Health	Health	0	0		0	10,000	(2,800)	7,200
NAIDOC Indiginous Develoment	Comm Amenities	0	0		0	2,000	0	2,000
Golf Club Tractor	Recreation	0	0		0	32,500	(32,500)	0
Health Way Grant	Recreation	0	3,000	(3,000)	0	31,500	(31,500)	0
Historical Flyer	Recreation	0	470	(470)	0	10,907	(10,907)	0
Healthway Coordinator Subsidy	Recreation	0	35,000	(32'000)	0	0	0	0
Heart Foundation	Recreation	0	200	(200)	0	0	0	0
Bike Week	Recreation	0	227	(227)	0	0	0	0
Skelton Weed Research	Economic Services	0	7,560	(2,560)	0	2,000	(2'000)	0
Work For The Dole	Economic Services	0	3,884	(3,884)	0	9,117	(9,117)	0
LgEEP Energy Efficient Grant	Economic Services	0	0	0	0	25,335	(25,335)	0
Dept of Families - Volunt Youth	Other Prop & Serv	0	0	0	0	2,500	(2,500)	0
National Youth Week	Other Prop & Serv	0	0	0	0	7,973	(7,973)	0
Schol Based Trainee	Other Prop & Serv	0	0	0	0	2,500	(2,500)	0
Roads to Recovery	Transport	0	172,648	(172,648)	0	172,651	(172,651)	0
Govt Grants - State Special	Transport	0	397,049	(397,049)	0	0	0	0
Govt Grants Tied MRWA Spec	Transport	0	60,186	(60,186)	0	64,423	(64,423)	0
MRWA Blackspot Funding	Transport	0	38,578	(38,578)	0	0	0	0
MRWA Contribution Upgrade	Transport	0	115,576	(115,576)	0	377,048	(377,048)	0
Royalties For Regions	Economic Services	207,565	294,149	(176,242)	325,472	0	(29,472)	296,000
Govt Grants - Slater Homestead	Economic Services	0	56,931	(56,931)	0	0	0	0
Total		207,565	1,857,161	(1,737,808)	326,918	1,141,425	(1,140,389)	327.954

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.

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		•	•
Unrestricted Restricted		(992,124) 1,348,183 356,059	(12,708) 1,328,558 1,315,850
The following restrictions have been imposed by regulations or other externally imposed requirement	ts:		
Long Service Leave Reserve Plant Replacement Reserve Staff Housing Reserve Aged Care Reserve Vehicle Reserve Community Bus Reserve Sewerage Reserve LCDC Reserve Mortlock Lodge Reserve Sport & Recreation Reserve Otherr Restricted Cash Local Medical Practice Unspent Grants	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	126,334 204,402 57,855 132,359 122,640 53,128 175,441 11,366 3,412 113,063 20,229 327,954 1,348,183	121,300 201,058 89,636 127,085 117,753 51,011 168,450 11,448 3,701 108,558 1,640 326,918 1,328,558
4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Current Rates Outstanding Sundry Debtors GST Receivable Loans - Clubs/Institutions Provision for Doubtful Debts Non-Current Rates Outstanding - Pensioners Loans - Clubs/Institutions Other		164,154 104,098 0 6,916 (10,600) 264,568 57,033 0 6,390 63,423	75,608 241,667 0 38,735 (1,006) 355,004 48,247 0 6,390 54,637
Current			
Fuel and Materials History Books Non-Current		8,959 30,721 39,680	8,014 30,721 38,735
Land Held for Resale - Cost Cost of Acquisition Less Impairment Loss		1,139,462 (142,465) 996,997	1,234,462 0 1,234,462

	2014 \$	2013 \$
6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land and Buildings Land and Buildings at:		
Independent Valuation 1/7/2011Cost	18,020,421 461,899	18,020,421 353,005
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(2,091,034)</u> 16,391,286	(1,841,308) 16,532,118
Less: Subdivision Land Held For Resale	(1,139,461) 15,251,825	(1,234,462)
Furniture and Equipment at: - Management Valuation 2013	776,539	776,539
- Additions after Valuation - Cost	17,498	0
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(401,078)	(312,052)
	392,959	464,487
Plant and Equipment at:		
- Management Valuation 2013	2,034,137	2,034,137
- Additions/(Disposals) after Valuation - Cost	(34,550)	(374.430)
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(525,087) 1,474,500	(371,439)
	1,474,000	1,002,000
Swimming Pool and Equipment at:	675,991	675,991
 - Management Valuation 2013 - Additions after Valuation - Cost 	26,378	075,991
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(286,582)	(262,234)
	415,787	413,757
	17,535,071	17,838,598

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Land and Buildings:

Land and Buildings were revalued in 2012.

Whilst the additions since that time are shown at cost, given they were acquired at arms length and any accumulated depreciation reflects the usage of service potential, it is considered the recorded written down value approximates fair value. Thus, the value is considered in accordance with Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A (2) which requires these assets to be shown at fair value.

