



Annual Report

For

2015/16



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Introduction

Council is pleased to present the Annual report for the Shire of Nannup for the financial year ending June 30, 2016. This report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 5.53 of the Local Government Act 1995, relevant standards and Regulations.

Council is required to include within this report information that relates to its operations and activities and it is hoped that readers will find this information of interest.

Copies of the report are available at the Shire Office in Adam Street, Nannup. Council welcomes any comments from ratepayers and residents within the Shire.

Vision Statement

“To foster a community that acknowledges its heritage, values and lifestyles whilst encouraging sustainable development.”

Mission Statement

“The Shire of Nannup will deliver quality services, facilities and representation in order to achieve our Vision”

Values

We will promote and enhance the following values in all our relationships with our community;

Honesty in our dealings

Integrity in our actions

Consistency in decision making

Teamwork in our operations

Respect for others and their decisions

Caring for people in our community

Commitment to decisions and roles

Responsive to the needs of other

Effective communication with all

Our Community Statement

We are a unique town that role models sustainability, friendliness, taking the time to celebrate our heritage and festivals.

We are surrounded by amazing nature, with charming historic and built fabric.

Our leaders provide for and listen to all of us.

Our Community

We are a unique town that role models sustainability, friendliness and take the time to celebrate our heritage and festivals

- We will retain our pride in being a small, friendly town that is a nice place to live and full of wonderful people
- We role model self-sufficiency and sustainability as a community
- We respect and value our aged
- Our youth are important and we will focus our energy to give them reasons to stay in Nannup (or come back)

Our Economy

Sustainability is the key to Nannup's future

- We will have a sustainable, innovative and equitable economy
- Working together to attract people to our amazing Shire

Our Built Environment

Keep the charm and fabric of Nannup

- Keep the charm and fabric of our unique shire and upgrade the amenity
- Providing a quality planning outcome for community benefit through good consultation
- Increase coverage of our communication systems

Our Natural Environment

We are surrounded by amazing nature, from our magnificent forests and bush land, to our pristine coastlines

- We will protect our amazing nature, magnificent forests, managed bushland, rivers, agriculture and our pristine coastline
- Keep our beautiful combination of natural landscapes and built environments to retain our community and amenity
- To achieve a green clean future

Our Community Leadership

We listen to our community leaders

- To listen and partner with our community leaders and all our diverse groups
- To have united community groups working together

Our Council Leadership

A listening leadership that provides for and represents all

To do what is right and fair for the people

Brief Background on Nannup

Location



Nannup is situated 288km south of Perth and is geographically in the centre of the South West. The Shire of Nannup covers over 3,000 square kilometres, with a total population of 1,262 (2011 Census). Eighty-five percent of the Shire is under forest; however the rich soils, high rainfall and an excellent climate also provide ideal conditions for farming. Environment and heritage play a large role in the community's culture. Nannup boasts a variety of successful industries including beef cattle, horticulture, tourism, arts and crafts, floriculture, aquaculture, viticulture and timber processing.

With National Parks and State Forest being a prominent feature in the Shire, it is a significant tourist attraction for the region and is popular with outdoor adventure enthusiasts. Nannup hosts several significant local events including the Nannup Music Festival, Flower and Garden Festival, Arts Festival and Forest Car Rally.

The Past

Prior to European settlement, the Wardandi, Bibbulmun, Nyungar and other Indigenous groupings collectively influenced the botany of the areas surrounding the present Nannup locality. Following the European settlement of Western Australia, in Albany and the Swan River in the 1820's, settlers subsequently occupied Augusta and then Busselton (Bussell) in the 1830's.

Settlers quickly looked beyond their immediate vicinity for additional grazing lands. One of the earliest, Thomas Turner of Augusta, followed the Blackwood River towards present day Nannup in 1834. Several expeditions followed in the 1840s, with consistent reports of good

grasses. It would appear that some limited squatting commenced in the district during the early 1850's and considerable selections of land had been taken by 1860. The town was officially gazetted in 1890. The predominant industries of timber and agriculture exist to the present day, with recent diversification into tourism.

The Present

The Shire of Nannup is proud to have retained its sense of place, community passion and heritage values whilst achieving growth in the number of residents, infrastructure and economic development.

The completion of the Mowen Road upgrade in 2014 that links the coastal area of Margaret River to the Blackwood River region is a major achievement for the Shire, increasing traffic and visitors to the area, particularly on weekends and for events.

On the 5th December 2015 the Hon Terry Redman MLA, Minister for Regional Development, officially opened the new Function Room and renovation works to the existing facilities at the Nannup Recreation and Community Centre, which will provide greater opportunities for social and recreational activities in our Shire.

A main street improvement project in the northern section of the Nannup's CBD has addressed drainage issues and damaged pavements, increasing the safety and street appeal for residents and visitors to enjoy. The Shire of Nannup intends to further these works via a staged development in future years.

The Future

The future for Nannup is very promising. Council's Strategic Community Plan identifies a number of projects for implementation in the future and includes the ongoing commitment to deliver community based initiatives for the benefit of Nannup's residents.

Annual Community events showcase cultural, educational and social activities and all residents are encouraged to participate in the ongoing success of these events to encourage visitors to our unique town and Shire. As a community Nannup cares about each other and welcome visitors to experience and enjoy our region.

Council Structure

The Council comprises eight councillors elected from three wards, North, Central and South. The North and Central wards have three Council representatives and the South ward two; this is in line with the number of electors in each Ward. Council elects the Shire President.

Council is the decision making body on all policy matters. It meets monthly, with Ordinary Meetings of Council being held on the fourth Thursday of every month commencing at 4.15 pm. Members of the public are welcome to attend all meetings of Council and public question time of at least 15 minutes duration is scheduled at the commencement of all public meetings. Agendas for Ordinary Council Meetings are available to members of the public four days prior to meetings. Minutes are placed on display in the Nannup Library within ten working days after each meeting.

A number of Acts of Parliament give the Shire of Nannup the necessary powers to make decisions regarding the natural, built and legal environments which it administers. The Local Government Act 1995 enables the Shire to administer its local government area. Local authorities operate strictly within this act and are not able to undertake actions, activities or services that are not specifically provided for in this or other legislation.

Local laws may be adopted by Council to regulate and govern local issues. Council has adopted local laws relating to:

- Cemeteries
- Refuse Disposal
- Health
- Parking
- Standing Orders for Council Meetings
- Dogs

The work of Council is informed by a number of Advisory committees as listed below:

- Audit Advisory Committee (8 councillors)
- Risk Management Advisory Committee (2 councillors)
- Bush Fire Advisory Committee (2 councillors)
- Local Emergency Management Advisory Committee (2 councillors)
- Australia Day Advisory Committee (5 councillors)

Nannup Shire Councillors

SHIRE PRESIDENT: Cr Tony Dean

WARD: Central

RETIRING: 2019

ADDRESS: Lot 139 Vasse Highway Nannup WA 6275

PHONE: Ph/Fax 9756 0680

EMAIL: shirep@nannup.wa.gov.au



DEPUTY SHIRE PRESIDENT: Cr Robin Mellema

WARD: South

RETIRING: 2017

ADDRESS: Loc 4184 Blythe Road Nannup WA 6275

PHONE: Ph/Fax 9756 1156

EMAIL: deputy.president@nannup.wa.gov.au



COUNCILLOR: Cr Charles Gilbert

WARD: Central

RETIRING: 2017

ADDRESS: 17 Adam Street Nannup WA 6275

PHONE: Ph/Fax 9756 1184

EMAIL: Cr.Gilbert@nannup.wa.gov.au



COUNCILLOR: Cr Bob Longmore

WARD: North

RETIRING: 2019

ADDRESS: 15 Blackwood River Drive Nannup WA 6275

PHONE: Ph/Fax 9756 0308

EMAIL: Cr.Longmore@nannup.wa.gov.au



COUNCILLOR: Cr Patricia Fraser

WARD: South

RETIRING: 2019

ADDRESS: PO Box 14, Nannup WA 6275

PHONE: Ph/Fax 9756 1112

EMAIL: **Cr.Fraser@nannup.wa.gov.au**

**COUNCILLOR: Cr Anne Slater**

WARD: North

RETIRING: 2017

ADDRESS: PO Box 315 Nannup WA 6275

PHONE: 9756 1997

EMAIL: **Cr.Slater@nannup.wa.gov.au**

**COUNCILLOR: Cr Norm Steer**

WARD: Central

RETIRING: 2019

ADDRESS: 30b Walter Road Nannup WA 6275

PHONE: Ph/Fax 9756 1597

EMAIL: **Cr.Steer@nannup.wa.gov.au**

**COUNCILLOR: Cate Stevenson**

WARD: North

RETIRING: 2017

ADDRESS: PO Box 306 Nannup WA 6275

PHONE: 9756 0250

EMAIL: **Cr.Stevenson@nannup.wa.gov.au**



Shire President's Report

2015/2016 FINANCIAL YEAR

It is with pleasure that I present this Annual Report to the residents on the activities of the Shire of Nannup during the course of the 2015/2016 financial year.

I am pleased to report that this financial year saw the completion of the new Function Room at the Nannup Sport and Recreation Centre, which also included renovations to the existing building. The new Function Room is a magnificent facility for our sporting organisations and the community in general and I'm sure that it will become a focal point for the conduct of all types of events in the future. Council has now leased the facility to the Nannup Sports and Recreation Association and it will be incumbent upon the Association to run and promote the facility for the benefit of all. Whilst there had been some opposition to the construction of the facility initially, the feedback that Council has received since the official Opening has been extremely positive and I would encourage the community to embrace this new asset and utilise it to its full extent.

In the year under review Council completed Phase I of the Main Street development/beautification project and again, the comments received from business proprietors, the community and visitors has been nothing but complimentary. The main street is truly an asset to our town and the works undertaken have lifted its aesthetic value and reinvigorated the potential for future development in the central business district. The redevelopment is only the first stage, with Phase II from Adam Street to Kearney Street expected to be delivered in the 2017/2018 financial year.

The above projects were delivered with significant grant funding from the Department of Sport and Recreation, Department of Regional Development through its Royalties for Regions Program, South West Development Commission, State Emergency Management Committee, Lotterywest, the Nannup Golf Club, Nannup Sport and Recreation Association, a local benefactor and with Council's own funding. Without these financial contributions the projects would not have been possible and on behalf

of

Council I would like to sincerely thank all associated in making these projects achievable.



Council worked particularly hard to keep rate increases to a minimum in delivering the above projects, whilst still continuing to provide its normal services to residents. This did place some financial strain on the organisation but I am pleased to advise that our financial position at the end of the 2015/2016 year still enabled Council to retain a small surplus. Thanks must go to our Manager Corporate Services, Ms Tracie Bishop, and her staff for their astute financial management of these projects.

Tony Dean
Shire President



Chief Executive Officer's 2015/2016 Annual Report

I present this Annual Report to outline the activities of the Shire of Nannup for the 2015/2016 financial year. This is my first full report on the financial activities for the Shire of Nannup, having only reported on the last quarter of 2014/2015 following my appointment in March 2015.

The Shire President has outlined in his report on the success of the Nannup Sport and Recreation and Main Street Projects. As indicated, both projects were completed successfully and both projects will provide significant benefits to the community in the short and long term periods. It is expected that upgrades to the existing Recreation Centre building will continue in future years in consultation with Centre users and Phase II of the Main Street project will commence in the 2017/2018 financial year.

From a financial perspective, the Shire ended the 2015/2016 year with a surplus, which was a positive result in light of the large projects that were undertaken. Projects such as these cannot be achieved without considerable advanced planning and Council's Integrated Planning processes, which involves community input, will continue to be of prime importance as Council plans for major infrastructure projects in the future. I raise the importance of planning processes as Council will soon embark upon the major review of its Community Strategic Planning process for 2017-2027 and community input will be paramount to the success of the Plan. I would encourage residents to become involved in the review process in order that you provide direction and have ownership of the finalised Plan.

Council continues to maintain a strong association with its neighbouring Councils and in particular, with its partners the Shire of Bridgetown/Greenbushes and Shire of Manjimup as the Warren Blackwood Alliance of Councils. The Alliance meets regularly and is committed to promoting the region and has embarked upon planning for the establishment of a Local Tourism Organisation (LTO) that will lift the profile of Warren/Blackwood region. The establishment of an LTO is an exciting prospect and as planning increases, residents will be hearing more on its development. Council is also an active member of the South West Zone of the Western Australian Local Government Association and meets quarterly with 10 other member Councils to pursue greater outcomes for the South West Region. This forum has the ability to lobby the peak organisation of Local Government in Western Australia and also the State and Australian Governments.

