SHIRE OF TAMMIN

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Statement of Comprehensive Income by Nature or Type	2
Statement of Comprehensive Income by Program	3
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Rate Setting Statement	6
Notes to and Forming Part of the Budget	7 to 37

SHIRE OF TAMMIN STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY NATURE OR TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2017

	NOTE	2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$
Revenue				
Rates	8	942,285	878,707	881,580
Operating Grants,				
Subsidies and Contributions		1,178,620	768,011	1,256,010
Fees and Charges	11	158,680	138,359	148,650
Interest Earnings	2(a)	26,500	40,983	25,500
Other Revenue	2(a)	0	16,259	600
		2,306,085	1,842,319	2,312,340
Expenses				
Employee Costs		(658,130)	(766,362)	(863,560)
Materials and Contracts		(1,143,970)	(723,073)	(964,690)
Utility Charges		(111,890)	(93,522)	(112,725)
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets	2(a)	(1,366,030)	(1,366,030)	(1,450,790)
Interest Expenses	2(a)	(16,110)	(13,264)	(34,090)
Insurance Expenses		(71,240)	(56,638)	(57,380)
Other Expenditure	_	(38,490)	(53,587)	(35,635)
	_	(3,405,860)	(3,072,476)	(3,518,870)
		(1,099,775)	(1,230,157)	(1,206,530)
Non-Operating Grants,				
Subsidies and Contributions		617,240	744,468	578,670
Profit on Asset Disposals	3	0	949	4,610
Loss on Asset Disposals	3 _	(4,500)	(98,337)	(90,980)
NET RESULT		(487,035)	(583,077)	(714,230)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Changes on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets	_	0	0	0
Total Other Comprehensive Income	_	0	0	0
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	=	(487,035)	(583,077)	(714,230)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

SHIRE OF TAMMIN STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY PROGRAM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2017

	OTE 2016/17 Budget	2015/16 Actual	2015/16 Budget
Revenue (Refer Notes 1,2,8 to 13)	\$	\$	\$
Governance	0	50,000	0
General Purpose Funding	2,010,635	1,425,169	1,948,890
Law, Order, Public Safety	1,500	1,375	1,400
Health	650	174	650
Education and Welfare	56,770	61,253	60,100
Housing	49,880	34,452	43,600
Community Amenities	45,110	78,328	78,730
Recreation and Culture	50,740	67,588	94,220
Transport	77,100 700	72,670	62,200 600
Economic Services Other Preparty and Services	13,000	1,762 53,815	21,950
Other Property and Services	2,306,085	1,846,586	2,312,340
Expenses Excluding Finance Costs	,,	,,	,- ,
(Refer Notes 1,2 & 14)			
Governance	(354,140)	(189,981)	(242,580)
General Purpose Funding	(73,040)	(57,523)	(67,450)
Law, Order, Public Safety	(32,280)	(27,633)	(37,870)
Health	(11,860)	(16,174)	(22,650)
Education and Welfare	(115,370)	(91,054)	(121,340)
Housing	(80,755)	(14,471)	(61,305)
Community Amenities	(260,945)	(194,586)	(256,565)
Recreation and Culture	(633,240)	(492,066)	(745,470)
Transport	(1,753,180)	(1,661,648)	(1,843,445)
Economic Services	(60,225)	(60,111)	(73,980)
Other Property and Services	(14,715)	(258,232)	(12,125)
5' 0 (/D (N (005)	(3,389,750)	(3,063,479)	(3,484,780)
Finance Costs (Refer Notes 2 & 5)	(7.000)	(7.000)	(0.000)
Housing	(7,900)	(7,806)	(8,820)
Recreation and Culture	(3,620)	(5.450)	(20,000)
Transport	(4,590)	(5,458)	(5,270)
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contribution	(16,110)	(13,264)	(34,090)
Recreation and Culture	0	92,843	123,000
Transport	617,240	651,625	455,670
Talloport	617,240	744,468	578,670
Profit/(Loss) On	0,=.0	,	0.0,0.0
Disposal Of Assets (Refer Note 3)			
Housing	0	(85,802)	(85,190)
Transport	0	(4,909)	0
Other Property and Services	(4,500)	(6,677)	(1,180)
	(4,500)	(97,388)	(86,370)
NET RESULT	(487,035)	(583,077)	(714,230)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Changes on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets	0	0	0
Total Other Comprehensive Income	0	0	0
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(487,035)	(583,077)	(714,230)
	(101,000)	(300,0.1)	(1.1.,200)