Furniture and Equipment
Plant and Equipment:
Swimming Pool and Equipment:

Furniture and equipment, plant and equipment And swimming pool and equipment were all revalued in 2013 as part of the mandatory requirements embodied in Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A.

Whilst the additions since that time are shown at cost, given they were acquired at arms length and any accumulated depreciation reflects the usage of service potential, it is considered the recorded written down value approximates fair value. Thus, the value is considered in accordance with Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A (2) which requires these assets to be shown at fair value.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

		Balance at the Beginning of the Year \$	Additions \$	(Disposals)	Revaluation Increments/ (Decrements)	Impairment (Losses)/ Reversals \$	Depreciation (Expense)	Carrying Amount at the End of Year \$
Land and Buildings	(Level 2)	16,532,118	203,894	(92'000)	0	0	(249,725)	16,391,287
Less: Land Held for Resale	(Level 2)	(1,234,462)						(1,139,462)
Land and Buildings	(Level 2)	15,297,656	203,894	(92,000)	0	0	(249,725)	15,156,825
Furniture and Equipment	(Level 3)	464,487	27,498	(10,000)	0	0	(89,026)	392,959
Plant and Equipment	(Level 2)	1,662,698	41,401	(75,950)	0	0	(153,648)	1,474,501
Swimming Pool and Equipment	(Level 2)	413,757	26,377	0	0	0	(24,348)	415,786
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	ment	17,838,598	299,170	(180,950)	0	0	(516,747)	17,440,071

	2014 \$	2013 \$
7. INFRASTRUCTURE		
Roads - Valuation - Additions after Valuation - Cost Less Accumulated Depreciation	20,012,261 25,346,136 (12,157,056) 33,201,342	20,012,261 24,240,848 (11,748,941) 32,504,168
Footpaths - Cost Less Accumulated Depreciation	1,463,270 (409,466) 1,053,804	1,408,183 (372,884) 1,035,299
Drainage - Cost Less Accumulated Depreciation	1,435,855 (805,054) 630,800	1,435,854 (785,910) 649,944
Sewerage - Valuation 2012 - Additions after Valuation - Cost Less Accumulated Depreciation	4,067,085 2,729 (567,684) 3,502,129	4,067,085 0 (505,219) 3,561,866
	38,388,081	37,751,277

Sewerage Infrastructure Assets:

Sewerage Infrastructure assets were revalued in 2012.

Whilst the additions since that time are shown at cost, given they were acquired at arms length and any accumulated depreciation reflects the usage of service potential, it is considered the recorded written down value approximates fair value. Thus, the value is considered in accordance with Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A (2) which requires these assets to be shown at fair value.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)

Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Balance as at the Beginning of the Year	Additions \$	(Disposals)	Revaluation Increments/ (Decrements)	Impairment (Losses)/ Reversals	Depreciation (Expense) \$	Carrying Amount at the End of Year \$
Roads	32,504,168	1,105,288	0	0	0	(408,108)	33,201,348
Footpaths	1,035,299	55,087	0	0	0	(36,582)	1,053,804
Drainage	649,944	0	0	0	0	(19,144)	630,800
Sewerage	3,561,866	2,729	0	0	0	(62,466)	3,502,129
Total	37,751,277	1,163,104	0	0	0	(526,300)	38,388,081

		2014 \$	2013 \$
8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Current Sundry Creditors Accrued Interest on Debentures		322,486 23,212 345,698	187,547 18,770 206,317
9. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS			
Current Secured by Floating Charge Debentures Lease Liability		248,984 162,961 411,945	176,873 273,016 449,889
Non-Current Secured by Floating Charge Debentures Lease Liability		1,889,114 370,599 2,259,713	2,143,358 399,417 2,542,775
Additional detail on borrowings is provided in N	Note 21		
10. PROVISIONS			
Analysis of Total Provisions			
Current Non-Current		368,777 18,549 387,326	415,044 33,017 448,061
	Provision for Annual Leave \$	Provision for Long Service Leave \$	Total \$
Opening balance at 1 July 2013 Additional provision Amounts used Balance at 30 June 2014	228,757 0 (57,017) 171,740	219,304 0 (3,718) 215,586	448,061 0 (60,735) 387,326