The downturn in the Western Australian economy has yet to have a major effect on the Shire of Nannup but Council and staff must be vigilant to ensure that it has little impact as possible. This is sometimes beyond Council's control as funding opportunities could be limited as time progresses. Residents can be assured that continual monitoring of potential financial impacts will be assessed and that Nannup remains somewhat removed from these implications. Obviously the setting of annual Shire rates is the barometer of ratepayer satisfaction and every effort has and will be made to keep rate increases to a minimum.

The two major Festival Committees and the community of Nannup have again stood tall in the delivery of quality Festivals that drive the promotion of Nannup and add to the economic

wellbeing of the businesses in Nannup. On behalf of Council I would like to congratulate the Festival Organising Committees and their band of volunteers for staging these wonderful events. Council certainly recognises the benefits of the Festivals by providing financial support and I believe that this will continue in future years.

In the last 12 months we have seen the establishment of a Men's Shed in Nannup and Council has assisted the Men's Shed Committee by utilising the old Kindergarten Building until they can establish premises of their own. Men's Sheds are a growing organisation in Western Australia and the benefits that they bring to the mental health of our older male population has been widely recognised. Men's Sheds also take on local projects and I can see the Nannup Men's Shed becoming a valuable resource in the future.

The Shire of Nannup maintains a fairly constant workforce with minimal turnover however, at times retirements or new opportunities do necessitate change. We recently saw two of our long serving staff in John McGinty, Works Supervisor, and Chris Wade, Manager Infrastructure, leave for these very reasons. Both John and Chris served 16 years with the Shire and their service is to be commended and they will be sorely missed. I would like to pay particular thanks to Chris for his support as one of Council's senior management team members and his local knowledge has left a huge void in the organisation. Both of the above positions have been replaced and I welcome Jon Jones, Manager Infrastructure and John Brough, Works Supervisor to the team and wish them the very best in settling into their respective positions.

Before closing, I would like to thank the Shire President and Councillors for the support they have given to all staff during the past 12 months. Lastly, I acknowledge and thank all Shire staff for their ongoing support and in particular, Council's Manager Corporate Services, Ms Tracie Bishop, for the support she has given me, but more importantly, for the way in which she has professionally managed the finances of the Shire of Nannup.

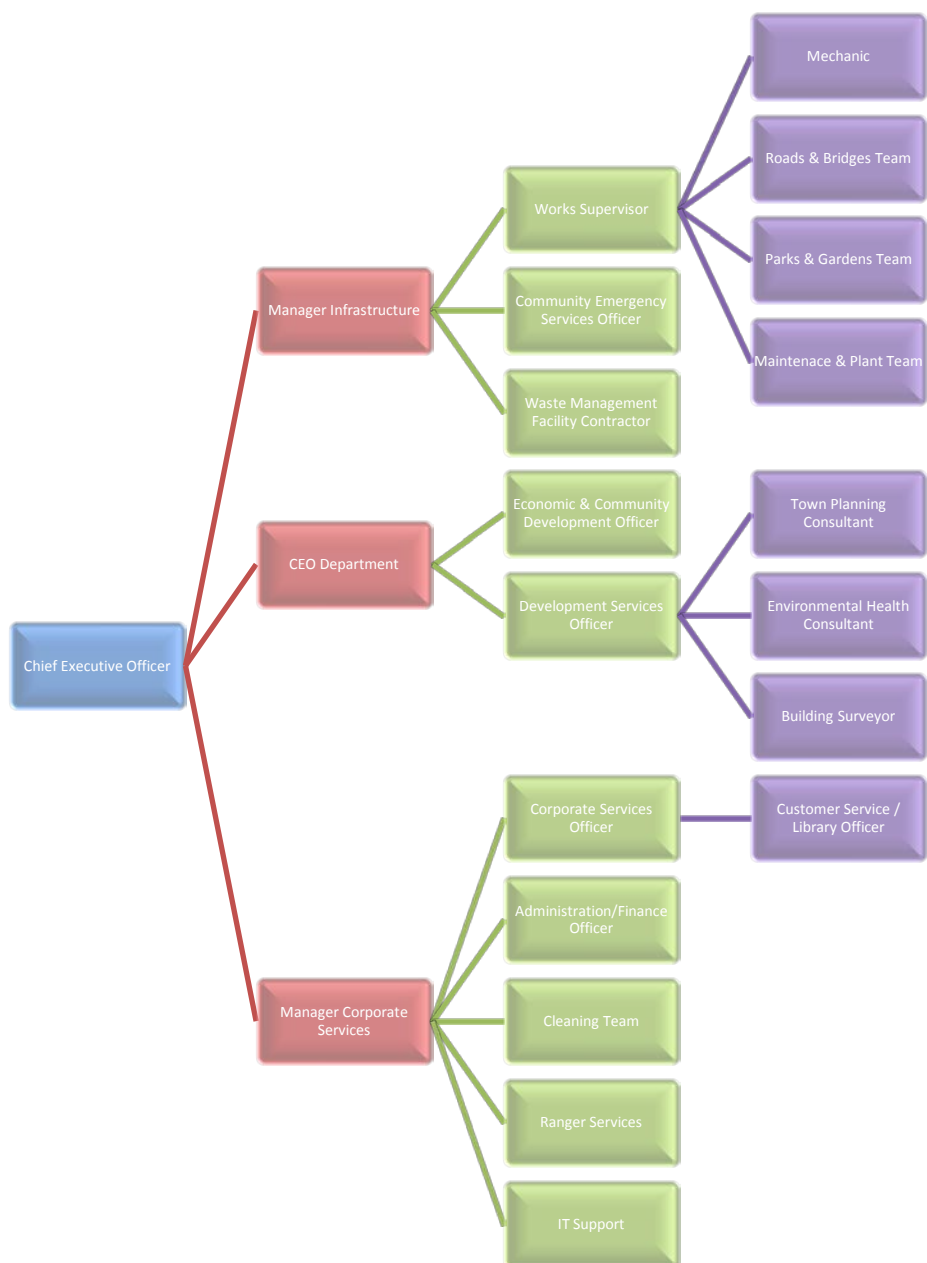
Peter Clarke

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Shire of Nannup Organisational Structure

As at 30 June 2016



Manager Corporate Services 2015/2016 Annual Report

It is with pleasure that I present my report to the Electors in my capacity as Manager of Corporate Services for the Shire of Nannup by providing a brief overview of the financial position of Council as at 30 June 2016.

Financial Summary

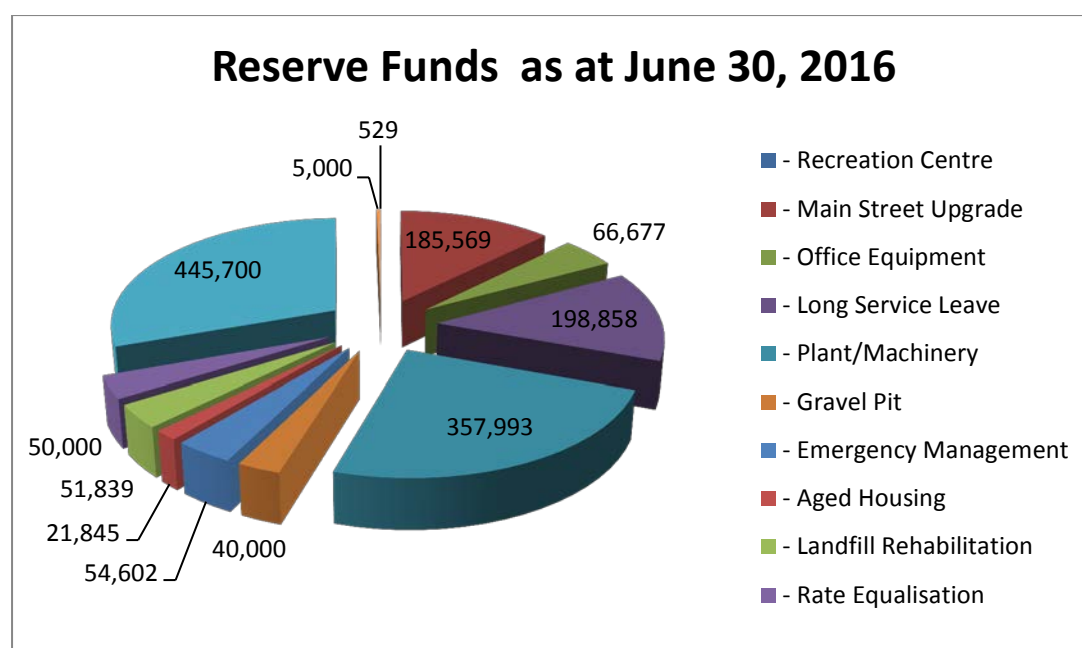
Council concluded the year with an unadjusted Net Current Asset position of \$1.709m. Although considerably lower than the previous year where the reported figure was \$3.176m, the differences between the two years are as a result of the two capital projects that were finished within this financial year. The financing of these projects has included a reserve contribution which has lowered the overall Reserve funds held.

Council's auditor, AMD Chartered Accountants have completed an audit of Council's Financial Statements for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 and have submitted an Independent Auditors Report to that effect. A copy of this report can be found in the final pages of this document in addition to the Annual Financial Statements.

Reserve Funds

In line with Council's 'Plan for the Future' a Reserve Portfolio is managed. This portfolio is invested through term deposit structures designed to achieve optimum return on investment as identified in line with Council's Investment Policy FNC 7.

As at 30 June 2016, Council held within this Reserve Portfolio \$1,478,613. This was contained within twelve different Reserve accounts. The individual breakdown of these reserve accounts is shown within the following chart.



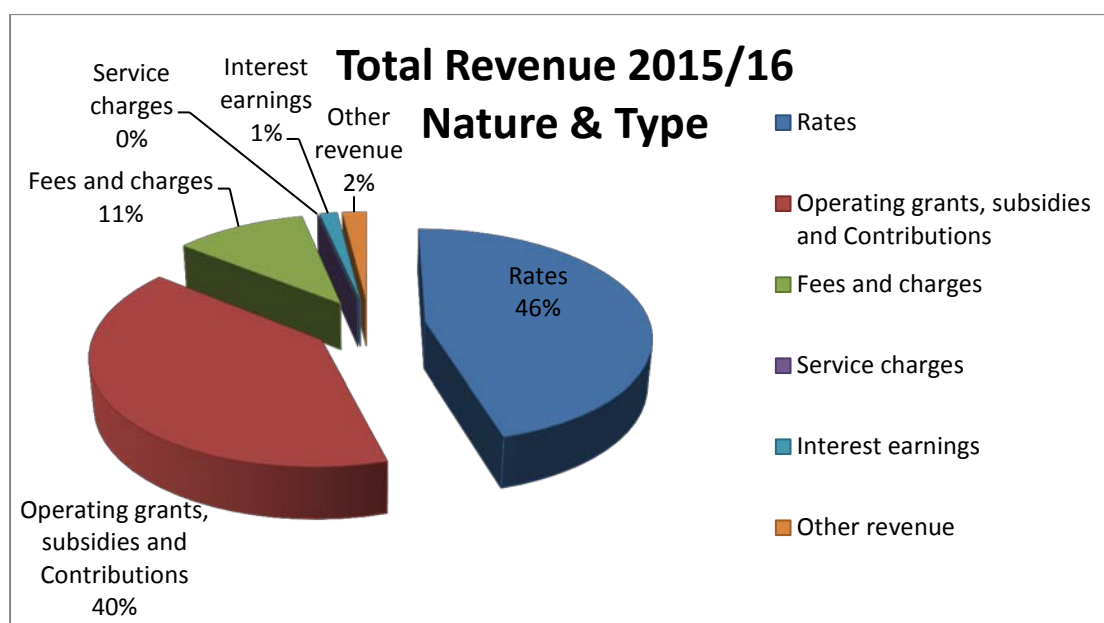
Revenue

Council is limited in its capacity to raise revenue from its own sources. Revenue is primarily received in the form of grants, rates and fees and charges.