Notes:

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

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

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

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

SHIRE OF TAMMIN STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2017

	NOTE	2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	;	•	•	•
Receipts				
Rates		942,285	893,656	891,580
Operating Grants,				
Subsidies and Contributions		1,178,620	768,011	1,360,051
Fees and Charges		158,680	151,578	148,650
Interest Earnings		26,500	41,644	25,500
Goods and Services Tax		0	189,100	250,000
Other Revenue		0	16,259	600
		2,306,085	2,060,248	2,676,381
Payments				
Employee Costs		(658,130)	(766,362)	(863,560)
Materials and Contracts		(1,143,970)	(845,326)	(1,610,881)
Utility Charges		(111,890)	(93,522)	(112,725)
Interest Expenses		(16,110)	(13,264)	(34,090)
Insurance Expenses		(71,240)	(56,638)	(57,380)
Goods and Services Tax		0	(189,100)	(250,000)
Other Expenditure	i	(38,490)	(53,587)	(35,635)
	i	(2,039,830)	(2,017,799)	(2,964,271)
Net Cash Provided By				
Operating Activities	15(b)	266,255	42,449	(287,890)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Payments for Purchase of		(455 500)	(0.4.0.0.4=)	(001 000)
Property, Plant & Equipment	4	(457,500)	(616,247)	(621,000)
Payments for Construction of		(=04.000)	(222 =22)	(=== 0.00)
Infrastructure	4	(761,020)	(663,733)	(750,690)
Non-Operating Grants,				
Subsidies and Contributions		047.040	744 400	570.070
used for the Development of Assets		617,240	744,468	578,670
Proceeds from Sale of	0	0.000	4.47.700	444.700
Plant & Equipment	3	8,000	147,722	144,700
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(593,280)	(387,790)	(648,320)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Repayment of Debentures	5	(47,638)	(34,626)	(34,626)
Proceeds from New Debentures	5	(47,038)	130,000	, ,
Net Cash Provided By (Used In)	5	0	130,000	150,000
Financing Activities		(47.638)	95,374	115,374
I mancing Activities	•	(47,638)	93,374	113,374
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		(374,663)	(249,967)	(820,836)
Cash at Beginning of Year		1,541,974	1,791,941	1,791,991
Cash and Cash Equivalents	,	1,071,017	1,101,041	1,731,331
at the End of the Year	15(a)	1,167,311	1,541,974	971,155
	. υ(α)	1,101,011	1,011,011	37 1,100

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

SHIRE OF TAMMIN RATE SETTING STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2017

