

Accounting Policy

Policy Owner: Finance
Contact Person: Manager Finance
Date of Approval: 10 November 2014

POLICY OBJECTIVE

This policy provides a financial management and financial governance framework for the City that is clear, transparent and complies with statutory obligations.

Its purpose is to adopt full accrual accounting and all other applicable accounting standards in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995*, *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* and Australian Accounting Standards and to identify all significant accounting policies applicable to the preparation of the City's Annual Financial Statements, Annual Budget and Long Term Financial Plan.

POLICY STATEMENT

This policy comprises significant accounting policies used to guide the City's day-to-day financial management and financial governance framework and the preparation of the City's Annual Financial Statements, Annual Budget and Long Term Financial Plan.

1. Significant Accounting Policies**(a) Basis of Preparation**

The financial report comprises general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, *the Local Government Act 1995* and accompanying regulations. Material accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

Critical Accounting Estimates

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

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

Balances shown in the City's Annual Budget and Long Term Financial Plan as End of Year Estimate Actual for the preceding year are as forecast at the time of budget preparation and are subject to final adjustments.

The Local Government Reporting Entity

All Funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions have to be included in the City's financial reporting.

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

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded. Disclosures are by separate Notes.

(b) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

(d) Trade and Other Receivables

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

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

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

(e) Inventories**General**

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

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

Land Held for Sale

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

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

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

(f) Fixed Assets

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

Mandatory Requirement to Revalue Non-Current Assets

Effective from 1 July 2012, the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* were amended and the measurement of non-current assets at Fair Value became mandatory.

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

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

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

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

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

Land Under Control

In accordance with *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 1996*, Regulation 16(a), the Council was required to include as an asset (by 30 June 2013), Crown Land operated by the local government as a golf course, showground, racecourse or other sporting or recreational facility of State or regional significance.

Upon initial recognition, these assets were recorded at cost in accordance with AASB 116.

They were then classified as Land and revalued along with other land in accordance with the other policies detailed in this Note.

Whilst they were initially recorded at cost, fair value at the date of acquisition was deemed cost as per AASB 116.

Initial Recognition and Measurement between Mandatory Revaluation Dates

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

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

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

Revaluation

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

Transitional Arrangement

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

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

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

Early Adoption of AASB 13 - Fair Value Measurement

Whilst the new accounting standard in relation to Fair Value, AASB 13 – Fair Value Measurement only become applicable for the year ended 30 June 2014 (in relation to Council), given the legislative need to commence using Fair Value methodology in the previous reporting period (year ended 30 June 2013) the Council chose the early adoption of AASB 13 (as allowed for in the standard). Pursuant to the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, the City has revalued Plant and Equipment (June 2013) and Infrastructure (June 2014) all remaining assets will be revalued in the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2015.

As a consequence, the principles embodied in AASB 13 – Fair Value Measurement have been applied to the previous reporting period (year ended 30 June 2013).

Land Under Roads

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

Effective as at 1 July 2008, Council elected not to recognise any value for land under roads acquired on or before 30 June 2008. This accords with the treatment available in Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1051 Land Under Roads and the fact *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, Regulation 16 (a)(i) prohibits local governments from recognising such land as an asset.

In respect of land under roads acquired on or after 1 July 2008, as detailed above, *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, Regulation 16(a)(i) prohibits local governments from recognising such land as an asset.

Whilst such treatment is inconsistent with the requirements of AASB 1051, *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, Regulation 4(2) provides, in the event of such an inconsistency, the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* prevail.

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

Depreciation

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

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is treated by elimination against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

All non-current assets having a limited useful life (excluding freehold land) are separately and systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in those assets.

Depreciation for infrastructure assets is calculated from the end of the year in which the asset was completed and brought into account.

Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time the asset is completed and held ready for use.

