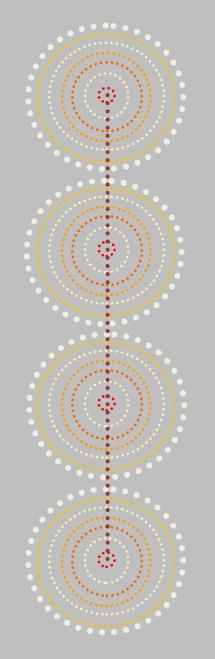
Shire of Goomalling





SPECIAL COUNCIL MEEING

AGENDA

07 JANUARY 2025

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SHIRE OF GOOMALLING AGENDA FOR ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL WEDNESDAY 18 DECEMBER 2024

DISCLAIMER

This agenda has yet to be dealt with by the Council. The Recommendations shown at the foot of each Item have yet to be considered by the Council and are not to be interpreted as being the position of the Council. The minutes of the meeting held to discuss this agenda should be read to ascertain the decision of the Council.

In certain circumstances, members of the public are not entitled to inspect material, which in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer is confidential and relates to a meeting or a part of a meeting that is likely to be closed to members of the public.

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NYOONGAR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge this land that we meet on today is part of the traditional lands of the Nyoongar people and that we respect their spiritual relationship with their country. We also acknowledge the Nyoongar Ballardong people as the custodians of the greater Goomalling/Koomal area and that their cultural and heritage beliefs are still important to the living Nyoongar Ballardong people today.

NOTICE OF MEETING

Meeting No. 01 of 2025 of the Shire of Goomalling Council to be held in the Council Chambers, Administration Office, 32 Quinlan Street, Goomalling on Tuesday, 19 February 2025 at 6.00pm.

DECLARATION OF OPENING & ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS 1.

2. RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES & APPROVED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Attendance 2.1

Council President & Chairperson Cr Julie Chester

> Vice President Cr Roland Van Gelderen Councillor Cr Christine Barratt

Councillor Cr Casey Butt

Councillor Cr Barry Haywood Councillor Cr Brendon Wilkes Cr Mark Ashton Councillor MS Andrea Nielsen **Independent Observer**

Administration Chief Executive Officer Mr Samuel Bryce

> Deputy Chief Executive Officer Miss Natalie Bird

2.2 **Apologies**

2.3 **Approved Leave of Absence**

3. **DECLARATION OF:**

- 3.1 **Financial Interest**
- 3.2 **Members Impartiality Interest**
- 3.3 **Proximity Interest**
- 4. **PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**
- 5. APPLICATION FROM MEMBERS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE
- 6. **CONFIRMATION AND RECEIVING OF MINUTES & BUSINESS ARISING**
- 7. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDING PERSON WITHOUT DISCUSSION
- 8. PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS/SUBMISSIONS

9. OFFICERS' REPORTS

9.1 AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

File Reference	3.18
Disclosure of Interest	Nil
Applicant	Shire of Goomalling
Previous Item Numbers	No Direct
Date	19 December 2024
Author	Natalie Bird – Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Authorising Officer	Samue E Bryce - Chief Executive Officer

Attachments

- 9.1.1 Copy of Audited Annual Financial Statements
- 9.1.2 Copy of the Audit Management Letter
- 9.1.3 Copy of Exit Conclusion Meeting Document
- 9.1.4 Copy of Auditor General Basis of Qualified Opinion

Summary

Council is to accept the 2023/2024 Annual Report and Financial Statements and set the date for the Annual General Meeting of Electors.

Background

The Local Government Act 1995 requires a Local Government to prepare an Annual Report each financial year to hold an Annual General Meeting of Electors. The Annual General Meeting of Electors is to be held on a day selected by the Local Government, but not more than 56 days after the report is accepted by the Local Government. The annual audit was undertaken during the October to November 2024 by Moore Australia on the Auditor General's behalf.

Consultation

- Moore Australia
- The WA Auditor General

Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995 (as amended).

5.54. Acceptance of annual reports.

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the annual report for a financial year is to be accepted* by the local government no later than 31 December after that financial year.

*Absolute majority required.

(2) If the auditor's report Is not available in time for the annual report for a financial year to be accepted by 31 December after that financial year, the annual report is to be accepted by the local government no later than 2 months after the auditor's report become available.

[Section 5.54 amended: No. 49 of 2004 s 49.]

5.55. Notice of annual reports

The CEO is to give local public notice of the availability of the annual report as soon as practicable after the report has been accepted by the local government.

- Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations.
- Local Government (Administration) Regulations.

Policy Implications

There is no current Council policy regarding this matter

Financial Implications

There are no direct financial impacts resulting from this item.

Strategic Implications

Shire of Goomalling Community Strategic Plan 2019-2028						
4.1.4 Provide reporting processes in a transparent, accountable and timely manner.						

Comment/Conclusion

The Auditor General has issued a qualified audit on the following basis;

Qualified opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Shire of Goomalling (Shire) which comprises:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and statement of financial activity for the year then ended
- notes comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of my report, the financial report:

- · is based on proper accounts and records
- presents fairly, in all material respects, the results of the operations of the Shire for the year ended 30 June 2024 and its financial position at the end of that period
- is in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995 (the Act) and, to the extent that they
 are not inconsistent with the Act, Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for qualified opinion

My opinion in the prior year was qualified because infrastructure asset classes of roads, drainage and footpaths as disclosed in Note 8(a) of the financial report as at 30 June 2023 with the carrying values of \$40,811,938, \$2,153,484 and \$770,060 respectively, had not been revalued as required by the regulations. The Shire was unable to correct these prior year figures in the current year. Consequently, my opinion on the current year financial report is also modified because of the possible effects of this matter on the comparability of the current period's figures and the corresponding figures.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report section below.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for the preparation and the Council for overseeing the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but not the financial report and my auditor's report.

Voting Requirements

Absolute Majority

OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- 1. Pursuant of Sections 5.54 and 5.55 of the Local Government 1995, accepts the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the 2023/2024 financial year.
- 2. Convenes the Annual General Meeting of Electors at 7.00 pm on Tuesday 19 February 2025 at the Sports and Community Centre 47 Quinlan Street, Goomalling.

10. MEETING CLOSURE



SHIRE OF GOOMALLING

AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT FOR

THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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The Shire of Goomalling conducts the operations of a local government with the following community vision:

To be a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable community living and working in a respectful, inclusive, fair and equitable community.

Principal place of business: 32 Quinlan Street Goomalling WA 6460



SHIRE OF GOOMALLING AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Local Government Act 1995 Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996

STATEMENT BY CEO

The accompanying financial report of the Shire of Goomalling has been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the reporting period ended 30 June 2024 and the financial position as at 30 June 2024.

At the date of signing this statement the particulars included in the financial report are not misleading or inaccurate.

Signed on the	101-	day of	December.	2024
			Sil	
			Chief Executive Off	icer
			Samuel Bryce	





SHIRE OF GOOMALLING STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTE	2024 Actual	2024 Budget	2023 Actual
		\$	\$	\$
Revenue	2(a) 22	2.555.446	2 570 220	2 422 480
Rates Grants, subsidies and contributions	2(a),23 2(a)	2,555,446 2,562,676	2,570,220 2,663,200	2,422,480 2,253,451
Fees and charges	2(a) 2(a)	1,504,255	1,583,030	1,372,493
Interest revenue	2(a)	104,395	89,979	48,084
Other revenue	2(a)	338,362	326,834	220,767
		7,065,134	7,233,263	6,317,275
Expenses				
Employee costs	2(b)	(2,948,255)	(2,756,162)	(2,535,118)
Materials and contracts		(1,722,280)	(1,622,300)	(1,416,033)
Utility charges		(313,941)	(274,012)	(278,893)
Depreciation Finance costs	2/h)	(2,154,275)	(1,568,999)	(1,941,318)
Finance costs Insurance	2(b)	(158,944) (219,411)	(129,078) (188,323)	(151,621) (184,667)
Other expenditure	2(b)	(379,279)	(285,325)	(400,503)
Other experiatore	2(0)	(7,896,385)	(6,824,199)	(6,908,153)
		(831,251)	409,064	(590,878)
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	2(a)	1,882,062	2,877,160	2,412,435
Profit on asset disposals		22,675	0	11,813
Loss on asset disposals		(9,155)	0	0
Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4(b)	1,261	0	2,764
		1,896,843	2,877,160	2,427,012
Net result for the period		1,065,592	3,286,224	1,836,134
Other comprehensive income for the period				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit o	r loss			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	15	22,263,106	0	0
		00.000.400		
Total other comprehensive income for the period	15	22,263,106	0	0
Total comprehensive income for the period		23,328,698	3,286,224	1,836,134





SHIRE OF GOOMALLING STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

A3 A1 30 JUNE 2024	NOTE	2024	2023
CURRENT ASSETS		\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,757,422	1,642,642
Trade and other receivables	5	161,624	225,002
Other financial assets	4(a)	925,140	978,007
Inventories	6	32,361	28,451
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,876,547	2,874,102
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	5	85,248	77,447
Other financial assets	4(b)	88,093	134,036
Inventories	6	69,000	134,000
Property, plant and equipment	7	27,045,367	26,367,893
Infrastructure	8	70,822,013	48,085,013
Right-of-use assets	10(a)	59,405	45,658
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		98,169,126	74,844,047
TOTAL ASSETS		101,045,673	77,718,149
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	374,470	454,978
Other liabilities	12	864,909	695,124
Lease liabilities	10(b)	21,974	13,286
Borrowings	13	197,885	188,531
Employee related provisions	14	745,921	691,187
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,205,159	2,043,106
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	10(b)	37,431	32,908
Borrowings	13	1,996,777	2,190,716
Employee related provisions	14	35,001	8,812
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,069,209	2,232,436
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,274,368	4,275,542
NET ASSETS		96,771,305	73,442,607
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		32,197,091	31,075,435
Reserve accounts	26	872,578	928,642
Revaluation surplus	15	63,701,636	41,438,530
TOTAL EQUITY		96,771,305	73,442,607





SHIRE OF GOOMALLING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTE	RETAINED SURPLUS	RESERVE ACCOUNTS	REVALUATION SURPLUS	TOTAL EQUITY
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2022		29,253,683	914,260	41,438,530	71,606,473
Comprehensive income for the period Net result for the period		1,836,134	0	0	1,836,134
Other comprehensive income for the period	15	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income for the period	_	1,836,134	0	0	1,836,134
Transfers to reserve accounts	26	(14,382)	14,382	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2023	_	31,075,435	928,642	41,438,530	73,442,607
Comprehensive income for the period Net result for the period		1,065,592	0	0	1,065,592
Other comprehensive income for the period	15	0	0	22,263,106	22,263,106
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,065,592	0	22,263,106	23,328,698
Transfers from reserve accounts	26	100,000	(100,000)	0	0
Transfers to reserve accounts	26	(43,936)	43,936	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2024	_	32,197,091	872,578	63,701,636	96,771,305