		NOTE	2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$
	Revenue	1,2	•	•	•
	Governance		0	50,000	0
	General Purpose Funding		1,068,350	546,462	1,067,310
	Law, Order, Public Safety		1,500	1,375	1,400
	Health		650	174	650
	Education and Welfare		56,770	61,253	60,100
	Housing		49,880	34,452	43,600
	Community Amenities		45,110	78,328	78,730
	Recreation and Culture		50,740	160,431	217,220
	Transport		694,340	724,295	517,870
	Economic Services		700	1,762	600
(Other Property and Services		13,000	53,815	21,950
	.,	_	1,981,040	1,712,347	2,009,430
	Expenses	1,2	, ,	, ,	
	Governance	,	(354,140)	(189,981)	(242,580)
	General Purpose Funding		(73,040)	(57,523)	(67,450)
	Law, Order, Public Safety		(32,280)	(27,633)	(37,870)
	Health		(11,860)	(16,174)	(22,650)
	Education and Welfare		(115,370)	(91,054)	(121,340)
	Housing		(88,655)	(108,079)	(155,315)
	Community Amenities		(260,945)	(194,586)	(256,565)
	Recreation and Culture		(636,860)	(492,066)	(765,470)
	Transport		(1,757,770)	(1,672,015)	(1,848,715)
	Economic Services		(60,225)	(60,111)	(73,980)
	Other Property and Services		(19,215)	(264,909)	(13,305)
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	=	(3,410,360)	(3,174,131)	(3,605,240)
	Net Result Excluding General Rates Adjustments for Cash Budget Requirements: Non-Cash Expenditure and Revenue		(1,429,320)	(1,461,784)	(1,595,810)
	(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals	4	4,500	97,388	86,370
	Depreciation on Assets	2(a)	1,366,030	1,366,030	1,450,790
	Movement in Non-Current Staff Leave Provisions	_(-,	0	0	0
	Capital Expenditure and Revenue				
	Purchase Property, Plant and Equipment	3	(457,500)	(616,247)	(621,000)
	Purchase Infrastructure	3	(761,020)	(663,733)	(750,690)
	Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	4	8,000	147,722	144,700
	Repayment of Debentures	5	(47,638)	(34,626)	(34,626)
	Proceeds from New Debentures	5	0	130,000	150,000
	Transfers to Reserves (Restricted Assets)	6	(705,436)	(31,926)	(22,500)
	Transfers from Reserves (Restricted Assets)	6	385,000	48,000	8,000
DD	Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) July 1 B/Fwd	7	696,709	837,178	303,186
	Estimated Surplus/(Deficit) June 30 C/Fwd	7	1,610	696,709	0
Am	ount Required to be Raised from General Rate	8	(942,285)	(878,707)	(881,580)

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

ADD LESS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

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

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

The Local Government Reporting Entity

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

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

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements. A separate statement of those monies appears at Note 16 to this budget document.

(b) 2015/16 Actual Balances

Balances shown in this budget as 2015/16 Actual are as forecast at the time of budget preparation and are subject to final adjustments.

(c) Rounding Off Figures

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

(d) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

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

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

(e) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

(f) Superannuation

The Council contributes to a number of Superannuation Funds on behalf of employees.

All funds to which the Council contributes are defined contribution plans.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Bank overdrafts are shown as short term borrowings in current liabilities in Note 7 - Net Current Assets.

(h) Trade and Other Receivables

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

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

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

(i) Inventories

General

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

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

Land Held for Resale

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

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

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

(j) Fixed Assets

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

Mandatory Requirement to Revalue Non-Current Assets

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Fixed Assets (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Land Under Control

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

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

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

Initial Recognition and Measurement between Mandatory Revaluation Dates

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

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

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Fixed Assets (Continued)

Revaluation

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

Transitional Arrangement

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

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

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

Land Under Roads

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

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Fixed Assets (Continued)

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

Buildings	10 to 100 years
Furniture and Equipment	3 to 10 years
Plant and Equipment	3 to 15 years

Sealed roads and streets

formation not depreciated pavement 50 years seal

- bituminous seals- asphalt surfaces20 years25 years

Gravel roads

formation not depreciated pavement 50 years gravel sheet 12 years

Formed roads

formation not depreciated pavement 50 years
Footpaths - slab 15 years
Sewerage piping 100 years
Water supply piping & drainage systems 75 years

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

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

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

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

Capitalisation Threshold

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

(k) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level 1

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

Level 2

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

Level 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

Valuation techniques

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

Market approach

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Income approach

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

Cost approach

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

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

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

(I) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as:

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(I) Financial Instruments (Continued)

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

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

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

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

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

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

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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

(v) Financial liabilities

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(I) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

(m) Impairment of Assets

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

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

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(m) Impairment of Assets (Continued)

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

At the time of adopting this budget, it is not possible to estimate the amount of impairment losses (if any) as at 30 June 2017.

