# **FINANCIAL REPORT**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Statement by Chief Executive Officer	1
Statement of Comprehensive Income by Nature or Type	2
Statement of Comprehensive Income by Program	3
Statement of Financial Position	4
Statement of Changes in Equity	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Report	7 to 39
Independent Auditor's Report	40 to 42
Supplementary Ratio Information	43

Principal place of Business: 9 Aldous Place Booragoon WA 6154

## **FINANCIAL REPORT**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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

# STATEMENT BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The attached financial report of the Southern Metropolitan Regional Council being the annual financial report and supporting notes and other information for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 are in my opinion properly drawn up to present fairly the financial position of the Southern Metropolitan Regional Council at 30 June 2018 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 regulations under that Act.

Signed as authorisation of issue on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of August 2018

Chief Executive Officer

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# BY NATURE OR TYPE

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018	2018 Budget	2017
		\$	\$	\$
Revenue				
Operating Grants, subsidies and contributions	21	1,842,588	1,825,738	2,188,507
Fees and charges	22	22,363,197	22,625,008	25,960,754
Interest earnings	2(a)	220,529	129,000	279,328
Other revenues	_	27,528	157,000	34,340
		24,453,842	24,736,746	28,462,929
Expenses				
Employee costs		(6,714,822)	(7,297,332)	(6,631,534)
Materials and contracts	2(a)	(15,694,491)	(16,846,012)	(16,808,759)
Utility charges		(1,480,294)	(1,347,908)	(1,422,011)
Depreciation on non-current assets	2(a)	(4,944,664)	(4,065,288)	(3,955,179)
Interest expenses	32	(996,398)	(925,066)	(1,117,575)
Insurance expenses		(1,262,123)	(1,266,928)	(1,248,712)
		(31,092,792)	(31,748,534)	(31,183,770)
		(6,638,950)	(7,011,788)	(2,720,841)
Net result		(6,638,950)	(7,011,788)	(2,720,841)
Other comprehensive income Asset revaluation increments				
Land and Buildings		0	0	222,800
Leasehold Improvements		0	0	903,170
Total other comprehensive income		0	0	1,125,970
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	_	(6,638,950)	(7,011,788)	(1,594,871)

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# **BY PROGRAM**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018	2018 Budget	2017
		\$	\$	\$
Revenue	2(a)			
Governance		343,371	343,371	337,465
Community Amenities		24,110,471	24,393,375	28,125,464
		24,453,842	24,736,746	28,462,929
Expenses excluding finance costs	2(a)			
Governance	. ,	(377,371)	(490,465)	(295,816)
Community Amenities		(29,719,023)	(30,333,003)	(29,770,379)
·		(30,096,394)	(30,823,468)	(30,066,195)
Finance costs	32			
Governance	-	(68,769)	(79,920)	(79,920)
Community Amenities		(927,629)	(845,146)	(1,037,655)
,	_	(996,398)	(925,066)	(1,117,575)
Net result		(6,638,950)	(7,011,788)	(2,720,841)
Other comprehensive income				
Asset revaluation increments				
Community Amenities	6(b)	0	0	1,125,970
Total other comprehensive income		0	0	1,125,970
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	=	(6,638,950)	(7,011,788)	(1,594,871)

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

# **AS AT 30 JUNE 2018**

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	10,336,874	11,573,051
Trade and other receivables	4	5,895,573	13,140,972
Inventories	5	838,371	739,169
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		17,070,818	25,453,192
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	4	14,475,234	11,215,994
Property, plant and equipment	6	32,348,695	36,332,938
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		46,823,929	47,548,932
TOTAL ASSETS		63,894,747	73,002,124
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	5,324,608	5,093,153
Current portion of long-term borrowings	8	3,807,403	10,106,603
Provisions	9	735,765	862,839
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		9,867,776	16,062,595
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term borrowings	8	14,475,234	11,215,994
Provisions	9	3,567,201	3,466,037
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		18,042,435	14,682,031
TOTAL LIABILITIES		27,910,211	30,744,626
NET ASSETS		35,984,536	42,257,498
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		16,683,177	22,218,139
Reserves- cash backed	10	5,245,685	5,983,685
Revaluation surplus	11	14,055,674	14,055,674
TOTAL EQUITY		35,984,536	42,257,498

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	SURPLUS		RESERVES CASH BACKED	REVALUATION SURPLUS	TOTAL EQUITY
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2016		25,586,999	6,250,923	12,929,704	44,767,626
Comprehensive income Net result		(2,720,841)	0	0	(2,720,841)
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets		Ó	0	1,125,970	1,125,970
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		(2,720,841)	0	1,125,970	(1,594,871)
Loans repaid from equity		(915,257)	0	0	(915,257)
Transfer from / (to) reserves	10	267,238	(267,238)	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2017		22,218,139	5,983,685	14,055,674	42,257,498
Comprehensive income					
Net result		(6,638,950)	0	0	(6,638,950)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		(6,638,950)	0	0	(6,638,950)
Past Participant's Contribution on Withdrawal		365,988	0	0	365,988
Transfer from / (to) reserves	10	738,000	(738,000)	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2018	:	16,683,177	5,245,685	14,055,674	35,984,536

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018	2018 Budget	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts		\$	\$	\$
Operating Grants, subsidies and contributions				
3		1,989,017	1,825,738	1,789,763
Fees and charges		23,172,429	23,148,297	26,479,422
Interest earnings		211,382	129,000	270,181
Goods and services tax		2,310,128	2,440,000	2,684,426
Other revenues		27,528	157,000	34,340
		27,710,484	27,700,035	31,258,132
Payments				
Employee costs		(6,831,243)	(7,356,938)	(6,613,942)
Materials and contracts		(15,857,223)	(16,738,917)	(16,314,072)
Utility charges		(1,480,294)	(1,347,908)	(1,422,011)
Interest expenses		(997,117)	(925,066)	(1,118,079)
Insurance expenses		(1,262,123)	(1,266,928)	(1,248,712)
Goods and services tax	_	(1,924,228)	(2,440,000)	(1,935,704)
	_	(28,352,228)	(30,075,757)	(28,652,520)
Net cash provided by operating activities	12(b)	(641,744)	(2,375,722)	2,605,612
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Payments for purchase of				
information technology equipment	6(b)	(50,913)	(60,000)	(43,138)
Plant and equipment	6(b)	(491,590)	(1,075,000)	(47,100)
Furniture and Equipment	6(b)	(47,564)	(60,000)	0
Payments for construction of	C(L)	0	(40,000)	(40.4.400)
RRRC leasehold improvements	6(b)	(270.254)	(40,000)	(104,102)
Payments towards capital work In progress Proceeds from sale of assets	6(b) 24	(370,354) 0	0	0
Proceeds from sale of assets		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net cash used in investing activities		(960,421)	(1,235,000)	(194,340)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of loans	32	(3,039,960)	(3,036,059)	(3,657,306)
Contributions from project participants		, , ,	, , ,	,
for loan repayments		3,039,960	3,036,059	2,742,049
Past Participant's Contribution on Withdrawal		365,988	0	0
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		365,988	0	(915,257)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		(1,236,177)	(3,610,722)	1,496,015
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	12(a)	11,573,051	11,573,051	10,077,036
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	12(a)	10,336,874	7,962,329	11,573,051
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#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## (a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report comprises general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Local Government Act 1995 and accompanying regulations. 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 the cash flow 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 judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

# **The Local Government Reporting Entity**

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

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

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements. A separate statement of those monies appears at Note 17 to these financial statements.

The financial report is presented in Australian Dollars.

#### (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 are reported as short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (d) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from 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

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.