	2014 \$	2014 Budget \$	2013 \$
11. RESERVES - CASH BACKED		•	
(a) Leave Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	121,300	121,300	115,524
	5,034	4,952	5,776
	0	0	0
	126,334	126,252	121,300
(b) Plant Replacement Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	201,058	201,058	300,274
	8,344	8,142	15,014
	(5,000)	0	(114,230)
	204,402	209,200	201,058
(c) Bitumen Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,743 297 (7,041) 0
(d) Staff Housing Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	89,636	89,635	85,367
	3,720	3,685	4,268
	(35,500)	0	0
	57,855	93,320	89,636
(e) Aged Care Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	127,085	209,252	121,033
	5,274	5,183	6,052
	0	0	0
	132,359	214,435	127,085
(f) Vehicle Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	117,753	117,752	199,284
	4,887	4,810	9,968
	0	0	(91,500)
	122,640	122,562	117,753
(g) Community Bus Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	51,011	51,011	48,582
	2,117	2,140	2,429
	0	0	0
	53,128	53,151	51,011
(h) Sewerage Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	168,450	133,451	127,096
	6,991	6,838	41,354
	0	0	0
	175,441	140,289	168,450
(i) LCDC Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	11,448	12,020	11,448
	475	559	572
	(557)	0	(572)
	11,366	12,579	11,448

	2014 \$	2014 Budget	2013 \$
11. RESERVES - CASH BACKED (Continued)		•	
(j) Mortlock Lodge Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	3,701 154 (443) 3,412	3,701 249 0 3,950	3,525 176 0 3,701
(k) Sport & Recreation Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	108,558 4,505 0 113,063	108,559 4,442 0 113,001	31,960 76,598 0 108,558
(I) Office Equipment Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,785 99 (2,884) 0
(m) Sanitation Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	0 0 0	0 0 0	468 20 (488) 0
(n) Staff Training Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	0 0 0	4,708 0 0 4,708	4,484 145 (4,629)
(o) Two Way Radio Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	0 0 0	1,459 0 0 1,459	1,389 30 (1,419) 0
(p) S.E.E.D. Reserve Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	0 0 0	199,538 0 0 199,538	190,036 6,502 (196,538)
TOTAL RESERVES	1,000,000	1,294,444	1,000,001
Total Opening Balance Total Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Total Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve TOTAL RESERVES	1,000,001 41,500 (41,501) 1,000,000	1,253,444 41,000 0 1,294,444	1,250,001 169,301 (419,301) 1,000,001

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.

11. RESERVES - CASH BACKED (continued)

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

(a) Leave Reserve

- to be used to fund annual and long service leave requirements

(b) Plant Replacement Reserve

- to be used for the future replacement of plant.

(c) Bitumen Reserve

- to be used to fund future naintenance of existing roads and the construction of new bitumen roads

(d) Staff Housing Reserve

- to be used for the maintenance, upgrading and consruction or new housing for Council's employees or public rental housing.

(e) Aged Care Reserve

- to be utilised to provide for the needs of the aged.

(f) Vehicle Reserve

- to be used for the purchase of motor vehicles and utilities if at a future date Council ceases to lease the same.

(g) Community Bus Reserve

- to be used to fund the purchase of a new community bus.

(h) Sewerage Reserve

- to be used to maintain and upgrade the sewerage scheme in the Goomalling townsite.

(i) LCDC Reserve

- to be used to fund Landcare activities.

(j) Mortlock Lodge Reserve

- to be used for maintenance and improvements to the Mortlock Retirement units.

(k) Sport & Recreation Reserve

- to be used for the upgrading and improvements to sporting and recreational facilities within the Sh

(I) Office Equipment Reserve

- to be used for the purchase of new office equipment.

(m) Sanitation Reserve

- to be used to maintain and improve sanitation services to the community.

(n) Staff Training Reserve

- to be used for future training of Council's staff,

The Leave and Plant Reserves are not expected to be used within a set period as further transfers to the reserve accounts are expected as funds are utilised.

12. REVALUATION SURPLUS	2014 \$	2013 \$
Revaluation surpluses have arisen on revaluation of the following classes of non-current assets:	Ť	¥
(a) Land & Buildings		
Opening Balance Revaluation Increment	6,589,534 0	0 6,589,534
Revaluation Decrement		
	6,589,534	6,589,534
(b) Furniture & Equipment		
Opening Balance	232,717	0
Revaluation Increment Revaluation Decrement	0	232,717
Trovaluation Decrement	232,717	232,717
(c) Plant & Equipment		
Opening Balance	133,362	0
Revaluation Increment	0	889,311
Revaluation Decrement	133,362	<u>(755,949)</u> 133,362
	133,302	133,302
(d) Swimming Pool	00.404	
Opening Balance Revaluation Increment	38,121 0	0 38,121
Revaluation Decrement		
	38,121	38,121
(e) Roads		
Opening Balance	20,012,261	20,012,261
Revaluation Increment Revaluation Decrement	0	0
, to valuation 2 constitution	20,012,261	20,012,261
(f) Sewerage		
Opening Balance	3,167,274	3,080,000
Revaluation Increment	0	87,274
Revaluation Decrement	3,167,274	3,167,274
TOTAL AGOST DEMANDATION CURRING), 	
TOTAL ASSET REVALUATION SURPLUS	30,173,269	30,173,269

13. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of Cash

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

		2014 \$	2014 Budget \$	2013 \$
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	356,059	1,110,328	1,315,850
(b)	Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities to Net Result			
	Net Result	(702,322)	1,556,007	412,376
	Depreciation (Profit)/Loss on Sale of Asset Impairment Loss (Increase)/Decrease in Receivables (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories Increase/(Decrease) in Payables Increase/(Decrease) in Employee Provisions Grants Contributions for the Development of Assets Net Cash from Operating Activities	1,092,823 12,465 142,465 40,237 (944) 139,381 (60,735) (646,622) 16,748	641,545 (470,538) 56,079 (3,115) 12,973 (28,594) (1,567,071) 197,286	1,210,056 (12,817) 138,378 (7,521) (343,694) 157,421 (1,135,117) 419,082
(c)	Undrawn Borrowing Facilities Credit Standby Arrangements Bank Overdraft limit Bank Overdraft at Balance Date Credit Card limit Credit Card Balance at Balance Date Total Amount of Credit Unused Loan Facilities Loan Facilities - Current Loan Facilities - Non-Current	500,000 0 10,000 0 510,000 411,945 2,259,713	500,000 0 10,000 0 510,000 488,208 1,874,902	500,000 0 10,000 0 510,000 449,889 2,542,775
	Total Facilities in Use at Balance Date Unused Loan Facilities at Balance Date	2,671,658 NIL	2,363,110	2,992,664 NIL

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no known contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2014.

15. CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS	2014 \$	2013 \$
(a) Finance Lease Commitments		
Non-cancellable finance leases contracted for but not capitalised in the accounts.		
Payable:	00.040	074.050
- not later than one year	28,316	271,952
 later than one year but not later than five years later than five years 	633,644 0	595,441 0
Total Lease Payments	661,960	867,393
Less Future Finance Charges	(128,401)	(194,960)
Total Lease Liability	533,559	672,433

(b) Operating Lease Commitments

During the year ended 30 June 2014 the council entered into a number of operating lease arrangements for the hire of plant required by the council to maintain and carry out various works and services detailed in the annual budget adopted by council.

The cost of leases for the year under review amounted to \$32,891.

(c) Capital Commitments

The Shire did not have any future capital expenditure commitments at the reporting date.

16. JOINT VENTURE ARRANGEMENTS

The Shire of Goomalling together with the Shire of Toodyay have a joint venture arrangement with regard to the provision of a Sport and Recreation Coordinator. The only assets are miscellaneous equipment. In addition, the Shire has entered into an arrangement with the DFES and the Shire of Toodyay in respect to providing Fire and Emergency services in the region. The assets used in the levy of services are shared on the basis of 70% by DFES and 15% each by Toodyay and Shire of Goomalling.

17. TOTAL ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Governance	11,559	11,718
General Purpose Funding	23,118	23,435
Law, Order, Public Safety	809,143	820,240
Health	288,980	292,943
Education and Welfare	0	0
Housing	231,184	234,354
Community Amenities	346,776	351,531
Recreation and Culture	3,120,981	3,163,782
Transport	49,612,031	50,292,422
Economic Services	173,388	175,766
Other Property and Services	2,333,168	2,519,308
Unallocated	693,551	703,063
	57,643,879	58,588,562

	2014	2013	2012
18. FINANCIAL RATIOS			
Current Ratio	(0.69)	0.40	1.75
Asset Sustainability Ratio	1.34	1.38	1.50
Debt Service Cover Ratio	0.38	1.73	2.91
Operating Surplus Ratio	(0.38)	(0.23)	(0.09)
Own Source Revenue Coverage Ratio	0.62	0.65	0.53
The above ratios are calculated as follows;			
Current Ratio		ts minus restricte	
		s minus liabilities	associated
	with	restricted assets	
Asset Sustainability Ratio		and replacement eciation expenses	
Debt Service Cover Ratio	annual operating surpl	us before interes	t and depreciation
Operating Surplus Ratio		ue minus operatin	
Own Source Revenue Coverage Ratio		ce operating reversating expenses	enue

Notes:

Information relating to the **Asset Consumption Ratio** and the **Asset Renewal Funding Ratio** can be found at Supplementary Ratio Information on Page 62 of this document.

19. TRUST FUNDS

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

2	Balance 1 July 2013 \$	Amounts Received \$	Amounts Paid (\$)	Balance 30 June 2014 \$	
Financial Assistance Grants	14,630	0	(14,630)	0	
FES grant 1415	0	11,633	0	11,633	
Rental Bonds	7,584	1,560	0	9,144	
Police Licencing	0	774,513	(774,513)	0	
Slater Homestead Donation	12,781	450	(11,788)	1,443	
Konno Special Plate	670	0	Ó	670	
Mortlock Farm	1,542	0	0	1,542	
Accrued AL & LSL Beactive	11,463	0	0	11,463	
Amazing Race	5,628	0	(5,628)	0	
Youth Group Activities	105	0	Ó	105	
Goom/Wong Wmn's Fotball	(93)	0	0	(93)	
Pioneers Pathway Sign	21,289	6,265	0	27,554	
Skeleton Weed	7,079	207	0	7,286	
Goom Biggest Loser	(1,000)	0	0	(1,000) 69,747	

20. DISPOSALS OF ASSETS - 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR

The following assets were disposed of during the year.