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

(n) Trade and Other Payables

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

(o) Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

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

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

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

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

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

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(p) Borrowing Costs

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

(q) Provisions

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

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

(r) Leases

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

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

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

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

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

(s) Interests in Joint Arrangements

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

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

Joint venture operations represent arrangements whereby joint operators maintain direct interests in each asset and exposure to each liability of the arrangement. The Council's interests in the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations are included in the respective line items of the financial statements. Information about the joint ventures is set out in Note 17.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(t) Current and Non-Current Classification

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

(u) Comparative Figures

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

(v) Budget Comparative Figures

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

2.	REVENUES AND EXPENSES	2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$
(a)	Net Result The Net Result includes:			
(i)	Charging as Expenses:			
	Auditors Remuneration			
	Audit Services	17,000	13,790	20,000
	Depreciation			
	By Program			
	Governance			60,350
	Law, Order, Public Safety	10,040	10,040	10,040
	Education and Welfare	41,311	41,311	40,710
	Housing	32,702	32,702	34,690
	Community Amenities	16,578	16,578	23,600
	Recreation and Culture	159,598	159,598	225,200
	Transport	866,620	866,620	1,045,270
	Economic Services	5,667	5,667	4,840
	Other Property and Services	233,514	233,514	6,090 1,450,790
		1,366,030	1,366,030	1,450,790
	By Class			
	Land and Buildings	218,308	218,308	231,250
	Furniture and Equipment	48,473	48,473	48,420
	Plant and Equipment	217,367	217,367	234,630
	Roads	819,277	819,277	828,670
	Footpaths	14,096	14,096	14,100
	Other Infastructure	48,509	48,509	93,720
		1,366,030	1,366,030	1,450,790
	Interest Expenses (Finance Costs)			
	- Debentures (refer note 5(a))	16,110	13,264	34,090
		16,110	13,264	34,090
(ii)	Crediting as Revenues:			
	Interest Earnings			
	Investments			
	- Reserve Funds	13,000	19,925	12,500
	- Other Funds	10,000	14,646	10,000
	Other Interest Revenue (refer note 13)	3,500	6,412	3,000
		26,500	40,983	25,500
(iii)	Other Revenue			
	Reimbursements and Recoveries	0	16,259	600
		0	16,259	600

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective

The Shire's of Tammin is dedicated high quality services to the community through the various service orientated programs which has established.

GOVERNANCE

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

Objective:

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities:

Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

HEALTH

Objective:

To provide an operational framework for environmental and community health.

Activities:

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

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

HOUSING

Objective:

To provide housing to staff.

Activities:

Staff Housing, provision of general rental accomodation when buildings not required by staff

2. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective (Continued)

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective:

To provide services required by the community.

Activities:

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

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

TRANSPORT

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective:

To help promote the shire and its economic wellbeing.

Activities

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

OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES

Objective:

To monitor and control council's overheads operating accounts.

Activities:

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

3. DISPOSALS OF ASSETS

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

By Program	Net Book Value 2016/17 BUDGET \$	Sale Proceeds 2016/17 BUDGET \$	Profit(Loss) 2016/17 BUDGET \$
Other Property and Services	12,500	8,000	(4,500)
	12,500	8,000	(4,500)

By Class	Net Book Value 2016/17 BUDGET \$	Sale Proceeds 2016/17 BUDGET \$	Profit(Loss) 2016/17 BUDGET \$
Plant & Equipment	12,500	8,000	(4,500)
	12,500	8,000	(4,500)

<u>Summary</u>			2016/17 BUDGET \$
Profit on Asset Disposals			(4.500)
Loss on Asset Disposals			(4,500)
			(4,500)

4. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS

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

					Repo	Reporting Program	F					
Asset Class	Governance \$	General Purpose Funding \$	Law, Order, Public Safety \$	Health \$	Education and Welfare \$	Housing \$	Community Recreation Amenities and Culture	Recreation and Culture \$		Economic Services \$	Other Property and Services \$	Total \$
Property. Plant and Equipment Land and Buildings					8,000	30,000		165,000		5,000		208,000
Furniture and Equipment											14,500	14,500
Plant and Equipment											235,000	235,000
<u>Infrastructure</u> Roads									754,020			754,020
Other									7,000			7,000
	0	0	0	0	8,000	30,000	0	165,000	761,020	5,000	249,500	249,500 1,218,520

5. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

(a) Debenture Repayments

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

	Principal	New	Principal	ipal	Principal	ipal	Interest	rest
	1-Jul-16	Loans	Repayments	nents	Outsta	Outstanding	Repayments	ments
			2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16
Particulars			Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$
Housing Loan 79	60,494		9,870	9,418	50,624	60,494	3,060	2,354
Loan 80	118,919		11,469	11,081	107,450	118,919	4,840	5,452
Recreation and Culture Loan 81	130,000		11,493	0	118,507	130,000	3,620	0
Transport Loan 78	90,741		14,806	14,127	75,935	90,741	4,590	5,458
	400,154	0	47,638	34,626	352,516	400,154	16,110	13,264

All debenture repayments will be financed by general purpose revenue.

5. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS (Continued)

(b) New Debentures - 2016/17

Council is not expected to take out any new debentures during 2016/17.

(c) Unspent Debentures

Council had no unspent debenture funds as at 30th June 2016 nor is it expected to have unspent debenture funds as at 30th June 2017.

(d) Overdraft

Council has not utilised an overdraft facility during the financial year although an overdraft facility of \$100,000 with the National Bank of Australia does exist. It is not anticipated that this facility will be required to be utilised during 2016/17.

	2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$
6. RESERVES	•	·	•
(a) Information & Technology Reserve Fund			
Opening Balance	11,122	10,864	10,864
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	100	258	280
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	0	0	0
	11,222	11,122	11,144
(b) Plant Reserve Fund			
Opening Balance	319,627	312,212	312,212
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	155,000	7,415	1,350
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(235,000)	0	0
	239,627	319,627	313,562
(c) Long Service Leave Reserve Fund	05 047	24 622	04.600
Opening Balance Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	25,217 400	24,632 585	24,632 620
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	400	0	020
Amount Osca / Transier from Reserve	25,617	25,217	25,252
(d) Tamma Village Upgrade & Improvements			
Reserve Fund			
Opening Balance	18,778	26,210	26,210
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	300	568	660
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	10.070	(8,000)	(8,000)
	19,078	18,778	18,870
(e) Tammin Sports, Recreation & Community Facilities Upgrade and Improvements Reserve Fund			
Opening Balance	449,975	478,875	478,875
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve	537,076	11,100	9,590
Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	(150,000)	(40,000)	0
	837,051	449,975	488,465
		_	
(f) Bowing Green Replacement Reserve Fund	40.000	•	•
Opening Balance	12,000	0	0
Amount Set Aside / Transfer to Reserve Amount Used / Transfer from Reserve	12,560 0	12,000 0	10,000
Amount Osea / Hanster Holli Keserve	24,560	12,000	10,000
	24,500	12,000	10,000
Total Reserves	1,157,155	836,719	867,293

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

6.	RESERVES (Continued)	2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$
	SUMMARY OF RESERVE TRANSFERS			
	Transfers to Reserves			
	Information & Technology Reserve Fund	100	258	280
	Plant Reserve Fund	155,000	7,415	1,350
	Long Service Leave Reserve Fund	400	585	620
	Tamma Village Upgrade & Improvements	300	568	660
	Tammin Sports, Recreation & Community			
	Facilities Upgrade and Improvements			
	Reserve Fund	537,076	11,100	9,590
	Bowing Green Replacement Reserve Fund	12,560	12,000	10,000
		705,436	31,926	22,500
	Transfers from Reserves			
	Information & Technology Reserve Fund	0	0	0
	Plant Reserve Fund	(235,000)	0	0
	Long Service Leave Reserve Fund	0	0	0
	Tamma Village Upgrade & Improvements	0	(8,000)	(8,000)
	Tammin Sports, Recreation & Community			
	Facilities Upgrade and Improvements			
	Reserve Fund	(150,000)	(40,000)	0
	Bowing Green Replacement Reserve Fund	0	0	0
		(385,000)	(48,000)	(8,000)
	Total Transfer to/(from) Reserves	320,436	(16,074)	14,500