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed each reporting period. Major depreciation periods are:

Buildings	40 years
Bus Shelters*	30 - 50 years
<u>Computer Hardware</u>	<u>3 years</u>
Computer Software	2 years
Footpaths*	25 - 70 years
Furniture & Equipment	10 years
Heavy Vehicles - 1,201 kg to 4,000 kg	6 years/100,000 km's (45% residual)
Heavy Vehicles - 4,001 kg to 9,000 kg	6 years/200,000 km's (40% residual)
Heavy Vehicles - 9,001 kg to 12,000 kg	8 years/500,000 km's (48% residual)

Heavy Vehicles – Refuse	5 years (20% residual)
Irrigation Piping	30 years
Light Vehicles	3 years (60% residual)
Other Infrastructure*	15 – 30 years
Other Plant and Equipment	10 years
Parks & Reserves*	12 - 85 years
Plant	10 years (50% residual)
Reserves/Playground Equipment*	12 - 15 years
Sealed Car Parks – Pavement	85 years
Sealed Roads and Streets - Major Re-Surfacing*	18 - 40 years
Sealed Roads and Streets – Road Pavement*	85 - 100 years
Street Lighting	33 years
Tennis/Basketball Courts (Acrylic)	12 years
Underpasses	100 years
Water Supply Piping & Drainage Systems*	50-100 years

*Due to useful lives of the individual assets within each asset type varying, despite being of a similar nature, the asset types denoted have a range of depreciation periods.

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

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

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

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

Capitalisation Threshold

Expenditure on items of equipment under \$1,000 is not capitalised. Rather, it is recognised in Profit and Loss and it is recorded on an asset inventory listing.

(g) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

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

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level 1

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

Level 2

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

Level 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

Valuation Techniques

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

Market Approach

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

Income Approach

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

Cost Approach

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

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Council gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are

developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability and considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

As detailed above, the mandatory measurement framework imposed by the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* requires, as a minimum, all assets carried at a revalued amount to be revalued at least every 3 years.

The revalued amounts for Plant and Equipment and Infrastructure Assets have been categorised as Level 2 and Level 3 of the Fair Value Hierachy respectively.

(h) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as:

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

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

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

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

Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable

payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

(iii) *Held-to-maturity investments*

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

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

(iv) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

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

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

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

(v) *Financial liabilities*

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

Impairment

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

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

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

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by

credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

Derecognition

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

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

(i) Impairment of Assets

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

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

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

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

(j) Trade and Other Payables

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

(k) Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

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

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

leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

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

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

(l) Borrowing Costs

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

(m) Provisions

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

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

(n) Leases

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

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

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

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

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

(o) Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Council has significant influence. Significant influence

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

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

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

When the Council's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Council discontinues recognising its share of further losses unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. When the associate subsequently makes profits, the Council will resume recognising its share of those profits once its share of the profits equals the share of the losses not recognised.

(p) Interests in Joint Arrangements

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

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

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

(q) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

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

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

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

If the City receives in kind contributions it is recognised as contribution in the period of receipt. If the goods or services are received at no costs which may or has resulted in economic benefit and to which a fair value can be assigned then the revenue recognised will be equalled to the fair value. When the benefit extends beyond the current period then an asset to this value will be recognised, otherwise it will be recorded as an expense in the current

period

(r) Superannuation

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

(s) Current and Non-Current Classification

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

(t) Rounding Off Figures

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

(u) Comparative Figures

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

When the Council applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its Annual Financial Statements, an additional statement explaining the prior year adjustments will be included in the Notes.

(v) Budget Comparative Figures

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

2. Budget Variations

In order to maintain sound budgetary control the City maintains a revised budget. Budget revisions (or reallocations) are required in a number of circumstances, and should be actioned appropriately, as follows:-

Circumstances

- (a) Where expenditure is required to be incurred for a purpose for which there was no provision in the budget;
- (b) Where grant or other monies are received that necessitate expenditure to be incurred and no provision was included in the budget; or
- (c) Where the budget allocation for a new initiative, the acquisition of an asset or a capital works project is insufficient.

Action

In accordance with Section 6.8 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, by way of a report and recommendation to the Council seeking authorisation of the expenditure and to endorse the necessary budget variation.

Circumstances

- (a) Where an over-expenditure has occurred, or is likely to occur; or

- (b) Where incomes are expected to fall substantially short of the budget.

Action

By way of an end of month forecast change in consultation with Finance. Such forecast changes should clearly identify whether this is a once off change for the current financial year or if the change will impact on future financial years. This will enable these changes to be properly reflected in the Long Term Financial Plan.