SHIRE OF GOOMALLING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

FOR THE TEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024			
	NOTE	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Rates		2,579,143	2,422,503
Grants, subsidies and contributions Fees and charges		2,587,795 1,504,255	2,225,271 1,372,493
Interest revenue		104,395	48,084
Goods and services tax received		582,303	569,573
Other revenue		338,362	220,767
		7,696,253	6,858,691
Payments			
Employee costs		(2,856,944)	(2,449,881)
Materials and contracts		(1,821,503)	(1,317,751)
Utility charges		(313,941)	(278,893)
Finance costs		(158,944)	(151,621)
Insurance paid		(219,411)	(184,667) (558,741)
Goods and services tax paid Other expenditure		(571,124) (379,279)	(400,503)
Carlot experience		(6,321,146)	(5,342,056)
		(=,==,, : :=,	(0,0 1-,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		1,375,106	1,516,635
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for financial assets at amortised cost		0	(19,381)
Payments for purchase of property, plant & equipment	7(a)	(1,204,017)	(297,845)
Payments for construction of infrastructure	8(a)	(2,021,323)	(3,354,128)
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions Proceeds for financial assets at amortised cost		1,990,800 55,723	2,418,450 0
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost - self			-
supporting loans		44,348	41,674
Proceeds from sale of land held for resale		65,000	0
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		19,760	154,546
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(1,049,709)	(1,056,684)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowings	25(a)	(184,585)	(1,056,323)
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities	25(a) 25(b)	(26,032)	(21,978)
Proceeds from new borrowings	25(a)	0	867,000
Net cash provided by (used In) financing activities		(210,617)	(211,301)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		114,780	248,650
Cash at beginning of year		1,642,642	1,393,994
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3	1,757,422	1,642,642



SHIRE OF GOOMALLING STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

TON THE TEAN ENDED 30 VONE 2024		2024	2024	2023
	NOTE	Actual	Budget	Actual
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		\$	\$	\$
Revenue from operating activities				
General rates	23	2,282,395	2,293,584	2,174,468
Rates excluding general rates	23	273,051	276,636	248,012
Grants, subsidies and contributions		2,562,676	2,663,200	2,253,451
Fees and charges		1,504,255	1,583,030	1,372,493
Interest revenue		104,395	89,979	48,084
Other revenue		338,362	326,834	220,767
Profit on asset disposals	4/1-1	22,675	0	11,813
Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4(b)	1,261 7,089,070	7,233,263	(2,764) 6,326,324
Expenditure from operating activities		,,,,,,,,,	.,_00,_00	0,020,02
Employee costs		(2,948,255)	(2,756,162)	(2,535,118)
Materials and contracts		(1,722,280)	(1,622,300)	(1,416,033)
Utility charges		(313,941)	(274,012)	(278,893)
Depreciation		(2,154,275)	(1,568,999)	(1,941,318)
Finance costs		(158,944)	(129,078)	(151,621)
Insurance Other expenditure		(219,411)	(188,323)	(184,667)
Other expenditure Loss on asset disposals		(379,279) (9,155)	(285,325) 0	(400,503) 0
Loss on asset disposais		(7,905,540)	(6,824,199)	(6,908,153)
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	24(a)	2,163,310	1,568,999	1,931,403
Amount attributable to operating activities		1,346,840	1,978,063	1,349,574
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows from investing activities				
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions		1,882,062	2,877,160	2,412,435
Proceeds from disposal of assets		84,760	0	154,546
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	25(a)	44,348	(44,365)	41,674
Outflows from investing activities		2,011,170	2,832,795	2,608,655
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7(a)	(1,265,064)	(1,154,200)	(297,845)
Purchase and construction of infrastructure	8(a)	(2,021,323)	(3,806,889)	(3,354,128)
	. ,	(3,286,387)	(4,961,089)	(3,651,973)
Amount attributable to investing activities		(1,275,217)	(2,128,294)	(1,043,318)
-		, ,	(, -, - ,	(, = = , = = ,
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows from financing activities Proceeds from borrowings	25(a)	0	0	867,000
Transfers from reserve accounts	25(a) 26	100.000	0 120,000	007,000
Transiers from reserve accounts	20	100,000	120,000	867,000
Outflows from financing activities		·	·	
Repayment of borrowings	25(a)	(184,585)	200,440	(1,056,323)
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities	25(b)	(26,032)	(29,499)	(21,978)
Transfers to reserve accounts	26	(43,936)	(37,778)	(14,382)
		(254,553)	133,163	(1,092,683)
Amount attributable to financing activities		(154,553)	253,163	(225,683)
MOVEMENT IN SURPLUS OR DEFICIT				
Surplus or deficit at the start of the financial year	24(b)	173,720	209,218	93,149
Amount attributable to operating activities		1,346,840	1,978,063	1,349,574
Amount attributable to investing activities		(1,275,217)	(2,128,294)	(1,043,318)
Amount attributable to financing activities		(154,553)	253,163	(225,683)
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates	24(b)	90,790	312,150	173,720



SHIRE OF GOOMALLING FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 INDEX OF NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

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The financial report of the Shire of Goomalling which is Class 4 local government comprises general purposes financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995 and accompanying regulations.

Local Government Act 1995 requirements

Section 6.4(2) of the Local Government Act 1995 read with the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 prescribe that the financial report be prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995 and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Act, the Australian Accounting Standards. The Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities) and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board were applied except for disclosure requirements of:

• AASB 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures

- AASB 16 Leases paragraph 58
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements paragraph 61
- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows paragraphs 43 and 45
- AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment paragraph 79
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets paragraph 85
- AASB 140 Investment Property paragraph 75(f)
- AASB 1052 Disaggregated Discloosures paragraph 11
- AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures paragraph 16

The Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 specify that vested land is a right-of-use asset to be measured at cost, and is considered a zero cost concessionary lease. All right-of-use assets under zero cost concessionary leases are measured at zero cost rather than at fair value, except for vested improvements on concessionary land leases such as roads, buildings or other infrastructure which continue to be reported at fair value, as opposed to the vested land which is measured at zero cost. The measurement of vested improvements at fair value is a departure from AASB 16 which would have required the Shire to measure any vested improvements at zero cost.

The Local Government (Financial Mangement) Regulations 1996 provide that:

- land and buildings classified as property, plant and equipment; or
- Infrastructure; or

- vested improvements that the local government controls; and measured at reportable value, are only required to be revalued every five years. Revaluing these non-financial assets every five years is a departure from AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment, which would have required the Shire to assess at each reporting date whether the carrying amount of the above mentioned non-financial assets materially differs from their fair value and, if so revalue the class of non-financial assets.

Accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the financial report has been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australin 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 amounts of assets and liabilites that are not readilty apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

As with estimates, the use of different assumptions could lead to material changes in the amounts reported in the financial report.

The following are estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and further information on their nature and impact can be found in the relevant note:

- Fair value measurement of assets are carried at reportable liue including:
- Property, plant and equipment note 7
- Infrastructure note 8
- Impairment losses of non-financial assets note 7 and 8
- Measurement of employee benefits note 14
- Fair value Fair value heiarchy information found in note 22

The local government reporting entity

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

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements. A separate statement of those monies appears at Note 27 of the financial report.

Initial application of accounting standards

During the current year, the following new or revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations were applied for the first time.

 AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards -Discloure of Accounting Policies or Definition of Accounting Estimates

This standard resulted in terminology changes relating to material accounting policies (formerly referred to as significant accounting policies)

New accounting standards for application in future years

The following new accounting standards will have application to local government in future years:

- AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards
 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its
 Associate or Joint Venture
- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards -Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
- AASB 2021-7c Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards
 Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and
 Editorial Corrections [deferred AASB 10 and AASB 128
 amendments in AASB 2014-10 apply]
- AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards
 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
- AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards
 - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

These amendments are not expected to have any material impact on the financial report on initial application.

- AASB 2022-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards
 - Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities

The amendment may result in changes to the fair value of

- non-financial assets. The impact is yet to be quantified.

 AASB 2023-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards
- Supplier Finance Arrangements

These amendments may result in additional disclousures in the case of applicable finance arrangements



2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

(a) Revenue

Contracts with customers

Recognition of revenue is dependant on the source of revenue and the associated terms and conditions associated with each source of revenue and recognised as follows:

Revenue Category	Nature of goods and services	When obligations typically satisfied	Payment terms	Returns/Refunds/ Warranties	Timing of revenue recognition
Rates	General Rates	Over time	Payment dated adopted by Council during the year	None	When rates notice is issued
Grants, subsidies and contributions	Community events, minor facilities, research, design, planning evaluation and services	Over time	Fixed terms transfer of funds based on agreed milestones and reporting	Contract obligation if project not complete	Output method based on project milestones and/or completion date matched to performance obligations
Fees and charges - licences, registrations, approvals	Building, planning, development and animal management.	Single point in time	Full payment prior to issue	None	On payment of the licence, registration or approval
Fees and charges - waste management entry fees	Waste treatment, recycling and disposal service at disposal sites	Single point in time	Payment in advance at gate or on normal trading terms if credit provided	None	On entry to facility
Pool Inspections and other inspections	Compliance safety check & Regulatory food & health and safety	Single point in time	Payment in line with inspection & full payment prior to inspection.	None	Revenue recognised after inspection event occurs
Property hire and entry	Use of halls and facilities	Single point in time	In full in advance, on 15 day credit	Refund if event cancelled within 7 days	On entry or at conclusion of hire
Fees and charges for either goods and services	Cemetry services, library fees, rental income reinstratements and private works	Single point in time	Payment in full in advance	None	Output method based on provision of service or completion of works
Commissions	Commissions on licensing and ticket sales	Over time	Payment in full on sale	None	When assets are controlled
Reimbursements	On charge of expenses & Insurance claims	Single point in time	Payment in arrears for claimable event	None	When claim is agreed

Consideration from contracts with customers is included in the transaction price.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue recognised during the year under each basis of recognition by nature of goods or services is provided in the table below:

For the year ended 30 June 2024

•	Contracts with	Capital	Statutory		
Nature	customers	grant/contributions	Requirements	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rates	0	0	2,555,446	0	2,555,446
Grants, subsidies and contributions	2,562,676	0	0	0	2,562,676
Fees and charges	1,229,986	0	274,269	0	1,504,255
Interest revenue	0	0	24,177	80,218	104,395
Other revenue	338,362	0	0	0	338,362
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	0	1,882,062	0	0	1,882,062
Total	4,131,024	1,882,062	2,853,892	80,218	8,947,196