	Net Bo	ok Value	Sale	Price	Profit	(Loss)
	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Plant and Equipment						
Health						
2010Ford XRs Sdn	12,465	0	0	0	(12,465)	0
Transport						
Ford BF Falcon XT	4,091	0	4,091	0	0	0
Economic Services						
2010Ford Futura Sdn	10,831	0	10,831	0	0	0
2010 Ford XT Sdn	8,787	0	8,787	0	0	0
Lot 205 Hennessey	95,000	1,329,462	95,000	1,800,000	0	470,538
	131,174	1,329,462	118,709	1,800,000	(12,465)	470,538

Profit	0	470,538
Loss	(12,465)	0
	(12,465)	470,538
	(12,400)	470,0

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT Repayments Principal FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2014 16,269 16,270 18,841 Actual SHIRE OF GOOMALLING Loans New 24,905 24,905 56,730 318,088 95,424 Principal 1 July 2013 **⇔**

21. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

(a) Repayments - Debentures

7,272 24,238

7,300

89,146

95,424 318,088

6,278

72,557 27,741

00 9,171

43,027

40,823 95,867

436,715

454,824 1,214,602

1,223,144

117,012

121,584

463,995

,336,186

Loan 108 - Grange & Salmon Gums Subdivisions

Loan 106 - Rural Transaction Centre

Loan 104 - Rural Transaction Centre

Loan 105 - Slater Homestead

Economic Services

Loan 98 - Community Bank Housing*

Particulars Housing

Loan 101 - Tradesmans Residence Loan 98 - Young Peoples Housing

180,000

174,038

2,034,076

2,138,098

275,100

182,135

0

2,320,233

857 857 3,424

1,145 1,145 3,424

00

39,540

37,889 8,636 8,635

17,248

17,132 17,132

Budget

Actual

Budget

Actual

Budget

30 June 2014 Principal

Repayments Interest

ri.	enne.
) Self supporting loan financed by payments from third parties.	ere financed by general purpose revenue
d by payments f	nanced by gen
g loan finance	lyments were f
Self supportin	All other loan repayments we
*	¥

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21. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS (Continued)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2014 SHIRE OF GOOMALLING

(b) New Debentures - 2013/14

The Shire did not take up any new debentures during the year ended 30 June 2014.

(c) Unspent Debentures

The Shire did not have any unspent debentures as at 30 June 2014.

(d) Overdraft

Council established an overdraft facility of \$500,000 to assist with short term liquidity requirements. The facility was used during the year. The balance of the bank overdraft at 30 June 2014 was \$652,868.70.

22. RATING INFORMATION - 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR

(a) Rates	Rate in	Number	Rateable	Rate	Interim	Back	Total	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
	()	of Properties	Value \$	Revenue \$	Rates \$	Rates \$	Revenue \$	Revenue Revenue	Interim Rate	Back Rate	Total Revenue
RATE TYPE				•	•	•	•	s	₩	5	₩.
Differential General Rate / General Rate											
GRV - District	0.1026	228	1,604,880	164,661			164,661	159,440			159,440
UV - Rural Zone 2	0.0049	56	20,786,000	102,371			102,371	102,371			102,371
UV - Special Rural Zone	0.0098	16	1,861,000	18,322			18,322	18,322			18,322
UV - General Zone 3	0.0065	237	145,142,000	938,488			938,488	938,488			938,488
CBH Exgratia Contribution				12,647			12,647	12,647			12,647
ExGratia Other				843			843	843			843
Sub-Totals		537	169,393,880	1,237,332	0	0	1,237,332	1,232,111	0	0	1,232,111
	Minimum										
Minimum Payment	\$										1
GRV - District	775	201	926,410	155,775			155,775	155,775			155,775
UV - General Zone 3	006	81	6,590,922	72,900			72,900	72,900			72,900
IUV - Mining							0				0
UV - Commercial/Industrial							0				0
Sub-Totals		282	7,517,332	228,675	0	0	228,675	228,675	0	0	228,675
							1,466,007				1,460,786
Ex-Gratia Rates							C				C
Discounts (refer note 25.) Total Amount Paised From General Rate							1 466 007				1 460 786
Sewerage Rates (refer note 23.)							176,208				174,221
Totals							1,642,215				1,635,007
						1				8	