6. RESERVES (Continued)

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

Information & Technology Reserve Fund

- To fund IT requirements

Plant Reserve Fund

- To purchase major plant and machinery

Long Service Leave Reserve Fund

- To fund long service leave requirement

Tamma Village Upgrade & Improvements

- For maintenance and upgrades of Tamma Village Units

Tammin Sports, Recreation & Community Facilites Upgrade and Improvements Reserve Fund

- For improvements of tammins sport, recreation and community facilities

Bowing Green Replacement Reserve Fund

- To set aside funds for the replacement of the synthetic playing surface at the end of its useful life

		Note	2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
7.	NET CURRENT ASSETS		Ψ	Ψ
	Composition of Estimated Net Current Asset Position			
	CURRENT ASSETS			
	Cash - Unrestricted Cash - Restricted Reserves Receivables	15(a) 15(a)	10,156 1,157,155 155,490 1,322,801	705,255 836,719 155,490 1,697,464
	LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
	Trade and Other Payables Long Term Borrowings Provisions		(84,230) 47,638 (79,806) (116,398)	(84,230) 0 (79,806) (164,036)
	NET CURRENT ASSET POSITION		1,206,403	1,533,428
	Less: Cash - Restricted Reserves Add: Current Portion of Debentures ESTIMATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIENCY) C/FWD	15(a)	(1,157,155) (47,638) 1,610	(836,719) 0 696,709

The estimated surplus/(deficiency) c/fwd in the 2015/16 actual column represents the surplus (deficit) brought forward as at 1 July 2016.

The estimated surplus/(deficiency) c/fwd in the 2016/17 budget column represents the surplus (deficit) carried forward as at 30 June 2017.

8. RATING INFORMATION - 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

	Rate in	Number	Rateable	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17	2015/16
RATE TYPE	s	of	Value	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Actua
		Properties	\$	Rate		Back	Total	s
				Revenue	Rates	Rates	Revenue	
				₩	8	s	\$	
General Rate								
Gross Rental Value	0.110992	82	763,885	84,785			84,785	78,360
Unimproved Value	0.017064	171	50,296,500	858,259	100	0	858,359	801,147
Sub-Totals		253	51,060,385	943,045	100	0	943,145	879,507
	Minimum							
Minimum Payment	\$							
Gross Rental Value	495	51	39,000	25,245			25,245	23,250
Unimproved Value	495	21	342,100	10,395			10,395	9,300
Sub-Totals		72	381,100	35,640	0	0	35,640	32,550
Discounts (Note 12) Total Amount Raised from							(42,500)	(39,560)
General Rate							936,285	872,497
Ex Gratia							6,000	6,210
Total Rates							942,285	878,707

8(a). RATING INFORMATION - 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR (CONTINUED)

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

between the total estimated expenditure proposed in the budget and the estimated revenue to be received from all sources other than rates and also considering the The general rates detailed above for the 2016/17 financial year have been determined by Council on the basis of raising the revenue required to meet the deficiency extent of any increase in rating over the level adopted in the previous year.