For the year ended 30 June 2023

•	Contracts with	Capital	Statutory		
Nature	customers	grant/contributions	Requirements	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rates	0	0	2,422,480	0	2,422,480
Grants, subsidies and contributions	2,253,451	0	0	0	2,253,451
Fees and charges	1,120,689	0	251,804	0	1,372,493
Interest revenue	0	0	14,093	33,991	48,084
Other revenue	220,767	0	0	0	220,767
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	0	2,412,435	0	0	2,412,435
Total	3,594,907	2,412,435	2,688,377	33,991	8,729,710



2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(a) Revenue (Continued)		2024	2023
	Note	Actual	Actual
		\$	\$
Assats and comisses comised below feit units			
Assets and services acquired below fair value Contributed assets		61,047	0
Contributed assets		61,047	0
Interest revenue			
Financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loan	ns	7,065	9,440
Interest on reserve account funds		43,936	9,382
Other interest revenue		53,394	29,262
		104,395	48,084
The 2024 original budget estimate in relation to:			
Trade and other receivables overdue interest was \$12,	000		
Fees and charges relating to rates receivable			
Charges on instalment plan		3,330	2,660
The 2024 original budget estimate in relation to:			
Charges on instalment plan was \$3,500			
(b) Expenses			
Auditors remuneration			
- Audit of the Annual Financial Report		42,170	30,500
- Other services – grant acquittals		1,500	1,500
		43,670	32,000
Employee Costs			
Employee benefit costs		2,948,255	2,535,118
		2,948,255	2,535,118
Finance costs			
Interest and financial charges paid/payable for lease			
liabilities and financial liabilities not at fair value			
through profit or loss		155,983	151,622
Lease liabilities		2,961	1,701
		158,944	153,323
Other expenditure			
Sundry expenses		379,279	400,503
		379,279	400,503



3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank and on hand

Total cash and cash equivalents

Held as

- Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents

Restricted Cash other Medical Surgery (only)

Note	2024	2023
	\$	\$
	1,757,422	1,642,642
	1,757,422	1,642,642
	882,420	947,518
16	864,909	695,124
	10,093	1,133
	1,757,422	1,642,642

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Restricted financial assets

Restricted financial asset balances are not available for general use by the local government due to externally imposed restrictions. Restrictions are specified in an agreement, contract or legislation. This applies to reserve accounts, unspent grants, subsidies and contributions and unspent loans that have not been fully expended in the manner specified by the contributor, legislation or loan agreement

4. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(a) Current assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Other financial assets at amortised cost

Self supporting loans receivable Term deposit - unrestricted Term deposits

Held as

- Unrestricted other financial assets at amortised cost
- Restricted other financial assets at amortised cost

(b) Non-current assets

Financial assets at amortised cost Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost

Self supporting loans receivable Units in Local Government house

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Units in Local Government House Trust - opening balance Movement attributable to fair value increment Units in Local Government House Trust - closing balance

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
	925,140	978,007
	925,140	978,007
24(b)	47,221	44,365
	5,341	5,000
16	872,578	928,642
	925,140	978,007
	52,562	49,365
	872,578	928,642
	925,140	978,007
	25,715	72,919
	62,378	61,117
	88,093	134,036
	25,715	72,919
	62,378	61,117
	88,093	134,036
	61,117	58,353
	1,261	2,764
	62,378	61,117

Loans receivable from clubs/institutions have the same terms and conditions as the related borrowing disclosed in Note 25(a) as self supporting loans. Fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is determined from the net asset value of the units held in the Trust at balance date as compiled by WALGA.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other financial assets at amortised cost

The Shire classifies financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cashflows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Fair values of financial assets at amortised cost are not materially different to their carrying amounts, since the interest receivable on those assets is either close to current market rates or the assets are of a short term nature. Non-current financial assets at amortised cost fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a current market rates. They are classified as level 2 fair values in the fair value hierachy (see Note 22 (i)) due to the observable market rates).

Interest received is presented under cashflows from operating activities in the Statement of Cash Flows where it is earned from financial assets that are held for cash management purposes.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Shire has elected to classify the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

- debt investments which do not qualify for measurement at either amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
- equity investments which the Shire has elected to recognise as fair value gains and losses through profit or loss.



5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Current
Rates and statutory receivables
Trade receivables
GST receivable

Non-current

Rates - pensioners deferred

Note	2024	2023
	\$	\$
	118,041	145,121
	19,220	44,339
	24,363	35,542
	161,624	225,002
	85,248	77,447
	85,248	77,447

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Rates and statutory receivables

Rates and statutory receivables are non-contractual receivables arising from statutory requirements and include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other statutory charges or fines.

Rates and statutory receivables are recognised when the taxable event has occurred and can be measured reliably.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts receivable from contractual arrangements with customers for goods sold, services performed or grants or contributions with sufficiently specific performance obligations as part of the ordinary course of business.

Other receivables

Other receivables are amounts receivable from contractual arrangements with third parties other than contracts with customers including grants for the construction of recognisable non financial assets.

Measurement

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at the amount of the transaction price, unless they contain a significant financing component, and are to be recognised at fair value.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Receivables which are generally due for settlement within 30 days except rates receivables which are expected to be collected within 12 months are classified as current assets. All other receivables such as, deferred pensioner rates receivable after the end of the reporting period are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are held with the objective to collect the contractual cashflows and therefore the Shire measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Due to the short term nature of current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value. Non-current receivables are indexed to inflation, any difference between the face value and fair value is considered immaterial.



6. INVENTORIES

	Note	2024	2023
Current		\$	\$
Fuel and materials		32,361	28,451
		32,361	28,451
Non-current			
Land held for resale			
Cost of acquisition		69,000	134,000
		69,000	134,000
The following movements in inventories occurred during the year	r:		
Balance at beginning of year		162,451	161,731
Transfers		0	0
Inventories expensed during the year		(200,796)	(184,655)
Additions to inventory		139,706	185,375
Balance at end of year		101,361	162,451

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

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

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

Land held for resale

Land held for development and resale 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.

Land held for resale (Continued)

Borrowing 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 sale if significant risks and rewards, and effective control over the land, are passed onto the buyer at this point.

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



7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Movements in Balances

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

	Land	Buildings	Total land and buildings	Furniture and equipment	Plant and equipment	Swimming Pool Equipment	Total property, plant and equipment
Balance at 1 July 2022	\$ 3,766,000	\$ 21,937,000	25,703,000	\$ 92,791	\$ 867,613	\$ 98,645	\$ 26,762,051
Additions	0	102,106	102,106	31,114	164,625	0	297,845
Disposals	(60,000)	(49,375)	(109,375)	0	(33,358)	0	(142,733)
Depreciation	0	(330,246)	(330,246)	(38,425)	(174,831)	(4,768)	(548,270)
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,706,000	21,659,485	25,365,485	85,480	824,050	93,877	26,368,893
Comprises:							
Gross balance amount at 30 June 2023	3,706,000	21,988,106	25,694,106	472,004	1,807,742	126,341	28,100,194
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2023	0	(328,621)	(328,621)	(386,524)	(983,692)	(32,464)	(1,731,301)
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,706,000	21,659,485	25,365,485	85,480	824,050	93,877	26,368,893
Additions*	0	301,348	301,348	7,364	919,219	37,133	1,265,064
Disposals	0	0	0	0	(6,239)	0	(6,240)
Depreciation	0	(332,883)	(332,883)	(19,466)	(222,890)	(6,111)	(581,350)
Balance at 30 June 2024	3,706,000	21,627,950	25,333,950	73,378	1,514,140	124,899	27,046,367
Comprises:							
Gross balance amount at 30 June 2024	3,706,000	22,289,454	25,995,454	479,368	2,634,462	163,474	29,272,758
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024	0	(662,504)	(662,504)	(405,990)	(1,120,322)	(38,575)	(2,227,391)
Balance at 30 June 2024	3,706,000	21,626,950	25,332,950	73,378	1,514,140	124,899	27,045,367
* Asset additions included additions received at su	ıbstantially less th	an fair value:					
During the year ended 30 June 2024	0	0	0	0	61,047	0	61,047



7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

(b) Carrying Value Measurements

	Fair Value			Date of Last	
Asset Class	Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of Valuation	Valuation	Inputs Used
(i) Fair Value - as determined at the last	st valuation date				
Land and buildings					
Land	2	Market approach using recent or estimated observable market data for similar items (Net revaluation method)	Independent Valuation and Management Valuation	June 2022	Price per hectare/market borrowing rates. Management did consider making adjustment for inflation however the effect was considered to be immaterial.
Buildings	3	Market approach using recent or estimated observable market data for similar items (Net revaluation method)	Independent Valuation and Management Valuation	June 2022	Improvements to buildings using construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs.

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

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



8. INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) Movements in Balances

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

	Infrastructure - roads	Other infrastructure drainage	Other infrastructure footpaths	Other infrastructure sewerage	Other infrastructure	Total Infrastructure
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2022	38,834,817	2,194,288	732,466	39,028	4,301,600	46,102,199
Additions	3,167,317	0	67,054	0	119,757	3,354,128
Depreciation	(1,190,196)	(40,804)	(29,460)	(9,535)	(101,319)	(1,371,314)
Balance at 30 June 2023	40,811,938	2,153,484	770,060	29,493	4,320,038	48,085,013
Comprises:						
Gross balance at 30 June 2024	48,003,140	2,720,257	966,787	95,351	4,421,357	56,206,892
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024	(7,191,202)	(566,773)	(196,727)	(65,858)	(101,319)	(8,121,879)
Balance at 30 June 2023	40,811,938	2,153,484	770,060	29,493	4,320,038	48,085,013
Additions	1,721,798	0	0	0	299,525	2,021,323
Revaluation increments / (decrements) transferred to						
revaluation surplus	17,410,502	4,692,992	159,612	0	0	22,263,106
Depreciation	(1,352,449)	(40,804)	(29,584)	(9,534)	(115,058)	(1,547,429)
Balance at 30 June 2024	58,591,789	6,805,672	900,088	19,959	4,504,505	70,822,013
Comprises:						
Gross balance at 30 June 2024	84,014,438	7,070,771	1,976,885	95,351	4,720,882	97,878,327
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024	(25,422,649)	(265,099)	(1,076,797)	(75,392)	(216,377)	(27,056,314)
Balance at 30 June 2024	58,591,789	6,805,672	900,088	19,959	4,504,505	70,822,013

Significant movements in infrastructure assets

The Shire of Goomalling's roads, drainage and footpaths infrastructure assets were independently revalued by an external valuer as at 30 June 2024 in line with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and Regulation 17A(4)(b) of the Local Government (Finanacial Management) Regulations 1996. The revaluation resulted in a material increment in the fair value of theses assets, primarily driven by the increase in unit replacement costs rates over 9-year period since the last valuation in 30 June 2015.



8. INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)

(b) Carrying Value Measurements

Asset Class	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of Valuation	Date of Last Valuation	Inputs Used
(i) Fair Value - as determined at the last	valuation date				
Infrastructure - roads	3	Cost approach using current replacement cost (Gross revaluation method)	Management Valuation	June 2024	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs.
Other infrastructure drainage	3	Cost approach using current replacement cost (Gross revaluation method)	Management Valuation	June 2024	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs.
Other infrastructure footpaths	3	Cost approach using current replacement cost (Gross revaluation method)	Management Valuation	June 2024	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs.
Other infrastructure	3	Cost approach using current replacement cost (Gross revaluation method)	Management Valuation	June 2022	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs.

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

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



9. FIXED ASSETS

(a) Depreciation

Depreciation rates

Typical estimated useful lives for the different asset classes for the current and prior years are included in the table below:

Asset Class	Useful life
Buildings	30 to 70 years
Furniture and equipment	4 to 13 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 14 years
Swimming Pool Equipment	5 to 14 years
Infrastructure - roads	20 to 70 years
Other infrastructure drainage	50 to 70 years
Other infrastructure footpaths	20 to 30 years
Other infrastructure sewerage	10 to 100 years
Other infrastructure	4 to 50 years



9. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Initial recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment or infrastructure that for recognition as an asset is measure at its cost.

Upon initial recognition, cost is determined as the amount paid. (or other consideration given) to acquire the assets, plus costs incidental to the acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the Shire includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of vairable and fixed overheads. For assets acquired at zero cost or other wise significantly less than fair value, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition.

Assets for which the fair value as at the date of acquisition is under \$5,000 are not recognised as an asset in accordance with *Financial Management Regulation 17A (5)*. These assets are expensed immediately.

Where multiple individual low value assets are purchased together as part of a larger asset or collectively forming a larger asset exceeding the threshold, the individual assets are recognised as one asset and capitalised.

Individual assets that are land, buildings and infrastructure acquired between scheduled revaluation dates of the asset class in accordance with the Shire's revaluation policy, are recognised at cost and disclosed as being at reportable value.

Reportable value

In accordance with *Local Government (Financial Management)*Regulation 17A(2), the carrying amount of non-financial assets that are land and buildings classfied as property, plant and equipment, investment properties, infrastructure or vested improvements that the local government controls.

Reportable value for the purpose of *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(4)* is the fair value of the asset at its last valuation date minus (to the extent applicable) the accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses in respect of the non-financial asset subsequent to its last valuation date.

Revaluation

Land buildings classified as property, plant and equipment, infrastructure or vest improvements that the local government controls and measured at reportable value, are only required to be revalued every five years in accordance with the regulatory framework. This includes buildings and infrastructure items which were pre-existing improvements (i.e vested improvements) on land vested in the Shire.

Whilst the regulatory framework only requires a revaluation to occur at every five years, it also provides for the Shire of revalue earlier if it chooses to do so.

Revaluation (continued)

For land, buildings and infrastructure, increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of asset classes are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity.

Decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent increases are then recognised in profit or losss on the extent they reverse a net revalution decrease previously recognised in profit and loss for the same class of asset.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment and infrastructure, 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.

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

Depreciation on revaluation

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

- (i) The gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset.
- (ii) Eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Impairment

In accordance with Local Government (Finanncial Management) Regulations 17A(4C), the Shire is not required to comply with AASB136 Impairment of Assets to determine the recoverable amount of its non-financial assets that are land or buildings classified as property, plant and equipment, infrastructure or vested improvements that the local government controls in circumstances where there has an impairment indication of a general decrease in asset values.

In other circumstances where it has been assessed that one or more these non-financial assets are impaired, the asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greather than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains or losses on disposal

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.



10. LEASES

(a) Right-of-Use Assets

Movement in the balance of each class of right-of-use asset between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.	Right-of-use assets - plant and equipment	Right-of-use assets Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2023	67,393	67,393
Depreciation	(21,735)	(21,735)
Balance at 30 June 2023	45,658	45,658
Gross balance amount at 30 June 2023	86,940	86,940
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2023	(41,282)	(41,282)
Balance at 30 June 2024	45,658	45,658
Additions	39,243	39,243
Depreciation	(25,496)	(25,496)
Balance at 30 June 2024	59,405	59,405
Gross balance amount at 30 June 2024	96,160	96,160
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024	(36,755)	(36,755)
Balance at 30 June 2024	59,405	59,405
The following amounts were recognised in the statement	2024	2023
of comprehensive income during the period in respect	Actual	Actual
of leases where the entity is the lessee:	\$	\$
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	25,496	21,735
Finance charge on lease liabilities	2,961	1,701
Short-term lease payments recognised as expense	26,032	21,978
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive	in 54,489	45,414
Total cash outflow from leases	28,993	23,679
(b) Lease Liabilities		
Current	21,974	13,286
Non-current	37,431	32,908
	59,405	46,194

The Shire has three leases relating to the lease of vehicles. The lease term varies from 3 to 5 years. The measurement of lease liabilities does not include any future cash outflows associated with lease not yet commenced to which the Shire is committed.

Secured liabilities and assets pledged as security

Lease liabilities are effectively secured, as the rights to the leased assets recognised in the financial statemer revert to the lessor in the event of default.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Lease

At inception of a contract, the Shire assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is recognised at cost and lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Shire uses its incremental borrowing rate.

All contracts that are classified as short-term leases (i.e. a lease with a term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Details of individual lease liabilities required by regulations are provided at Note 25(b).

Right-of-use assets - measurement

Right-of-use assets - measurement at cost. All right-of-use assets (other than vested improvements) under zero cost concessionary leases are measured at zero cost (i.e. not recognised in the Statement of Financil Position). The exception is vested improvements on concessionary land leases such as roads, buildings or other infrastructure which are reported as fair value.

Refer to Note 9 under revalution for details on the material accounting policies applying to vested improvements.

Right-of-use assets - depreciation

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is shorter. Where lease transfer ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Shire anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.



11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

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Cu	ш	e	H

Sundry creditors
Prepaid rates
Accrued payroll liabilities
ATO liabilities
Bonds and deposits held
Medical Surgery Taxation Liability
Accrued Interest on Loans
PAYG Payable

2024	2023
\$	\$
175,363	280,866
82,177	77,760
36,171	29,125
3,342	0
14,077	13,027
9,841	9,573
15,856	15,523
37,643	29,104
374,470	454,978

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial liabilities

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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 any consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Shire prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Shire becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are usually goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same asa their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Prepaid rates

Prepaid rates are, until the taxable event has occurred (start of the next financial year), refundable at the request of the ratepayer. Rates received in advance are initially recognised as a financial liability. When the taxable event occurs, the financial liability is extinguished and the Shire recognises income for the prepaid rates that have not been refunded.



12. OTHER LIABILITIES

Current Contract liabilities
Reconciliation of changes in contract liabilities Opening balance Additions Revenue from contracts with customers included as a contract liability at the start of the period
The Shire expects to satisfy the performance obligations, from

The Shire expects to satisfy the performance obligations, from
contracts with customers unsatisfied at the end of the reporting
period, within the next 12 months.

2024	2023
\$	\$
864,909	695,124
864,909	695,124
695,124	689,109
445,868	340,214
(276,083)	(334,199)
864,909	695,124
864,909	695,124

Performance obligations in relation to capital grant/contribution liabilities are satisfied as project milestones are met or completion of construction or acquisition of the asset.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the Shire's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Shire has received consideration from the customer.

Contract liabilities represent obligations which are not yet satisfied. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the performance obligations in the contract are satisfied.



13. BORROWINGS

		2024		2023			
	Note	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Secured		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Debentures		197,885	1,996,777	2,194,662	188,53	1 2,190,716	2,379,247
Total secured borrowings	25(a)	197,885	1,996,777	2,194,662	188,53	1 2,190,716	2,379,247

Secured liabilities and assets pledged as security

Debentures, bank overdrafts and bank loans are secured by a floating charge over the assets of the Shire of Goomalling. Other loans relate to transferred receivables. Refer to Note 5.

The Shire of Goomalling has complied with the financial covenants of its borrowing facilities during the 2024 and 2023 years.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES Borrowing costs

The Shire has elected to recognise borrowing costs as an expense when incurred regardless of how the borrowings are applied.

Fair values of borrowings are not materially different to their carrying amounts, since the interest payable on those borrowings is either close to current market rates or the borrowings are of a short term nature. Borrowings fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy (see Note 22(i)) due to the unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

Risk

Details of individual borrowings required by regulations are provided at Note 25(a).



14. EMPLOYEE RELATED PROVISIONS

Employee Related Provisions

	2024	2023
Current provisions	\$	\$
Employee benefit provisions		
Annual leave	285,905	265,883
Long service leave	372,914	350,916
-	658,819	616,799
Other provisions		
Employment on-costs	87,102	74,388
	87,102	74,388
Total current employee related provisions	745,921	691,187
Non-current provisions		
Long service leave	30,716	7,847
•	30,716	7,847
Other provisions		
Employment on-costs	4,285	965
	4,285	965
Total non-current employee related provisions	35,001	8,812
, ,		-,-
Total employee related provisions	780,922	699,999

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave and associated on costs for services rendered up to the reporting date and recorded as an expense during the period the services are delivered.

Annual leave liabilities are classified as current, as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES Employee benefits

The Shire's obligations for employees' annual leave, long service leave and other employee leave entitlements are recognised as employee related provisions in the Statement of Financial Position.