# (f) Fixed Assets

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

# 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.

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

Individual assets acquired between initial recognition and the next revaluation of the asset class in accordance with the mandatory measurement framework, are recognised at cost and disclosed as being at fair value as management believes this approximates fair value. They are subject to subsequent revaluation at the next anniversary date in accordance with the mandatory measurement framework.

#### Revaluation

The fair value of fixed assets is determined at least every three years in accordance with the regulatory framework. At the end of each 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.

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 class of asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (f) Fixed Assets (Continued) Depreciation

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

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

- a) The gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset. For example, the gross carrying amount may be restated by reference to observable market data or it may be restated proportionately to the change in the carrying amount. The accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset after taking into account accumulated impairment losses; or
- b) Eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

# **Depreciation Rates**

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

Computer Equipment 3 to 5 years
Furniture and Equipment 3 to 5 years
Plant and Equipment 4 to 20 years
Leasehold Improvements 10 to 50 years
Freehold Buildings 40 years

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

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

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

## Capitalisation Threshold

Expenditure on items of furniture, computer and electronic equipment under \$5,000, vehicles, mobile plant and equipment under \$5,000 and fixed plant and equipment, building and infrastructure under \$10,000 is not capitalised. Rather, it is recorded on an asset inventory listing.

## (g) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Fair Value is the price that the 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.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

# Market approach

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

## Income approach

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

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

# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (g) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued) Cost approach

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

# (h) Financial Instruments

# Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit of 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.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (h) Financial Instruments (Continued)

# Classification and Subsequent Measurement (continued)

## (iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

Held-to-maturity investments are included in 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.

# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (h) Financial Instruments (Continued) Derecognition

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

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

# (i) Impairment of Assets

In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards the Council's cash generating nonspecialised 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 specialised assets that are measure under the revaluation model, such as roads, drains, public buildings and the like, no annual assessment of impairment is required. Rather AASB 116.31 applies and revaluations need only be made with sufficient regulatory to ensure the carrying value does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the ends of the reporting period.

# (j) Trade and Other Payables

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

# (k) Employee Benefits

## Short-Term Employee Benefits

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

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

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (k) Employee Benefits (Continued) Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

The Council's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

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.

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

# (I) Borrowing Costs

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

## (m) Provisions

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

Specifically, the Council has identified the need for a provision in relation to the decommissioning and restoration (make good) provisions of the lease for the land upon which its operations are based.

Provisions of this nature are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate reflective of current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability.

This estimated expenditure required to restore the land to its original condition has been capitalised in accordance with AASB 116. These costs are amortised over the shorter of the term of the lease or the remaining useful life of the assets.

Any increase in the provision due to the passage of time, is recognised in profit or loss as a finance (interest) cost.

#### **Recognition and Treatment:**

AASB 116 and Interpretation 1 establish how the provision is recognised and the treatment in relation to it.

# (n) Leases

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

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## (n) Leases (Continued)

Finance leases are capitalised recording an asset and a liability at the lower of 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 on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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) Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

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

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.

# (p) Superannuation

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

# (q) Current and Non-Current Classification

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

# (r) Rates

The Council does not levy rates. Accordingly, the rating statement and information as required by the Local Government Act (Financial Management Regulations) has not been presented in these financial reports.

## (s) Participants Contribution

The Participants contributions towards the Regional Resource Recovery Centre (RRRC) is treated as an equity contribution. The Participants Equity is also credited when loans are taken which are guaranteed by SMRC or RRRC participants. The corresponding liability of participants is shown as a receivable.

However, when loans are repaid by the Council without seeking funds from the project participants, the receivables and equity are reduced by the amount of loans repaid.

# (t) Rounding Off Figures

All figures shown in this annual financial report are rounded to the nearest dollar.

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## (u) Comparative Figures

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

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

# (v) Budget Comparative Figures

Unless otherwise stated, the budget comparative figures shown in this annual financial report relate to the approved revised 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 the Council.

Management's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the Council, applicable to future reporting periods and which have not yet been adopted are set out as follows:

	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 the Council, it is not anticipated the Standard will have any material effect.
(ii)	AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	December 2014	1 January 2019	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.  Considering the nature of the transactions of the Council, the effect of this Standard is not expected to be significant.
(iii)	AASB 16 Leases	February 2016	1 January 2019	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 into the 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 when AASB 16 is adopted.  Currently, operating lease payments are expensed as incurred. This will cease and will be replaced by both depreciation and interest charges. As the Council operates on a land which is under an operating lease, the impact is expected to be significant.
(iv)	AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (incorporating AASB 2016-7 and AASB 2016-8)	December 2016	1 January 2019	These standards are unlikely to have a significant impact on the income recognition of the Council.

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

# (x) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

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

Whilst many reflected consequential changes associate with the amendment of existing standards, the only new standard with material application is as follows:

- (i) AASB 2016-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash-Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities.
- (ii) AASB 2016-7 Amendments to Accounting Standards Deferral of AASB 15 for Notfor-Profit Entities.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

2 REVENUES AND EXPENSES	2018 \$	2017 \$	
(a) Result from Ordinary Activities		•	*
The Result from Ordinary Activities includes:			
(i) Charging as Expenses:			
Auditors Remuneration			
- Audit of Financial Report		<u>18,181</u> 18.181	13,224 13.224
		10,101	13,224
Amortisation			
- Leasehold Improvements		1,604,315	1,932,244
Eddschold improvements		1,604,315	1,932,244
Depreciation		1,001,010	1,002,211
Computer Equipment		28,411	21,248
Furniture and Equipment		6,468	8,216
Plant and Equipment		3,273,730	1,961,731
Freehold Buildings		31,740	31,740
		3,340,349	2,022,935
Total Assertanta and December 1		4044004	0.055.470
Total Amortisation and Depreciation		4,944,664	3,955,179
Rental Charges - Operating Leases		1,024,307	1,002,102
Materials and Contracts			
Advertising and Promotion		63,073	109,411
Consultants Costs		295,911	241,412
Consumables and Process Costs		134,193	215,626
Contracted Services		456,207	249,659
Disposal Costs		7,582,139	8,046,243
Equipment Hire		338,944	315,240
Maintenance Expenses- Non-routine		766,653	1,830,524
Maintenance Expenses- Routine		4,222,131	3,968,801
Site Lease Rent		684,639	684,848
Site Maintenance		542,804	399,180
Other Costs		607,797 15,694,491	747,815 16,808,759
(ii) Crediting as Revenues:		15,054,451	10,000,733
(ii) Orediting as Nevertues.	2018	2018	2017
Interest Earnings	\$	Budget	\$
	*	\$	<b>+</b>
- Reserve Funds	199,829	100,000	256,133
- Other Funds	20,700	29,000	23,195
	220,529	129,000	279,328

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 2 REVENUES AND EXPENSES (Continued)

#### (b) Statement of Objective

The regional purposes for which the Regional Local Government is established are:

- (a) to plan, coordinate and implement the removal, processing, treatment and disposal of waste for the benefit of the communities of the participants;
- (b) to influence local, state and federal governments in the development of regional waste management policies and legislation.

The objectives of the Regional Local Government shall be:

- (a) without loss being incurred by the Regional Local Government, to carry out the regional purposes so that services and facilities are provided to the consumer at a reasonable cost and with due regard for community needs;
- (b) to reduce the quantity of waste disposed at landfill sites in accordance with targets set by the Regional Local Government.