22. RATING INFORMATION - 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR (Continued)

(b) Information on Surplus/(Deficit) Brought Forward

	2014 (30 June 2014 Carried Forward) \$	2014 (1 July 2013 Brought Forward) \$	2013 (30 June 2013 Carried Forward) \$
Surplus/(Deficit) 1 July 13 Brought Forward	(927,834)	209,528	209,528
Comprises:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Unrestricted	(992,124)	(12,708)	(12,708)
Restricted	1,348,183	1,328,558	1,328,558
Receivables			
Rates Outstanding	164,154	75,608	75,608
Sundry Debtors	104,098	241,667	241,667
Loans - Clubs/Institutions	6,916	38,735	38,735
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(10,600)	(1,006)	(1,006)
Inventories			
Fuel and Materials	8,959	8,014	8,014
History Books	30,721	30,721	30,721
Less:			
Trade and other Payables			
Sundry Creditors	(322,486)	(187,547)	(187,547)
Accrued Interest on Debentures	(23,212)	(18,770)	(18,770)
Current Portion of Long Term Borrowings			
Secured by Floating Charge Debentures	(248,984)	(176,873)	(176,873)
Lease Liability	(162,961)	(273,016)	(273,016)
Provisions			
Provision for Annual Leave	(171,740)	(228,757)	(228,757)
Provision for Long Service Leave	(197,037)	(186,287)	(186,287)
Net Current Assets	(466,113)	638,339	638,339
Less:			
Reserves - Restricted Cash	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Land Held for Resale - Cost			
Cost of Acquisition	0	(112,981)	(112,981)
Development Costs	0	0	0
Loans - Clubs/Institutions	(6,916)	(38,735)	(38,735)
Add:			
Secured by Floating Charge Debentures	248,984	176,873	176,873
Loan Liability Accrual Adjustment	(19,617)		
Lease Liability	162,961	273,016	273,016
Lease Finance Liability Adjustment	(10,094)	0	0
Surplus/(Deficit)	(927,834)	209,528	209,528
		7/	

Difference

There was no difference between the Surplus/(Deficit) 1 July 2013 Brought Forward position used in the 2014 audited financial report and the Surplus/(Deficit) Carried Forward position as disclosed in the 2013 audited financial report.

23. SEWERAGE RATES - 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR

	Rate in Cents in \$	Basis of Rate	Rateable Value \$	Rate Revenue \$	Budget Rate Revenue \$	Applied to Costs \$	Budget Applied to Costs \$
Goomalling Town Sewerage							
Scheme Operating Expenses						164,380	125,000
Transfer to Reserve Account						6,991	6,838
- Rate	7.52	GRV		175,383	174,221		
- Interim Rate							
- Back Rate				825	1,575		
				176,208	175,796	171,371	131,838

The sewerage rate for the Goomalling Town Sewerage Scheme is levied on property assessments within the townsite which are connected to the sewerage scheme. It is used to contribute towards the scheme operating expenses, with any rates to so applied transferred to the sewerage reserve.

24. SERVICE CHARGES - 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Shire did not impose any service charges,

25. DISCOUNTS, INCENTIVES, CONCESSIONS, & WRITE-OFFS - 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR

No discount on rates is available.

26. INTEREST CHARGES AND INSTALMENTS - 2013/14 FINANCIAL YEAR

	Interest Rate %	Admin. Charge	Revenue \$	Budgeted Revenue
Interest on Unpaid Rates	11.00%	T T	16,975	14,000
Interest on Instalments Plan	5.50%		10,0,0	5,000
Charges on Instalment Plan		5	1,885	2,000
Pensioner Deferred Rate Interest	0		0	0
			18,860	21,000

Ratepayers had the option of paying rates in four equal instalments, due on 16th September 2013, 16th Month 2013, 16th January 2014 and 16th March 2014. Administration charges and interest applied for the final three instalments.

27. FEES & CHARGES	2014 \$	2013 \$
Governance	3,453	985
General Purpose Funding	2,728	16,558
Law, Order, Public Safety	53,515	51,792
Health	522,387	565,754
Education and Welfare	427	576
Housing	213,812	187,885
Community Amenities	95,600	98,810
Recreation and Culture	33,930	36,847
Transport	260	142
Economic Services	239,610	219,221
Other Property and Services	84,459	130,740
	1,250,181	1,309,310

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

28. GRANT REVENUE

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

By Nature or Type: Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contribution	2014 \$ 494,803 646,622 1,141,425		2013 \$ 722,044 1,135,117 1,857,161
By Program: Governance	13,000	8	0
General Purpose Funding	335,102		658,112
Law, Order, Public Safety	34,399		13,091
Health Community Amenities Recreation and Culture Transport Economic Services Other Property and Services	13,470 2,000 74,907 614,122 41,452 12,973 1,141,425	-	0 0 39,397 784,037 362,524 0 1,857,161
29. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS			
The number of full-time equivalent employees at balance date	29		29
30. ELECTED MEMBERS REMUNERATION	2014 \$	2014 Budget \$	2013 \$
The following fees, expenses and allowances we paid to council members and/or the president.	re	·	
Meeting Fees President's Allowance Deputy President's Allowance Travelling Expenses	24,414 2,500 625 4,022 31,561	15,000 2,500 500 8,000 26,000	18,525 2,500 500 5,497 27,022