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

Long-term employee benefits provisions are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

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



15. REVALUATION SURPLUS

Revaluation surplus - Land
Revaluation surplus - Buildings
Revaluation surplus - Furniture and equipment
Revaluation surplus - Swimming Pool Equipment
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - roads
Revaluation surplus - Other infrastructure sewerage
Revaluation surplus - Other infrastructure

	2024 Opening	Total Movement on	2024 Closing	2023 Opening	Total Movement on	2023 Closing
	Balance	Revaluation	Balance	Balance	Revaluation	Balance
ĺ	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	2,796,855	0	2,796,855	2,796,855	0	2,796,855
	13,751,599	0	13,751,599	13,751,599	0	13,751,599
	154,015	0	154,015	154,015	0	154,015
	932,516	0	932,516	932,516	0	932,516
	21,612,025	22,263,106	43,875,131	21,612,025	0	21,612,025
	1,434,014	0	1,434,014	1,434,014	0	1,434,014
	757,506	0	757,506	757,506	0	757,506
Ì	41 438 530	22 263 106	63 701 636	41 438 530	n	41 438 530



16. RESTRICTIONS OVER FINANCIAL ASSETS

		2024	2023
	Note	Actual	Actual
The following classes of financial assets have restrictions imposed by regulations or other externally imposed requirements which limit or direct the purpose for which the resources may be used:		\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalentsFinancial assets at amortised cost	3 4	859,568 877,919 1,737,487	695,124 928,642 1,623,766
The restricted financial assets are a result of the following specific purposes to which the assets may be used: Restricted reserve accounts Contract liabilities Total restricted financial assets	26 12	872,578 864,909 1,737,487	928,642 695,124 1,623,766
17. UNDRAWN BORROWING FACILITIES AND CREDIT STANDBY ARRANGEMENTS Credit card limit Credit card balance at balance date Total amount of credit unused		21,000 (3,773) 17,227	21,000 (4,396) 16,604
Loan facilities Loan facilities - current Loan facilities - non-current Total facilities in use at balance date		197,885 1,996,777 2,194,662	188,531 2,190,716 2,379,247



18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are disclosed and, if quantifiable, are measure at the best estimate.

In compliance with the Contaminated Sites Act 2003 Section 11, the Shire's Waterhouse Way Refuse Site is a possible source of contamination. Until the Shire conducts an investigation to determine the presence and scope of the contamination assess the risk and agree with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation on the need and criteria of remediation of the risk based apporach the Shire is unable to estimate the potentional costs associated with remediation of these sites. This approach is consistent with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation guidelines.

19. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Shire has no capital commitments at the end of the current reporting period.



20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Elected Member Remuneration

Fees, expenses and allowances to be paid or reimbursed to elected council members.	Note	2024 Actual	2024 Budget	2023 Actual
Telinburged to elected council members.	11010	\$	\$	\$
President's annual allowance		3,300	3,300	3,000
President's meeting attendance fees		3,825	3,300	4,150
President's annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses		585	500	566
		7,710	7,100	7,716
Deputy President's annual allowance		750	750	566
Deputy President's meeting attendance fees		2,250	2,500	1,950
Deputy President's annual allowance for travel and accommodation exp	enses	0	500	684
		3,000	3,750	3,200
All other council member's meeting attendance fees		8,700	10,000	8,400
All other council member's travel and accommodation expenses		0	1,000	0
		8,700	11,000	8,400
		19,411	21,850	19,316

(b) Key Management Personnel (KMP) Compensation

		2024	2023
The total of compensation paid to KMP of the	Note	Actual	Actual
Shire during the year are as follows:		\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits		427,915	398,744
Post-employment benefits		64,219	57,933
Employee - other long-term benefits		5,665	15,888
Council member costs	20(a)	19,411	19,316
		517,210	491,881

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include all salary and fringe benefits awarded to KMP except for details in respect to fees and benefits paid to council members which may be separately found in the table above.

Post-employment benefits

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

Other long-term benefits

These amounts represent annual leave and long service leave entitlements accruing during the year.

Council member costs

These amounts represent payments of member fees, expenses, allowances and reimbursements during the year.



20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties

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

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

2024	2023
Actual	Actual
\$	\$
7,045	40,150
146,575	345,648
77,447	117,451
	Actual \$ 7,045 146,575

Related Parties

The Shire's main related parties are as follows:

i. Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any council member, are considered key management personnel and are detailed in Notes 20(a) and 20(b)

ii. Other Related Parties

During the previous year, a company controlled by a related party of a council member, was awarded a contract under the selective tender process on terms and conditions for those that prevail in arm's length transactions under the Shire's procurement process.

The contract involved asset maintenance in the Shire, and amounted to \$146,475 in the current year (\$345,648 on the prior year)

Short-term employee benefits related to an associate person of the CEO who was employed by the Shire under normal employment terms and conditions.

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with the Shire, there were no other related party transactions involving key management personnel and/or their close family members and/or their controlled (or jointly controlled) entities.

iii. Entities subject to significant influence by the Shire

There were no such entities requiring disclosure during the current or previous year.



21. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no materials events after the reporting period which would affect the financial report of the Shire for the year ended 30th June 2024 or which would require a separate disclosure.



22. OTHER MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

b) Current and non-current classification

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

c) Rounding off figures

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

d) Comparative figures

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

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

e) Budget comparative figures

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

f) Superannuation

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

g) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

h) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset measured at amortised cost except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

i) 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:

Laval

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

I aval

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

l aval 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

Valuation techniques

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

Market approach

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

Income approach

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

Cost approach

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

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

j) Impairment of assets

In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards the Shire's assets, 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 except for non-financial assets that are:

- land and buildings classfied as property, plant and equipment;
- infrastructure'; or
- vested improvements that the local government controls, inc circumstances where there has been an impairment indication of a general decrease in assets values.

These non-financial assets are assessed in accordance with the regulatory framework detailed in Note 9.

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.



23. RATING INFORMATION

(a) General Rates

a) General Rates			Number	2023/24 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2023/24 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2022/23 Actual
RATE TYPE		Rate in	of	Rateable	Rate	Interim	Total	Rate	Interim	Total	Total
Rate Description	Basis of valuation	\$	Properties	Value*	Revenue	Rates	Revenue	Revenue	Rate	Revenue	Revenue
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
GRV Residential		0.12236	124	1,360,562	166,484	6,497	172,981	166,484	0	166,484	163,237
GRV Commercial		0.13090	18	335,264	43,886	0	43,886	43,886	0	43,886	40,848
GRV Industrial		0.13174	11	94,815	12,491	0	12,491	12,491	0	12,491	10,313
GRV Urban Farmland		0.11690	18	220,896	25,823	0	25,823	25,823	0	25,823	25,072
UV Rural Zone 2		0.00494	44	30,381,000	150,052	0	150,052	150,052	0	150,052	152,092
UV Special Rural		0.0113	13	1,607,000	18,159	0	18,159	18,159	0	18,159	18,544
UV General Zone 3		0.005	219	322,717,000	1,613,585	0	1,613,585	1,613,585	0	1,613,585	1,518,507
Total general rates			447	356,716,537	2,030,480	6,497	2,036,977	2,030,480	0	2,030,480	1,928,613
		Minimum									
		Payment									
Minimum payment		\$	-								
GRV Residential	0	1,056	96	536,507	101,376	0	101,376	101,376	0	101,376	98,400
GRV Commercial	0	980	12	36,412	11,760	0	11,760	11,760	0	11,760	12,350
GRV Industrial	0	617	7	12,675	4,319	0	4,319	4,319	0	4,319	4,165
GRV Urban Farmland	0	787	7	24,251	5,509	0	5,509	5,509	0	5,509	5,320
UV Rural Zone 2	0	841	29	4,155,500	24,389	0	24,389	24,389	0	24,389	14,400
UV Special Rural	0	1,170	5	438,000	5,850	0	5,850	5,850	0	5,850	4,520
UV General Zone 3	0	1,133	97	9,710,059	109,901	0	109,901	109,901	0	109,901	106,700
Total minimum payments			253	14,913,404	263,104	0	263,104	263,104	0	263,104	245,855
Total general rates and minimur	n payments		700	371,629,941	2,293,584	6,497	2,300,081	2,293,584	0	2,293,584	2,174,468
		Rate in									
Specified Area Rates		\$	-								
Sewerage - Residential		9.3042		0	222,979	0	222,979	226,564	0	226,564	206,790
Sewerage - Religious Church				0	3,436	0	3,436	3,436	0	3,436	3,210
Ex-gratia Rates											
Ex-gratia Rates					46,636	0	46,636	46,636	0	46,636	38,012
Total amount raised from rates ((excluding general rates)		0	0	273,051	0	273,051		0	276,636	248,012
Rates Write off GRV							(17,686)		_		
Total Rates							2,555,446			2,570,220	2,422,480

The rate revenue was recognised from the rate record as soon as practicable after the Shire resolved to impose rates in the financial year as well as when the rate record was amended to ensure the information in the record was current and correct.

^{*}Rateable Value at time of raising of rate.



24. DETERMINATION OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

24. DETERMINATION OF SURFLUS OR DEFICIT				
			2023/24	
		2023/24	Budget	2022/23
		(30 June 2024	(30 June 2024	(30 June 2023
		Carried	Carried	Carried
	Note	Forward)	Forward)	Forward
		\$	\$	\$
(a) Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities		·	·	·
The following non-cash revenue or expenditure has been excluded				
from amounts attributable to operating activities within the Statement of				
Financial Activity in accordance with Financial Management Regulation 32.				
Adjustments to operating activities				
Less: Profit on asset disposals		(22,675)	0	(11,813)
Less: Movement in employee leave reserve		5,428	0	1,117
Less: Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or				
loss		(1,261)	0	2,764
Add: Loss on disposal of assets		9,155	0	0
Add: Depreciation	9(a)	2,154,275	1,568,999	1,941,318
Non-cash movements in non-current assets and liabilities:				
Pensioner deferred rates		7,801	0	3,935
Employee benefit provisions		26,189	0	1,950
Non-cash movements in non-current assets and liabilities Leases		(15,602)	0	(7,868)
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities		2,163,310	1,568,999	1,931,403
(b) Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates				
The following current assets and liabilities have been excluded				
from the net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity				
in accordance with Financial Management Regulation 32 to				
agree to the surplus/(deficit) after imposition of general rates.				
Adjustments to net current assets				
Less: Reserve accounts	26	(872,578)	(846,420)	(928,642)
Less: Financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	4(a)	(47,221)	44,365	(44,365)
Add: Current liabilities not expected to be cleared at end of year				
- Current portion of borrowings	13	197,885	(70,293)	188,531
- Current portion of lease liabilities	10(b)	21,974	34,122	13,286
- Liability supported by reserve		119,342	113,914	113,914
Total adjustments to net current assets		(580,598)	(724,312)	(657,276)
Net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity				
Total current assets		2,876,547	2,605,962	2,874,102
Less: Total current liabilities		(2,205,159)	(1,792,920)	(2,043,106)
Less: Total adjustments to net current assets		(580,598)	(724,312)	(657,276)
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates		90,790	88,730	173,720



