



SHIRE OF WOODANILLING

**ATTACHMENT BOOKLET FOR
ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING**

17 December 2024 at 4.00pm

INDEX

9.1.1 - Shire of Woodanilling Annual Report 20232024

2023/24 Annual Report

Shire of Woodanilling



About Woodanilling Statistics and Facts 2023/24



The Shire of Woodanilling is located in the Great Southern region of Western Australia, approximately 254 km south-east of Perth and 30 km north-west of Katanning. A small, close-knit population of around 450 residents. The region's economy is primarily based on agriculture, including sheep and grain production.

Woodanilling has a strong sense of pride and place with many active groups and volunteers contributing to our community and way of life.



448*

resident population

47*

median age

49.3% / 50.7%*

male / female

120+

Bush Fire Volunteers

Community Sites

- Lake Queerearrup
- Centenary Park
- Martup Pool
- Kenmare Hall
- King Rock
- Recreation Centre
- Town Hall
- Round Pool



85km

Length of sealed roads

454km

Length of Gravel Roads

>\$1.5M

Annual Roads Program 23/24FY

3

Historic Timber Bridges



397

Total number of Rateable Properties

\$1,006,728

Rates Levied

\$545

Minimum Rate

240

Number of Garbage Services Provided



1,126 km²

square kms - Which is twice the size of Singapore

0.40

population density



\$2,680,739

Operating Revenue

\$69,558,595

Net Assets

\$1,283,333

Grants revenue

\$431,143

Capital Grants

Top 3 Industries by Output

1. Agriculture
2. Manufacturing
3. Construction

*2021 Census Data



2023/24 Annual Report Overview

A local government annual report in Western Australia (WA) provides a clear summary of the council's activities, achievements, and financial results for the year, ensuring transparency and accountability to the community. It is a legal requirement under the Local Government Act 1995.

This report pack includes:

- The Shire President and CEO's Reports: Key achievements, challenges, and priorities.
- Operational Highlights: Updates on projects, services, and community initiatives.
- Statutory Reporting: Compliance with legal obligations, including disclosures and performance against plans.
- Financial Statements: Audited reports on income, expenses, and overall financial health.

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Message from the Shire President

It is my great pleasure to present the Shire of Woodanilling's 2023/24 Annual Report.

This year has been one of transition and progress for the Shire of Woodanilling. We have seen significant changes in our team, with the departure of CEO Kellie Bartley and EMI Mike Hudson. We thank them for their contributions and wish them all the best in their future endeavors. We were pleased to welcome our new CEO, Paul Hanlon, and EMI, Phil Burgess, who are set to lead the Shire. I would also like to extend heartfelt thanks to all staff members who finished up during the year for their efforts in making the Shire a better place.

Our annual Australia Day celebration was once again the highlight of our community calendar. With the support of a generous grant, we were able to enhance the event, adding live music, morning tea, lunch, an ice cream van, and a variety of activities for children, alongside the traditional breakfast. A Citizenship Ceremony was also a proud part of the day's festivities. Other great Community Events included:

- Remembrance Day
- Christmas Tree in the Park
- Australia Day
- Australian Citizenship Ceremony
- ANZAC Day
- Residents Meet and Greet
- Bloom Art Exhibition

The Shire of Woodanilling had a number of other notable achievements throughout the year including:

- Installation of new signage along the drive trail
- Gravel sheeting multiple roads
- Major maintenance and sealing works on Katanning-Dumbleyung Road
- Revitalisation of the Oval, including its transformation with ryegrass

I want to express my gratitude to everyone involved in the Shire's success this year. Special thanks go to CEO Paul Hanlon, Councillors, and all Shire staff for their dedication and hard work.

To the community members who contributed their ideas, support, and enthusiasm to our programs and plans—your involvement is invaluable.

Together, we've demonstrated the strength of a collaborative approach, creating a wonderful place to live and work. I look forward to building on this momentum and achieving even greater success for the Shire and its community in the year ahead.

Thank you.

Cr Dale Douglas
Shire President



Message from the Chief Executive Officer

Dear Woodanilling residents and community.

It has been a privilege to join the Shire of Woodanilling as Chief Executive Officer at the end of April 2024. As a first time CEO, it has been a pleasure to step into such a welcoming community.

My transition into this role came at a time of significant change, with many staff movements including the appointment of our new Executive Manager of Infrastructure, Mr. Phil Burgess.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to former CEO Mrs. Kellie Bartley, for her dedicated service and contribution to both the organisation and the wider community over her two-year tenure.

The initial months of my time at the Shire were filled with a number of key projects. One of the priorities of Council was engaging with the community to renew the Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan. These consultations have laid the foundation for shaping the future direction of the Shire over the next 10 years, ensuring that community voices are at the heart of our strategic objectives.

June was a milestone month for our Shire, marked by the completion of several critical infrastructure projects.

Highlights included:

- New Footpath Installation in town, enhancing pedestrian safety and accessibility.
- Sealing Works on Robinson Road West and Youngs Road, improving road quality and transport efficiency.
- Emergency Safety Works on Oxley Road and gravel sheeting across multiple roads, ensuring ongoing road safety and maintenance.

I would like to thank our Infrastructure team for their dedication, particularly in working overtime to meet the deadlines for the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Phases 2 and 3. I would also like to thank the Australian Government for providing these vital grant programs to communities like ours as it makes a big difference to the level of services that we can provide.

Another highlight of my early months was attending the Woody Community Meet and Greet, which brought together over 85 community members for a memorable evening celebrating former councillors and staff. The event was a testament to the strong community spirit that defines Woodanilling.

As we turned our focus to budget preparation for the 2024/25 financial year, the collaborative efforts of our team, led by Shire President Douglas, have been instrumental. I am grateful for his guidance, as well as the support and warm welcome extended by Council, staff, and the community to me and my family.

I look forward to building on this year's successes and continuing to work together for the benefit of the Shire of Woodanilling.

Paul Hanlon
Chief Executive Officer



The Shire of Woodanilling Vision for 2035

In 2035 the Shire of Woodanilling will be a Shire that is energetic and progressive with a strong connection to its community and environment. It will be a Shire that embraces its independence and encourages the sustainable development of the natural environment through ways that value the cultural heritage and sense of place provided by living in Woodanilling.

Fairness

Treat everyone equally and impartially.

Positivity

Create a positive and optimistic environment.

Integrity

Be honest, transparent, and accountable in all actions.

Our Values

Collaboration

Promote open dialogue and resolve conflicts constructively.

Respect

Value the rights, opinions, and contributions of others.

Inclusivity

Ensure everyone in the community is heard and valued.

History of the Shire

The Shire of Woodanilling is situated on the south-western edge of the Wheatbelt region in the Central Great Southern region of Western Australia. It covers an area of approximately 111,769 hectares and is located almost half way between Perth and Albany. It is linked by the Great Southern Railway line which was an important transport route for the early colony. At first the area was an outpost for York settlers wishing to expand their influence and later by other pastoralists, sandalwood harvesters, and farmers. Now the land is utilised for crop production, as well as sheep and cattle production.