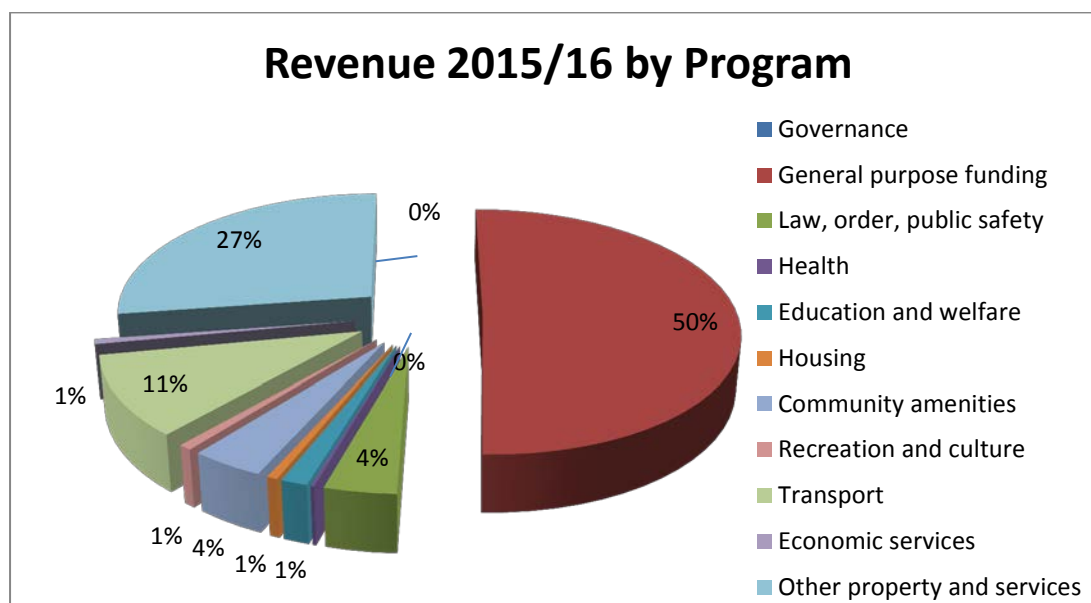
Grant funding comes from both State and Federal Government departments covering a variety of different funding opportunities. One of these funding bodies that Council would like to acknowledge is the Department of Sport and Recreation. Their ongoing funding support through the Kidsport program ensures that the youth of Nannup have the opportunity to pursue sporting activities that may otherwise not be available to them. Other major grant contributions received from these levels of government include the Financial Assistance Grants and Royalties for Regions.

Unfortunately the Shire of Nannup is restricted in the ability to raise rates on 85% of land within our boundaries as it is contained within state forests and as such is non rateable land. Despite this limitation Council is required to ensure that adequate revenue is achieved annually to match operating expenditure, capital growth within the community and those services are provided to an acceptable standard.

The graph below details the breakdown of the income received for the 2015/16 year by Nature and Type:



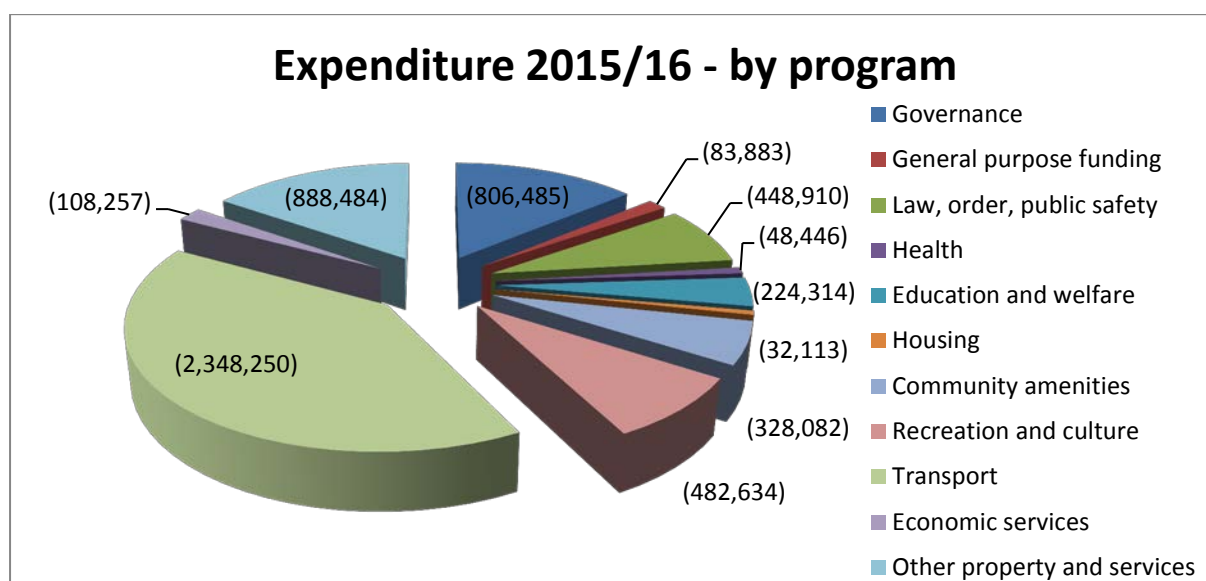
Income received by Program:



Wherever possible Council strives to maintain revenue escalation somewhere between the Australian Bureau of Statistics Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Western Australian Local Government Association's Local Government Cost Index (LGCI). The latter index is an indicator developed to more accurately reflect increases applicable to this industry specific sector.

Expenditure

Council's operating expenditure for 2015/16 is shown below by program. As can be seen, the majority of Council's funds are spent on transport. Primarily this is as a result of maintaining our vast road network within the Shire of Nannup. Within 2015/16 this included upgrades to Gold Gully Road, Chalwell Road and Centenary Drive. A full review of road expenditure is included within the Works and Services report.



Rating

The amount of revenue raised from rates depends upon three factors.

1. The type of rate – Gross Rental Value or Unimproved Value
2. The valuation of the property
3. The rate in the dollar set for each rate type.

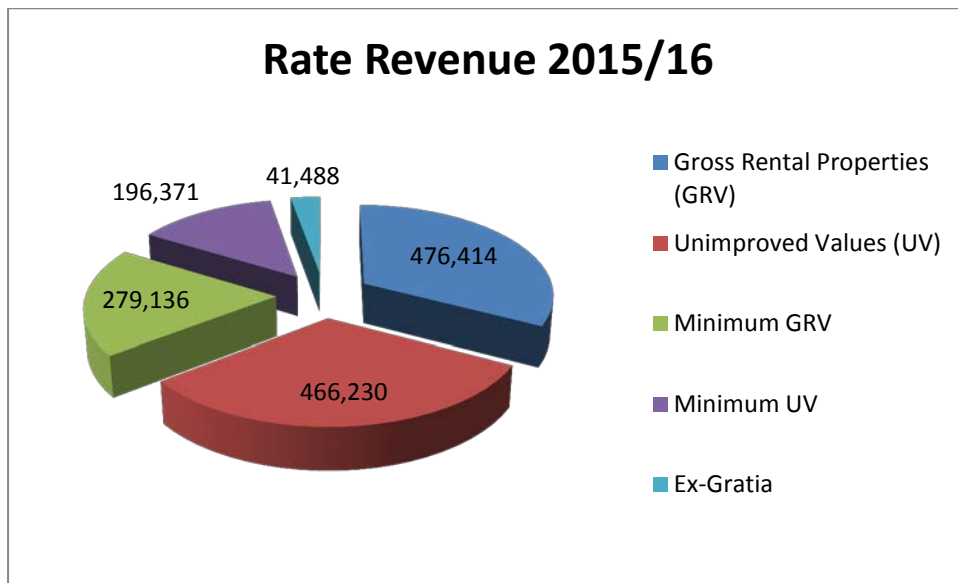
Gross Rental Values are usually applied to properties within town sites as well as Special Rural lots. These properties are revalued every three years. Within 2015/16 there was a revaluation within this category.

Unimproved Values are applied to rural farmland and mining tenements and are revalued annually.

Land valuation, regardless of type, are set by the Valuer General and are outside of Council's control. Variations in valuations can be quite widespread through the shire as a result of the dependency on current land sales and land type as to valuations applied. This can create inconsistencies in the rates for the individual landowner.

Each year Council sets its rate budget to generate overall revenue for each type of rating and is sympathetic to those ratepayers where increases are higher than the district average. As a general rule this will occur when valuations are higher on an individual property than the average increase to properties. Unfortunately there is little that Council can do when this occurs except to encourage ratepayers who are unhappy with their valuation to appeal to the Valuer General. For information on the process of doing this please contact staff within the administration office.

Rate Revenue 2015/16	
Rating Type	Rate in Dollar Applied
Gross Rental Value – General	\$0.0983
Unimproved Value - General	\$0.0042
Gross Rental Value – Minimum Rated	\$793.00 per property
Unimproved Value – Minimum Rated	\$1,039.00 per property
Ex-Gratia Properties	\$0.0042



Total rate revenue raised for 2015/16 for the Shire of Nannup is \$1,459,639.

Tracie Bishop
Manager Corporate Services



Works & Services Annual Report

Within 2015/16 financial year Council completed the last of the Mowen Road construction work including the rehabilitation of the multiple gravel pits used throughout this project. Also completed was the first stage of the Main Street revitalisation as well as construction of Centenary Drive.

These works ensured that the Works and Service Department were kept

extremely busy. Council construction works included within 2015/16 budget are as follows:

Road	Works completed	Cost \$000	Funding Body
Chalwell Road	Construction	\$230	Roads to Recovery
Goldgully Road	Construction	\$300	Roads to Recovery
Centenary Drive	Construction	\$100	Roads to Recovery
Cundinup South Road	Surface Corrections	\$90	Regional Road Group
Balingup Road	Reseals	\$75	Regional Road Group
Six Mile Road Gravel Pit Crushing	Gravel supplies	\$40	Reserve funding and portions from various funding grants
Bird Road Gravel Pit Crushing	Gravel Supplies	\$40	Reserve funding and portions from various funding grants

Council's plant replacement program included the replacement of a grader, ride on lawn mower and utility vehicle.

Staffing levels remained steady with 11 full time outside employees, two full time gardeners and a full time plant mechanic/supervisor plus casual staff as required. The town garden enhancement program continued Throughout the town site on an ongoing basis.

Jonathon Jones
MANAGER INFRASTRUCTURE



Statutory Compliance Report

This section of the Annual Report fulfils reporting requirements that may be imposed on the Shire of Nannup through State and Federal Statutes and subsidiary legislation.

Competitive Neutrality – Business Activities

The Principals of National Competition Policy require councils to test the cost efficiency of all Council activities which generate annual user income in excess of \$200,000 against the private sector.

As no activities of the Shire of Nannup generate this level of income, no review of activities needs to be undertaken. Council does have an in-house philosophy of constantly reviewing the way we work with the view to making our operations as cost effective as possible.

The Financial Management Review

As per the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, the Chief Executive Officer is to undertake reviews of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the financial management systems and procedures of the local government regularly (and not less than once in every 4 financial years) and report to the local government the results of those reviews.

This review was completed in April 2016 and reported to Council at the April 2016 Ordinary Meeting of Council.

Audit Regulation 17 Review

As per Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996, this review is required every 2 years and requires the Chief Executive Officer to carry out a review of the appropriateness and effectiveness of a local government's systems and procedures in relation to —

- (a) risk management; and
- (b) internal control; and
- (c) legislative compliance.

This review was last carried out within 2014/15 and is due to be reviewed by 30 June 2017 by external auditing firm AMD Chartered Accountants.

Freedom of Information Act 1992 - Information Statement

Council adopted its Information Statement on 23 November 2000. This Statement was prepared in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 1992, and associated guidelines. The Statement was last reviewed by Council on 26 November 2015.

Public Interest Disclosure

A local government is required to appoint one of its officers to act as the Council's Public Interest Disclosure Officer under the Public Interest Disclosures Act 2003. The CEO has appointed the Manager Corporate Services to fulfil this role. The legislation requires the reporting of serious wrongdoing with State Public Sector and Local Government as well as providing the mechanism for responding to reports.

No disclosures were received in relation to the Shire of Nannup during 2015/16.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

The Disability Services Amendment Act 2004 introduced a requirement for Councils to produce a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan. Council submitted a revised Disability Access and Inclusion Plan to the Disability Services Commission who accepted the Plan. Council reviewed the updated plan on 28 November 2013.

State Records Act 2000 – Record Keeping Plan

The Shire of Nannup is committed to good record keeping practices compliant with the State Records Act 2000. The Shire's Record Keeping Plan has been approved for a period of five years with no further requirements required. This Plan was last reviewed in December 2015.

Overview of Integrated Planning

Council's Plan for the Future is articulated in the Strategic Community Plan and the Corporate Business Plan. These plans are the primary documents that form part of the integrated planning and reporting framework legislated by State Government that give communities the opportunity to shape their own future. A review is required of these plans every 4 years. The Shire of Nannup will start this four yearly review process in August 2016 with the aim of having the revised Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan ready for implementation and inclusion in the 2016/17 Annual Budget.

The Community Strategic Plan sits at the top of the Framework supported by the Corporate Business Plan, Annual Budget, Asset Management Plan, Long Term Financial Plan and Workforce Plan. The Corporate Business Plan is the first step towards achieving the communities' key priorities.

Members of the public are encouraged to read Council's other publications which are available either from the Administration Building or by visiting our webpage www.nannup.wa.gov.au

Projects undertaken in the 2015/16 financial year were ones that were identified in the current Strategic Community Plan 2013/2023.