The Council operations as disclosed in this report encompass the following service orientated programs:

#### **GOVERNANCE**

Administration and operation facilities and services to Members of Council, other costs that relate to tasks of assisting the member councils and the public on matters which do not concern specific council services. In accordance with legislative changes effective 1 July 1997, the General Administration costs have been allocated to the various programs of the Council to reflect the true cost of the services provided. Directly attributable administration costs have been recorded in the relevant program while indirect costs have been allocated on the basis of Administration staff timesheets.

#### **COMMUNITY AMENITIES**

To provide environmentally friendly waste management facilities to consumers at a competitive cost, mindful of community requirements, whilst aiming to greatly reduce the quantity of waste disposed at landfill sites. This includes the Regional Resource Recovery Centre at Canning Vale which is a Major Commercial Business Undertaking

a Major Commercial Business Undertaking.	2018 \$	2017 \$
(c) Conditions Over Grants / Contributions	*	•
Grants which were recognised as revenues in the previous reporting period, which were not expended at the close of the previous reporting period:  Metropolitan Youth Development Scholarship	15,766 15,766	0 0
Add: New Grants which were recognised as revenues during the reporting period and which had not yet been fully expended in the manner specified by the contributor.  Metropolitan Youth Development Scholarship	0	20,000
Less: Grants which were recognised as revenues in the 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.  Metropolitan Youth Development Scholarship Closing Balance of Unspent Grants	9,342 6,424	4,234 15,766
Comprises: Metropolitan Youth Development Scholarship	6,424 6,424	15,766 15,766

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

TOR THE TEAR ERDED OF OTHE 2010	,	
	2018	2017
3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$	\$
Cash on Hand	650	650
Cash at Bank	1,491,907	39,536
Call Deposits	1,500,000	630,000
Short Term Deposits	7,344,317 10,336,874	10,902,865 11,573,051
	10,000,011	11,010,001
Unrestricted	4,568,153	5,071,335
Restricted	5,768,721	6,501,716
	10,336,874	11,573,051
The following restrictions have been imposed by		
regulations or other externally imposed requirements:		
Unspent Grants	6,424	15,766
Retention and Bonds	516,612	502,265
RRRC Plant Reserve RRRC Contingency & Development Reserve	1,843,318 1,602,367	1,872,318 2,311,367
Travel and Conference Reserve	50,000	50,000
Office Accommodation Reserve	250,000	250,000
Property Insurance Reserve	500,000	500,000
RRRC Restoration Reserve	1,000,000	1,000,000
	5,768,721	6,501,716
4 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Current	4 0 40 =0 4	0.050.040
Sundry Debtors Accrued Income	1,849,784 217,650	2,659,016 354,932
Prepaid Expenses	20,736	20,421
Loan Debtors - Project Participants	3,807,403	10,106,603
	5,895,573	13,140,972
Non-Current	4.4.475.004	44 245 004
Loan Debtors - Project Participants	14,475,234 14,475,234	11,215,994 11,215,994
	, -, -	
5 INVENTORIES		
Stock on Hand - Fuel	3,962	3,745
Stock on Hand - RRRC Critical Spares Stock on Hand - Finished Goods	754,680 79,729	596,504 138,920
Stock on Hand - I misned Goods	838,371	739,169
		,
6 (a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Freehold Land - Independent Valuation - July 2016	910.000	910,000
Freehold Building - Independent Valuation - July 2016	1,380,000	1,380,000
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(63,480)	(31,740)
Total Freehold Land and Buildings	2,226,520	2,258,260
DDDC Leasahald Improvements Independent Valuation July 2016	10 313 000	10 212 000
RRRC Leasehold Improvements - Independent Valuation - July 2016 Additions after valuation - Cost	19,312,000 3,476,363	19,312,000 3,476,363
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(3,536,559)	(1,932,244)
	19,251,804	20,856,119
I formation Tool and a fee format to be a death of the death of the control of th	00.000	00.000
Information Technology Equipment - Independent Valuation - June 2016 Additions after valuation - Cost	32,000 94,051	32,000 43,138
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(49,659)	(21,248)
	76,392	53,890
Fig. 1 and 15 control to be a bound of the control	0.040	0.040
Furniture and Equipment - Independent Valuation - June 2016 Additions after valuation - Cost	8,216 47,564	8,216 0
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(14,684)	(8,216)
<b>'</b>	41,096	0
Diget and Equipment Independent Vehiclies - 1000	45 070 000	45.070.000
Plant and Equipment - Independent Valuation - June 2016 Additions after valuation - Cost	15,079,300 538,690	15,079,300 47,100
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(5,235,461)	(1,961,731)
·	10,382,529	13,164,669
Carital Wards In Decrease Cont	070 054	=
Capital Work In Progress - Cost	370,354	0
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	32,348,695	36,332,938

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

# 6 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) \$	Impairment (Losses)/ Reversals \$	Depreciation (Expense) \$	Reclassification	Carrying Amount at the End of Year \$
Freehold land	910,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	910,000
Total land	910,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	910,000
Non-specialised buildings	1,348,260	0	0	0	0	(31,740)	0	1,316,520
Specialised buildings  Total buildings	20,856,119 <b>22,204,379</b>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	(1,604,315) (1,636,055)	0 	19,251,804 <b>20,568,324</b>
Total land and buildings	23,114,379	0	0	0	0	(1,636,055)	0	21,478,324
Information Technology Equipment	53,890	50,913	0	0	0	(28,411)	0	76,392
Furniture and Equipment	0	47,564	0	0	0	(6,468)	0	41,096
Non-specialised Plant and Equipment	921,232	442,600	0	0	0	(252,564)	0	1,111,268
Specialised Plant and Equipment	12,243,437	48,990	0	0	0	(3,021,166)	0	9,271,261
Capital Work In Progress	0	370,354	0	0	0	0	0	370,354
Total property, plant and equipment	36,332,938	960,421	0	0	0	(4,944,664)	0	32,348,695

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## 6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

#### (c) Fair Value Measurements

Asset Class	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of valuation	Date of last Valuation	Inputs used
Land and buildings					
Freehold land	Level 2	Market approach using market value of similar assets adjusted to condition and comparability	Independent Valuation	1 July 2016	Observable open market value of assets, condition, comparison and highest and best use.
Non-specialised buildings	Level 2	Market approach using market value of similar assets adjusted to condition and comparability	Independent Valuation	1 July 2016	Observable open market value of assets, condition, comparison and highest and best use.
Specialised buildings	Level 3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent Valuation	1 July 2016	Cost to reproduce or replace similar assets in new condition, depreciation accrued wear and tear, economic and functional obsolescence.
Information Technology Equipment	Level 2	Market approach using market value of similar assets adjusted to condition and comparability	Independent Valuation	30 June 2016	Observable open market value of assets, condition and comparison.
Furniture and Equipment	Level 2	Market approach using market value of similar assets adjusted to condition and comparability	Independent Valuation	30 June 2016	Observable open market value of assets, condition and comparison.
Non-specialised Plant and Equipment	Level 2	Market approach using market value of similar assets adjusted to condition and comparability	Independent Valuation	30 June 2016	Observable open market value of assets, condition and comparison.
Specialised Plant and Equipment	Level 3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent Valuation	30 June 2016	Cost to reproduce or replace similar assets in new condition, depreciation accrued wear and tear, economic and functional obsolescence.

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

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

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

7 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2018 \$	2017 \$
Current		
Sundry Creditors	3,884,828	4,092,722
Accrued Expenses	826,066	397,360
Accrued Salaries and Wages	95,565	98,550
Accrued Loan Interest	1,537	2,256
Retention and Bonds	516,612	502,265
	5,324,608	5,093,153
8 LONG TERM BORROWINGS		
Current		
Debentures	3,807,403	10,106,603
	3,807,403	10,106,603
Non Current		
Debentures	14,475,234 14,475,234	11,215,994
Additional detail on Debentures is provided in Note 32 (a) and (b)	17,470,204	11,213,994

The Council has two lending facilities for the following projects:

# (a). The Regional Resource Recovery Centre Loan

The RRRC Project Participants have guaranteed by way of security, to the Western Australian Treasury Corporation, a charge over its general funds for the share of any outstanding debenture borrowings provided for the RRRC Project.