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

9. SPECIFIED AREA RATE - 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Shire of Tammin did not levy a specified area rate for 2016/17

10. SERVICE CHARGES - 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Shire of Tammin did not levy any service charges for 2016/17

11. FEES & CHARGES REVENUE	2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
General Purpose Funding	1,250	660
Law, Order, Public Safety	2,100	1,375
Health	450	174
Education and Welfare	56,370	60,910
Housing	39,860	30,046
Community Amenities	44,860	28,250
Recreation and Culture	3,790	4,209
Transport	7,100	857
Economic Services	0	0
Other Property and Services	2,900	11,878
	158,680	138,359

12. RATE PAYMENT DISCOUNTS, WAIVERS AND CONCESSIONS - 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

Offer a discount of 5% of the value of the current rates (rates levied in 2016/17) if all rates and charges appearing on the rates notice, including arrears are paid in full within 35 days of issue of the rates assessment notice.

13. INTEREST CHARGES AND INSTALMENTS - 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

	Interest Rate %	Admin. Charge \$	2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
Interest on Unpaid Rates	11.00%		3,000	5,973
Interest on Instalments Plan	5.50%		500	439
Charges on Instalment Plan		30	500	660
			4,000	7,072

Instalment dates for the payment of rates are as follows:

Instalment One: Thursday 8th September 2016 Instalment Two: Tuesday 8th November 2016 Instalment Three: Monday 9th January 2017 Instalment Four: Thursday 9th March 2017

14.	ELECTED MEMBERS REMUNERATION	2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$
	The following fees, expenses and allowances were paid to council members the president and deputy president		
	Meeting Fees	11,000	7,340
	President's Allowance	2,400	2,400
	Deputy President's Allowance	600	600
		14,000	10,340

15. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of Cash

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

		2016/17 Budget \$	2015/16 Actual \$	2015/16 Budget \$
	Cash - Unrestricted	10,156	705,255	103,862
	Cash - Restricted	<u>1,157,155</u> 1,167,311	836,719 1,541,974	867,293 971,155
	The following restrictions have been imposed by re			971,133
	Information & Technology Reserve Fund	11,222	11,122	11,144
	Plant Reserve Fund	239,627	319,627	313,562
	Long Service Leave Reserve Fund	25,617	25,217	25,252
	Tamma Village Upgrade & Improvements	19,078	18,778	18,870
	Tammin Sports, Recreation & Community	837,051	449,975	488,465
	Bowing Green Replacement Reserve Fund	24,560	12,000	10,000
		1,157,155	836,719	867,293
(b)	Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities to Net Result			
	Net Result	(487,035)	(583,077)	(714,230)
	Depreciation	1,366,030	1,366,030	1,450,790
	(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Asset	4,500	97,388	86,370
	(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	0	28,827	114,041
	Increase/(Decrease) in Payables	0	(122,251)	(646,191)
	Grants/Contributions for the Development			
	of Assets	(617,240)	(744,468)	(578,670)
	Net Cash from Operating Activities	266,255	42,449	(287,890)
(c)	Undrawn Borrowing Facilities			
	Credit Standby Arrangements Bank Overdraft Limit	400,000	400,000	400.000
	Bank Overdraft at Balance Date	100,000 0	100,000 0	100,000
	Credit Card Limit	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Credit Card Balance at Balance Date	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Total Amount of Credit Unused	120,000	120,000	120,000
	Loan Facilities			
	Loan Facilities in use at Balance Date	352,516	400,154	420,154
	Unused Loan Facilities at Balance Date	0	0	0

16. TRUST FUNDS

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

Detail	Balance 1-Jul-16 \$	Estimated Amounts Received \$	Estimated Amounts Paid (\$)	Estimated Balance 30-Jun-17 \$
Licensing	686	200,000	(200,000)	686
onds	1,380	2,000	(2,000)	1,380
ammin Land Conservation Trust	10,824			10,824
est Memorial Trust	931			931
lidsport	3,000		(3,000)	0
Inclaimed Monies	6,847		(6,847)	0
Prepaid Rates	18,000		(18,000)	0
	41,668	202,000	(229,847)	13,821

17. MAJOR LAND TRANSACTIONS

It is not anticipated any major land transactions will occur in 2016/17.

18. TRADING UNDERTAKINGS AND MAJOR TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

It is not anticipated any trading undertakings or major trading undertakings will occur in 2016/17.