There are no major initiatives proposed to commence or continue in the next financial year, it is intended that the financial year 2016/17 be viewed as a period of consolidation as a result of the high level of capital expenditure and labour used within the 2015/16 year. This should allow Council the opportunity to reflect on what has been achieved within this very busy period and analyse where to from here. This will be further consolidated with the four yearly review of the Strategic Community Plan which in turn will feed into the Corporate Business Plan for the upcoming four years. For this reason Council continues to encourage all residents of the Shire of Nannup to firstly ensure that they are aware of what is currently included within these documents and then to actively participate in the review and construction of the plans for the future.

Employee Remuneration

During 2015/16 the number of employees whose remuneration exceeded \$100,000 (excluding benefits in kind) was as follows:

Band	No.
\$100,000 - \$110,000	1
\$110,001 - \$120,000	1
\$130,001 - \$140,000	1

Complaints under Section 5.121 of the Local Government Act 1995

No complaints relating to this section of the Local Government Act were received in 2015/16.

Shire of Nannup

Financial Report 2015/16

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SHIRE OF NANNUP

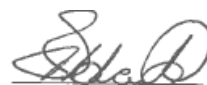
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

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

STATEMENT BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The attached financial report of the Shire of Nannup being the annual financial report and other information for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 are in my opinion properly drawn up to present fairly the financial position of the Shire of Nannup at 30th June 2016 and the results of the operations for the financial year then ended in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and comply with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1995 and the regulations under that Act.

Signed as authorisation of issue on 15 November 2016



Peter Clarke
Chief Executive Officer

Shire of Nannup
Statement of Comprehensive Income

By nature or type
For the year ended 30th June 2016

	NOTE	2016 \$	2016 Budget \$	2015 \$
Revenue				
Rates	23	1,459,639	1,450,846	1,356,234
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	30	1,287,555	949,991	2,460,864
Fees and charges	29	367,971	301,236	364,618
Interest earnings	26	37,125	103,896	135,297
Other revenue	2(a)	63,501	48,150	250,495
		<u>3,215,791</u>	<u>2,854,119</u>	<u>4,567,508</u>
Expenses				
Employee costs		(1,603,731)	(1,619,955)	(1,780,955)
Materials and contracts		(918,214)	(1,155,151)	(1,359,113)
Utility charges		(110,979)	(96,681)	(103,750)
Depreciation on non-current assets	2(a)	(2,033,873)	(2,049,850)	(2,498,785)
Interest expenses	2(a)	(6,971)	(8,659)	(12,565)
Insurance expenses		(158,993)	(174,016)	(166,158)
Other expenditure		0	(300)	0
		<u>(4,832,761)</u>	<u>(5,104,612)</u>	<u>(5,921,326)</u>
		<u>(1,616,970)</u>	<u>(2,250,493)</u>	<u>(1,353,818)</u>
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	30	2,299,216	2,378,884	2,750,979
Profit on asset disposals	21	0	9,500	3,756
(Loss) on asset disposals	21	(60,071)	(15,700)	(54,303)
Gain on fair value through profit or loss	7(b)		0	(696,969)
Reversal of prior year loss on revaluation of plant and equipment	7(b)	(76,951)	0	0
Net result		<u>545,224</u>	<u>122,191</u>	<u>649,645</u>
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	13	(80,799)	0	486,015
Total other comprehensive income		<u>(80,799)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>486,015</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u><u>464,425</u></u>	<u><u>122,191</u></u>	<u><u>1,135,660</u></u>

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

Shire of Nannup

Statement of Comprehensive Income

By program
For the year ended 30th June 2016

	NOTE	2016 \$	2016 Budget \$	2015 \$
Revenue	2(a)			
Governance		79	500	365
General purpose funding		2,221,379	2,249,120	3,487,452
Law, order, public safety		171,565	186,947	291,178
Health		9,032	2,730	6,516
Education and welfare		63,878	53,830	157,422
Housing		25,419	35,356	13,260
Community amenities		175,639	150,851	154,947
Recreation and culture		31,982	28,785	34,795
Transport		459,314	95,000	331,739
Economic services		28,460	21,000	68,872
Other property and services		29,044	30,000	54,165
		<u>3,215,791</u>	<u>2,854,119</u>	<u>4,600,711</u>
Expenses	2(a)			
Governance		(746,022)	(300,344)	(279,254)
General purpose funding		(75,646)	(167,350)	(144,869)
Law, order, public safety		(391,057)	(456,879)	(533,253)
Health		(44,363)	(68,959)	(65,522)
Education and welfare		(191,637)	(215,868)	(258,694)
Housing		(28,453)	(52,983)	(59,117)
Community amenities		(279,243)	(491,871)	(466,455)
Recreation and culture		(288,657)	(581,923)	(494,551)
Transport		(1,756,847)	(2,436,634)	(2,955,213)
Economic services		(95,791)	(149,516)	(251,203)
Other property and services		(928,074)	(173,626)	(433,836)
		<u>(4,825,790)</u>	<u>(5,095,953)</u>	<u>(5,941,967)</u>
Finance costs	2(a)			
Community amenities		(5,258)	(5,580)	(6,363)
Transport		(1,713)	(3,079)	(6,200)
		<u>(6,971)</u>	<u>(8,659)</u>	<u>(12,563)</u>
		<u>(1,616,970)</u>	<u>(2,250,493)</u>	<u>(1,353,819)</u>
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	30	2,299,216	2,378,884	2,750,979
Profit on disposal of assets	21	0	9,500	0
(Loss) on disposal of assets	21	(60,071)	(15,700)	(50,546)
Loss on Revaluation of Parks & Ovals fair value through profit or loss	7(b)	0	0	(696,969)
Reversal of prior year loss on revaluation of plant and equipment	7(b)	(76,951)	0	0
Net result		545,224	122,191	649,645

Other comprehensive income*Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss*

Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	13	<u>(80,799)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>486,015</u>
Total other comprehensive income		<u>(80,799)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>486,015</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>464,425</u>	<u>122,191</u>	<u>1,135,660</u>

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

Shire of Nannup
Statement of Financial Position

As at 30th June 2016

	NOTE	2016 \$	2015 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,040,257	3,641,356
Trade and other receivables	5	207,635	260,980
Inventories	6	6,240	6,240
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,254,132	3,908,576
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	5	136,106	140,857
Property, plant and equipment	7	14,036,565	13,264,812
Infrastructure	8	98,015,244	96,818,328
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		112,187,915	110,223,997
TOTAL ASSETS		114,442,047	114,132,573
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	173,538	326,492
Current portion of long term borrowings	10	15,460	76,933
Provisions	11	355,919	329,046
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		544,917	732,471
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term borrowings	10	66,975	82,435
Provisions	11	20,365	18,704
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		87,340	101,139
TOTAL LIABILITIES		632,257	833,610
NET ASSETS		113,809,788	113,298,963
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		30,915,104	29,291,761
Reserves - cash backed	12	1,478,611	2,510,330
Revaluation surplus	13	81,416,073	81,496,872
TOTAL EQUITY		113,809,788	113,298,963

Shire of Nannup
Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30th June 2016

	NOTE	RETAINED SURPLUS \$	CASH/INVESTMENT BACKED \$	REVALUATION SURPLUS \$	TOTAL EQUITY \$
Balance as at 1 July 2014		29,065,676	2,086,770	81,010,857	112,163,303
Comprehensive income					
Net result		649,645	0	0	649,645
Changes on revaluation of assets	13	0	0	486,015	486,015
Total comprehensive income		649,645	0	486,015	1,135,660
Transfers from/(to) reserves		(423,560)	423,560	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2015		29,291,761	2,510,330	81,496,872	113,298,963
Comprehensive income					
Net result		545,224	0	0	545,224
Changes on revaluation of assets	13	0	0	(80,799)	(80,799)
Total comprehensive income		545,224	0	(80,799)	464,425
Transfers from/(to) reserves		1,078,119	(1,078,119)	0	0
Reserve Interest transfer - Reserve Ac			46,400		46,400
Balance as at 30 June 2016		30,915,104	1,478,611	81,416,073	113,809,789

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

Shire of Nannup
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30th June 2016

	NOTE	2016 Actual	2016 Budget	2015 Actual
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		\$	\$	\$
Receipts				
Rates		1,466,229	1,450,846	733,614
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions		1,388,192	949,991	2,460,864
Fees and charges		370,692	301,236	667,523
Interest earnings		37,125	103,896	135,297
Goods and services tax		(50)	0	0
Other revenue		43,539	48,150	403,732
		<u>3,305,727</u>	<u>2,854,119</u>	<u>4,401,030</u>
Payments				
Employee costs		(1,527,531)	(1,414,899)	(1,832,529)
Materials and contracts		(1,117,340)	(1,155,151)	(1,354,799)
Utility charges		(110,979)	(96,681)	(103,750)
Interest expenses		(8,464)	(174,016)	(166,158)
Insurance expenses		(158,993)	(8,625)	(12,564)
Other expenditure		0	(300)	696,960
		<u>(2,923,307)</u>	<u>(2,849,672)</u>	<u>(2,772,840)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	14(b)	<u>382,420</u>	<u>4,447</u>	<u>1,628,190</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Payments for purchase of property, plant & equipment		(1,709,313)	(1,599,184)	(1,743,716)
Payments for construction of infrastructure		(2,657,584)	(2,743,561)	(2,021,945)
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions		2,299,216	2,378,884	2,759,714
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		146,533	183,000	127,991
Net cash provided by (used in) investment activities		<u>(1,921,148)</u>	<u>(1,780,861)</u>	<u>(877,956)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of debentures		(76,933)	(76,933)	(72,723)
Proceeds from self-supporting loans		14,560	14,560	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		<u>(62,373)</u>	<u>(62,373)</u>	<u>(72,723)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		<u>(1,601,097)</u>	<u>(1,838,787)</u>	<u>677,511</u>
Cash at beginning of year		3,641,357	4,851,954	2,963,846
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14(a)	<u><u>2,040,257</u></u>	<u><u>3,013,167</u></u>	<u><u>3,641,357</u></u>

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

Shire of Nannup
Rate Setting Statement
For the year ended 30th June 2016

	NOTE	2016 Actual \$	2016 Budget \$	2015 Actual \$
Net current assets at start of financial year - surplus/(deficit)		645,221	1,390,362	3,176,105
		645,221	1,390,362	3,176,105
Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates)				
Governance		79	500	365
General purpose funding		866,194	798,274	2,888,426
Law, order, public safety		171,565	186,947	341,178
Health		9,032	2,730	6,516
Education and welfare		63,878	53,830	157,422
Housing		25,419	35,356	13,260
Community amenities		175,639	150,851	154,947
Recreation and culture		31,982	908,669	641,900
Transport		459,314	1,439,000	1,668,407
Economic services		28,460	176,000	68,872
Other property and services		29,044	30,000	54,165
		1,860,606	3,782,157	5,995,458
Expenditure from operating activities				
Governance		(779,735)	(316,044)	(283,289)
General purpose funding		(75,646)	(167,350)	(144,869)
Law, order, public safety		(391,057)	(456,879)	(535,725)
Health		(44,363)	(68,959)	(65,522)
Education and welfare		(191,637)	(215,868)	(258,694)
Housing		(28,453)	(52,983)	(59,117)
Community amenities		(284,501)	(497,451)	(472,818)
Recreation and culture		(288,657)	(581,923)	(543,343)
Transport		(1,707,967)	(2,430,213)	(3,046,861)
Economic services		(95,791)	(149,516)	(258,586)
Other property and services		(928,074)	(173,626)	(433,836)
Net Operating Result Excluding Rates		(2,955,275)	(1,328,655)	(107,202)
Operating activities excluded from budget				
(Profit) on disposal of assets	21	0	6,200	(3,756)
Loss on disposal of assets	21	60,071	0	54,303
Movement in deferred pensioner rates (non-current)	5	(10,709)	14,493	(5,859)
Loss on Revaluations		78,781	0	0
Movement in employee benefit provisions (non-current)	11	1,661	190,597	(6,461)
Depreciation and amortisation on assets	2(a)	2,033,873	2,049,850	2,498,786
Amount attributable to operating activities		(146,3770)	2,322,847	2,854,937
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	30	2,299,216	2,378,884	2,750,979
Proceeds from disposal of assets	21	146,533	183,000	127,991
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7(b)	(1,709,313)	(1,599,184)	(1,743,726)
Purchase and construction of infrastructure	8(b)	(2,657,584)	(2,743,561)	(2,021,945)
Amount attributable to investing activities		(1,921,148)	(1,780,861)	(886,701)

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Repayment of advances to community groups		0	0	0
Repayment of debentures	22(a)	(76,933)	(76,933)	(72,723)
Proceeds from new debentures	22(a)	0	0	0
Proceeds from self-supporting loans	5	14,560	14,560	0
Transfers to reserves (restricted assets)	12	(297,000)	(313,880)	(1,193,500)
Transfers from reserves (restricted assets)	12	1,375,119	762,305	769,940
Amount attributable to financing activities		<u>1,015,746</u>	<u>386,052</u>	<u>(496,283)</u>
Surplus(deficiency) before general rates		<u>(1,051,779)</u>	<u>(928,038)</u>	<u>711,013</u>
Total amount raised from general rates		<u>1,418,151</u>	<u>1,450,846</u>	<u>1,356,234</u>
Net current assets at June 30 c/fwd - surplus/(deficit)	24	<u><u>366,373</u></u>	<u><u>522,808</u></u>	<u><u>645,221</u></u>

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

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report comprises general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Local Government Act 1995 and accompanying regulations. Material accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the report has been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The local government reporting entity

All Funds through which Council controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in the Financial Statements forming part of this financial report. In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those Funds (for example, loans and transfers between Funds) have been eliminated. All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements. A separate statement of those monies appears at Note 20 to these financial statements.