31. MAJOR LAND TRANSACTIONS

(a) Details

The council proposes to continue developing major land transactions during the year. The Shire of Goomalling has undertaken rural residential subdivisions in Salmon Gum Way and Grange Street Goomalling. The Shire will conduct either auction or tender process for the sale of lots for Salmon Gum Way. In relation to lots in Grange Street, the sale will be by tender process at market valuations. The proceeds from the sale of the two rural subdivisions will be applied towards the repayment of loans raised to finance the development and thereafter any surplus funds remaining will be held in the Municipal Fund Account. A Business Plan was prepared for the two rural residential subdivisions in accordance with section 3.59 of the Local Government Act 1995.

(b) Transactions to Date

Salmon Gums Subdivision		\$	\$
Development Expenses	2007-2008 2008-2009 2009-2010 2010-2011 2011-2012	361,983 64,794 131,128 76,162 1,276	635,343
Grange Subdivision			
Development Expenses	2007-2008 2008-2009 2009-2010 2010-2011 2011-2012	46,957 340,678 329,693 61,415 7,660	786,403
Development Expenses		(282,284)	(282,284)
Impairment Loss	2013-2014	(142,465)	(142,465)
Book Value of Development			996,997
Plus Interest on Borrowings Total Costs of Development t	2007-2008 2008-2009 2009-2010 2010-2011 2011-2012 2012-2013 2013-2014	46,381 63,483 44,399 14,026 57,376 104,820 95,867	426,352 1,423,349
Total Costs of Development	o Date	<u>:</u> =	1,723,343

To date the council has 14 blocks still for sale. Based on the development cost to date plus interest on borrowings, the unit cost of remaining blocks are on average \$101,668 each.

The cause for the above impairment loss was the effects of the global financial crisis which commenced in september 2007. Prior to the initial commencement of the GFC, Council had buyers for all eight lots in the Grange Street subdivision with a waiting list of a further two byuers. However, the sale of all lots subsequently fell through and eight of the ten interested buyers cancelled their purchases. The lots are now impaired as the recoverable amount appears to be less than the development expenses recorded.

(c) The council raised loans of \$1.5Million to finance the above sub division costs.

32. TRADING UNDERTAKINGS AND MAJOR TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

If Council did not participate in any trading undertakings or major trading undertakings during the 2013/14 financial year.

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Council 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 Council held the following financial instruments at balance date:

	Carrying	y Value	Fair \	/alue
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	356,059	1,315,850	356,059	1,315,850
Receivables	274,162	355,004	274,162	355,004
Land Held For Resale at Cost	1,139,462	1,234,462	1,139,462	1,234,462
	1,769,683	2,905,316	1,769,683	2,905,316
			(8======
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	345,698	206,317	345,698	206,317
Borrowings	2,671,658	2,992,664	2,671,658	2,992,664
	3,017,356	3,198,981	3,017,356	3,198,981
				-

Fair value is determined as follows:

- Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivables, Payables estimated to the carrying value which approximates net market value.
- Borrowings, Held to Maturity Investments, estimated future cash flows discounted by the current market interest rates applicable to assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles.
- Financial Assets at Fair Value through profit and loss, Available for Sale Financial Assets based on quoted market prices at the reporting date or independent valuation.

33. 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

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

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

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

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

Council manages these risks by diversifying its portfolio and only investing in registered commercial banks. Council also seeks advice from independent advisers (where applicable) before placing any cash and investments.

Impact of a 1% ⁽¹⁾ movement in interest rates on cash	2014 \$	2013 \$
- Equity - Statement of Comprehensive Income	8,360 8,360 ⁽²⁾	14,243 14,243 ⁽²⁾

Notes:

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

⁽²⁾ Maximum impact.

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Receivables

Council'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. Council 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 Council to recover these debts as a secured charge over the land – that is, the land can be sold to recover the debt. Council 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.