The Shire is within the boundaries of the Blackwood River Catchment. Within the Shire the catchment gives rise to a number of lakes and many seasonal water courses. Prior to the 1940s these lakes were relatively fresh and supported a diverse variety of vegetation and animal life but with extensive clearing of native vegetation to allow for agricultural development, these lakes are now saline. With the removal of naturally occurring vegetation, the hydrology of the region has changed dramatically. Ground water is rising through the subsoil to the surface, transporting salts contained within the soil profile with it. Increasing salinity within soils and water bodies is now a major problem throughout the Wheatbelt.

Following settlement in 1827 exploration of the "interior" was soon initiated. The Woodanilling District was first explored by Europeans in 1830/31, when Captain Thomas Bannister led the first overland expedition from Perth to King George III Sound. Governor James Stirling, accompanied by Surveyor General John Septimus Roe visited the areas Bannister had explored in 1835. Governor Stirling revisited the area with Alfred Hillman in 1837.

Further exploration of the area was undertaken in 1843 by Henry Landor and Henry Maxwell Lefroy while searching for a large inland sea said to exist south-east of York. The lake they found, with the help of Aboriginal guides, is approximately 40 kilometres north-east of Woodanilling and was called Dambeling by the Aborigines. This was later changed to Dumbleyung by early European settlers.

The pastoral industry spread rapidly in the early years and the frontier reached Woodanilling between 1840 and 1880. The construction of the Perth/Albany Road in the early 1850s brought the fine grazing lands in this region to the attention of many pastoralists, who took up leases while retaining their permanent properties at places like York. One of the first to graze sheep in the area was Elijah Quartermaine around 1850/51. Another pioneer to take up the early leases was Edward Hammersley who took up 10,000 acres in 1852. The Woodanilling area was also a rich source of sandalwood and for many early settlers it was a valuable source of income while they were establishing their homesteads. Wheat farming commenced in the Woodanilling area in the 1890s.

In 1884 a contract was signed to construct a railway line from Beverley to Albany. The line was completed in 1889 and Woodanilling was selected as a station on the rail route. In 1892 Woodanilling was gazetted as a town site and developed into a service centre for the surrounding farms. The population of the Shire of Woodanilling remained reasonably stable between 1981 (420), 1991 (434), 1995 (395), 1996 (354), 2001 (382), 2006 (418), 2010 (464), 2021 (448).

Elected Members of the Shire of Woodanilling

Current Elected Members (Commenced October 2023)



Shire President
Dale Douglas
2017 - Present
Mobile: 0429 231 586
Email: crdouglas@woodanilling.wa.gov.au



Councillor
Ian Garstone
2023 - Present
Mobile: 0407 231 511
Email: crgarstone@woodanilling.wa.gov.au



Councillor
Rodney Marshall
2023 - Present
Mobile: 0437 014 941
Email: crmarshall@woodanilling.wa.gov.au



Deputy Shire President
Russel Thomson
1982 - Present
Mobile: 0419 950 217
Email: kunmallup@bigpond.com



Councillor
Kahlia Stephens
2023 - Present
Mobile: 0439 754 391
Email: crstephens@woodanilling.wa.gov.au



Councillor
Bev Smith
2021 - Present
Mobile: 0449 933 613
Email: crsmith@woodanilling.wa.gov.au

Retired Elected Members (Finished October 2023)



Councillor
Stephen Jefferies
President 2021 - 2023
Councillor 2019 - 2023



Councillor
Tim Brown
2015 - 2023



Councillor
Peter Morrell
1994 - 2023

The Council of the Shire of Woodanilling is made up of 6 elected representatives, with the Shire President and Deputy Shire President elected by the council following each ordinary Local Government Election.

The Council operates on a monthly Council Briefing Session/Ordinary Council Meeting structure to conduct its meetings.

The Briefing Session is for Elected Members to workshop and be informed on matters that are presented through to the Ordinary Council Meeting where these matters are to be formally considered. Decisions matters can only be made at the Ordinary Council Meeting. The below table outlines the number of Council Meetings attended by each council member, during the 2023/24 financial year.

Date	Type	Cr Jefferies	Cr Thomson	Cr Douglas	Cr Morrell	Cr Brown	Cr Smith
18-Jul-23	OCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29-Jul-23	SCM	✓	✓	✓*	✓	✓	✓
22-Aug-23	OCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19-Sep-23	OCM	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓
17-Oct-23	OCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Council		Cr Douglas	Cr Thomson	Cr Smith	Cr Garstone	Cr Marshall	Cr Stephens
24-Oct-23	SCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21-Nov-23	OCM	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	✓
19-Dec-23	OCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21-Jan-24	SCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20-Feb-24	ACM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20-Feb-24	OCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19-Mar-24	OCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓
16-Apr-24	OCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21-May-24	OCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18-Jun-24	OCM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Legend Meeting Type	
OCM	Ordinary Council Meeting
ACM	Audit Committee Meeting
AEM	Annual Electors Meeting
SCM	Special Council Meeting

Legend for Type of Attendance	
✓	Attended
A	Apology
LoA	Leave of Absence
NA	Non attendance
EPNG	Electronic Participation Not Granted
EPG	Electronic Participation Granted

Integrated Planning Framework Report Strategic Community Plan 2012 -2022 & Our Plan for the Future

The Integrated Planning Framework is designed to ensure that the Shire of Woodanilling's strategic goals are achieved through coordinated planning and resource management. The framework guides how the Shire operates and delivers services, making sure that we meet the needs of our community now and in the future. It is built around two main documents: the Strategic Community Plan (SCP) and the Corporate Business Plan (CBP).

The Strategic Community Plan sets the long-term direction for the Shire, outlining the goals and priorities for the next 10 years. This plan is based on feedback from community engagement activities, ensuring that it reflects local aspirations and is responsive to changing needs. For example, community members were invited to provide input through surveys, workshops, and public forums, which have helped shape the vision for a vibrant, sustainable Woodanilling.

The Corporate Business Plan turns these high-level goals into detailed actions and projects for the next four years. It includes the resources, timelines, and responsibilities for each initiative, ensuring that the Shire has a practical roadmap for delivering its services.

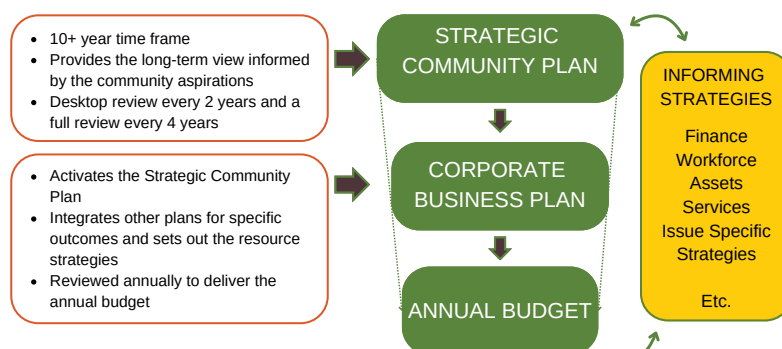
This plan is supported by other key strategies, such as the Long-Term Financial Plan, Workforce Plan and Asset Management Plan, which ensure we have the resources and infrastructure to support our vision.

By linking strategic planning with day-to-day operations, the Integrated Planning Framework helps the Shire make informed decisions, allocate resources wisely, and measure our progress over time. This approach supports transparent and accountable governance, ensuring that we stay on track to achieve our community's goals.