(b) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts borrowing are reported as short term borrowings in the current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

(d) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets. Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that they will not be collectible.

(e) Inventories***General***

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Land held for sale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until completion of development. Finance costs and holding charges incurred after development is completed are expensed. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss at the time of signing an unconditional contract of sale if significant risks and rewards, and effective control over the land, are passed on to the buyer at this point.

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

(f) Fixed Assets

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

Mandatory requirement to revalue non-current assets

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

During the year ended 30 June 2013, Council commenced the process of adopting Fair Value in accordance with the Regulations.

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

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

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

Land under control

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

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 Council includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads.

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

Revaluation

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

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 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.

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

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

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

Buildings	30 to 100 years
Furniture and equipment	4 to 20 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 20 years
Sealed roads and streets	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	80 years
seal	
- bituminous seals	34 years
- asphalt surfaces	43 years
Gravel roads	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	80 years
Formed roads (unsealed)	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	80 years
Footpaths - slab	50 years
Sewerage piping	100 years
Water supply piping and drainage systems	75 years

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

Within Infrastructure Assets, pavement and seals, the depreciation rates have been extended from previous years. In both of these layers of infrastructure there remains a portion that will be reused when the actual pavement or seal reach the end of their useful lives. To allow this portion to be included within depreciation the actual timeframe attached to each asset has been extended to therefore lower overall depreciation of this asset.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Capitalisation threshold

Expenditure on items of equipment under \$2,000 is not capitalised. Rather, it is recorded on an asset inventory listing.

(g) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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.

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 then pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, 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 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.

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 in accordance with the regulatory framework.

(h) Financial Instruments***Initial recognition and measurement***

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as:

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

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

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

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

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

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

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

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

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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

(v) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

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

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

(i) Impairment of Assets

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

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

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

revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

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

(j) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to Council prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when 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.

(k) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for 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.

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. 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 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.

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

(l) 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.

(m) Provisions

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

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

(n) Leases

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

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

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

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

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

(o) Investment in Associates

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

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

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

When Council's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, Council discontinues recognising its share of further losses unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

When the associate subsequently makes profits, Council will resume recognising its share of those profits once its share of the profits equals the share of the losses not recognised.

(p) Interests in Joint Arrangements

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

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

Joint venture operations represent arrangements whereby joint operators maintain direct interests in each asset and exposure to each liability of the arrangement. 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.

(q) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

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

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

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

(r) Superannuation

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

(s) Current and Non-Current Classification

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. The asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being Council's operational cycle. In the case of liabilities where 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 Council's intentions to release for sale.

(t) Rounding Off Figures

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

(u) Comparative Figures

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

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

(v) Budget Comparative Figures

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

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

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to Council.

Management's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to Council, applicable to future reporting periods and which have been adopted are set out as follows:

	Title	Issued / Compiled	Applicable ⁽¹⁾	Impact
(i)	AASB 9 Financial Instruments (incorporating AASB 2014-7 and AASB 2014-8)	December 2014	1 January 2018	Nil – The objective of this Standard is to improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. Given the nature of the financial assets of Council, it is not anticipated the Standard will have any material effect.
(ii)	AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	December 2014	1 January 2017	This Standard establishes principles for entities to apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. The effect of this Standard will depend upon the nature of future Transactions Council has with those third parties it has dealings with, It may or may not be significant.

(iii)	AASB 16 Leases	February 2016	1 January 2019	<p>Under AASB 16 there is no longer a distinction between finance and operating leases. Lessees will now bring to account a right-to-use asset and lease liability onto their statement of financial position for all leases. Effectively this means the vast majority of operating leases as defined by the current AASB 117 Leases which currently do not impact the statement of financial position will be required to be capitalised on the statement of financial position once AASB 16 is adopted. Currently, operating lease payments are expensed as incurred.</p> <p>This will cease and will be replaced by both depreciation and interest charges. Based on the current number of operating leases held by Council, the impact is not expected to be significant.</p>
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	Title	Issued / Compiled	Applicable (1)	Impact
(iv)	AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations [AASB 1 & AASB 11]	August 2014	1 January 2016	<p>This Standard amends AASB 11: Joint Arrangements to require the acquirer of an interest (both initial and additional) in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in AASB 3: Business Combinations, to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in AASB 11; and disclose the information required by AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards for business combinations.</p> <p>Since adoption of this Standard would impact only acquisitions of interests in joint operations on or after 1 January 2016, management believes it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact on Council's financial statements.</p>
(v)	AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation [AASB 116 & 138]	August 2014	1 January 2016	<p>This Standard amends AASB 116 and AASB 138 to establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset. It also clarifies the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate nor is revenue generally an appropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset.</p> <p>Given Council currently uses the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset as the basis of calculation of depreciation, it is not expected to have a significant impact.</p>

(vi)	AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB15	December 2014	1 January 2017	Consequential changes to various Standards arising from the issuance of AASB 15. It will require changes to reflect the impact of AASB 15.
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(vii)	AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101 [AASB 7, 101, 134 & 1049]	January 2015	1 January 2016	<p>This Standard amends AASB 101 to provide clarification regarding the disclosure requirements in AASB 101. Specifically, the Standard proposes narrow-focus amendments to address some of the concerns expressed about existing presentation and disclosure requirements and to ensure entities are able to use judgement when applying a Standard in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements.</p> <p>This Standard also makes editorial and consequential amendments as a result of amendments to the Standards listed in the title column. It is not anticipated it will have any significant impact on disclosures as they currently exist and any changes will relate to presentation.</p>
(viii)	AASB 2015-6 Amendments Australian Accounting Standard Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities [AASB 10, 124 & 1049]	March 2015	1 July 2016	<p>The objective of this Standard is to extend the scope of AASB 124 <i>Related Party Disclosures</i> to include not-for-profit sector entities.</p> <p>The Standard is expected to have a significant disclosure impact on the financial report of Council as both Elected Members and Senior Management will be deemed to be Key Management Personnel and resultant disclosures will be necessary.</p>

Notes:

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

(x)**Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards**

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

These new and revised standards were as follows:

- (i) AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality
- (ii) AASB 2015-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Fair Value Disclosures of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

2 REVENUE AND EXPENSES	2016	2015
	\$	\$
(a)		
The Net result includes:		
(i) Charging as an expense:		
Auditors remuneration		
- Audit of the Annual Financial Report	10,200	9,700
- Additional Auditor Assistance	3,900	3,390
Depreciation		
Buildings	213,643	215,324
Furniture and equipment	4,752	8,871
Plant & Equipment	354,811	
Infrastructure - Roads	1,080,708	1,355,362
Infrastructure - footpaths	22,113	25,647
Infrastructure - drainage	38,884	50,187
Infrastructure - parks and ovals	2,282	29,190
Infrastructure - Bridges	316,680	403,328
	<u>2,033,873</u>	<u>2,498,785</u>
Debentures (refer Note 22 (a))	<u>6,971</u>	<u>12,564</u>
	<u>6,971</u>	<u>12,564</u>
(ii) Crediting as revenue:		
Other revenue		
Other	<u>63,501</u>	<u>250,495</u>
	<u>63,501</u>	<u>250,495</u>
	2016	2016
	Actual	Budget
	\$	\$
Interest earnings		2015
- Loans receivable - clubs/institutions	5,516	Actual
- Reserve funds	3,584	\$
-DOTARS Roads to Recovery & General	5,739	6,363
- Rates Interest	22,286	41,844
	<u>37,125</u>	73,312
	<u>37,125</u>	13,778
	<u>103,896</u>	<u>135,297</u>

2 REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(b) Statement of Objective

The Shire of Nannup will deliver quality services, facilities and representation in order to achieve our Vision. Council operations as disclosed in this report encompass the following service orientated activities/programs which do not concern specific council services.

COMMUNITY VISION

To foster a community that acknowledges its heritage, values and lifestyles, whilst encouraging sustainable development.

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

GOVERNANCE

Objective:

Objective: To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources.

Activities:

Activities: Administration and operation of facilities and services to members of council; other costs that relate to the tasks of assisting elected members and ratepayers on matters which do not concern specific council services.

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

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 community.

Activities:

Supervision of various by-laws, fire prevention, emergency services and animal control.

HEALTH

Objective:

To provide an operational framework for good community health.

Activities:

Food quality, building sanitation and sewage.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective:

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

Activities:

Provision of youth support, co-ordinate school holiday programs, support education programs

HOUSING

Objective:

Help ensure adequate housing.

Activities:

Maintenance of staff and rental housing.

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
for the year ended 30 June 2016

2 REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)
(b) Statement of Objective (Continued)

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective:

Provide services required by the community.

Activities:

Rubbish collection services, operation of tip, noise control, administration of the town planning scheme, maintenance of cemetery and maintenance of public conveniences.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective:

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

Activities:

Maintenance of halls, recreation centre and various reserves; operation of library.

TRANSPORT

Objective:

To provide effective and efficient transport services to the community.

Activities:

Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges; cleaning of streets, depot maintenance.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective:

To help promote the Shire and improve economic wellbeing.

Activities:

Assistance to tourism, area promotion, building control, noxious weeds, vermin control.

OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES

Objective:

To accurately allocate plant and labour costs across the various programs of Council.

Activities:

Private works operations, plant repairs and operations costs.

2 REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(c) Conditions over Grants / Contributions

Grant/Contribution	Function/ Activity	Opening Balance ⁽¹⁾ 1/07/14 \$	Received ⁽²⁾ 2014/15 \$	Expended ⁽³⁾ 2014/15 \$	Closing Balance ⁽¹⁾ 30/06/15 \$	Received ⁽²⁾ 2015/16 \$	Expended ⁽³⁾ 2015/16 \$	Closing Balance 30/06/16 \$
Count Me In	Education & Welfare	13,912	0	(13,912)	0			0
Kidsport	Education & Welfare	22,792	5,000	(21,151)	6,641	30,000	(19,698)	16,943
Heritage Trails	Education & Welfare	19,928		(19,928)	0		(25,640)	(25,640)
Community Sheds	Education & Welfare	(28,183)	34,507		6,324		(6,324)	0
Bridle Trails	Education & Welfare	(6,650)	19,900		13,250		(13,250)	0
SEMC Aware	Education & Welfare	2,728		(2,728)	0			0
Community Gardens	Education & Welfare	800		(800)	0			0
Dept Regional Develop - Comm. Bus	Education & Welfare	0	0	0	0	55,526	(55,526)	0
Family Fun Day LDAG	Education & Welfare	0	0	0	0	800	(800)	0
Dept of Regional Developments	Education & Welfare	0	0	0	0	12,626	(12,626)	0
R4R Individual 2011/12	General Purpose Funding	282,193		(282,193)	0			0
R4R Regional 2011/12	General Purpose Funding	216,660		(216,660)	0			0
R4R Heart of Nannup Individual	General Purpose Funding		335,468	(335,468)	0			0
R4R Heart of Nannup Regional	General Purpose Funding		330,000	(330,000)	0			0
General Equalisation Grant	General Purpose Funding				0	415,105	(415,105)	0
Grants Commission - Roads	General Purpose Funding				0	212,036	(212,036)	0
Dept of Communities	General Purpose Funding	0	0	0	0	19,773	(19,773)	0
Bushfire Operating Grant 14/15	Law, Order, Public Safety	0	118,296	(99,466)	18,830	0	0	18,830
Bushfire Management Plan	Law, Order, Public Safety	0	50,000	0	50,000		(28,764)	21,236
Bushfire Risk Co-Ordinator	Law, Order, Public Safety	42,007	31,648	(73,655)	0	0	0	0
Cat Registration/Sterilisation Grant	Law, Order, Public Safety	7,000			7,000	(7,000)		0
Bushfire Operating Grant 15/16	Law, Order, Public Safety	0	0	0	0	94,544	(94,544)	0
SES Operating Grant 15/16	Law, Order, Public Safety	0	0	0	0	14,438	(14,438)	0
CESM MOU Grant	Law, Order, Public Safety	0	0	0	0	59,606	(59,606)	0
DFES Capital Grant - East Nannup Shed	Law, Order, Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	(32,540)	(32,540)
DFES Capital Grant - North Nannup Shed	Law, Order, Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	(24,674)	(24,674)
Lotterywest	Recreation & Culture	0	0	0	0	300,000	(300,000)	0
SEMC	Recreation & Culture	0	0	0	0	110,588	(110,588)	0
Nannup Sportsman's Association	Recreation & Culture	0	0	0	0	95,455	(95,455)	0
Nannup Golf Club Donation	Recreation & Culture	0	0	0	0	100,000	(100,000)	0
Cr Gilbert Donation	Recreation & Culture	0	0	0	0	47,727	(47,727)	0
Southwest Development Commission	Recreation & Culture	0	0	0	0	144,294	(144,294)	
Dept of Sport & Rec	Recreation & Culture	0	0	0	0	165,000	(165,000)	0