25. BORROWING AND LEASE LIABILITIES

(a) Borrowings

					Actual					Bud	lget	
			New Loans	Principal			Principal				Principal	
		Principal at	During 2022-	Repayments During	Principal at 30	New Loans During	Repayments	Principal at	Principal at 1	New Loans	Repayments	Principal at
Purpose	Note	1 July 2022	23	2022-23	June 2023	2024-25	During 2024-25	30 June 2024	July 2023	During 2023-24	During 2023-24	30 June 2024
-		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Aged Housing Wollyam Street		141,402	((18,779)	122,623	0	(19,747)	102,876	122,623	0	(20,040)	102,583
New Sports Pavilion		1,051,265	((30,572)	1,020,693	0	(32,438)	988,255	1,020,693	0	(32,554)	988,139
Retic Football/Hockey Ovals		15,487	((15,487)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Community Centre		307,512	((22,949)	284,563	0	(21,350)	263,213	284,563	0	(22,916)	261,647
Bank Overdraft subdivision Grange ST		893,862	((893,862)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank Overdraft subdivision Grange ST		0	867,000	(33,000)	834,000	0	(66,702)	767,298	784,759	0	(80,565)	704,194
Total		2,409,528	867,000	(1,014,649)	2,261,879	0	(140,237)	2,121,642	2,212,637	0	(156,075)	2,056,563
Self Supporting Loans												
Self Supporting Loan MSC		159,042	((41,674)	117,368	0	(44,348)	73,020	117,451	0	(44,365)	117,451
Total Self Supporting Loans		159,042	C	(41,674)	117,368	0	(44,348)	73,020	117,451	0	(44,365)	117,451
Total Borrowings	13	2,568,570	867,000	(1,056,323)	2,379,247	0	(184,585)	2,194,662	2,330,089	0	(200,440)	2,174,014

Self supporting loans are financed by payments from third parties. These are shown in Note 4 as other financial assets at amortised cost. All other loan repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

Borrowing Finance Cost Payments

Borrowing Finance Cost Fayments		Loan			Date final payment is	Actual for year ending	Budget for year ending 30 June	Actual for year ending
Purpose	Note	Number	Institution	Interest Rate	due	30 June 2024	2024	30 June 2023
						\$	\$	\$
Aged Housing Wollyam Street		114	Bendigo Bank	5.26%	7/07/2028	(6,228)	(6,534)	(7,196)
New Sports Pavilion		111	Bendigo Bank	6.34%	30/11/2040	(64,312)	(64,809)	(66,178)
Retic Football/Hockey Ovals		113	Bendigo Bank	6.34%	16/05/2023	0	0	(611)
Rural Community Centre		106	Bendigo Bank	7.00%	12/10/2032	(22,736)	(11,617)	(18,239)
Bank Overdraft subdivision Grange ST		115	Bendigo Bank	5.49%	5/01/2036	0	0	(36,100)
Bank Overdraft subdivision Grange ST		116	Bendigo Bank	6.85%	15/12/2032	(55,608)	(36,384)	(24,000)
Interest accural						(334)	0	10,142
Total						(149,218)	(119,344)	(142,182)
Self Supporting Loans Finance Cost F Self Supporting Loan MSC Total Self Supporting Loans Finance	•	110	Bendigo Bank	6.34%	30/05/2026	(6,765) (6,765)		(9,440) (9,440)
Total Finance Cost Payments						(155,983)	(129,078)	(151,622)



25. BORROWING AND LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

(b) Lease Liabilities

					Actual		Виа	get				
Purpose	Note	Principal at	New Leases During 2022- 23	Principal Repayments During 2022-23	Principal at 30 June 2023	New Leases During 2023-24	Principal Repayments During 2023-24	Principal at 30 June 2024	Principal at 1 July 2023	New Loans During 2023-24	Principal Repayments During 2023-24	Principal at
GO 040 Ford Escape (Blue)		109	((109)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOSHIRE Ford Escape (White)		103	() (103)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GO015 Ford Utility (Works Mgr)		11,043	((9,903)	1,140	0	(1,140)	0	1,140	0	(1,140)	0
GO 040 Ford Escape (White) DCEO		28,459	((5,481)	22,978	0	(5,551)	17,427	18,927	0	(5,481)	13,446
GOSHIRE Ford Escape ((White) CDO		28,458	((6,382)	22,076	0	(5,541)	16,535	26,127	0	(5,541)	20,586
GO015 Ford Everest (Works Mgr)		0	(0	0	39,243	(13,800)	25,443	0	39,243	(17,337)	21,906
Total Lease Liabilities	10(b)	68,172	((21,978)	46,194	39,243	(26,032)	59,405	46,194	39,243	(29,499)	55,938

Lease Finance Cost Payments

					Date final	Actual for year	Budget for year	Actual for year	
		Lease			payment is	ending	ending 30 June	ending	
Purpose	Note	Number	Institution	Interest Rate	due	30 June 2024	2024	30 June 2023	Lease Term
						\$	\$	\$	<u> </u>
GO 040 Ford Escape (Blue)		6250509	Toyota Fleet	1.40%	26/07/2022	0	0	(25)	5 years
GOSHIRE Ford Escape (White)		6250620	Toyota Fleet	1.40%	26/07/2022	0	0	(25)	5 years
GO015 Ford Utility (Works Mgr)		6463413	Toyota Fleet	1.40%	31/07/2023	(27)	(27)	(321)	3 years
GO 040 Ford Escape (White) DCEO		6597792	Toyota Fleet	1.40%	26/07/2028	(723)	(323)	(723)	5 years
GOSHIRE Ford Escape ((White) CDO		6597793	Toyota Fleet	1.40%	27/07/2028	(809)	(432)	(607)	5 years
GO015 Ford Everest (Works Mgr)		6683954	Toyota Fleet	3.60%	26/07/2026	(1,402)	(218)	0	3 years
Total Finance Cost Payments						(2,961)	(1,000)	(1,701)	



	2024 Actual	2024 Actual	2024 Actual	2024 Actual	2024 Budget	2024 Budget	2024 Budget	2024 Budget	2023 Actual	2023 Actual	2023 Actual	2023 Actual
26. RESERVE ACCOUNTS	Opening Balance	Transfer to	Transfer (from)	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Transfer to	Transfer (from)	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Transfer to	Transfer (from)	Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Restricted by council												
(a) LSL Reserve	113,914	5,428	0	119,342	113,914	4,634	0	118,548	112,797	1,117	0	113,914
(b) Mortlock Lodge Reserve	3,203	152	0	3,355	3,203	131	0	3,334	3,172	31	0	3,203
(c) Plant Replacement Reserve	141,283	6,427	(100,000)	47,710	141,283	5,748	(100,000)	47,031	139,897	1,386	0	141,283
(d) Staff Housing Reserve	33,614	1,601	0	35,215	33,614	1,367	0	34,981	33,284	330	0	33,614
(e) Aged Care Reserve	121,152	5,772	0	126,924	121,152	4,929	(20,000)	106,081	119,725	1,427	0	121,152
(f) Vehicle Reserve	109,128	5,199	0	114,327	109,128	4,439	0	113,567	108,058	1,070	0	109,128
(g) Sewerage Reserve	330,620	15,753	0	346,373	330,620	13,450	0	344,070	327,377	3,243	0	330,620
(h) Community Bus Reserve	54,787	2,611	0	57,398	54,787	2,229	0	57,016	54,250	537	0	54,787
(i) LCDC Reserve	10,556	501	0	11,057	10,556	429	0	10,985	10,452	104	0	10,556
(j) SW LAG Officer AL/LSL	10,385	492	0	10,877	10,385	422	0	10,807	5,248	5,137	0	10,385
	928,642	43,936	(100,000)	872,578	928,642	37,778	(120,000)	846,420	914,260	14,382	C	928,642

All reserves are supported by cash and cash equivalents and financial assets at amortised cost and are restricted within equity as Reserve accounts.

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

	Name of reserve account	Purpose of the reserve account
	Restricted by council	
(a)	LSL Reserve	To be used to fund long service leave requirements.
(b)	Mortlock Lodge Reserve	To be used for maintenance and improvements to the Mortlock Lodge Retirement Units.
(c)	Plant Replacement Reserve	To be used for the future replacement of plant.
(d)	Staff Housing Reserve	To be used for the maintenance, upgrading and construction of new housing for Council employees or public rental housing.
(e)	Aged Care Reserve	To be used to provided for the needs of the aged.
(f)	Vehicle Reserve	To be used to purchase motor vehicles and utilise if at a future date Council ceases to lease vehicles.
(g)	Sewerage Reserve	To be used to maintain and upgrade the sewerage scheme in the Goomalling Townsite.
(h)	Community Bus Reserve	To be used to purchase a new Community Bus when the time arises.
(i)	LCDC Reserve	To be used to fund Landcare Activities.
(j)	SW LAG Officer AL/LSL	To be used to fund the SW LAG Officer annual and long service leave requirements.



27. TRUST FUNDS

Funds held at balance date which are required to be held in trust and which are not included in the financial statements are as follows:

	1 July 2023	Amounts Received	Amounts Paid	30 June 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pioneers Pathway	26,337	984	(8,711)	18,610
Deposit Land Purchase	2,000	0	(2,000)	0
	28,337	984	(10,711)	18,610



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 2024

Shire of Goomalling

To the Council of the Shire of Goomalling

Qualified opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Shire of Goomalling (Shire) which comprises:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and statement of financial activity for the year then ended
- notes comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of my report, the financial report:

- is based on proper accounts and records
- presents fairly, in all material respects, the results of the operations of the Shire for the year ended 30 June 2024 and its financial position at the end of that period
- is in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Act, Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for qualified opinion

My opinion in the prior year was qualified because infrastructure asset classes of roads, drainage and footpaths as disclosed in Note 8(a) of the financial report as at 30 June 2023 with the carrying values of \$40,811,938, \$2,153,484 and \$770,060 respectively, had not been revalued as required by the regulations. The Shire was unable to correct these prior year figures in the current year. Consequently, my opinion on the current year financial report is also modified because of the possible effects of this matter on the comparability of the current period's figures and the corresponding figures.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report section below.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for the preparation and the Council for overseeing the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but not the financial report and my auditor's report.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive it, I will read it and if I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this information, I am required to communicate the matter to the CEO and Council and request them to correct the misstated information. If the misstated information is not corrected, I may need to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer and Council for the financial report

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Shire is responsible for:

- keeping proper accounts and records
- preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the requirements of the Act, the Regulations and Australian Accounting Standards
- managing internal control as required by the CEO to ensure the financial report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the CEO is responsible for:

- assessing the Shire's ability to continue as a going concern
- disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless the State Government has made decisions affecting the continued existence of the Shire.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report. The objectives of my audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website. This description forms part of my auditor's report and can be found at https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors responsibilities/ar4.pdf.