The Shire of Woodanilling has recently conducted a major review of our Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan with a Draft titled The Woodanilling Way to be presented to Council at the December 2024 Ordinary Council Meeting. We are excited with the clear direction and focus this new plan will provide. A copy of the draft plan will be available in the December 2024 OCM attachments.

We are pleased to present the following report on achievements made throughout the year towards the Shire's Strategic Community Plan 2012 - 2022.

Integrated Planning Framework Mapped



Strategic Community Plan

Pillar 1: Social



Vision

- To provide facilities and amenities that meet the communities needs and expectations within Council's ability to fund from rates and external sources.
- To ensure access to high quality facilities and services that the community is proud to use and promote.
- To deliver a quality of life to our residents that is based upon sound environmentally sustainable principles and is socially productive and growing.

Key Achievements in 2023/24

1. Increased fire awareness and training with our Bush Fire Brigade and members
2. Support our rural awareness with the support through the CESM
3. Emergency Services Manager and the support of funds from DFES.
4. Refurbishment of the Woodanilling Oval including planting of winter Rye Grass
5. Community Water Supply Program (CWSP) funded by Department of Water and Environmental Regulation & The Shire of Woodanilling. This involved the install of a large 280,000L water tank for the Community to assist the Bush Fire Brigades with bush fires as required.
6. Construction of a new footpath to improve accessibility in the centre of town.
7. Painted the Railway Station building to preserve the timber structure.
8. Supported the early development of the Woodanilling Town Team through workshops and information sessions.
9. Continued renewal and maintenance of council facilities and assets
10. Continued funding the Great Southern Treasures marketing body in partnership with other local governments in the region to promote tourism and attract visitors to the Shire and the wider Great Southern area.
11. Held the Bloom Art Exhibition, showcasing local artists and drawing visitors to the town, further supporting the arts and tourism sectors.

Strategic Community Plan

Pillar 2: Environment



Vision

- To protect and enhance the key natural and cultural assets of the Shire.

Key Achievements in 2023/24

Environmental Management

1. Maintained the natural environment and landscape through roadside and reserve weed control initiatives.
2. Partnered with Wagin Woodanilling Landcare to deliver programs supporting environmental conservation and secured grant funding for ongoing projects.

Water and Drainage Improvements

1. Conducted ongoing maintenance of culverts and drainage systems within the townsite and across the Shire.
2. Supported the continued improvement and operations at the CBH Stormwater Dam site.

Community Health and Safety

1. Issued Cat and Dog registrations to ensure effective animal management and compliance.
2. Resource Protection and Advocacy
3. Reinstated Ranger Services in the Shire



Strategic Community Plan Pillar 3: Civic Leadership



Vision

- To attract and retain quality Councillors and Staff.
- To have Councillors who are trained and qualified in their roles and responsibilities
- Within the scope and ability of the Council, provide a safe and crime free community.
- To be responsive to the expectations of our clients and users in the area of customer service
- To promote excellence in customer service.

Key Achievements in 2023/24

Bushfire Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness

- Continued implementation and annual review of the 2018 Fire Management Plan to support the Bush Fire Advisory Committee and local brigades.
- Maintained a Community Emergency Services Manager (CESM) to oversee emergency preparedness, prevention, and recovery services.

Community Safety and Support

- Maintained close collaboration with local police to ensure the safety of Shire residents.

Operational Excellence and Staff Development

- Streamlined staff roles and work hours to enhance office operations
- Provided staff and Councillor Training Program

Regional Collaboration

- Participated in the 4WDL VROC partnership with neighboring Shires and the Great Southern Alliance

Community Engagement and Preparedness

- Attended Local Emergency Management meetings to ensure readiness for emergencies and provided ongoing customer service to meet community needs.



Strategic Community Plan

Pillar 4: Economic



Vision

- To maintain a quality road transport network which is safe and accessible to all users.

Key Achievements in 2023/24

Capital Construction Program

- Completed works on:
 - Youngs Road
 - Robinson Road West
 - Oxley Road
 - Onslow Road
 - Robinson Road East
 - Orchard Road
 - River Road
 - Trimmer Road
 - Flagstaff Road
 - Kojonolakan Road

Maintenance Program

- Maintained gravel road network including the school bus routes to support safe and reliable transport for students across the Shire.
- Attended emergency call outs to keep roadways clear of trees and debris
- Completed annual pot hole repair works during winter
- Tree Pruning and roadside vegetation maintenance

Strategic Partnerships

- Collaborated with Regional Road Groups, Roads to Recovery, and other Federal Funding initiatives to secure grants and enhance road infrastructure throughout the Shire.

Disclosure Information

Freedom of Information

The Shire of Woodanilling welcomes any enquiries for information held by Council. The Shire is subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*, which gives individuals and organisations a general right of access to information held by the Shire. It should be noted that some documents are for viewing only and documents cannot be copied which would breach the *Copyright Act 1968*.

The Act also provides the right of appeal in relation to decisions made by the Shire to refuse access to information applied for under the Act. The Shire received no requests for information in 2023/24. Council's Information Statement is reviewed annually, and a copy made available at the administration office and on the Council's website, as required under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*.

National Competition Policy

This policy has been introduced by the Commonwealth Government to promote competition for the benefit of business, consumers, and the economy by removing unnecessary protection of monopolies of markets where competition can be enhanced. It effects local governments as factors such as exemption from company and income tax or possible local regulations and laws may give local government a potential advantage over private contractors.

In respect to competitive neutrality, the Shire of Woodanilling's reports:

- The Shire of Woodanilling during 2023/2024 did not engage in any significant business activities which generated in excess of \$200,000 annual income. Therefore, the introduction of competitive neutrality under Clause 7 of the policy was not required.
- There is no indication that the Council will become involved in any significant business activities during the next financial reporting period.
- There have been no allegations received by the Council of non-compliance with the neutrality principles.

Public Interest Disclosure

In accordance with the requirements of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003*, the Shire of Woodanilling has established procedures to facilitate the making of disclosures under the Act. These procedures set out the processes in place in respect to protected disclosures generally, to protect people from reprisal for making protected disclosures, and to provide guidance on investigations. During the 2023/2024 financial year, no disclosures relating to improper conduct were made to the Shire and therefore no disclosures were referred to the ombudsman. Register of Complaints Made Against Elected Members In accordance with section 5.53 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and the associated *Local Government (Rules of Conduct) Regulations 2007* the complaints made direct to the Shire of Woodanilling against Elected Members during the 2023/2024 financial year were nil.

Employee Remuneration

In accordance with section 5.53(2) (g) of the *Local Government Act 1995* and section 19B of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*, the following information is provided with respect to employees annual salary entitlement. Set out below, in bands of \$10,000 is the number of employees of the Shire of Woodanilling Remuneration with an annual salary of \$130,000 or more.

Salary Range \$	No of Employees
\$130,000 - \$140,000	
\$140,000 - \$150,000	1

CEO Remuneration

The Shire of Woodanilling had two permanent CEO's and two Acting CEO's through the 2023/24 FY. The remuneration paid to the permanent CEO's was:

Kellie Bartley: \$141,406
Paul Hanlon: \$22,957

Disclosure Information Continued

Record Keeping Plan

In accordance with legislative requirements, a Record Keeping Plan for the Shire of Woodanilling is completed and lodged upon request from the State Records Office. However, an updated Record Keeping Plan is currently required and in production.