(c) Conditions over Grants / Contributions

Grant/Contribution	Function/ Activity	Opening Balance ⁽¹⁾ 1/07/14 \$	Received ⁽²⁾ 2014/15 \$	Expended ⁽³⁾ 2014/15 \$	Closing Balance ⁽¹⁾ 30/06/15 \$	Received ⁽²⁾ 2015/16 \$	Expended ⁽³⁾ 2015/16 \$	Closing Balance 30/06/16 \$	Operating Grants \$	Non Operating Grants \$
DOTARS - Mowen Road	Transport	485,366	980,000	(1,465,366)	0			0		
DOTARS - Mowen Road 15/16	Transport	0	0	0	0	150,000	(150,000)	0		150000
MRD Bridgework Grants	Transport	0	0	0	0	118,000	(118,000)	0		118000
MRD Bridgework Grants	Transport	0	0	0	0	354,000	(354,000)	0	354000	
Roads to Recovery	Transport	0	0	0	0	630,785	(630,785)	0		630785
MRD Grants - Capital Projects	Transport	0	0	0	0	101,400	(101,400)	0	101400	
Regional Road Group	Transport	0	0	0	0	190,000	(190,000)	0		190000
MRD - Heart of Nannup Contribution	Economic	0	0	0	0	150,000	(150,000)	0		150000
Community Resorce Centre	Economic	0	0	0	0	3,121	(3,121)	0		3121
Visitor Centre Upgrade	Economic	0	0	0	0	18,947	(18,947)	0		18947
Total		1,058,553	1,904,819	(2,861,327)	102,045	3,586,771	(3,714,661)	(25,845)	1,287,555	2,299,216

Notes:

- (1) - Grants/contributions recognised as revenue in a previous reporting period which were not expended at the close of the previous reporting period. Grants/contributions showing negative balance are result of spending occuring before grant received. It is expected that the grant will be forthcoming within next financial year.
- (2) - New grants/contributions which were recognised as revenues during the reporting period and which had not yet been fully expended in the manner specified by the contributor.
- (3) - Grants/contributions which had been recognised as revenues in a previous reporting period or received in the current reporting period and which were expended in the current reporting period in the manner specified by the contributor.
- (4) - Economic Dependency - A significant portion of revenue is received by way of grants from the State and Federal Government.
The total of grant revenue from government sources is disclosed within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
3 CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Unrestricted		561,645	1,131,026
Restricted		<u>1,478,612</u>	<u>2,510,330</u>
		<u>2,040,257</u>	<u>3,641,356</u>
Restricted Other - Unspent grants		<u>0</u>	<u>77,859</u>
The following restrictions have been imposed by regulations or other externally imposed requirements:		<u>2,040,257</u>	<u>3,719,215</u>
 - Recreation Centre	12	529	141,080
- Main Street Upgrade	12	185,569	966,416
- Office Equipment	12	66,677	50,669
- Long Service Leave	12	198,858	189,395
- Plant/Machinery	12	357,993	506,991
- Gravel Pit	12	40,000	20,000
- Emergency Management	12	54,602	53,298
- Aged Housing	12	21,845	21,322
- Landfill Rehabilitation	12	51,839	41,140
- Rate Equalisation	12	50,000	100,000
- Asset Management	12	445,701	420,020
- Community Bus	12	<u>5,000</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>1,478,613</u>	<u>2,510,331</u>
Grants expended but not received to date	2 (c)	(25,845)	102,045
Restricted - Other		<u>(24,186)</u>	<u>(24,186)</u>
		<u>1,452,768</u>	<u>2,588,190</u>

	2016 \$	2015 \$
5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Current		
Rates outstanding	110,720	128,018
Sundry debtors	61,494	115,731
Accrued Income	19,962	2,721
GST receivable	0	(50)
Loans receivable - clubs/institutions	15,459	14,560
	<u>207,635</u>	<u>260,980</u>
Non-current		
Rates outstanding - pensioners	69,130	58,422
Loans receivable - clubs/institutions	66,976	82,435
	<u>136,106</u>	<u>140,857</u>
6. INVENTORIES		
Current		
Fuel and materials	6,240	6,240
	<u>6,240</u>	<u>6,240</u>

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

	2016 \$	2015 \$
7 (a). PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land and buildings		
Land - freehold at:		
- Independent valuation 2015	2,120,000	2,120,000
	<u>2,120,000</u>	<u>2,120,000</u>
	<u>2,120,000</u>	<u>2,120,000</u>
Buildings at:		
- Independent valuation 2015	8,838,985	7,595,869
- Additions after valuation - cost	1,207,951	1,243,116
Less: accumulated depreciation	(326,906)	(113,263)
	<u>9,720,030</u>	<u>8,725,722</u>
Total land and buildings	<u>11,840,030</u>	<u>10,845,722</u>
Furniture and equipment at:		
- Management valuation 2016	27,541	125,857
- Additions after valuation - cost	2,136	0
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,698)	(87,455)
	<u>27,979</u>	<u>38,402</u>
Plant and equipment at:		
- independent valuation 2016	1,724,550	4,177,522
- Additions after valuation - cost	488,966	0
Less accumulated depreciation	(44,960)	(1,796,834)
	<u>2,168,556</u>	<u>2,380,688</u>
	<u>14,036,565</u>	<u>13,264,812</u>

The fair value of property, plant and equipment is determined at least every three years in accordance with the regulatory framework. Additions since the date of valuation are shown as cost, given they were acquired at arm's length and any accumulated depreciation reflects the usage of service potential, it is considered the recorded written down value approximates fair value. At the end of each intervening period the valuation is reviewed and where appropriate the fair value is updated to reflect current market conditions. This process is considered to be in accordance with Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A (2) which requires property, plant and equipment to be shown at fair value.

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

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7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Balance at the Beginning of the Year \$	Additions \$	(Disposals) \$	Revaluation Increments/ (Decrements) Transferred to Revaluation \$	Revaluation (Losses)/ Reversals Through to Profit or Loss \$	Impairment (Losses)/ Reversals \$	Depreciation (Expense) \$	Transfers \$	Carrying Amount at the End of Year \$
Land - freehold	2,120,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,120,000
Total land	2,120,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,120,000
Buildings	8,725,722	1,218,213	(10,262)	0	0	0	(213,643)	0	9,720,030
Total land and buildings	10,845,722	1,218,213	(10,262)	0	0	0	(213,643)	0	11,840,030
Furniture and equipment	38,402	2,135	(7,969)	163	0		(4,752)	0	27,979
Plant and equipment	2,380,688	488,965	(188,373)	(80,962)	(76,951)		(354,811)	0	2,168,556
Total property, plant and equipment	13,264,812	1,709,313	(206,604)	(80,799)	(76,951)	0	(573,206)	0	14,036,565

(c) Fair Value Measurements

Asset Class	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of valuation	Date of last Valuation	Inputs used
Land and buildings					
Land - freehold	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties/income approach using discounted cashflow methodology.	Independent Registered Valuer	June 2015	Price per hectare / Market borrowing rate
Land - vested in and under the control of Council	3	Improvements to land valued using cost approach using depreciated replacement cost.	Independent Registered Valuer	June 2015	Improvements to land using construction costs and current condition (Level 2) residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs.
Buildings	3	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties/income approach using discounted cashflow methodology.	Independent Registered Valuer	June 2015	Price per square metre / market borrowing rates
Buildings - specialised	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties/income approach using discounted cashflow methodology.	Independent Registered Valuer	June 2015	Price per square metre / market borrowing rates
Furniture and equipment	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Management Valuation	June 2016	Construction costs and current condition (Level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level

3) inputs.

Plant and equipment

- independent valuation 2016	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar assets.	Independent Valuer	June 2016	Market price per item.
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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.

Shire of Nannup
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	2016 \$	2015 \$
8 (a). INFRASTRUCTURE		
Infrastructure - Roads		
- Opening Balance - last valuation 2014	112,063,375	110,439,831
- Additions after valuation - cost	2,634,642	0
- Cost	0	1,623,544
Less accumulated depreciation	(39,623,389)	(38,542,681)
	<u>75,074,628</u>	<u>73,520,694</u>
Infrastructure - footpaths		
- Management valuation 2014	1,420,546	1,420,145
- Additions after valuation - cost	22,942	401
Less accumulated depreciation	(431,914)	(409,801)
	<u>1,011,574</u>	<u>1,010,745</u>
Infrastructure - drainage		
- Management valuation 2014	2,509,343	2,509,343
Less accumulated depreciation	(554,372)	(515,488)
	<u>1,954,971</u>	<u>1,993,855</u>
Infrastructure - parks and ovals		
- Management valuation 2014	133,000	1,441,698
- Management valuation	0	(1,308,699)
Less accumulated depreciation	(3,358)	(1,076)
	<u>129,641</u>	<u>131,923</u>
Infrastructure - Bridges		
- Management valuation 2014	20,564,438	20,166,438
- Additions after valuation - cost	0	398,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(720,008)	(403,328)
	<u>19,844,430</u>	<u>20,161,110</u>
	<u>98,015,244</u>	<u>96,818,328</u>

The fair value of infrastructure is determined at least every three years in accordance with the regulatory framework. Additions since the date of valuation are shown as cost. Given they were acquired at arm's length and any accumulated depreciation reflects the usage of service potential, it is considered the recorded written down value approximates fair value. At the end of each intervening period the valuation is reviewed and, where appropriate, the fair value is updated to reflect current market conditions. This process is considered to be in accordance with Local Government (*Financial Management*) Regulation 17A (2) which requires infrastructure to be shown at fair value.

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
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8. INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)

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

	Balance as at the Beginning of the Year	Additions	(Disposals)	Revaluation Increments/ (Decrements) Transferred to Revaluation	Revaluation (Loss)/ Reversal Transferred to Profit or Loss	Impairment (Losses)/ Reversals	Depreciation (Expense)	Transfers	Carrying Amount at the End of the Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Infrastructure - Roads	73,520,694	2,634,642	0	0	0	0	(1,080,708)	0	75,074,628
Infrastructure - footpaths	1,010,745	22,942	0	0	0	0	(22,113)	0	1,011,574
Infrastructure - drainage	1,993,855	0	0	0	0	0	(38,884)	0	1,954,971
Infrastructure - parks and ovals	131,923	0	0	0	0	0	(2,282)	0	129,641
Infrastructure - Bridges	20,161,110	0	0	0	0	0	(316,680)	0	19,844,430
Total infrastructure	96,818,327	2,657,584	0	0	0	0	(1,460,667)	0	98,015,244

**SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016**

8. INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)

(c) Fair Value Measurements

Asset Class	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of valuation	Date of last Valuation	Inputs used
Infrastructure - Roads	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuation	June 2012	Construction costs and current condition (level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs.
Infrastructure - footpaths	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuation	June 2014	Construction costs and current condition (level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs.
Infrastructure - drainage	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuation	June 2014	Construction costs and current condition (level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs.
Infrastructure - parks and ovals	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuation	April 2015	Construction costs and current condition (level 2), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (Level 3) inputs.
Infrastructure - Bridges	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuation	June 2014	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.