Council 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 Council's credit risk at balance date was:

	2014	2013
Percentage of Rates and Annual Charges		
- Current - Overdue	90% 10%	90% 10%
Percentage of Other Receivables		
- Current - Overdue	55% 45%	67% 33%

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(c) Payables

Borrowings

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

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

Carrying values \$	322,486 2,671,658 2,994,144	187,547 2,992,664 3,180,211
Total contractual cash flows \$	322,486 3,721,568 4,044,054	187,547 4,272,731 4,460,278
Due after 5 years \$	3,016,147 3,016,147	3,171,942 3,171,942
Due between 1 & 5 years \$	0 659,256 659,256	0 774,869 774,869
Due within 1 year \$	322,486 46,165 368,651	187,547 325,920 513,467
2014	Payables Borrowings	2013 Payables Borrowings

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(c) Payables

Borrowings (Continued)

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

regonanor.								
The following tables set out the carrying amount, by maturity, of the financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk;	e carrying amc	unt, by maturity	of the financial	instruments ex	posed to interest	rate risk:		Weighted Average
	<1 year	>1<2 years	>2<3 years \$	>3<4 years \$	>4<5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$	Effective Interest Rate %
Year Ended 30 June 2014								
Borrowings								
Fixed Rate Debentures	17,271	37,889	0	0	0	2,082,938	2,138,098	7.86%
Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	6.63%	6.54%	9	9	i	7.89%		
Year Ended 30 June 2013								
Borrowings								
Fixed Rate Debentures		49,810	56,730	0	0	2,213,693	2,320,233	7.83%
Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	4	6.63%	6.54%	đ	ű,	7.86%		



Anderson Munro & Wyllie

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INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SHIRE OF GOOMALLING

Scope

We have audited the financial report of Shire of Goomalling for the year ended 30 June 2014. The financial report comprises the Statement by Chief Executive Officer, Statements of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement, Rate Setting Statement and accompanying notes to the financial statements.

The Council is responsible for the preparation of a financial report which provides a true and fair view of the financial performance and position of the council in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995, and Regulations. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error and for accounting policies and estimates inherent to the financial report.

Audit Approach

We conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the electors of the Shire of Goomalling. Our audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control and the availability of persuasive rather than conclusive evidence. Therefore an audit cannot guarantee that all misstatements have been detected.

We performed procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995, and Regulations, including compliance with Accounting Standards in Australia, and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with our understanding of the Council's financial position, and of their performance which is represented by the results of operations and cash flows.

We formed our opinion on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining on a test basis, information to provide evidence, supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used, and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors.

Whilst we considered the effectiveness of managements internal controls over financial reporting when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

We performed procedures to assess whether the substance of business transactions were accurately reflected in the financial report. These and our other procedures did not include consideration or judgement of the appropriateness or reasonableness of the business plans or strategies adopted by the executive and management of the Shire of Goomalling.



Independence

Anderson Munro & Wyllie are independent of the Shire of Goomalling, and have met the independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements and the Local Government Act 1995.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Shire of Goomalling are properly drawn up:

- a) So as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Shire as at 30 June 2014 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended;
- b) In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1995; and
- c) In Accordance with Applicable Australian Accounting Standards.

Other Matters

During the course of our audit we noted the following issues regarding the Local Government Act 1995 and the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996:

- a) We noted that the auditor's report for the 2012/2013 financial year was not received by the local government by 31 December 2013 as is required by Local Government Act 1995 section 7.9(1).
- b) We noted that the annual report for the 2012/2013 financial year was not accepted by Council by 31 December as is required by Local Government Act 1995 section 5.54.
- c) We noted several issues regarding the lodgement of primary and annual returns. A primary return of a newly elected member was not lodged within three months of their start day in accordance with Local Government (Administration) Regulation 22 and Local Government Act 1995 section 5.75(1). Annual returns had not been removed from the register when a person ceased to be required to lodge a return as required by Local Government Act 1995 section 5.88(3).

Statutory Compliance

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

- a) Except for the issues identified in the above 'Other Matters' paragraph we did not during the course of the audit, become aware of any other instances where the Council did not comply with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1995 and the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996.
- b) There were no material or significant adverse trends in financial position or financial management practices revealed during the course of our audit.
- c) We have obtained all necessary information and explanations in relation to our audit.
- d) Our audit procedures were all satisfactorily completed.
- e) In relation to the Supplementary Ratio Information presented at page 62 of this report, we have reviewed the calculations as presented and in our opinion these are:
 - i. Based on verifiable information; and
 - ii. Reasonable assumptions.

Dated the 12th day of December 2014 in Perth, Western Australia

BILLY-JOE THOMAS

Registered Company Auditor

ANDERSON MUNRO & WYLLIE

Chartered Accountants

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING SUPPLEMENTARY RATIO INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2014

RATIO INFORMATION

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

	2014	2013	2012	
Asset Consumption Ratio Asset Renewal Funding Ratio	0.75 0.78	0.75 0.79	N/A N/A	
The above ratios are calculated as follows:				
Asset Consumption Ratio		depreciated replacement cosats of assets current replacement cost of depreciable assets		
Asset Renewal Funding Ratio		NPV of planning capital renewal over 10 years NPV of required capital expenditure over 10 years		

N/A - In keeping with amendments to Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 50, comparatives for the preceeding year (being 2012) have not been reported as financial information is not available.