This is a requirement under the *State Records Act 2000*, an Act to provide for the keeping of State records and for related purposes. The Record Keeping Plan is prepared to ensure compliance with Section 19 of the *State Records Act 2000*. Best practice record keeping is conducted in accordance with *State Records Commission Standards and Records Management Standard AS15489*.

The draft Shire of Woodanilling Record Keeping Plan in production sets out the minimum requirements as to which records are to be created and how those records are kept. The Shire of Woodanilling has developed processes to facilitate the complete and accurate record of all business transactions and decisions. Measures have been taken to ensure all recorded information can be retrieved quickly, accurately, and cheaply when required and government records are protected and preserved. These take the form of hard copies or electronic records.

Staff have attended training in records management covering Records Keeping Basics, Keyword Classification and Records Disposal. A general briefing for all staff on the compliance requirements of the *State Records Act 2000* and induction training for all new staff on their obligations was completed in accordance with the *State Records Act 2000* and the operation of records management within the Shire of Woodanilling.

Register of Financial Interests in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1995*, this register is held in the Administration office and is available for viewing by the public.

Disability Access & Inclusion Plan

The Disability Access Inclusion Plan is a strategic document for the Shire of Woodanilling required by the Government of Western Australia and registered with the Department of Communities. This document is reported on annually to improve quality of life outcomes for people who live with a disability.

The Shire has achieved the following objectives:

- Incorporate the objectives of the DAIP into Council's Corporate Business Plan
- Ensure Shire staff, agents and contractors are aware of the DAIP and the requirements for providing access and inclusion to services and events
- Ensure that information from the Shire website is accessible
- Improve Executive Management's awareness of the importance of the DAIP as an instrument for improving access and inclusion within the Shire

The Shire of Woodanilling has taken significant strides forward to make our community more accessible, however much more must be done to provide equal access and opportunity for all.

The Shire's DAIP is also planned for a major review with this process currently ongoing with help from the Department of Communities.



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

2024

Shire of Woodanilling

To the Council of the Shire of Woodanilling

Opinion

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

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Financial Activity for the year then ended
- Notes comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial report is:

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Other information

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

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

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

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

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

The CEO of the Shire is responsible for:

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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

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

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

Matters relating to the electronic publication of the audited financial report

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

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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

The Shire will endeavour to provide community services and facilities to meet the needs of members of the community and enable them to enjoy a pleasant and healthy way of life.

Principal place of business:
 3316 Robinson Road
 WOODANILLING WA 6315

**SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

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

STATEMENT BY CEO

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

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

Signed on the 8th day of November 2024



CEO

PAUL HANLON
Name of CEO

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

	NOTE	2024 Actual \$	2024 Budget \$	2023 Actual \$
Revenue				
Rates	2(a),22	1,006,728	988,172	888,849
Grants, subsidies and contributions	2(a)	1,317,023	225,116	1,502,556
Fees and charges	2(a)	280,671	276,594	322,255
Interest revenue	2(a)	21,867	9,800	17,122
Other revenue	2(a)	17,001	10,750	-
		2,643,290	1,510,432	2,730,782
Expenses				
Employee costs	2(b)	(1,193,192)	(909,264)	(1,143,989)
Materials and contracts		(646,406)	(1,012,661)	(408,514)
Utility charges		(134,250)	(100,685)	(87,082)
Depreciation		(1,835,196)	(865,691)	(770,650)
Insurance		(113,746)	(112,410)	(109,490)
Other expenditure	2(b)	(234,187)	(252,590)	(229,459)
		(4,156,977)	(3,253,301)	(2,749,184)
		(1,513,687)	(1,742,869)	(18,402)
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	2(a)	565,955	1,383,572	431,745
Profit on asset disposals		20,547	-	-
Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4(a)	840	-	1,751
		587,342	1,383,572	433,496
Net result for the period		(926,345)	(359,297)	415,094
Other comprehensive income for the period				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	14	-	-	37,478,922
Total other comprehensive income for the period	14	-	-	37,478,922
Total comprehensive income for the period		(926,345)	(359,297)	37,894,016

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



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

	NOTE	2024 \$	2023 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3,183,821	2,687,077
Trade and other receivables	5	159,284	81,624
Inventories	6	7,831	5,920
Other assets	7	188,942	23,350
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		3,539,878	2,797,971
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	5	17,110	13,315
Other financial assets	4(a)	41,585	40,745
Property, plant and equipment	8	7,799,481	7,827,074
Infrastructure	9	59,364,447	60,321,695
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		67,222,623	68,202,829
TOTAL ASSETS		70,762,501	71,000,800
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	438,216	88,597
Other liabilities	12	688,180	267,824
Employee related provisions	13	71,628	121,577
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,198,024	477,998
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee related provisions	13	5,882	37,862
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		5,882	37,862
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,203,906	515,860
NET ASSETS		69,558,595	70,484,940
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		12,063,448	12,937,507
Reserve accounts	24	1,024,762	1,077,048
Revaluation surplus	14	56,470,385	56,470,385
TOTAL EQUITY		69,558,595	70,484,940

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



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

	NOTE	RETAINED SURPLUS \$	RESERVE ACCOUNTS \$	REVALUATION SURPLUS \$	TOTAL EQUITY \$
Balance as at 1 July 2022		12,730,375	869,086	18,991,463	32,590,924
Comprehensive income for the period					
Net result for the period		415,094	-	-	415,094
Other comprehensive income for the period	14	-	-	37,478,922	37,478,922
Total comprehensive income for the period		415,094	-	37,478,922	37,894,016
Transfers to reserve accounts	24	(207,962)	207,962	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2023		12,937,507	1,077,048	56,470,385	70,484,940
Comprehensive income for the period					
Net result for the period		(926,345)	-	-	(926,345)
Total comprehensive income for the period		(926,345)	-	-	(926,345)
Transfers from reserve accounts	24	172,100	(172,100)	-	-
Transfers to reserve accounts	24	(119,814)	119,814	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2024		12,063,448	1,024,762	56,470,385	69,558,595

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



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

	NOTE	2024 Actual \$	2023 Actual \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Rates		970,300	887,646
Grants, subsidies and contributions		1,286,143	1,499,038
Fees and charges		280,671	322,255
Interest revenue		21,867	17,122
Goods and services tax received		132,251	95,230
Other revenue		17,001	-
		2,708,233	2,821,291
Payments			
Employee costs		(1,261,313)	(1,148,593)
Materials and contracts		(460,640)	(426,365)
Utility charges		(134,250)	(87,082)
Insurance paid		(113,746)	(109,490)
Goods and services tax paid		(163,856)	(95,230)
Other expenditure		(234,187)	(229,459)
		(2,367,992)	(2,096,219)
Net cash provided by operating activities		340,241	725,072
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for purchase of property, plant & equipment	8(a)	(327,220)	(42,363)
Payments for construction of infrastructure	9(a)	(606,833)	(457,637)
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions		986,311	596,811
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		104,245	-
Net cash provided by investing activities		156,503	96,811
Net increase in cash held		496,744	821,883
Cash at beginning of year		2,687,077	1,865,194
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3	3,183,821	2,687,077