Project Participants' limit of its share of the loan liability is as follows:

	2018	2017		
City of Cockburn (Past Participant)	42.97%	42.53%	7,082,589	8,302,961
Town of East Fremantle	3.05%	3.06%	502,720	597,391
City of Fremantle	12.22%	12.27%	2,014,178	2,395,423
City of Melville	41.76%	42.14%	6,883,150	8,226,822
		-	16,482,637	19,522,597

# (b). Administration Building (9 Aldous Place, Booragoon) Loan

The SMRC Participants have guaranteed by way of security, to the Western Australian Treasury Corporation, a charge over its general funds for the share of any outstanding debenture borrowings provided for the SMRC Administration building at 9 Aldous Place, Booragoon. WA 6154.

Participants' limit of its share of the loan liability is as follows:

	2018	2017		
City of Cockburn	37.29%	37.09%	671,220	667,620
Town of East Fremantle	2.65%	2.67%	47,700	48,060
City of Fremantle	10.61%	10.70%	190,980	192,600
Town of Kwinana	13.22%	12.80%	237,960	230,400
City of Melville	36.23%	36.74%	652,140	661,320
		-	1,800,000	1,800,000

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

# 9 PROVISIONS

(a). Composition of Provisions	Make Good Provision for Lease	Provision for Annual Leave	Provision for Long Service Leave	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance as at 1 July 2016				
Current provisions	0	351,782	479,539	831,321
Non-current provisions	0	0	162,455	162,455
	0	351,782	641,994	993,776
Additional Provisions - (9b) Make Good	3,349,269	330,237	68,587	3,748,093
Amounts used	0	(364,555)	(48,438)	(412,993)
Increase in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any				
change in the discounted rate	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2017	3,349,269	317,464	662,143	4,328,876
Comprises				
Current	0	317,464	545,375	862,839
Non-current	3,349,269	0	116,768	3,466,037
Additional Provisions	0	252,705	(13,708)	238,997
Amounts used	0	(287,054)	(65,379)	(352,433)
Increase in the discounted amount arising				
because of time and the effect of any				
change in the discounted rate	87,526	0	0	87,526
Balance as at 30 June 2018	3,436,795	283,115	583,056	4,302,966
Comprises				
Current	0	283,115	452,650	735,765
Non-current	3,436,795	0	130,406	3,567,201

## (b). Make Good Provision

At the end of the lease term, SMRC is required to restore the land upon which the RRRC is situated to its original condition. A provision has been recognised for the present value of the estimated expenditure required to remove any leasehold improvements.

Whilst the liability did exist prior to the current year, given it is impracticable to determine the period specific effects of the error on comparative information presented, no restatement of comparative information of prior periods has been presented.

These estimated costs have been capitalised as part of the carrying value of leasehold improvements and are amortised over the shorter of the term of the lease or the remaining useful life of the assets.

#### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 10 RESERVES- CASH BACKED

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

RRRC Plant Reserve- to be used to fund the purchase of plant and equipment for the Canning Vale RRRC Project as per the adopted budget - Ongoing

RRRC Contingency & Development Reserve- to be used to fund the capital expenditure requirements and/or loan borrowings for the Canning Vale RRRC Project and to be utilised as per the adopted budget- Ongoing

Travel and Conference Reserve- to be used to fund the requirements for staff and Councillors' travel and conference attendance- Ongoing

Office Accommodation Reserve- to be used for funding capital renewal expenditure and non-recurrent maintenance expenditure for the SMRC property located at 9 Aldous Place Booragoon- Ongoing

Property Insurance Reserve- to be used fund repair and replacement expenses resulting from an event causing damage or loss to RRRC assets up to the value of \$1 million- Ongoing

RRRC Restoration Reserve - to be used to meet lease obligations resulting from an early termination of the Ground Lease or at the expiry of the Ground Lease - Ongoing

	2018	2018	2017
(a) DDDC Blant Basenia	\$	Budget	\$
(a) RRRC Plant Reserve	4.070.040	\$	0.400 550
Balance as at 1 July	1,872,318	1,872,318	2,139,556
Transfers to Reserve	870,959	808,000	1,665,000
Transfers from Reserve	(899,959)	(1,774,890)	(1,932,238)
Balance as at 30 June	1,843,318	905,428	1,872,318
(b) RRRC Contingency & Development Reserve			
Balance as at 1 July	2,311,367	2,311,367	2,311,367
Transfers to Reserve	391,000	510,000	0
Transfers from Reserve	(1,100,000)	(1,130,000)	0
Balance as at 30 June	1,602,367	1,691,367	2,311,367
(c) Travel and Conference Reserve			
Balance as at 1 July	50,000	50,000	50,000
Transfers to Reserve	0	0	0
Transfers from Reserve	0	0	0
Balance as at 30 June	50,000	50,000	50,000
(d) Office Accommodation Reserve			
Balance as at 1 July	250,000	250,000	250,000
Transfers to Reserve	0	0	0
Transfers from Reserve	0	0	0
Balance as at 30 June	250,000	250,000	250,000
(e) Property Insurance Reserve			
Balance as at 1 July	500,000	500,000	500,000
Transfers to Reserve	0	0	000,000
Transfers from Reserve	0	0	0
Balance as at 30 June	500,000	500,000	500,000
(f) RRRC Restoration Reserve	<u>-</u>		
Balance as at 1 July	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Transfers to Reserve	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Transfers from Reserve	0	0	0
Balance as at 30 June	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>	
Total Reserves- Cash backed	5,245,685	4,396,795	5,983,685

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.

SUMMARY OF RESERVE TRANSFERS Transfers To Reserves- Cash Backed RRRC Plant Reserve RRRC Contingency & Development Reserve	870,959	808,000	1,665,000
	391,000	510,000	0
	1,261,959	1,318,000	1,665,000
SUMMARY OF RESERVE TRANSFERS Transfers From Reserves- Cash Backed RRRC Plant Reserve RRRC Contingency & Development Reserve	(899,959)	(1,774,890)	(1,932,238)
	(1,100,000)	(1,130,000)	0
	(1,999,959)	(2,904,890)	(1,932,238)
Net Reserve Movement (Cash Backed)	(738,000)	(1,586,890)	(267,238)