To facilitate proper accountability requirements, each Director will be presented with a report summarising all forecast changes within their Directorate for their endorsement.

CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

UHY Haines Norton's (UHY) model financial reports issued for the year ended 30 June 2014 was used as the foundation to develop this Accounting Policy to ensure our policy is in compliance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and the related regulations. Furthermore, the City's external Auditors, Grant Thornton were also consulted to ensure their support is received as this Accounting Policy will form the majority part of Notes 1 of the City's Annual Financial Statements.

IMPLICATIONS (Financial, Human Resources)

Financial management is an important duty of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in a local government in accordance to the *Local Government Act 1995* and the related regulations. Financial management is a broad subject hence with the formation of a sound and compliant Accounting policy can provide solid guidelines to All Staff.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The CEO is responsible for the financial management of the City and has delegated authority to expend funds from the Municipal, any Reserve or Trust Account. These responsibilities are delegated to the Director Corporate Strategy and Performance, Manager Finance and other staff as per 3.1 of the Delegated Authority Registry.

All staff are required to refer to this policy and other relevant policies/management procedures/documents or delegations to ensure the City is in compliance to the *Local Government Act 1995*, *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, all related legislations and regulations and Australian Accounting Standard.

All staff are required to refer to Finance unit for advice and guidance prior to making important and/or material financial management decisions to ensure compliance to legislation and the City's policies and procedures in relation to financial management.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

All disputes in regard to this policy will be referred to the Manager Finance in the first instance, and if unresolved, to the Director Corporate Strategy and Performance and finally be escalated to the CEO for arbitration.

WHO NEEDS TO KNOW ABOUT THIS POLICY?

All staff are required to be obliged by this policy and its implications, together with other stakeholders, including contractors and consultants.

EVALUATION AND REVIEW PROVISIONS

The adopted policy will be required to be reviewed every year, prior to the City's adoption of its annual financial statements. However the financial management and financial governance framework is not intended to be static and will need to be reviewed frequently to ensure it is implemented appropriately and that it remains relevant to the risks being faced.

DEFINITIONS

- (1) An accounting policy is significant if its application will have a material effect on the presentation of the City's financial reporting, Annual Financial Statements, Annual Budget or Long Term Financial Plan or if its omission is likely to influence the decision of a user (internal or external) and/or general public of the financial statements who rely on them.
- (2) This policy is applicable to all financial reporting performed by the City, together with other stakeholders, including contractors and consultants.
- (3) The term "financial reporting" used in this policy, subject to the interpretation and the practicability as defined by the Manager Finance, is applicable and not limited to the City's preparation of annual financial statements, annual budget, long term financial plan and all relevant financial analysis performs by the City, together with other stakeholders, including contractors and consultants.

RELEVANT POLICIES/MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES/DOCUMENTS OR DELEGATIONS

This policy is supported by the following policies, procedures and delegations:

1. Investment Policy
2. Setting of Fees and Charges Policy
3. Purchasing Policy
4. Financial (Cash Backed) Reserves Policy
5. Financial (Cash Backed) Reserves Management Procedure
6. Money Handling Procedure
7. Revenue Collection Management Procedure
8. Use of Corporate Credit Cards Management Procedure
9. Procurement of Goods and Services Management Procedure
10. Part 3 Financial Management of the Delegated Authority Registry

REFERENCES

- The *Local Government Act 1995*;
- The *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*;
- Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) Standards;
- Western Australian Local Government Accounting Manual;
- The City of Wanneroo's Audit and Risk Committee Terms of Reference
- Department of Local Government's Operational Guideline No. 9
- Ministerial Circular No 30 -2011 re Application of Fair Value To Local Government Reporting
- Department of Local Government (December 2011) Policy Paper re Application of Fair Value To Local Government Reporting

RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Manager Finance

Versions:	Next Review:	Record No:
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1 July 1999		
9 January 2002		
26 April 2005 - GS04-04/05		
28 August 2007 - CS05-08/07	July 2009	892532
May 2010 – CS06-05/10	October 2014	10/1334
November 2014	October 2015	14/289534