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



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

	NOTE	2024 Actual \$	2024 Budget \$	2023 Actual \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Revenue from operating activities				
General rates	22	1,006,728	988,172	888,849
Grants, subsidies and contributions		1,317,023	225,116	1,502,556
Fees and charges		280,671	276,594	322,255
Interest revenue		21,867	9,800	17,122
Other revenue		17,001	10,750	-
Profit on asset disposals		20,547	-	-
Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4(a)	840	-	1,751
		2,664,677	1,510,432	2,732,533
Expenditure from operating activities				
Employee costs		(1,193,192)	(909,264)	(1,143,989)
Materials and contracts		(646,406)	(1,012,661)	(408,514)
Utility charges		(134,250)	(100,685)	(87,082)
Depreciation		(1,835,196)	(865,691)	(770,650)
Insurance		(113,746)	(112,410)	(109,490)
Other expenditure		(234,187)	(252,590)	(229,459)
		(4,156,977)	(3,253,301)	(2,749,184)
Non cash amounts excluded from operating activities	23(a)	1,754,592	865,692	834,624
Amount attributable to operating activities		262,292	(877,177)	817,973
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows from investing activities				
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions		565,955	1,383,572	431,745
Proceeds from disposal of assets		104,245	24,000	-
		670,200	1,407,572	431,745
Outflows from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8(a)	(327,220)	(298,100)	(42,363)
Purchase and construction of infrastructure	9(a)	(606,833)	(1,497,687)	(457,637)
		(934,053)	(1,795,787)	(500,000)
Amount attributable to investing activities		(263,853)	(388,215)	(68,255)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows from financing activities				
Transfers from reserve accounts	24	172,100	172,100	-
		172,100	172,100	-
Outflows from financing activities				
Transfers to reserve accounts	24	(119,814)	(110,860)	(207,962)
		(119,814)	(110,860)	(207,962)
Amount attributable to financing activities		52,286	61,240	(207,962)
MOVEMENT IN SURPLUS OR DEFICIT				
Surplus or deficit at the start of the financial year	23(b)	1,303,516	1,204,152	761,760
Amount attributable to operating activities		262,292	(877,177)	817,973
Amount attributable to investing activities		(263,853)	(388,215)	(68,255)
Amount attributable to financing activities		52,286	61,240	(207,962)
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates	23(b)	1,354,241	-	1,303,516

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



SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024
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SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

Local Government Act 1995 requirements

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

- AASB 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures
- AASB 16 Leases paragraph 58
- AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements paragraph 61
- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows paragraphs 43 and 45
- AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment paragraph 79
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets paragraph 85
- AASB 140 Investment Property paragraph 75(f)
- AASB 1052 Disaggregated Disclosures paragraph 11
- AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures paragraph 16

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

The *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* provide that:

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

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

risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets nature and impact can be found in the relevant note:

- Fair value measurement of assets carried at reportable value including:
 - Property, plant and equipment - note 8
 - Infrastructure - note 9
- Expected credit losses on financial assets - note 5
- Assets held for sale - note 7
- Impairment losses of non-financial assets - note
- Investment property - note 10
- Estimated useful life of intangible assets - note 10
- Measurement of employee benefits - note 13
- Measurement of provisions - note 13

Fair value hierarchy information can be found in note 21

The local government reporting entity

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

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements. A separate statement of those monies appears at Note 24 of the financial report.

Initial application of accounting standards

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

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

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

New accounting standards for application in future years

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

- AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
 - AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current
 - AASB 2021-7c Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections [deferred AASB 10 and AASB 128 amendments in AASB 2014-10 apply]
 - AASB 2022-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
 - AASB 2022-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- These amendments are not expected to have any material impact on the financial report on initial application.
- AASB 2022-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities

These amendment may result in changes to the fair value of non-financial assets. The impact is yet to be quantified.

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

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

(a) Revenue

Contracts with customers

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

Revenue Category	Nature of goods and services	When obligations typically satisfied	Payment terms	Returns/Refunds/Warranties	Timing of revenue recognition
Grants, subsidies and contributions with customers	Community events, minor facilities, research, design, planning evaluation and services	Over time	Fixed terms transfer of funds based on agreed milestones and reporting	Contract obligation if project not complete	Output method based on project milestones and/or completion date matched to performance obligations
Grants, Subsidies or contributions for the construction of non-financial assets	Construction or acquisition of recognisable non-financial assets to be controlled by the local government	Over time	Fixed terms transfer of funds based on agreed milestones and reporting	Contract obligation if project not complete	Output method based on project milestones and/or completion date matched to performance obligations
Grants with no contract commitments	General appropriations and contributions with no reciprocal commitment	No obligations	Not applicable	Not applicable	When assets are controlled
Fees and charges - licences, registrations, approvals	Building, planning, development and animal management.	Single point in time	Full payment prior to issue	None	On payment of the licence, registration or approval
Other inspections	Regulatory for, health and safety	Single point in time	Full payment prior to inspection	None	Revenue recognised after inspection event occurs
Fees and charges for other goods and services	Cemetery services, library fees, reinstatements and private works	Single point in time	Payment in full in advance	None	Output method based on provision of service or completion of works
Fees and charges - sale of stock	Aviation fuel, kiosk and visitor centre stock	Single point in time	In full in advance, on 15 day credit	Refund for faulty goods	At point of sale
Commissions	Commissions on licensing and ticket sales	Over time	Payment in full on sale	None	When assets are controlled
Reimbursements	Insurance claims	Single point in time	Payment in arrears for claimable event	None	When claim is agreed

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(a) Revenue (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

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

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Nature	Contracts with customers	Capital grant/contributions	Statutory Requirements	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rates	-	-	1,006,728	-	1,006,728
Grants, subsidies and contributions	214,464	-	-	1,102,559	1,317,023
Fees and charges	74,307	-	47,167	159,197	280,671
Interest revenue	-	-	7,113	14,754	21,867
Other revenue	-	-	450	16,551	17,001
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	-	431,143	-	134,812	565,955
Total	288,771	431,143	1,061,458	1,427,873	3,209,245

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Nature	Contracts with customers	Capital grant/contributions	Statutory Requirements	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rates	-	-	888,849	-	888,849
Grants, subsidies and contributions	183,779	-	-	1,318,777	1,502,556
Fees and charges	118,389	-	23,722	180,144	322,255
Interest revenue	-	-	8,876	8,246	17,122
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	-	431,745	-	-	431,745
Total	302,168	431,745	921,447	1,507,167	3,162,527

	Note	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
		\$	\$
Interest revenue			
Interest on reserve account		14,754	7,963
Trade and other receivables overdue interest		7,113	9,159
		21,867	17,122
The 2024 original budget estimate in relation to: Trade and other receivables overdue interest was \$3,500.			
Fees and charges relating to rates receivable			
Charges on instalment plan		450	295
The 2024 original budget estimate in relation to: Charges on instalment plan was \$295.			
(b) Expenses			
Auditors remuneration			
- Audit of the Annual Financial Report		36,200	35,750
- Other services – grant acquittals		3,250	1,000
		39,450	36,750
Employee Costs			
Employee benefit costs		1,091,849	1,100,379
Other employee costs		101,343	43,610
		1,193,192	1,143,989
Other expenditure			
Sundry expenses		234,187	229,459
		234,187	229,459

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Note	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	3,183,821	2,687,077
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,183,821	2,687,077
Held as		
- Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	1,457,057	1,329,667
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,726,764	1,357,410
15	3,183,821	2,687,077

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Restricted financial assets

Restricted financial asset balances are not available for general use by the local government due to externally imposed restrictions. Restrictions are specified in an agreement, contract or legislation. This applies to reserve accounts, unspent grants, subsidies and contributions and unspent loans that have not been fully expended in the manner specified by the contributor, legislation or loan agreement and for which no liability has been recognised.

4. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(a) Non-current assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Units in Local Government House Trust - opening balance
 Movement attributable to fair value increment
 BKW Co-op Shares - opening balance
 Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss - BKW Shares
 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - closing balance

Note	2024	2023
	\$	\$
	41,585	40,745
	41,585	40,745
	40,745	38,902
	840	1,843
	-	92
	-	(92)
	41,585	40,745

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Current

Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Rates and statutory receivables	88,529	73,354
Trade receivables	39,150	8,270
GST receivable	31,605	0
	159,284	81,624

Non-current

Rates and statutory receivables	17,110	13,315
	17,110	13,315

Disclosure of opening and closing balances related to contracts with customers

Information about receivables from contracts with customers along with financial assets and associated liabilities arising from transfers to enable the acquisition or construction of recognisable non financial assets is:

Information about receivables from contracts with customers along with financial assets and associated liabilities arising from transfers to enable the acquisition or construction of recognisable non financial assets is:	Note	30 June 2024 Actual	30 June 2023 Actual	1 July 2022 Actual
		\$	\$	\$
Contract assets	7	188,102	23,350	23,350
Total trade and other receivables from contracts with customers		188,102	23,350	23,350

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Rates and statutory receivables

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

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

Trade receivables

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

Other receivables

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

Measurement

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

6. INVENTORIES

	Note	2024	2023
Current		\$	\$
Fuel and materials		7,831	5,920
		7,831	5,920
The following movements in inventories occurred during the year:			
Balance at beginning of year		5,920	28,371
Inventories expensed during the year		(143,794)	(137,888)
Additions to inventory		145,705	115,437
Balance at end of year		7,831	5,920

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

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

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

7. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets - current

Accrued income

Contract assets

2024	2023
\$	\$
840	-
188,102	23,350
188,942	23,350

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other current assets

Other non-financial assets include prepayments which represent payments in advance of receipt of goods or services or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

Contract assets

Contract assets primarily relate to the Shire's right to . consideration for work completed but not billed at the end of the period.

Impairment of assets associated with contracts with customers are detailed at Note 2(b).

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Movements in Balances

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

	Total Property			Plant and equipment		Total property, plant and equipment
	Land	Buildings	Total Property	Furniture and equipment	Plant and equipment	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2022	498,000	4,942,954	5,440,954	121,040	573,065	6,135,059
Additions	-	42,363	42,363	-	-	42,363
Revaluation increments / (decrements) transferred to revaluation surplus	24,000	2,292,122	2,316,122	-	-	2,316,122
Depreciation	-	(110,074)	(110,074)	(27,066)	(163,840)	(300,980)
Transfers	-	(365,490)	(365,490)	-	-	(365,490)
Balance at 30 June 2023	522,000	6,801,875	7,323,875	93,974	409,225	7,827,074
Comprises:						
Gross balance amount at 30 June 2023	522,000	6,807,685	7,329,685	289,528	3,231,545	10,850,758
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2023	-	(5,810)	(5,810)	(195,554)	(2,822,320)	(3,023,684)
Balance at 30 June 2023	522,000	6,801,875	7,323,875	93,974	409,225	7,827,074
Additions	-	10,105	10,105	-	317,115	327,220
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(83,698)	(83,698)
Depreciation	-	(135,839)	(135,839)	(15,215)	(120,061)	(271,115)
Balance at 30 June 2024	522,000	6,676,141	7,198,141	78,759	522,581	7,799,481
Comprises:						
Gross balance amount at 30 June 2024	522,000	6,817,790	7,339,790	289,529	3,386,679	11,015,998
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024	-	(141,649)	(141,649)	(210,770)	(2,864,098)	(3,216,517)
Balance at 30 June 2024	522,000	6,676,141	7,198,141	78,759	522,581	7,799,481

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

(b) Carrying Amount Measurements

Asset Class	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of Valuation	Date of Last Valuation	Inputs Used
(i) Fair Value - as determined at the last valuation date					
Land and buildings					
Land	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties/income approach using discounted cashflow methodology	Independent registered valuers	June 2023	Price per hectare/ market borrowing rate
Buildings	2	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties/income approach using discounted cashflow methodology	Independent registered valuers	June 2023	Price per hectare/ market borrowing rate
Buildings	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent registered valuers	June 2023	Construction costs and current condition, residual values and remaining useful life assessments
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. The valuation techniques applied to property subject to lease was the same as that applied to property not subject to lease.					
(ii) Cost					
Furniture and equipment	3		Cost		Purchase cost
Plant and equipment	3		Cost		Purchase cost

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

9. INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) Movements in Balances

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

	Infrastructure - roads	Infrastructure - footpaths	Infrastructure - drainage	Infrastructure - parks and ovals	Infrastructure - other	Total Infrastructure
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2022	19,363,685	101,865	5,264,909	74,979	-	24,805,438
Additions	422,564	-	33,273	-	1,800	457,637
Revaluation increments / (decrements) transferred to revaluation surplus	33,343,817	35,662	1,222,457	402,180	158,684	35,162,800
Depreciation	(369,301)	(9,997)	(87,939)	(2,433)	-	(469,670)
Transfers	-	-	-	336,874	28,616	365,490
Balance at 30 June 2023	52,760,765	127,530	6,432,700	811,600	189,100	60,321,695
Comprises:						
Gross balance at 30 June 2023	87,226,754	389,180	11,202,163	811,600	189,100	99,818,797
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2023	(34,465,989)	(261,650)	(4,769,463)	-	-	(39,497,102)
Balance at 30 June 2023	52,760,765	127,530	6,432,700	811,600	189,100	60,321,695
Additions	486,770	71,392	43,382	-	5,289	606,833
Depreciation	(1,376,321)	(19,753)	(140,071)	(23,431)	(4,505)	(1,564,081)
Balance at 30 June 2024	51,871,214	179,169	6,336,011	788,169	189,884	59,364,447
Comprises:						
Gross balance at 30 June 2024	87,713,524	460,572	11,245,545	811,601	194,389	100,425,631
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024	(35,842,310)	(281,403)	(4,909,534)	(23,432)	(4,505)	(41,061,184)
Balance at 30 June 2024	51,871,214	179,169	6,336,011	788,169	189,884	59,364,447

**SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

9. INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)

(b) Carrying Amount Measurements

Asset Class	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of Valuation	Date of Last Valuation	Inputs Used
(i) Fair Value - as determined at the last valuation date					
Infrastructure - roads	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuation	June 2023	Construction costs and current condition, residual values and remaining useful life assessments
Infrastructure - footpaths	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuation	June 2023	Construction costs and current condition, residual values and remaining useful life assessments
Infrastructure - drainage	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuation	June 2023	Construction costs and current condition, residual values and remaining useful life assessments
Infrastructure - parks and ovals	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuation	June 2023	Construction costs and current condition, residual values and remaining useful life assessments
Infrastructure - other	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent valuation	June 2023	Construction costs and current condition, residual values and remaining useful life assessments

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

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

10. FIXED ASSETS

(a) Depreciation

Depreciation rates

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

Asset Class	Useful life
Buildings	30 to 50 years
Furniture and equipment	4 to 10 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 15 years
Sealed roads and streets	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
seal	
- bituminous seals	20 years
- asphalt surfaces	25 years
Gravel roads	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
Footpaths	20 years
Sewerage piping	100 years
Infrastructure - Drainage and Bridges	75 years
Parks and Ovals	10 to 50 years

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

10. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Initial recognition

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

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

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

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

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

Measurement after recognition

Plant and equipment including furniture and equipment and right-of-use assets (other than vested improvements) are measured using the cost model as required under *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(2)*. Assets held under the cost model are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses being their reportable value.

Reportable Value

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

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

Revaluation

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

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

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

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

Subsequent increases are then recognised in profit or loss to the extent they reverse a net revaluation decrease previously recognised in profit or loss for the same class of asset.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment and infrastructure, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the individual asset's useful life from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements.

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

Depreciation on revaluation

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

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

Impairment

In accordance with *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 17A(4C)*, the Shire is not required to comply with *AASB 136 Impairment of Assets* to determine the recoverable amount of its non-financial assets that are land or buildings classified as property, plant and equipment, infrastructure or vested improvements that the local government controls in circumstances where there has been an impairment indication of a general decrease in asset values.

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

Gains or losses on disposal

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Current

Sundry creditors
 Prepaid rates
 Accrued payroll liabilities
 ATO liabilities
 Bonds and deposits held
 Accrued expenses

2024	2023
\$	\$
349,983	44,716
-	17,458
7,289	6,517
20,304	7,268
13,822	12,538
46,818	100
438,216	88,597

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

Trade and other payables

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

Prepaid rates

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

12. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current		
Capital grant/contributions liabilities	688,180	267,824
	688,180	267,824
Reconciliation of changes in capital grant/contribution liabilities		
Opening balance	267,824	102,758
Additions	688,180	397,944
Revenue from capital grant/contributions held as a liability at the start of the period	(267,824)	(232,878)
	688,180	267,824

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

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Capital grant/contribution liabilities

Capital grant/contribution liabilities represent the Shire's obligations to construct recognisable non-financial assets to identified specifications to be controlled by the Shire which are yet to be satisfied. Capital grant/contribution liabilities are recognised as income when the obligations in the contract are satisfied.

Fair values for non-current capital grant/contribution liabilities, not expected to be extinguished within 12 months, are based on discounted cash flows of expected cashflows to satisfy the obligations using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy (see Note 21(i)) due to the unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

13. EMPLOYEE RELATED PROVISIONS

Employee Related Provisions

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current provisions		
Employee benefit provisions		
Annual leave	30,378	53,497
Long service leave	32,502	51,960
	62,880	105,457
Employee related other provisions		
Employment on-costs	8,748	16,120
	8,748	16,120
Total current employee related provisions	71,628	121,577
Non-current provisions		
Employee benefit provisions		
Long service leave	5,189	33,219
	5,189	33,219
Employee related other provisions		
Employment on-costs	693	4,643
	693	4,643
Total non-current employee related provisions	5,882	37,862
Total employee related provisions	77,510	159,439

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

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

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Employee benefits

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

14. REVALUATION SURPLUS

	2024 Opening Balance	2024 Closing Balance	2023 Opening Balance	Total Movement on Revaluation	2023 Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revaluation surplus - Land - freehold land	64,000	64,000	40,000	24,000	64,000
Revaluation surplus - Buildings	4,413,678	4,413,678	2,112,676	2,301,002	4,413,678
Revaluation surplus - Plant and equipment	439,679	439,679	439,679	-	439,679
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - roads	43,835,469	43,835,469	10,491,652	33,343,817	43,835,469
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - footpaths	138,969	138,969	103,307	35,662	138,969
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - drainage	7,026,606	7,026,606	5,804,149	1,222,457	7,026,606
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - parks and ovals	393,980	393,980	-	393,980	393,980
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - other	158,004	158,004	-	158,004	158,004
	56,470,385	56,470,385	18,991,463	37,478,922	56,470,385

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

15. RESTRICTIONS OVER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Note	2024 Actual \$	2023 Actual \$
The following classes of financial assets have restrictions imposed by regulations or other externally imposed requirements which limit or direct the purpose for which the resources may be used:			
- Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,726,764	1,357,410
		<u>1,726,764</u>	<u>1,357,410</u>
The restricted financial assets are a result of the following specific purposes to which the assets may be used:			
Restricted reserve accounts	24	1,024,762	1,077,048
Capital grant liabilities	12	688,180	267,824
Bonds and deposits	11	13,822	12,538
Total restricted financial assets		<u>1,726,764</u>	<u>1,357,410</u>
16. UNDRAWN BORROWING FACILITIES AND CREDIT STANDBY ARRANGEMENTS			
Credit card limit		10,000	2,000
Credit card balance at balance date		(3,482)	(1,604)
Total amount of credit unused		<u>6,518</u>	<u>396</u>

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Shire had no reportable contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023, and is not aware of any reportable contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024.

18. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Contracted for:		
- plant & equipment purchases	-	137,600
	-	137,600
Payable:		
- not later than one year	-	137,600

In 2023, the Shire had \$137,600 committed for the purchase of a Multi-Tyred Roller.

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Elected Member Remuneration

Fees, expenses and allowances to be paid or reimbursed to elected council members.

Note	2024 Actual \$	2024 Budget \$	2023 Actual \$
President's annual allowance	6,148	6,262	6,169
President's meeting attendance fees	3,042	3,735	3,679
President's annual allowance for ICT expenses	1,050	1,050	1,050
President's travel and accommodation expenses	-	334	788
	10,240	11,381	11,686
Deputy President's annual allowance	1,565	1,565	1,542
Deputy President's meeting attendance fees	3,735	3,735	3,679
Deputy President's annual allowance for ICT expenses	1,050	1,050	1,050
Deputy President's travel and accommodation expenses	-	334	155
	6,350	6,684	6,426
All other council member's meeting attendance fees	15,621	14,940	14,716
All other council member's annual allowance for ICT expenses	4,174	4,200	4,200
All other council member's travel and accommodation expenses	-	1,332	-
	19,795	20,472	18,916
	36,385	38,537	37,028

(b) Key Management Personnel (KMP) Compensation

The total of compensation paid to KMP of the Shire during the year are as follows:

Short-term employee benefits	402,468	329,986
Post-employment benefits	44,559	40,900
Employee - other long-term benefits	6,256	7,219
Council member costs	36,385	37,028
	489,668	415,133

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

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

Other long-term benefits

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

Council member costs

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

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties

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

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

In addition to KMP compensation above the following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
	\$	\$
Sale of goods and services	374	4,044
Purchase of goods and services	224	2,120
Short term employee benefits - other related parties	-	17,479
Amounts outstanding from related parties:		
Trade and other receivables	-	984

Related Parties

The Shire's main related parties are as follows:

i. Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Shire, directly or indirectly, including any council member, are considered key management personnel and are detailed in Notes 19(a) and 19(b).

ii. Other Related Parties

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

iii. Entities subject to significant influence by the Shire

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

**SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

20. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Shire did not have any events occurring after the reporting date that have a significant effect on the financial statements.