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

11 REVALUAT	ION SURPLUS	2018 \$	2018 Budget \$	2017 \$
	ce with the Council resolution, the Revalua tion, disposal or write-off. d Ruildings	tion Surplus cannot be used e	*	assets on
Balance as a	at 1 July	820,733	820,733	597,933
Increments / Balance as a	(Decrements)	<u>0</u> 820.733	<u> </u>	222,800 820,733
		=======================================	<u>=====================================</u>	920,100
(b) Leaseho Balance as a	old Improvements	12 241 070	12 241 070	11 429 900
	(Decrements)	12,341,979 0	12,341,979 0	11,438,809 903,170
Balance as a		12,341,979	12,341,979	12,341,979
(c) Non-Spe	cialised Plant and Equipment			
Balance as a		892,962	892,962	892,962
	(Decrements)	0	0	0
Balance as a	at 30 June	892,962	892,962	892,962
Total Reval	uation Surplus	14,055,674	14,055,674	14,055,674
12 NOTES TO	THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT			
(a) Reconciliat	ion of Cash			
investments	oses of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash , net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash o the related items in the Statement of Fina	at the end of the reporting pe		
Cash on Hai	nd	650	650	650
Cash at Ban		1,491,907	50,000	39,536
Call Deposit	s	1,500,000	360,000	630,000
Short Term I	Deposits	7,344,317 10,336,874	7,551,679 7,962,329	10,902,865 11,573,051
Operating A	ion of Net Cash Provided By Activities to Change in Net ulting from Operations			
Net result Add / (Less)		(6,638,950)	(7,011,788)	(2,720,841)
Depreciation		3,340,349	2,104,214	2,022,935
Amortisation		1,604,315	1,961,074	1,932,244
,	ecrease in Receivables	809,232	556,000	518,668
	ecrease in Accrued Income	137,282	157,316	(407,891)
	ecrease in Prepaid Expenses	(315)	0	(560)
,	ecrease in Inventories	(99,202)	(00.700)	(29,806)
,	ecrease) in Creditors and Accruals ecrease) in Employee Provisions	318,981 (113.436)	(68,762) (73,776)	1,305,032 (14,169)
	om Operating Activities	(113,436) (641,744)	(2,375,722)	2,605,612
Not Gasii iii	om operating notivities	(071,177)	(2,010,122)	2,000,012

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

# 12 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Continued)

12	NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Continued)	2018	2017
		\$	\$
(c)	Credit Standby Arrangements	05.000	05.000
	Credit Card limit Credit Card balance at reporting date	25,000 (4,800)	25,000 (6,600)
	Total Amount of Credit Unused	20,200	18,400
(d)	Loan Facilities Loan Facilities - Current	2 007 402	10 106 602
	Loan Facilities - Current	3,807,403 14,475,234	10,106,603 11,215,994
	Total Facilities in Use at reporting date	18,282,637	21,322,597
	Unused Loan Facilities at reporting date	0	0
13	CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS		
(a)	Capital Expenditure Commitments		
	Capital expenditure commitments contracted for as		
	at the reporting date and which have not been		
	recognised as liabilities in the Statement of		
	Financial Position as follows:		
	Regional Resource Recovery Centre Contracts	73,478	0
	Payable:		
	- not later than one year	73,478	0
		73,478	0
(b)	Operating Lease Commitments		
	Non-cancellable operating leases		
	contracted for but not capitalised in		
	the accounts.		
	Payable:		
	- not later than one year	721,214	787,035
	<ul> <li>later than one year but not later than two years</li> <li>later than two years but not later than five years</li> </ul>	659,454 1,950,000	695,293 1,950,449
	- later than five years	7,000,000	8,000,000
	,	10,330,668	11,432,777
14	CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
	There were no claims or pending claims or any other contingent liabilities as at the	roporting data (2017 Nil)	
	There were no claims or pending claims or any other contingent liabilities as at the	reporting date (2017- Nii).	
15	TOTAL ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY		
	10 THE AGE TO GENORIHED BY FORGHORI AND AGITATI		
	Community Amenities	63,894,747	73,002,124
		63,894,747	73,002,124

#### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

# 16 NET CURRENT ASSETS

	Forward) \$	Brought Forward) \$	Carried Forward) \$
Surplus/(Deficit) 1 July 17 brought forward			
Current Assets			
Cash & Investments	10,336,874	11,573,051	11,573,051
Receivables	1,849,784	2,659,015	2,659,015
Accrued Income & Prepayments	238,386	375,353	375,353
Loan Debtors	3,807,403	10,106,603	10,106,603
Stock on Hand	838,371	739,169	739,169
	17,070,818	25,453,191	25,453,191
Less Current Liabilities			
Creditors	3,884,828	4,092,722	4,092,722
Accrued Expenses	923,168	498,166	498,166
Bonds & Retentions	516,612	502,265	502,265
Employee Provisions	735,765	862,839	862,839
Interest Bearing Liabilities (Loans)	3,807,403	10,106,603	10,106,603
	9,867,776	16,062,595	16,062,595
Unadjusted Net Current Assets	7,203,042	9,390,596	9,390,596
Adjustments			
Less: Restricted Cash - Reserves	(5,245,685)	(5,983,685)	(5,983,685)
Add: Decrease in Non-Current Provisions	(131,357)	(34,558)	(34,558)
Adjusted Net Current Assets - Surplus/(Deficit)	1,826,000	3,372,353	3,372,353

## Difference

There was no difference between the surplus/(deficit) 1 July 2017 brought forward position used in the 2018 audited financial report and the surplus/(deficit) carried forward position as disclosed in the 2017 audited financial report.

# 17 TRUST FUNDS

The Council does not have any trust funds on hand as at 30 June 2018 (2017- Nil).

18 BUDGET COMPARISON		2018	2018
(a) Operating Income and Expenditure		<b>&gt;</b>	⊅ Budget
Recycling Facility Surplus / (Deficit)		(2,119,925)	(2,150,000)
Waste Composting Facility Surplus / (Deficit)	1	463,058	(202,000)
Green Waste Facility Surplus / (Deficit)		5,467	(16,000)
RRRC Administration Surplus / (Deficit)	2	(75,425)	60,000
Depreciation on non-current assets	3	(4,944,664)	(4,065,288)
Others	4	32,539	(638,500)
Net Result	_	(6,638,950)	(7,011,788)
Comments - Reasons for variations from budgeted amounts:			
Lower maintenance expenses			
2. Impact of unwinding of make good provision for lease			
Changes in remaining useful life of assets			

# (b) Non Operating Income and Expenditure

The following is a comparison of non-operating income and expenditure not included in the operating statement:

4. Due to timing of expenses- Carry forwards to FY 18-19

Non Operating Income Loan Principal Contributions		3,039,960	3,036,059
Non Operating Expenditure			
Principal repayment of loans		3,039,960	3,036,059
Construction/purchase of assets			
Information Technology Equipment		50,913	60,000
Furniture and Fittings		47,564	60,000
Plant and Equipment	1	491,590	1,075,000
Leasehold Improvements		0	40,000
Capital Work-in-progress	1	370,354	0

Comments - Reasons for variations from budgeted amounts:

1. Due to timing of expenses- Carry forwards to FY 18-19

#### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## 19 MAJOR TRADING UNDERTAKING