My independence and quality management relating to the report on the financial report

I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements. In accordance with ASQM 1 Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, the Office of the Auditor General maintains a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Matters relating to the electronic publication of the audited financial report

This auditor's report relates to the financial report of the Shire of Goomalling for the year ended 30 June 2024 included in the annual report on the Shire's website. The Shire's management is responsible for the integrity of the Shire's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Shire's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial report. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the annual report. If users of the financial report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to contact the Shire to confirm the information contained in the website version.

Grant Robinson
Assistant Auditor General Financial Audit
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
12 December 2024

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING

PERIOD OF AUDIT: YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 FINDINGS IDENTIFIED DURING THE FINAL AUDIT

	Index of findings	Potential impact on audit opinion		Rating		Prior year finding
			Significant	Moderate	Minor	
1.	Roads, drainage, and footpaths infrastructure asset register	No	√			

Key to ratings

The Ratings in this management letter are based on the audit team's assessment of risks and concerns with respect to the probability and/or consequence of adverse outcomes if action is not taken. We give consideration to these potential adverse outcomes in the context of both quantitative impact (for example financial loss) and qualitative impact (for example inefficiency, non-compliance, poor service to the public or loss of public confidence).

Significant -

- Those findings where there is potentially a significant risk to the entity should the finding not be addressed by the entity promptly. A significant rating may be reported as a matter of non-compliance in the audit report in the current year, or in a subsequent reporting period if not addressed. However, even if the issue is not likely to impact the audit report, it should be addressed promptly.

Moderate

 Those findings which are of sufficient concern to warrant action being taken by the entity as soon as practicable.

Minor

- Those findings that are not of primary concern but still warrant action being taken.

SHIRE OF GOOMALLING

PERIOD OF AUDIT: YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024 FINDINGS IDENTIFIED DURING THE FINAL AUDIT

1. Roads, drainage, and footpaths infrastructure asset register

Finding

During the audit, it was noted that the Fixed Asset Register for roads, drainage, and footpaths infrastructure is not sufficiently detailed. Multiple assets have been grouped into larger asset categories without clear identification or individual breakdown. This lack of granularity makes it difficult to differentiate between individual assets, their acquisition dates and useful lives.

Rating: Significant

Implication

The aggregation of assets in the Fixed Asset Register increases the risk of misstatement of depreciation expense and the carrying value of the assets reported in the financial statements.

If detailed asset listings are not maintained or if assets are not individually tagged for identification purposes, it can also adversely impact management's ability to effectively monitor the assets.

Recommendation

Management should ensure that all fixed assets are recorded individually in the Fixed Asset Register to facilitate easy identification and effective monitoring. This includes separately identifying assets that have been capitalised as a grouped asset.

Additionally, management should ensure that the useful lives of all fixed assets are accurately recorded in the Fixed Asset Register, aligning them with information from the RAMM (Road Assessment and Maintenance Management) system or the assets' revaluation report. This will enable accurate depreciation calculations and enhance compliance with relevant accounting standards.

Management comment

This is not practical to have every Fixed asset listed as it becomes too big to manage and errors can occur.

As the assets are in RAMM, management could review at year end that the depreciation rate is correct and adjust the deprecation accordingly.

Responsible person: CEO/Deputy CEO **Completion date:** 30 June 2025

OAG's additional comments

While we understand management's concern about the practicality of listing every individual fixed asset, maintaining accurate and detailed asset records is essential for ensuring the integrity of financial reporting and compliance with accounting standards.

If the Shire opts to maintain a separate asset register, such as RAMM, that is not directly integrated with the financial systems, it is critical to perform comprehensive reconciliations and conduct a thorough review of depreciation rates to ensure the accuracy of financial reporting.

Additionally, any changes in asset values, such as additions and disposals, must be consistently reflected in both systems to maintain alignment and prevent discrepancies.





AUDIT CONCLUDING REPORT

Shire of Goomalling

Audit for the year ended 30 June 2024



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Executive Summary

The key purpose of this report is to communicate the results of the audit with those charged with governance.

We have performed an audit of the financial report of the Shire of Goomalling (the Shire) for the year ended 30 June 2024 in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards ('ASAs').

The purpose of the audit is to express an opinion as to whether the Shire's financial report fairly represents, in all material respects, the financial transactions of the Shire for the period ended 30 June 2024 and its financial position at the end of that period in accordance with the *Local Government Act* 1995 and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Australian Accounting Standards.

Key Audit Risks or Focus Areas

As part of our audit procedures, we identified key risks based on our knowledge of the industry and experience. This risk assessment process is designed to ensure that we focused our audit work on the areas of highest risk.

This risk assessment and our responses were updated throughout the engagement to ensure that all areas of material risk are addressed.

We are pleased to advise we have satisfactorily completed our audit procedures designed to address these risks and meet our audit objectives, subject to the satisfactory finalisation of the outstanding matters noted below (page 8).

Set out below, are what we have identified as the key audit risks and focus areas for the audit:

- Revenue recognition
- Completeness of liabilities and expenses
- Property, plant & equipment and infrastructure
- Accounting for employee related provisions
- Accounting for rehabilitation costs
- Disclosures in the financial report
- Fraud risk and management override of controls
- Adequacy of the design and implementation of internal controls (including IT General Controls)

Audit Opinion

We will recommend to the OAG to issue a modified opinion on the audit of the Shire's financial report.

Receipt of Financial Statements

The date that entities provided their annual financial report to the Office has been recorded for purposes of reporting to Parliament. The date recorded for the receipt of your financial statements was 30 September 2024. The financial statements received on this date were deemed to be audit ready.

Significant Audit and Accounting Issues

Particulars of the significant audit and accounting issues which arose, are included in this section of the report for further consideration, where appropriate. Appropriate action has been taken by management to resolve any issues and there is no further action that we are aware of that needs to be taken prior to signing off the financial report.

Accounting Policies

The 30 June 2024 financial report has been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act* 1995 and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Australian Accounting Standards. The accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the financial report for the 30 June 2023 year.

We are not aware of any other material changes in accounting policies applied during the financial year. In addition, we are not aware of any significant unusual transactions in controversial or emerging areas.

Our audit procedures included a review of the accounting policies to ensure that they were consistently applied throughout the period.

Adoption of changes to Accounting Standards

We have also considered changes that have occurred in Australian Accounting Standards and other relevant parts of the regulatory framework as part of our audit. There are no significant changes that impacted on the accounting results and disclosure requirements of the Shire for the year ended 30 June 2024.

No other major accounting standards are coming into force over the next year that have the potential to significantly impact the financial report.

Judgmental Matters and Estimations

The preparation of the financial report requires the use of management judgments and accounting estimates or assumptions, which affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Certain estimates can be particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial report and the possibility that actual future events affecting them may differ significantly from management's current assumptions and expectations.

In relation to the Shire, our assessment is that is the following account balances are critically affected by management judgments or accounting estimates. Given the nature of the Shire's revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities - accounting for them is not overly complex nor affected by contentious accounting practices.

Major accounts affected by management judgments or accounting estimates are:

- Accounting for employee related provisions
- Accounting for rehabilitation provisions
- Depreciation rates of non-current assets
- Fair value of land and buildings and infrastructure assets

Where necessary we have challenged the judgments of management based on our examination of evidential matter relating to those estimates. We are satisfied that the accounting estimates for the current financial period are reasonable in light of known circumstances. In our view a prudent approach has been adopted by management in applying judgments and in making estimates.

Key Audit Risks and Focus Areas

Revenue recognition

Revenue is being recognised in accordance with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities. The main revenue generating activities include rates., fees & charges and government grants & contributions. Given the different revenue streams, there is a risk that revenue may not be recognised as required.

Key audit procedures performed were:

- Reviewed the appropriateness of the Shire's revenue recognition policies for each material revenue stream in accordance with AASB 15 and 1058;
- Performed a walkthrough of the revenue cycles to gain the understanding of the process(es);
- On a sample basis, tested revenue streams to supporting documentation such as grant agreements, tax invoices and bank statement receipts; and
- On a sample basis, tested the recognition of contract liabilities to ensure proper accounting in accordance with AASB 15 and AASB 1058.

Based on procedures performed, we are satisfied that revenue has been recognised appropriately for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Completeness of Liabilities and Expenses

There is an inherent risk that expenditure, and corresponding liabilities (creditors, employee costs and expense accruals), are not brought to account in the correct accounting period. Most of the Shire's expenses relate to employee benefits expenses, materials and contracts and depreciation. To address the risk of underreporting we:

- Obtained post period end bank statements up until the time of our audit testing and agreed a sample of bank payments to supporting documentation (e.g. tax invoices, payroll reports) to ensure no material unrecorded liabilities at reporting date;
- Supporting documentation was traced to posted expenditure accounting transactions to check if transactions were recorded in the correct accounting period;
- Ensured classification of expenditure transactions have been coded appropriately to their function and activities; and
- Ensured GST has been properly accounted for; and
- Reviewed the fixed asset register for capital transactions that were operational in nature that should have been expensed as repairs and maintenance rather than being capitalised.

From the work performed, we are satisfied that transactions have been recognised in the correct accounting periods and therefore expenditure and liabilities are accurately recorded for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Property, plant and equipment and infrastructure assets

There is an inherent risk given the large balances and nature of assets, and the judgement applied in determining revaluation of land, buildings and infrastructure, depreciation/amortisation expense including impairment.

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the Shire reported Property, Plant and Equipment and Infrastructure balances of \$27mil and \$71m respectively. For 30 June 2024 the Shire recognised a depreciation expense of \$2m and a revaluation increment of \$22mil, which was recognised in the revaluation surplus.

Key audit procedures performed were:

- Document and performed a walkthrough of the fixed assets cycle to gain the understanding of the internal control system processes;
- Assessed accounting policies to ensure they were in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment, AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 136 Impairment of Assets;
- Conducted sample substantive testing of asset additions and depreciation;
- Reviewed the fair value report for the infrastructure valuation that was performed during the year, including a review of valuation techniques and assumptions applied. We also assessed the valuer's qualifications and expertise;
- Reviewed management's impairment assessment against the Shire's circumstances;
- Also reviewed fair value disclosures to ensure they are in accordance with AASB 13 requirements;

Based on procedures performed, we are satisfied that property, plant and equipment and infrastructure assets are reasonable and fairly stated as at 30 June 2024.

Accounting for employee related provisions

A major part of the Shire's liabilities pertains to employee-related annual leave and long service leave provisions. As at 30 June 2024 the annual leave and long service leave provision value is \$0.3mil and \$0.5mil respectively. Provisions involve a degree of management estimation and uncertainty in their calculation in respect of present value inputs (inflation rates, discount factors, work costs), timing and probabilities of settlement.

Key audit procedures performed were:

- Reviewed management's assumptions, inputs and calculation of employee related provisions to ensure they are in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*; and
- Agreed underlying information to employee employment contracts and approved leave applications.