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

21. OTHER MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

b) Current and non-current classification

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

c) Rounding off figures

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

d) Comparative figures

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

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

e) Budget comparative figures

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

f) Superannuation

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

g) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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

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

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the 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.

h) Interest revenue

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

i) Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* 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 Shire selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Shire are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

Market approach

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

Income approach

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

Cost approach

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

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

j) Impairment of assets

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

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

These non-financial assets are assessed in accordance with the regulatory framework detailed in Note 10.

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 *Property, Plant and Equipment*) whereby any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

22. RATING INFORMATION

(a) General Rates

RATE TYPE		Rate in \$	Number of Properties	2023/24 Actual Rateable Value*	2023/24 Actual Rate Revenue	2023/24 Actual Interim Rates	2023/24 Actual Total Revenue	2023/24 Budget Rate Revenue	2023/24 Budget Interim Rate	2023/24 Budget Total Revenue	2022/23 Actual Total Revenue
Rate Description	Basis of valuation										
(i) General rates											
GRV	Gross rental valuation	0.139422	99	886,036	123,533	8,515	132,048	123,532	-	123,532	115,266
UV	Unimproved valuation	0.004251	192	197,172,000	838,178	53	838,231	838,178	1,000	839,178	765,436
Total general rates			291	198,058,036	961,711	8,568	970,279	961,710	1,000	962,710	880,702
(ii) Minimum payment											
GRV	Gross rental valuation	545	70	104,025	38,150	-	38,150	38,150	-	38,150	33,000
UV	Unimproved valuation	545	35	1,919,450	19,075	-	19,075	19,075	-	19,075	16,500
Total minimum payments			105	2,023,475	57,225	-	57,225	57,225	-	57,225	49,500
Total general rates and minimum payments			396	200,081,511	1,018,936	8,568	1,027,504	1,018,935	1,000	1,019,935	930,202
(iii) Specified Area Rates											
Waste Collection Rate	Gross Rental Value	0.0000	169	990,061	8,492	-	8,492	8,450	-	8,450	-
Waste Collection Rate	Unimproved Value	0.0000	214	198,965,500	10,750	-	10,750	10,700	-	10,700	-
(iv) Ex-gratia Rates											
CBH Group			1		2,088		2,088	2,087		2,087	1,916
Total amount raised from rates (excluding general rates)			384	199,955,561	21,330	-	21,330	21,237	-	21,237	1,916
Discounts							(37,503)			(45,132)	(37,065)
Concessions							(4,603)			(7,868)	(6,204)
Total Rates							1,006,728			988,172	888,849
Rate instalment interest							436			300	341
Rate overdue interest							6,196			3,500	8,535

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

*Rateable Value at time of raising of rate.

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

23. DETERMINATION OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

		2023/24 Budget (30 June 2024 Carried Forward)	2022/23 (30 June 2023 Carried Forward)
Note		\$	\$
(a) Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities			
The following non-cash revenue or expenditure has been excluded from amounts attributable to operating activities within the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with <i>Financial Management Regulation 32</i> .			
Adjustments to operating activities			
		(20,547)	-
		-	-
4(a)	Less: Fair value adjustments to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(840)	(1,751)
	Add: Depreciation	1,835,196	770,650
	Movement in current employee provisions associated with restricted cash	1	-
	Non-cash movements in non-current assets and liabilities:		
	Pensioner deferred rates	(3,795)	(13,315)
	Employee benefit provisions	(31,980)	18,449
	Other Employee benefits	(23,442)	60,591
	Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	1,754,592	834,624
(b) Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates			
The following current assets and liabilities have been excluded from the net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with <i>Financial Management Regulation 32</i> to agree to the surplus/(deficit) after imposition of general rates.			
Adjustments to net current assets			
24	Less: Reserve accounts	(1,024,762)	(1,077,048)
	Add: Current liabilities not expected to be cleared at end of year		
	- Employee benefit provisions	37,149	60,591
	Total adjustments to net current assets	(987,613)	(1,016,457)
Net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity			
	Total current assets	3,539,878	2,797,971
	Less: Total current liabilities	(1,198,024)	(477,998)
	Less: Total adjustments to net current assets	(987,613)	(1,016,457)
	Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates	1,354,241	1,303,516

SHIRE OF WOODANILLING
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

24. RESERVE ACCOUNTS

	2024 Actual Opening Balance	2024 Actual Transfer to	2024 Actual Transfer (from)	2024 Actual Closing Balance	2024 Budget Opening Balance	2024 Budget Transfer to	2024 Budget Transfer (from)	2024 Budget Closing Balance	2023 Actual Opening Balance	2023 Actual Transfer to	2023 Actual Transfer (from)	2023 Actual Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Restricted by council												
(a) Leave reserve	45,183	25,617	-	70,800	45,183	25,020	-	70,203	20,000	25,183	-	45,183
(b) Plant Replacement Reserve	825,154	66,363	(172,100)	719,417	825,154	60,660	(172,100)	713,714	669,024	156,130	-	825,154
(c) Building Reserve	67,477	25,924	-	93,401	67,477	25,042	-	92,519	42,091	25,386	-	67,477
(d) Office Equipment Reserve	14,159	196	-	14,355	14,159	14	-	14,173	14,031	128	-	14,159
(e) Road Construction Reserve	21,826	299	-	22,125	21,826	22	-	21,848	21,628	198	-	21,826
(f) Affordable Housing Reserve	103,249	1,415	-	104,664	103,249	102	-	103,351	102,312	937	-	103,249
	1,077,048	119,814	(172,100)	1,024,762	1,077,048	110,860	(172,100)	1,015,808	869,086	207,962	-	1,077,048

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

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

Name of reserve account	Purpose of the reserve account
Restricted by council	
(a) Leave reserve	To fund any relief or interim positions and recruitment/locum agency costs that might arise.
(b) Plant Replacement Reserve	To be used to fund the net cost of plant and equipment purchases as determined in the 10 Year Plant Replacement Program.
(c) Building Reserve	To be used to meet the requirements of providing new buildings for Council purposes, other than affordable housing or recreational facilities, or for major maintenance.
(d) Office Equipment Reserve	To be used for the purchase of office equipment and future computer upgrades.
(e) Road Construction Reserve	To be used to fund road construction project cost escalation, if required.
(f) Affordable Housing Reserve	To be used to meet the requirement for affordable housing, either new or major upgrades into the future.



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The Shire of Woodanilling acknowledges the Traditional Owners, Custodians, and Elders past and present.

We acknowledge the stories, traditions and living cultures of Aboriginal peoples on this land and commit to protect and maintain this important heritage.