# REGIONAL RESOURCE RECOVERY CENTRE (RRRC), CANNING VALE

This project is undertaken on behalf of the SMRC's four participating councils and involves construction and operation of an administration and visitors centre, weighbridge, greenwaste processing and waste composting and recycling facility. Operating revenues is received from gate fees from participants / the private sector and sale of materials. Accounting for this undertaking is in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Management) Amendment Regulations 9 & 45.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Revenues from Ordinary Activities	2018 \$	2017 \$
Education & Marketing	214,481	<b>3</b> 293.690
RRRC Admin & Weighbridge	347,374	209,298
Recycling	2,916,835	6,641,212
Greenwaste	886,016	1,177,780
Waste Compost	17,790,071	18,564,371
Business Development	402,899	(446,150)
Waste Audit Service	385,250	24,952
Contributions for interest on loans	840,764	959,396
	23,783,690	27,424,549
Less Expenses from Ordinary Activities		
Education & Marketing	(185,300)	(292,789)
RRRC Admin & Weighbridge	(807,469)	(446,035)
Recycling	(6,537,832)	(7,788,244)
Greenwaste	(940,803)	(1,030,307)
Waste Compost	(20,260,960)	(20,013,232)
Business Development	0	(51,225)
Waste Audit Service	(339,898)	(101,820)
Transition to FOGO	(63,716)	0
Last Barrellan Octob Farmer	(29,135,978)	(29,723,652)
Less Borrowing Cost Expense	(040 402)	(050,020)
RRRC Property Net Profit or (Loss)	(840,103) ( <b>6,192,391)</b>	(959,038) ( <b>3,258,141</b> )
Net Fibili of (Loss)	(0,192,391)	(3,230,141)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
Current Assets	7.050.044	0.000.400
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,650,314	8,633,486
Trade and Other Receivables	5,875,844	13,049,400
Inventories	838,371	600,249
Total Current Assets	14,364,529	22,283,135
Non-Current Assets		
Trade and Other Receivables	12,675,234	9,415,994
Property, Plant and Equipment	10,754,658	13,174,603
Leasehold Improvements	19,251,804	20,856,119
Total Non-Current Assets	42,681,696	43,446,716
Total Assets	57,046,225	65,729,851
Current Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	5,179,626	4,984,849
Borrowings - Current Portion	3,807,403	10,106,603
Provisions	339,092	3,794,631
Total Current Liabilities	9,326,121	18,886,083
Non-Current Liabilities		
Borrowings - Non-current Portion	12,675,234	9,415,994
Provisions	3,540,900	97,401
Total Non-Current Liabilities	16,216,134	9,513,395
Total Liabilities	25,542,255	28,399,478
Net Assets	31,503,970	37,330,373
Equity	07.000.070	40.000.004
Opening Balance	37,330,373	40,600,601
Past Participant's Contribution on Withdrawal	365,988 (6.403,304)	(2.250.444)
Retained Surplus/(Deficit) for year	(6,192,391)	(3,258,141)
Fair value adjustment to Non-Current assets	0	903,170
Less: Loans repaid from Equity Total Equity	<u> </u>	(915,257) <b>37,330,373</b>
Total Equity	31,303,310	31,330,313

#### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 20 ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

A significant portion of revenue is received from the members as contributions as disclosed in note 21 and also in form of RRRC Gate fees as indicated in the note 22.

21 GRANTS, SUBSIDES AND CONTRIBUTIONS		2018 \$	2017 \$	
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions are included as in the Statement of Comprehensive Income		φ	¥	
By Programme: Governance Annual Member's Contributions Reimbursements		343,371 0	337,465 0	
Community Amenities Annual Member's Contributions Member's Contributions towards interest Grants Reimbursements		505,364 840,764 2,000 151,089 1,842,588	517,565 959,396 8,000 366,081 2,188,507	
By Nature or Type: Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		1,842,588 1,842,588	2,188,507 2,188,507	
22 FEES AND CHARGES				
Community Amenities RRRC Gate Fees from Members RRRC Gate Fees from Non-Members Sale of Products Others		16,869,644 2,348,452 2,759,851 385,250 22,363,197	19,748,119 2,435,939 3,751,744 24,952 25,960,754	
23 FINANCIAL RATIOS	2018	2017	2016	
Current Ratio Asset Sustainability Ratio Debt Service Cover Ratio Operating Surplus Ratio Own Source Revenue Coverage Ratio	1.21 0.19 (0.18) (0.27) 0.79	1.22 0.05 0.49 (0.10) 0.91	1.25 0.06 (0.35) (0.03) 0.96	
The above ratios are calculated as follows:				
Current Ratio		ssets minus restricted current a liabilities minus liabilities assoc with restricted assets		
Asset Sustainability Ratio	<u>Capital Re</u>	newal and Replacement Experiment Depreciation Expense	nditure_	
Debt Service Cover Ratio	Annual Operating Surplus before interest and depreciation Principal and Interest			
Operating Surplus Ratio		Revenue minus Operating Ex	pense	
Own Source Revenue Coverage Ratio	Ov	vn Source Operating Revenue Operating Expense		

Note: Information relating to Asset Consumption Ratio and Asset Renewal Funding Ratio can be found at Supplementary Ratio Information on Page 41 of this document.

The Debt Service Cover Ratio for the year 2016 disclosed above is distorted by item of significant expense totalling \$8,150,418 relating to the revaluation decrements of specialised plant & equipment and information technology equipment in accordance with Financial Management Regulations 17A (refer to Note 6(b) for further details). This amount has been included in the calculations above. If the revaluation decrements are considered to be "one-off" and non-cash in nature and, if these are ignored, the Debt Service Cover Ratio would have been 1.32 instead of (0.35) as shown in 2016.

#### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 24 DISPOSALS OF ASSETS - 2017/18 FINANCIAL YEAR

There are no disposal of fixed assets by the Council during the year (2017 - Nil).

#### 25 RATING INFORMATION

Being a Regional Council, no rates were raised during the year ended 30 June 2018 and in the year ended 30 June 2017.

#### **26 MEMBERS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SMRC**

## (a) City of Canning's withdrawal from the SMRC

Pursuant to a resolution of the City of Canning on 19 February 2009, the City of Canning, as a Participant under the Establishment Agreement and Project Agreements, gave notice of its intention to withdraw from the SMRC effective from 30 June 2010. In line with the Agreements the City of Canning withdrew from SMRC with effect from that date.

A settlement agreement in September 2012 was agreed between the remaining Participants and the City of Canning to allow the City of Canning to separate its share of the RRRC outstanding loans resulting in a separate loan agreement with the Western Australian Treasury Corporation.

The loan liability was reduced by terminating loans amounting to \$43,440,979, which included the share of the City of Canning and replacing loans that do not have a share of the City of Canning's liability amounting to \$31,286,786.

RRRC Project Agreement states that the assets acquired from borrowings are to be valued only when the borrowings are fully repaid. The appropriate share of City of Canning in these assets is valued at current book values. The share of City of Canning in these assets is still shown as a part of Equity as the City of Canning is not currently entitled for the amount as per the RRRC Project Agreement.

#### (b) City of Rockingham 's withdrawal from the SMRC

Pursuant to a resolution of the City of Rockingham on 27 April 2011, the City of Rockingham, as a Participant under the Establishment Agreement and Office Accommodation Project Agreement, gave a notice of its intention to withdraw from the SMRC effective from 30 June 2012. In line with the Agreements, the City of Rockingham withdrew from SMRC on 30 June 2012.

#### (c) City of Cockburn's withdrawal from the Regional Resource Recovery Centre (RRRC) Project

Pursuant to a resolution of the City of Cockburn on 9 June 2016, the City of Cockburn as a participant under the RRRC Project Agreement, has given notice of its intention to withdraw from the RRRC Project effective from 30 June 2017. In accordance with the RRRC Project Agreement, the SMRC prepared an amended business plan of the RRRC Project having regard to the effect of the withdrawal. The amended business plan was adopted by the SMRC on 19 April 2018.

The City of Cockburn's proportional loan liability at note 8 (a) for the RRRC Project will continue to be paid by the City of Cockburn.

## (d) City of Cockburn's withdrawal from the SMRC Establishment Agreement & the Office Accommodation Project

Pursuant to a resolution of the City of Cockburn on 10 May 2018, the City of Cockburn has given notice of its intention to withdraw from the SMRC Establishment Agreement and the Office Accommodation Project Agreement effective from 30 June 2019. In accordance with the Office Accommodation Project Agreement, the SMRC is to prepare an amended business plan of the Project having regard to the effect of the withdrawal on the remaining participants. This will be completed In August 2018.

## **27 RRRC ISSUES**

## (a) FOGO Transition and Decommissioning Provision

In accordance with the RRRC Project Amended Business Plan 2018, Participants' have agreed to implement a third bin collection service consisting of a 'Food Organics Green Organics' (FOGO) bin commencing from July 2019. The decision to transition the Waste Composting Facility into a FOGO pre-sort transfer station and decommission plant has yet to be determined, however, the Amended Business Plan includes financial costings and revenue should this transition proceed.