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	2016 \$	2015 \$
9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Current		
Sundry creditors	80,159	(894)
Accrued interest on debentures	0	1,493
Accrued salaries and wages	32,407	25,172
ATO liabilities	(6)	(40,436)
Restricted Assets	34,349	151,075
Youth Advisory Council	16,250	16,250
Accrued Expenses	10,379	173,832
	<u>173,538</u>	<u>326,492</u>

10. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

Current

Secured by floating charge
Debentures

15,460	76,933
<u>15,460</u>	<u>76,933</u>

Non-current

Debentures

66,975	82,435
<u>66,975</u>	<u>82,435</u>

11. PROVISIONS

	Provision for Annual Leave \$	Provision for Long Service Leave \$	Total \$
Opening balance at 1 July 2015			
Current provisions	183,038	146,008	329,046
Non-current provisions	<u>183,038</u>	<u>18,704</u>	<u>18,704</u>
	183,038	164,712	347,750
Additional provision	<u>37,112</u>	<u>(8,578)</u>	<u>28,534</u>
Balance at 30 June 2016	<u>220,150</u>	<u>156,134</u>	<u>376,284</u>
Comprises			
Current	220,150	135,769	355,919
Non-current	0	20,365	20,365
	<u>220,150</u>	<u>156,134</u>	<u>376,284</u>

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12. RESERVES - CASH BACKED

	Actual 2016 Opening Balance	Actual 2016 Operating Transfer to	Actual 2016 Interest Transfer to	Actual 2016 Transfer (from)	Actual 2016 Closing Balance	Budget 2016 Opening Balance	Budget 2016 Transfer to	Budget 2016 Transfer (from)	Budget 2016 Closing Balance	Actual 2015 Opening Balance	Actual 2015 Transfer to	Actual 2015 Transfer (from)	Actual 2015 Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
- Recreation Centre	141,080	0	13,624	(154,175)	529	197,080	10,000	(207,000)	80	384,345	16,735	(260,000)	141,080
- Main Street Upgrade	966,416	0	7,207	(788,054)	185,569	207,432	4,500	(173,805)	38,127	346,438	727,828	(107,850)	966,416
- Office Equipment	50,669	15,000	1,008		66,677	50,828	15,100	0	65,928	34,924	15,745	0	50,669
- Long Service Leave	189,395	25,000	3,963	(19,500)	198,858	183,923	27,400	(19,500)	191,823	167,768	28,050	(6,423)	189,395
- Plant/Machinery	506,991	92,000	12,502	(253,500)	357,993	425,022	93,300	(292,000)	226,322	606,708	190,733	(290,450)	506,991
- Gravel Pit	20,000	20,000	0	0	40,000	20,007	20,180	0	40,187	7	20,000	(7)	20,000
- Emergency Management	53,298	0	1,304		54,602	53,538	500	0	54,038	52,185	1,113	0	53,298
- Aged Housing	21,322	0	523	0	21,845	21,418	200	0	21,618	20,876	446	0	21,322
- Landfill Rehabilitation	41,140	10,000	699		51,839	41,235	10,200	0	51,435	30,696	10,444	0	41,140
- Rate Equalisation	100,000	0	0	(50,000)	50,000	100,000	0	(50,000)	50,000	150,000	0	(50,000)	100,000
- Asset Management	420,020	130,000	5,570	(109,890)	445,700	420,539	132,500	(20,000)	533,039	292,824	182,406	(55,210)	420,020
- Community Bus	0	5,000		0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>2,510,331</u>	<u>297,000</u>	<u>46,400</u>	<u>(1,375,119)</u>	<u>1,478,612</u>	<u>1,721,022</u>	<u>313,880</u>	<u>(762,305)</u>	<u>1,272,597</u>	<u>2,086,771</u>	<u>1,193,500</u>	<u>(769,940)</u>	<u>2,510,331</u>

All of the reserve accounts are supported by money held in financial institutions and match the amount shown as restricted cash in Note 3 to this financial report.

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

Name of Reseve

- Recreation Centre
- Main Street Upgrade
- Office Equipment
- Long Service Leave
- Plant/Machinery
- Gravel Pit
- Emergency Management
- Aged Housing
- Landfill Rehabilitation
- Rate Equalisation
- Asset Management
- Community Bus

Purpose of the reserve

- To be used for the construction of stage two the new recreation centre.
- To be used to support the project to upgrade stage two the main street of Nannup.
- To be used to ensure that the equipment required for Shire administration and the supporting computer system is maintained.
- An accounting requirement to fund long service leave accumulated by employees.
- To be used for the purchase of major plant.
- To be used for the rehabilitation of the gravel pit at the end of its useful life.
- To provide funding for costs of dealing with local emergencies, where those costs cannot be recovered from another party.
- To be used to facilitate the development of Aged Housing.
- To provide funding for the rehabilitation of the refuse disposal site once it reaches the end of its useful life.
- To provide support to the future budgets to minimise the impact of the loss of capital grants as required.
- To provide funding for works to Shire buildings as determined by the Asset Management Plan.
- To be used to cover future capital upgrades of this asset.

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
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13. REVALUATION SURPLUS

	2016 Opening Balance \$	2016 Revaluation Increment \$	2016 Revaluation Decrement \$	2016 Total Movement on Revaluation \$	2016 Closing Balance \$	2015 Opening Balance \$	2015 Revaluation Increment \$	2015 Revaluation Decrement \$	2015 Total Movement on Revaluation \$	2015 Closing Balance \$
Revaluation Reserve - Roads	54,373,996	0	0	0	54,373,996	54,373,996		0	0	54,373,996
Revaluation Reserve - Bridges	19,774,438	0	0	0	19,774,438	19,774,438	0	0	0	19,774,438
Revaluation Reserve - Footpaths	745,547	0	0	0	745,547	745,547	0	0	0	745,547
Revaluation Reserve - Furniture & Equipment	0	163	0	163	163	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation Reserve - Land & Buildings	6,521,929	0	0	0	6,521,929	6,035,914	1,195,000	(708,985)	486,015	6,521,929
Revaluation Reserve - Plant & Equipment	80,962	(80,962)	0	(80,962)	0	80,962	0	0	0	80,962
	81,496,872	(80,799)	0	(80,799)	81,416,073	81,010,857	1,195,000	(708,985)	486,015	81,496,872

Movements on revaluation of fixed assets are not able to be reliably attributed to a program as the assets were revalued by class as provided for by AASB 116 Aus 40.1.

SHIRE OF NANNUP
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14. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of cash

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

	2016	2016	2015
	\$	Budget	\$
		\$	
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,040,257</u>	<u>3,013,167</u>	<u>3,641,356</u>
(b) Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities to Net Result			
Net result	545,224	122,191	649,638
Non-cash flows in Net result:			
Depreciation	2,033,873	2,049,850	2,498,786
(Profit)/Loss on sale of asset	60,071	6,200	50,547
Reserve Interest	46,400		
Fair value adjustments to fixed assets			
at fair value through profit or loss		0	486,015
Loss on revaluation of fixed assets	76,952	0	
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	43,536		621,103
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	0	0	(17,314)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables	(152,954)	34	115,192
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	28,534	205,056	(24,804)
Grants contributions for the development of assets	<u>(2,299,216)</u>	<u>(2,378,884)</u>	<u>(2,750,981)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>382,420</u>	<u>4,447</u>	<u>1,628,182</u>
(c) Undrawn Borrowing Facilities			
Credit Standby Arrangements	2016		2015
	\$		\$
Bank overdraft limit	0		0
Bank overdraft at balance date	0		0
Credit card limit	5,000		3,000
Credit card balance at balance date	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Total amount of credit unused	<u>5,000</u>		<u>3,000</u>
Loan facilities			
Loan facilities - current	15,460		76,933
Loan facilities - non-current	<u>66,975</u>		<u>82,435</u>
Total facilities in use at balance date	<u>82,435</u>		<u>159,368</u>
Unused loan facilities at balance date	<u>NIL</u>		<u>NIL</u>

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
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15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Council did not have any contingent liability commitments at the reporting date.

16. CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS**(a) Operating Lease Commitments**

Council did not have any future operating lease commitments at the reporting date.

(b) Capital Expenditure Commitments

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

17. JOINT VENTURE ARRANGEMENTS

Council is not involved in any joint venture arrangements.

Provision of youth support, co-ordinate school holiday programs, support education programs

18. TOTAL ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Governance	2,627,573	1,352,713
General purpose funding	2,364,035	1,166,497
Law, order, public safety	1,249,301	1,206,946
Education and welfare	482,115	552,097
Housing	1,026,639	985,323
Community amenities	528,012	797,134
Recreation and culture	5,449,532	4,126,532
Transport	100,027,703	102,236,372
Economic services	687,137	1,629,799
Other property and services	0	79,161
	<u>114,442,047</u>	<u>114,132,574</u>

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	2016	2015	2014
19. FINANCIAL RATIOS			
Current ratio	2.24	2.69	0.96
Asset sustainability ratio	1.48	0.61	1.05
Debt service cover ratio	3.42	12.98	2.53
Operating surplus ratio	(0.98)	(0.67)	(0.84)
Own source revenue coverage ratio	0.38	0.35	0.43

The above ratios are calculated as follows:

Current ratio	$\frac{\text{current assets minus restricted assets}}{\text{current liabilities minus liabilities associated with restricted assets}}$
Asset sustainability ratio	$\frac{\text{capital renewal and replacement expenditure}}{\text{Depreciation expenses}}$
Debt service cover ratio	$\frac{\text{annual operating surplus before interest and depreciation}}{\text{principal and interest}}$
Operating surplus ratio	$\frac{\text{operating revenue minus operating expenses}}{\text{own source operating revenue}}$
Own source revenue coverage ratio	$\frac{\text{own source operating revenue}}{\text{operating expenses}}$

Notes:

Information relating to the asset consumption ratio and the asset renewal funding ratio can be found at Supplementary Ratio Information on Page 91 of this document.

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20. TRUST FUNDS

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

	1 July 2015 \$	Amounts Received \$	Amounts Paid (\$)	30 June 2016 \$
BCITF Levy	22,386	6,412	0	28,798
BRB Levy	19,124	11,197	0	30,321
Bonds	33,632	800	(400)	34,032
Nomination Deposit	80	0	0	80
Donation Rec Centre Deposit	15,250	0	(15,000)	250
Nannup Community Bus	0	777	0	777
	<u>90,472</u>			<u>94,259</u>

21. DISPOSALS OF ASSETS - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

	Actual Net Book Value	Actual Sale Proceeds	Actual Profit	Actual Loss	Budget Net Book Value	Budget Sale Proceeds	Budget Profit	Budget Loss
Governance								
Suzuki Grand Vitara	21,947	14,545	0	(7,402)	23,000	15,000	0	(8,000)
Toyota Camry	20,434	13,182	0	(7,252)	22,700	15,000	0	(7,700)
Law, order, public safety								
WAEMI Institute	6,225	0	0	(6,225)	0	0		
Slip on Fire Unit	132	0	0	(132)	0	0		
Slip on Fire Unit - SR	696	0	0	(696)	0	0		
Community amenities								
Oval Public toilets	1,114	0	0	(1,114)	0	0		
Transport								
Toyota Prado	40,439	40,000	0	(439)	42,500	48,000	5,500	0
Spray Trailer	9,000	0	0	(9,000)	0	0		
Volvo Grader	83,183	75,000	0	(8,183)	96,000	100,000	4,000	0
John Deere Ride On Mower	4,428	3,806	0	(622)	5,000	5,000	0	0
Misc Small Items of Plant	8,114	0	0	(8,114)	0	0	0	0
Economic services								
Furniture - Managers Accom.	7,969	0	0	(7,969)	0	0	0	0
Caravan Park - Shed	2,923	0	0	(2,923)	0	0	0	0
	<u>206,604</u>	<u>146,533</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(60,071)</u>	<u>189,200</u>	<u>183,000</u>	<u>9,500</u>	<u>(15,700)</u>

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

21 DISPOSALS OF ASSETS - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR Continued

Misc. Items of Small Plant Disposed of 2015/16 - Breakdown

	NBV
Transarc Welder	155
Stihl Chainsaw	15
Telescopic Pruner	17
Stihl Chainsaw	23
Cement Mixer	54
Generator	121
Howard Mower	1,804
Stihl Chainsaw	569
Stihl Chainsaw	452
Stihl Chainsaw	165
Honda Firechief Water Pump	431
Honda Generator	673
4" Water Pump	889
4" Water Pump	1,259
Transfer Pump	266
Fire Equipment	1,221
	<u>8,114</u>

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

22. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

(a) Repayments - Debentures

Particulars	Principal 1 July 2015 \$	New Loans \$	Principal Repayments		Principal 30 June 2016		Interest Repayments	
			Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$	Actual \$	Budget \$
Transport								
Loan 38	62,373	0	62,373	62,373	0	0	1,713	3,079
	62,373	0	62,373	62,373	0	0	1,713	3,079
<u>Self Supporting Loans</u>								
Community Amenities								
Loan 37	96,995	0	14,560	14,560	82,435	82,435	5,258	5,580
	96,995	0	14,560	14,560	82,435	82,435	5,258	5,580
	159,368	0	76,933	76,933	82,435	82,435	6,971	8,659

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

22. INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS (Continued)**(b) New Debentures - 2015/16**

The Shire of Nannup did not take up any new debentures during the year ended 30 June 2016.