Based on procedures performed, we are satisfied that the employee related provisions are reasonable and fairly stated as at 30 June 2024.

Accounting for rehabilitation costs

The Shire has disclosed that the Waterhouse Way Refuse site may be possible sources of contamination. Until an investigation is conducted on this site the Shire is unable to estimate the potential costs associated with remediation.

Accounting for rehabilitation costs involves a degree of management estimation and uncertainty in their calculation in respect of inflation rate, discount factor and work costs. There is a risk that the asset and the related liability may not be recognised in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant, and Equipment and AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Key audit procedures performed were:

- Enquired of management if there is a change in circumstances regarding the Shire's present obligation to make good the landfill site and verify the representation to relevant agreement.
- Enquire about investigation progress made on the sites noted and if available review the Shire's rehabilitation costs worksheet to ensure cost estimates relating to the asset and liability are calculated using a reasonable approach in accordance with AASB 116 and AASB 137;
- Assessed the adequacy of the required disclosures in the financial report.

Based on procedures performed, we are satisfied that the accounting for rehabilitation costs are reasonable and fairly stated as at 30 June 2024.

Disclosures in the Financial Report

The Shire is required to disclose information in relation to:

- Contingent assets and liabilities;
- Post balance date events;
- Key management personnel remuneration;
- Related party transactions;
- Auditor's remuneration; and
- Capital commitments.

Our procedures indicate that appropriate and adequate disclosures have been made in respect of the above.

As at this date we are not aware of any significant post balance date events that need to be disclosed in the financial report, however we seek to reconfirm this position just prior to signing off the audit report.

Fraud Risk and Management Override of Controls

Management is involved in day-to-day operations and monitoring of the Shire, which gives them the ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial reports by overriding controls in place. Due to the unpredictable way in which such override could occur, this leads to potential fraud risk and is always assessed as a significant risk.

To address the risk of management override, the following procedures were performed:

- Reviewed journal entries and other adjustments for evidence of possible material misstatements due to fraud;
- Reviewed accounting estimates and application of accounting policies for evidence of bias or aggressive accounting practices; and
- For significant or unusual transactions, evaluated the business rationale (or the lack thereof) for evidence of fraudulent financial reporting or misappropriation of assets.

Based on testing performed, we are satisfied that the risk of fraud from management override has been reduced to an acceptable level.

Adequacy of the design and implementation of internal controls (including IT General Controls)

The integrity of financial information relies on the integrity and reliability of the Shire's system of internal controls and its information technology environment. As part of our planned audit approach, we have evaluated the Shire's system of internal controls primarily to enable us to determine the appropriate nature and extent of our procedures.

In addition, we conducted a high level ITGC review, including the assessment of the key controls relating to:

- System Security;
- Technology Framework;
- Service Management, Operations and Change Control;
- Security Governance and Reporting; and
- Security Training.

This, however, does not constitute a comprehensive review. Accordingly, the Audit Committee may wish to discuss with management any matters they may have raised with respect to particular systems, which may necessitate a more comprehensive review.

It should be appreciated that our audit procedures are designed primarily to enable us to form an opinion on the financial statements and therefore may not bring to light all weaknesses in systems and procedures which may exist. However, we aim to use our knowledge of the Shire gained during our work to make comments and suggestions which, we hope, will be useful to you.

The management letter for the previous period identified some findings to be actioned by the Shire. Below is an update on the findings based on our follow up:

Findings	Rating	Update
Purchase orders dated after invoice date	Significant	Resolved
Fair Value of Land, Building and Other infrastructure assets – Frequency of valuation	Significant	Resolved
3. Valuation of infrastructure assets	Significant	Resolved
4. Journal entries not independently approved	Significant	Resolved
5. Excessive annual leave balance	Moderate	Resolved
6. Long service leave	Minor	Resolved
7. IT Governance	Moderate	Unresolved
8. Draft Disaster Recovery Plan	Moderate	Resolved
Lack of IT Risk register and periodic meetings for managing cybersecurity risks	Moderate	Unresolved
10. No Service Level Agreement with IT Service Provider	Moderate	Resolved

The following matter was noted during the interim audit:

Findings	Rating	Update
1. IT Governance	Moderate	Unresolved
Lack of IT Risk register and periodic meetings for managing cybersecurity risks	Moderate	Unresolved
3. Service Level Agreement with IT Service Provider	Moderate	Resolved
4. Reconciliations		
- Manual rates rolling reconciliation	Moderate	Resolved
- Borrowing reconciliation	Moderate	Resolved
- Rates debtors reconciliation	Moderate	Resolved

Findings	Rating	Update
- Payroll reconciliation	Moderate	Resolved
- Fixed asset reconciliation	Moderate	Unresolved
5. Recognition of Grant Revenue	Moderate	Resolved

The following matters were noted during the final audit:

Findings	Rating		
	Significant	Moderate	Minor
Roads, Drainage, and Footpaths Infrastructure Asset Register	✓		

A management letter has been provided to management for comment and consideration prior to our submission to the OAG for final issuance.

Significant Representations by Management

Both our and the OAG's representation letters have been provided and a signed copy is to be returned to us prior to our submission of the financial report with the OAG.

There are no significant representations (other than the ones referred to in our and the OAG's standard representation letters) made by management for which we and OAG are relying on in forming our audit opinions.

Audit Adjustments

We are required by the auditing standards to communicate all unadjusted differences (other than clearly trivial) that we noted during the audit.

The table below summarises the impact of possible adjustments, affecting the statement of comprehensive income, arising from the audit:

	Effect on profit increase/(decrease) \$'000s	
Factual		
Unrecorded liability	(47)	
Projected / Judgmental		
Nil		

The table below summarises the impact of adjusted audit differences, affecting the statement of comprehensive income, arising from the audit:

	Effect on profit increase/(decrease) \$'000s
Factual	
AL and LSL adjustment due to incomplete listing	(37)
Unrecorded interest income on term deposit	5
Projected / Judgmental	
Nil	

Other Key Matters

Non-Compliance with Laws and Regulations or Fraudulent Activity

We confirm no matters have come to our attention that indicate material misstatement in the financial report due to non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraudulent activity. Management has confirmed that they are unaware of any fraudulent activity.

Auditor's Responsibility to Consider Fraud

As auditors, we obtain reasonable assurance that the financial report is free from material misstatements due to fraud or error.

Accordingly, certain procedures were performed as part of our audit by way of enquiry, evaluation and review as required by the Australian Auditing Standards on fraud, ASA 240.

We have enquired with management regarding the existence of fraud and/or non-compliance with laws and regulations. We have also reviewed the general ledger and minutes for evidence of these.

Based on representations obtained from management and the work performed, we are confident that the risk of fraud in relation to financial reporting and non-compliance with laws and regulations is low and we have not identified any reportable matters for your attention.

Liaison with Management

We had no disagreements with management about significant audit, accounting or disclosures matters.

We identified no errors or irregularities that would cause the financial report to contain a material misstatement and noted no apparent illegal acts.

There were no difficulties encountered in dealing with management related to the performance of the audit.

There was no correspondence between us and management relating to any significant audit and accounting issues during the period other than those discussed under the Significant Audit and Accounting Issues section above.

Independence

We have established policies and procedures designed to ensure our independence, including policies on holding financial interests in the Shire and other related parties, business relationships, employment relationships, and the provision of non-audit services.

We have assessed our audit independence at the planning stage and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we are of the opinion that each engagement team member and partners of all Moore network firms in Australia are not in contravention of the auditor independence and ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia.

We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities with the Code. We have further considered the safeguards the Moore Australia network has in place, and we are not aware of any services being provided that would compromise our independence as external auditor.

Confidentiality

This document is strictly confidential and although it has been made available to management and those charged with governance to facilitate discussions, it may not be taken as altering our responsibilities to the Shire arising under our audit contract with the OAG.

The information contained in this document is confidential and cannot be conveyed to any party other than the party to which it is directed.

Conflicts of Interest

The firm is not aware of any existing or potential relationship, transaction or holding that would compromise its objectivity in the conduct of the services provided. Should the possibility of a perceived or actual conflict arise the matter would be raised with the Shire immediately and activities suspended until the issue was resolved to your satisfaction.

Outstanding items

The following items remain outstanding at the time of writing:

- Signed management representation letter; and
- Signed financial report.
- Revaluation of the missing asset (a holding dam within Drainage Infrastructure asset class).

CONTACT US

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Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 2024

Shire of Goomalling

To the Council of the Shire of Goomalling

Qualified opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Shire of Goomalling (Shire) which comprises:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and statement of financial activity for the year then ended
- notes comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of my report, the financial report:

- is based on proper accounts and records
- presents fairly, in all material respects, the results of the operations of the Shire for the year ended 30 June 2024 and its financial position at the end of that period
- is in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Act. Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for qualified opinion

My opinion in the prior year was qualified because infrastructure asset classes of roads, drainage and footpaths as disclosed in Note 8(a) of the financial report as at 30 June 2023 with the carrying values of \$40,811,938, \$2,153,484 and \$770,060 respectively, had not been revalued as required by the regulations. The Shire was unable to correct these prior year figures in the current year. Consequently, my opinion on the current year financial report is also modified because of the possible effects of this matter on the comparability of the current period's figures and the corresponding figures.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report section below.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for the preparation and the Council for overseeing the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but not the financial report and my auditor's report.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive it, I will read it and if I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this information, I am required to communicate the matter to the CEO and Council and request them to correct the misstated information. If the misstated information is not corrected. I may need to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer and Council for the financial report

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Shire is responsible for:

- keeping proper accounts and records
- preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the requirements of the Act, the Regulations and Australian Accounting Standards
- managing internal control as required by the CEO to ensure the financial report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the CEO is responsible for:

- assessing the Shire's ability to continue as a going concern
- disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless the State Government has made decisions affecting the continued existence of the Shire.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report. The objectives of my audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website. This description forms part of my auditor's report and can be found at https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors responsibilities/ar4.pdf.

My independence and quality management relating to the report on the financial report

I have complied with the independence requirements of the Auditor General Act 2006 and the relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements. In accordance with ASQM 1 Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, the Office of the Auditor General maintains a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Matters relating to the electronic publication of the audited financial report

This auditor's report relates to the financial report of the Shire of Goomalling for the year ended 30 June 2024 included in the annual report on the Shire's website. The Shire's management is responsible for the integrity of the Shire's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Shire's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial report. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the annual report. If users of the financial report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to contact the Shire to confirm the information contained in the website version.

Grant Robinson

Assistant Auditor General Financial Audit Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia Perth, Western Australia

12 December 2024

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