## (b) RRRC Licence

In April 2016, the Department of Environment Regulation amended our operating licence for the Regional Resource Recovery Centre by extending the expiry date till 30 March 2033. SMRC is complying with all the conditions and believes that the licence will be renewed when it is due for renewal.

#### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 28 PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

As detailed in the Make Good Provision at Note 9(b), at the end of the lease term SMRC is required to restore the land upon which the RRRC is situated to its original condition. Whilst this liability has existed since the commencement of the lease, it was only estimated during the year ended 30 June 2017. Given the nature of the liability and difficulty in estimating the relevant cost at the commencement of the lease term, it is considered impracticable to determine the period specific effects of the errors on comparative information presented prior to the estimate being obtained. Consequently, the assets and liabilities were only restated effective for the year ended 30 June 2017 (the comparative year).

These estimated costs have been capitalised as part of the carrying value of leasehold improvements and are amortised over the shorter of the term of the lease or the remaining useful life of the assets.

#### Effect on balances:

	Disclosure in Original	Amount	Adjusted Balance in Current
	Financial Report for year	of	Financial Report for the
	ended 30 June 2017	Adjustment	year ended 30 June 2017
	\$	\$	\$
Leasehold Asset	0	3,349,269	3,349,269
Provision for Make Good	0	(3,349,269)	(3,349,269)
	0	0	0

#### 29 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no significant transactions or events of a material and unusual nature that have arisen since the end of the reporting date, likely to affect the operations, the results of operations or state of affairs of the Council.

#### **30 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES**

The Council has reassessed the useful life of some assets in line with the requirement of para 51 of AASB 116, considering the expected technological transition. The impact of this change on the depreciation expense, comprehensive income, value of the Property, plant and equipment, and the retained surplus of the current and future financial years is as under:

	Impact on						
FY	Depreciation	Comprehensive	Property, plant	Retained			
	Expense	Income	and equipment	Surplus			
2018	672,914	(672,914)	(672,914)	(672,914)			
2019	672,914	(672,914)	(1,345,828)	(1,345,828)			
2020	(769,530)	769,530	(576,298)	(576,298)			
2021	(769,530)	769,530	193,232	193,232			
2022	(769,530)	769,530	962,762	962,762			
2023	(769,530)	769,530	1,732,291	1,732,291			
2024	(1,214,279)	1,214,279	2,946,571	2,946,571			
2025	(1,214,237)	1,214,237	4,160,808	4,160,808			
2026	(1,214,237)	1,214,237	5,375,045	5,375,045			
2027	1,335,003	(1,335,003)	4,040,042	4,040,042			
2028	1,346,681	(1,346,681)	2,693,362	2,693,362			
2029	1,346,681	(1,346,681)	1,346,681	1,346,681			
2030	1,346,681	(1,346,681)	0	0			

#### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 31 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

ELECTED MEMBERS REMUNERATION	2018 \$	2018 Budget \$	2017 \$
The following fees, expenses and allowances were paid to the Council members, the Chairman and Deputy	Chairman.		
Meeting Fees Chairman Allowance Deputy Chairman Allowance Other Allowances Other reimbursements	56,650 19,570 4,965 17,500 1,145	58,350 20,000 5,197 18,565 1,888	56,650 19,570 4,965 17,500 1,145
KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) COMPENSA	99,830	104,000	99,830
RET MANAGEMENT TEROCHNEE (RMT) COMT ENGA	ATION DIOCEOGONE	2018	2017
The total of remuneration paid to KMP of the Council during the year are as follows:		\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits		793,031	766,792
Post-employment benefits		111,713	131,140
Other long-term benefits		(26,411)	11,085
		878,333	909,017

#### Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include all salary, paid leave, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to KMP except for details in respect to fees and benefits paid to elected members which may be found at Note

## Post-employment benefits

These amounts are the current-year's estimated cost of providing for the Council's superannuation contributions made during the year.

#### Other long-term benefits

These amounts represent long service benefits accruing during the year.

## **Related Parties**

# The Council's main related parties are as follows:

#### i. Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any elected member, are considered key management personnel.

## ii. Entities subject to significant influence by the Council

An entity that has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but does not have control over those policies, is an entity which holds significant influence. Significant influence may be gained by share ownership, statute or agreement.

#### iii. Joint venture entities accounted for under the equity method

The SMRC is a joint venture arrangement between five local governments (member Councils) formed under the Local Government Act 1995 and an Establishment Agreement. Member Councils pay contributions towards services it receives from the SMRC and contributes towards loan repayments for the assets purchased for these services.

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

# 31 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

# Transactions with related parties

Amounts payable to related parties:

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more							
favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.							
The following transactions occurred with related parties:	2018	2017					
	\$	\$					
Associated entities/individuals:							
Joint venture entities:							
Member Council Contributions and Gate Fees Received	18,559,143	21,562,545					
Member Council Contributions for Loan Repayments Received	3,039,960	2,742,049					
Member Council Contribution on Withdrawal Notice	365,988	0					
Member Council Contribution on Withdrawal - Amended Business Plan	150,532	0					
Paid to Member Councils	2,517	77,210					
Amounts outstanding from related parties:							
Trade and other receivables	1,074,294	2,043,842					

0

0

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

# 32 INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS

# (a) Loan Repayments

Particulars	Principal	New /	Interest Repayments		Princ		Principal
	1-Jul-17	Rollover			Repayı		30 Jun 18
		Loans	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	
Community Amenities							
RRRC							
LOAN NO 3-28	227,060	0	7,002	7,007	227,060	227,060	0
LOAN NO 3-33	440,749	0	25,648	26,128	101,079	101,079	339,670
LOAN NO 3-66	1,470,081	0	97,083	97,728	1,470,081	1,470,081	0
LOAN NO 3-67	583,314	0	36,902	37,117	83,383	83,383	499,931
LOAN NO 3-68	571,064	0	19,122	19,261	571,064	571,064	0
LOAN NO 3-73	592,299	0	30,284	30,286	87,531	87,531	504,768
LOAN NO 3-74	2,258,106	0	115,457	115,465	333,708	333,708	1,924,398
LOAN NO 3-76	678,231	0	30,092	30,074	102,096	102,096	576,135
LOAN NO 3-80	1,018,591	0	44,726	44,703	169,086	169,086	849,505
LOAN NO 3-81	1,795,392	0	78,835	78,794	298,035	298,035	1,497,357
LOAN NO 3-83	762,844	0	33,773	33,699	114,891	114,891	647,953
LOAN NO 3-85	1,138,636	0	54,638	54,487	169,677	169,677	968,959
LOAN NO 3-87	882,436	0	36,801	36,654	133,801	133,801	748,635
LOAN NO 3-89	1,514,775	0	55,259	54,951	232,961	232,961	1,281,814
LOAN NO 3-90	1,162,909	0	42,423	42,433	178,847	178,847	984,062
LOAN NO 3-94	586,680	0	7,981	7,994	586,680	586,680	0
LOAN NO 3-95	1,406,505	0	19,134	19,166	1,406,505	1,406,505	0
LOAN NO 3-96	465,732	0	14,033	13,904	72,867	72,923	392,809
LOAN NO 3-97	1,967,193	0	55,804	49,610	1,967,193	1,967,193	0
LOAN NO 3-98 (3-28, 68, 94)	0	1,272,948	19,896	20,467	108,648	108,516	1,164,432
LOAN NO 3-99 (3-95)	0	1,295,836	31,413	20,835	110,601	110,467	1,185,369
LOAN NO 3-100 (3-66)	0	1,261,539	0	0	0	0	1,261,539
LOAN NO 3-100 (3-97)	0	1,655,301	0	0	0	0	1,655,301
Office Accommodation							0
LOAN NO 2-5	1,800,000	0	40,012	40,046	1,800,000	1,800,000	0
LOAN NO 2-6 (2-5)		1,800,000	28,748	28,781	0	0	1,800,000
` ,	21,322,597	7,285,624	925,066	909,590	10,325,794	10,325,584	18,282,637
Less: Accrued Interest			0	(718)			
Net Interest			925,066	908,872			
Less: Rollover of Loans		(7,285,624)			(7,289,735)	(7,285,624)	
Net Borrowings / Repayments		Ó			3,036,059	3,039,960	

#### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

# 32 INFORMATION ON BORROWINGS (Continued)

# (b) New / Rollover of Borrowings

Particulars/Purpose	Amount Borrowed		Institution	Loan Type	Term (Years)	Total Interest &	Interest Rate	Amo Use		Balance Unspent
	Budget	Actual		1,700	(10013)	Charges	Nato	Budget	Actual	Onspen
Community Amenities	\$	\$						\$	\$	\$
RRRC Project										
Loan No. 3.98 (Rollover)	1,272,949	1,272,948	WATC	Debenture	5.50	120,412	2.64%	1,272,949	1,272,948	0
Loan No. 3.99 (Rollover)	1,295,836	1,295,836	WATC	Debenture	5.50	122,577	2.64%	1,295,836	1,295,836	0
Loan No. 3.100 (Rollover)	1,261,539	1,261,539	WATC	Debenture	5.00	113,437	2.66%	1,261,539	1,261,539	0
Loan No. 3.101 (Rollover)	1,655,411	1,655,301	WATC	Debenture	5.00	148,844	2.66%	1,655,411	1,655,301	0
Loan No. 2.6 (Rollover)	1,800,000	1,800,000	WATC	Debenture	3.00	200,352	2.55%	1,800,000	1,800,000	0
, ,	7,285,735	7,285,624				705,622		7,285,735	7,285,624	0

# (c) Unspent Loans

An amount of \$ Nil (2017- Nil) remained unspent out of the amount borrowed on the reporting date and is shown as a part of restricted cash.

## (d) Overdraft

Council does not have an overdraft facility with its bankers.

#### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

The Council held the following financial instruments at balance date:

	Carrying	g Value	Fair Value		
	2018	2017	2018	2017	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	10,336,874	11,573,051	10,336,874	11,573,051	
Receivables	20,370,807	24,356,966	20,238,067	24,358,485	
	30,707,681	35,930,017	30,574,941	35,931,536	
Financial Liabilities					
Payables	5,324,608	5,093,153	5,324,608	5,093,153	
Borrowings	18,282,637	21,322,597	18,149,897	21,324,116	
	23,607,245	26,415,750	23,474,505	26,417,269	

Fair value is determined as follows:

- Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivables, Payables estimated to the carrying value which approximates net market value.
- Borrowings estimated future cash flows discounted by the current market interest rates applicable to assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles.

# (a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Council's objective is to maximise its return on cash portfolio whilst maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and preserving capital. 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.

Cash is 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 investing its funds with recognised Australian Banks.

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

## (a) Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Impact of a 1% (*) movement in interest rates on cash and cash equivalents		
- Equity - Income Statement	104,818 104,818	119,109 119,109

#### Notes:

(\*) Sensitivity percentages based on management's expectation of future possible market movements. Recent market volatility has seen large market movements for certain types of investments.

# (b) Receivables

Council's major receivables comprise gate fees, sale of materials and charges. 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.

The level of outstanding receivables is reported to Council monthly and benchmarks are set and monitored for acceptable collection performance. The Council has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient col lateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the financial loss from defaults.

The Council makes suitable provision for doubtful receivables as required.

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

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

	2018	2017
Percentage of Receivables		
- Current	95.29%	94.34%
- Overdue	4.71%	5.66%

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

# 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# (c) Payables and 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.

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

	<u>2018</u>	Due within 1 year \$	Due between 1 & 5 years \$	Due after 5 years \$	Total contractual cash flows \$	Carrying values \$
Payables Borrowings		5,324,608 4,520,784 9,845,392	0 15,760,749 15,760,749	0 0 0	5,324,608 20,281,533 25,606,141	5,324,608 18,282,637 23,607,245
	<u>2017</u>					
Payables Borrowings		5,093,153 10,932,827 16,025,980	0 10,940,270 10,940,270	2,153,780 2,153,780	5,093,153 24,026,877 29,120,030	5,093,153 21,322,597 26,415,750

#### NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# (d) Payables and 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.

The following tables set out the carrying amount, by maturity, of the financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk:

<u>2018</u>	<1 year \$	>1<2 years \$	>2<3 years \$	>3<4 years \$	>4<5 years \$	>5 years \$	Total \$	Average Effective Interest Rate %
Borrowings								
Fixed Rate Debentures	839,601	1,800,000	0	0	15,643,036	0	18,282,637	4.22%
Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	6.55%	3.25%			4.20%			
<u>2017</u>								
Borrowings								
Fixed Rate Debentures Weighted Average	8,028,583	1,024,063	0	0	0	12,269,951	21,322,597	4.60%
Effective Interest Rate	4.28%	6.54%				4.64%		

Weighted



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL

# **Report on the Financial Report**

# **Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Southern Metropolitan Regional Council (Council), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the declaration by the Chief Executive Officer.

In our opinion, the financial report of Southern Metropolitan Regional Council is in accordance with the underlying records of the Council, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Council's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations), the Local Government Act 1995 (as amended) and the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 (as amended).

# **Basis for Opinion**

We have conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Regional Council in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our ethical requirements in accordance with the Code.

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

# **Emphasis of Matter – Supplementary Ratio Information**

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to page 43 of the financial report "Supplementary Ratio Information", which describes certain ratio information relating to the financial report. Management's calculation of these ratios includes assumptions about future capital expenditure and hence falls outside our audit scope. We do not therefore express an opinion on these ratios.

However, we have reviewed the calculations as presented and in our opinion these are based on verifiable information and appear reasonable.

## Other Information

Council is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Regional Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018 but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Council's Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

# Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due
  to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and
  obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our
  opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is
  higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery,
  intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain and understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Councillors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Council's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Regional Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide Council with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

# **Reporting on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

We did not, during the course of our audit, become aware of any instances where the Council did not comply with the statutory requirements of the Local Government Act (1995) (as amended) and the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 (as amended).

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

- a) Apart from the operating surplus ratio, debt service cover ratio and asset sustainability ratio there are no material matters that in our opinion indicate significant adverse trends in the financial position or the financial management practices of the Regional Council.
- b) The Council substantially complied with Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995 (as amended) and the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 (as amended).
- c) All information and explanations required were obtained by us.
- d) All audit procedures were satisfactorily completed in conducting our audit.

BUTLER SETTINERI (AUDIT) PTY LTD

MARIUS VAN DER MERWE Director

more

Perth

Date: 6 August 2018

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

# SUPPLEMENTARY RATIO INFORMATION

The following information relates to those ratios which only require attestation that they have been checked and are supported by verifiable information.

	2018	2017	2016
Asset Consumption Ratio	0.76	0.89	0.80
Asset Renewal Funding Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00

The above ratios are calculated as follows:

<u>Depreciated Replacement Cost of Assets</u> Current Replacement Cost of Depreciated Assets Asset Consumption Ratio

NPV of Planned Capital Renewals over 10 years
NPV of Required Capital Expenditure over 10 years Asset Renewal Funding Ratio