(c) Unspent Debentures

The Shire of Nannup did not have any unspent debentures as at 30 June 2016.

(d) Overdraft

The Shire of Nannup did not have an Overdraft facility in place as at 30 June 2016

SHIRE OF NANNUP
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2016

23. RATING INFORMATION - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

RATE TYPE	Rate in \$	Number of Properties	Rateable Value \$	Rate Revenue \$	Interim Rates \$	Back Rates \$	Total Revenue \$	Budget Rate Revenue \$	Budget Interim Rate \$	Budget Back Rate \$	Budget Total Revenue \$
Differential general rate / general rate											
Gross rental value valuations											
GRV	0.098339	368	4,839,742	475,935	479		476,414	475,995			475,995
Unimproved value valuations											
UV	0.004155	197	110,798,000	460,366	1,859	4,005	466,230	460,366			460,366
Sub-Total		565	115,637,742	936,301	2,338	4,005	942,644	936,361	0	0	936,361
Minimum payment	Minimum \$										
GRV	793	352	1,832,874	279,136	0	0	279,136	276,626			276,626
Unimproved value valuations											
UV	1,039	189	27,848,139	196,371	0	0	196,371	196,371			196,371
Sub-Total		541	29,681,013	475,507	0	0	475,507	472,997	0	0	472,997
		1,106	145,318,755	1,411,808	2,338	4,005	1,418,151	1,409,358	0	0	1,409,358
Total amount raised from general rate							1,418,151				1,409,358
Ex-gratia rates							41,488				41,488
Totals							<u>1,459,639</u>				<u>1,450,846</u>

24. NET CURRENT ASSETS

Composition of net current assets

The following information relates to those ratios which only require attestation they have been checked.

	2016 (30 June 2016 Carried Forward) \$	2016 (1 July 2015 Brought Forward) \$	2015 Carried Forward) \$
Surplus/(Deficit) 1 July 15 brought forward	366,373	645,221	645,221
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Unrestricted	561,645	902,091	902,091
Restricted	1,478,612	2,739,265	2,739,265
Receivables			
Rates outstanding	110,720	128,018	128,018
Sundry debtors	61,494	115,731	115,731
Accrued Income	19,962	2,721	2,721
GST receivable	0	(50)	(50)
Loans receivable - clubs/institutions	15,459	14,560	14,560
Fuel and materials	6,240	6,240	6,240
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables			
Sundry creditors	(80,159)	894	894
Restricted Assets	(34,349)	(151,075)	(151,075)
Youth Advisory Council Funds	(16,250)	(16,250)	(16,250)
Accrued interest on debentures	0	(1,493)	(1,493)
Accrued salaries and wages	(32,407)	(25,172)	(25,172)
ATO liabilities	6	40,436	40,436
Expenses	(10,379)	(173,832)	(173,832)
Current portion of long term borrowings			
Secured by floating charge	(15,460)	(76,933)	(76,933)
Lease liability	0	0	0
Provisions			
Provision for annual leave	(220,150)	(183,038)	(183,038)
Provision for long service leave	(135,769)	(146,008)	(146,008)
Unadjusted net current assets	1,709,215	3,176,105	3,176,105
Adjustments			
	(1,478,612)		(2,739,265)
Less: Reserves - restricted cash)	(2,739,265)	5)
Less: Loans receivable - clubs/institutions	(15,459)	(14,560)	(14,560)
Add: Cash back Long Service Leave	135,769	146,008	146,008
Add: Secured by floating charge	15,460	76,933	76,933
			0
Adjusted net current assets - surplus/(deficit)	366,373	645,221	645,221

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

25. SPECIFIED AREA RATE - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

Council did not impose Specified Area Rates in 2015/16

26. SERVICE CHARGES - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

Council did not impose any service charges.

**27. DISCOUNTS, INCENTIVES, CONCESSIONS, & WRITE-OFFS
- 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR**

Rates Discounts

Discount Granted	% or \$	Actual \$	Budget \$
No discounts granted			
		0	0

Waivers or Concessions

Rate or Fee and Charge to which the Waiver or Concession is Granted	Type	Discount % or \$	Actual \$	Budget \$
			0	0

28. INTEREST CHARGES AND INSTALMENTS - 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

	Date Due	Plan Admin Charge \$	Plan Interest Rate %	Interest Rate %
Instalment Options				
Option One				
Single full payment	04-Sep-15	0	0.00%	11.00%
Option Two				
First Instalment	04-Sep-15	0	5.50%	11.00%
Second Instalment	04-Nov-15	5	5.50%	11.00%
Third Instalment	12-Jan-16	5	5.50%	11.00%
Fourth Instalment	12-Mar-16	5	5.50%	11.00%
			Revenue	Budgeted Revenue
			\$	\$
Interest on unpaid rates			17,802	12,000
Interest on instalment plan			4,483	4,500
Charges on instalment plan			3,565	3,900
			<u>25,850</u>	<u>20,400</u>

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the financial report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

29. FEES & CHARGES	2016 \$	2015 \$
Governance	79	365
General purpose funding	61,663	13,680
Law, order, public safety	9,978	15,710
Health	9,032	6,516
Education and welfare	12,304	6,985
Housing	25,419	13,260
Community amenities	170,124	148,583
Recreation and culture	17,753	35,038
Transport	3,914	2,911
Economic services	28,661	67,405
Other property and services	29,044	54,165
	<u>367,971</u>	<u>364,618</u>

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

30. GRANT REVENUE

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

By Nature or Type: Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	2016 \$	2015 \$
General purpose funding	627,141	1,983,686
Law, order, public safety	161,588	275,468
Education and welfare	43,426	108,411
Transport	455,400	93,300
	<u>1,287,555</u>	<u>2,460,865</u>
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions		
General purpose funding	19,773	721,656
Education and welfare	55,526	0
Recreation and culture	963,064	607,105
Transport	1,088,785	1,372,218
Economic services	172,068	0
	<u>2,299,216</u>	<u>2,750,979</u>
	<u>3,586,771</u>	<u>5,211,844</u>

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

31. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The number of full-time equivalent employees at balance date

<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>
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32. ELECTED MEMBERS REMUNERATION

The following fees, expenses and allowances were paid to council members and/or the president.

	2016	2016	2015
	\$	Budget	\$
Meeting Fees	9,103	6,500	6,811
President's allowance	8,000	8,000	8,000
Deputy President's allowance	2,000	2,000	2,000
Travelling expenses	2,248	3,000	3,000
Conference Expenses	5,262	9,000	0
Telecommunications Allowance	5,780	7,700	50
	<u>32,393</u>	<u>36,200</u>	<u>19,861</u>

33. MAJOR LAND TRANSACTIONS

Council did not participate in any major land transactions during the 2015/16 financial year.

34. TRADING UNDERTAKINGS AND MAJOR TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

Council did not participate in any trading undertakings for the 2015/16 financial year.

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Council does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance area under policies approved by the Council.

Council held the following financial instruments at balance date:

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,040,257	3,641,356	2,040,257	3,641,356
Receivables	343,741	401,837	343,741	401,837
	<u>2,383,998</u>	<u>4,043,193</u>	<u>2,383,998</u>	<u>4,043,193</u>
Financial liabilities				
Payables	173,538	326,492	173,538	326,492
Borrowings	82,435	159,368	82,435	159,368
	<u>255,973</u>	<u>485,860</u>	<u>255,973</u>	<u>485,860</u>

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Fair value is determined as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables - estimated to the carrying value which approximates net market value.
- Borrowings, held to maturity investments, estimated future cash flows discounted by the current market interest rates applicable to assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, available for sale financial assets - based on quoted market prices at the reporting date or independent valuation.

Shire of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For the year ended 30th June 2016

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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

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

Council manages these risks by diversifying its portfolio and only investing in investments authorised by Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 19C. Council also seeks advice from independent advisers (where considered necessary) before placing any cash and investments.

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Impact of a 10% ⁽¹⁾ movement in price of investments		
- Equity	0	
Impact of a 1% ⁽¹⁾ movement in interest rates on cash		
- Equity	20,403	
- Statement of Comprehensive Income	20,403	

Notes:

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

Shire Of Nannup
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Report
For The Year Ended 30th June 2016

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Receivables

Council's major receivables comprise rates and annual charges and user charges and fees. The major risk associated with these receivables is credit risk – the risk that the debts may not be repaid. Council manages this risk by monitoring outstanding debt and employing debt recovery policies. It also encourages ratepayers to pay rates by the due date through incentives.

Credit risk on rates and annual charges is minimised by the ability of Council to recover these debts as a secured charge over the land – that is, the land can be sold to recover the debt. Council is also able to charge interest on overdue rates and annual charges at higher than market rates, which further encourages payment.

The level of outstanding receivables is reported to Council monthly and benchmarks are set and monitored for acceptable collection performance.

Council makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required and carries out credit checks on most non-rate debtors.

There are no material receivables that have been subject to a re-negotiation of repayment terms.

The profile of Council's credit risk at balance date was:

	2016	2015
Percentage of rates and annual charges		
- Current	0%	0%
- Overdue	100%	100%
Percentage of other receivables		
- Current	94%	93%
- Overdue	6%	7%

Shire Of Nannup
Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Report
For The Year Ended 30th June 2016

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

**(c) Payables
Borrowings**

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

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

	Due within 1 year \$	Due between 1 & 5 years \$	Due after 5 years \$	Total contractual cash flows \$	Carrying values \$
<u>2016</u>					
Payables	173,538	0	0	173,538	173,538
Borrowings	33,132	49,303	0	82,435	82,435
	<u>206,670</u>	<u>49,303</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>255,973</u>	<u>255,973</u>
<u>2015</u>					
Payables	326,492	0	0	326,492	326,492
Borrowings	76,933	33,132	49,303	159,368	159,368
	<u>403,425</u>	<u>33,132</u>	<u>49,303</u>	<u>485,860</u>	<u>485,860</u>

Shire Of Nannup
Notes To And Forming Part Of The Financial Report
For The Year Ended 30th June 2016

(c) Payables
Borrowings (continued)

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

	<1 year \$	>1<2 years \$	>2<3 years \$	>3<4 years \$	>4<5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$	Effective Interest Rate %
Borrowings								
Fixed rate								
Debentures	15,459	16,415	17,429	18,506	14,626	0	82,435	6.0100%
Weighted average Effective interest rate	6.01%	6.01%	6.01%	6.01%	6.01%	0.00%		
Year ended 30 June 2015								
Borrowings								
Fixed rate								
Debentures	76,933	15,459	16,415	17,429	18,506	14,626	159,368	6.01%
Weighted average Effective interest rate	5.99%	6.01%	6.01%	6.01%	6.01%	6.01%		

Shire Of Nannup
Supplementary Ratio Information
For The Year Ended 30th June 2016

RATIO INFORMATION

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

	2016	2015	2014
Asset consumption ratio	0.73	0.71	0.73
Asset renewal funding ratio	1.213	0.85	1

The above ratios are calculated as follows:

Asset consumption ratio	$\frac{\text{depreciated replacement costs of assets}}{\text{current replacement cost of depreciable assets}}$
Asset renewal funding ratio	$\frac{\text{NPV of planning capital renewal over 10 years}}{\text{NPV of required capital expenditure over 10 years}}$

Independent Audit Report



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SHIRE OF NANNUP

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of the Shire of Nannup, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, the rate setting statement, and the statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2016, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, and the Chief Executive Officer's statement.

Management's responsibility for the financial report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Local Government Act 1995 (as amended) and the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 (as amended), and for such internal control as Management determines necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks and material misstatements of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Shire's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Shire's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Council, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of the Shire of Nannup:

- i. gives a true and fair view of the Shire of Nannup's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the financial year ended 30 June 2016;
- ii. complies with Australian Accounting Standards; and
- iii. is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1995 (as amended) and the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 (as amended).

Statutory Compliance

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

- i. There are no matters that in our opinion indicate significant adverse trends in the financial position or the financial management practices of the Shire.
- ii. There are no other matters indicating non-compliance with Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995 (as amended), the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 (as amended) or applicable financial controls or any other written law noted during the course of our audit, with exception of the following:
 - The 30 June 2016 budget was not submitted to the Department of Local Government and Communities within 30 days of Council adoption, as required by Regulation 33 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996.
- iii. The asset consumption ratio and asset renewal funding ratios included in the annual financial report are supported by verifiable information and reasonable assumptions.
- iv. All necessary information and explanations were obtained by us.
- v. All audit procedures were satisfactorily completed during our audit.

AMD Chartered Accountants

TIM PARTRIDGE
Partner

Bunbury, Western Australia

Dated this 22nd day of November 2016