

Attachments

April

2018

Attachments

Review of shire of Yilgarn Strategic Community Plan 2016/26	9.1.1
Procurement and Tendering Processes	9.1.3
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Attachments

9.1.1



July 2016

Strategic Community Plan



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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Welcome to the Shire of Yilgarn Strategic Community Plan. This plan is our road map to a secure future and will provide guidance to our Council as we make important decisions on behalf of the community over the next 10 years. It incorporates our vision and our aspirations for the future and will allow the Council to prioritise service delivery and projects that have been identified as important to community members.

This Plan outlines the long-term (10+ years) vision and values of the community of the Shire of Yilgarn whilst also acknowledging the requirements and resourcing capabilities of the Shire. It is part of our fulfilment of the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IPR) Framework. All local governments in Western Australia are required to implement IPR which enables robust decision-making.

The Strategic Community Plan was adopted by Council on 21 July 2016.

The Strategic Community Plan is a ten year plan. However, it is not fixed for ten years – it would be long out of date by then. Rather, it is a “rolling” plan which is reviewed every two years. The two yearly reviews alternate between a minor review (updating as needed) and a major review (going through all the steps again).

The plan is continuously looking ahead, so each review keeps a ten year horizon. This is to ensure that the best decisions are made in the short to medium term.

Our Council is committed to delivering the vision outlined in this Plan and we look forward to working with the community to bring it to fruition.

Cr Onida Truran

President, Shire of Yilgarn



INTRODUCTION

Key points of the plan

The Council have engaged the community in setting a vision for the coming decade. This plan sees existing services and facilities continue highlighting the priorities that Council will focus on over the coming ten years to achieve the vision:

- Embracing technology
- Supporting tourism
- Support for local business
- Community involvement
- Advocacy for essential services.

The detailed implementation of this plan for the next four years will be presented in the Corporate Business Plan.

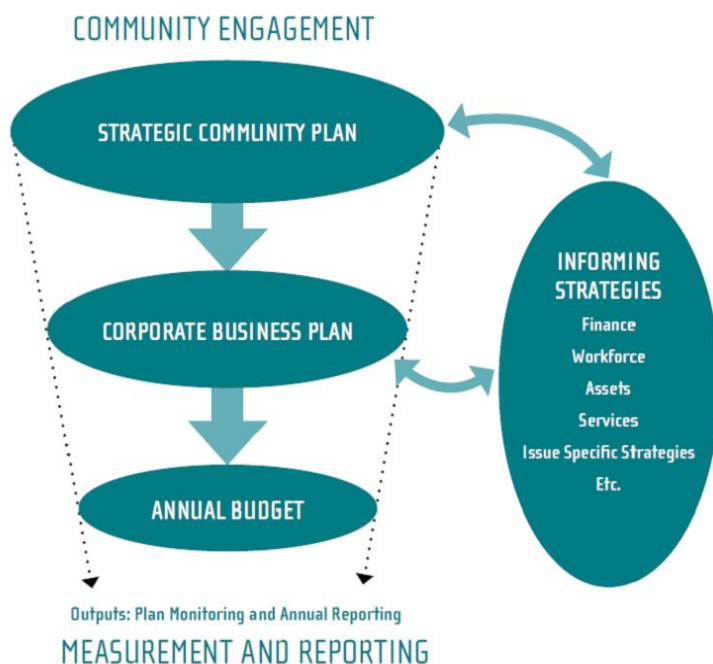
Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework

The Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework is shown in the diagram below. The idea behind the framework is to ensure that the Council's decisions take the community's aspirations into account and deliver the best results possible with the available resources.

The Strategic Community Plan sets the scene for the whole framework – it expresses the community's vision and priorities for the future and shows how the Council and community intend to make progress over a ten year period.

Detailed implementation for the next four years is covered in the Corporate Business Plan. The "Informing Strategies" – particularly the Long Term Financial Plan, Asset Management Plans and Workforce Plan – show how the Plan will be managed and resourced.

The Annual Budget relates to that year's "slice" of the Corporate Business Plan, with any necessary adjustments made through the Annual Budget process.



STRATEGIC CONTEXT

This section lays out the Shire of Yilgarn's community profile, other agency strategies and plans that have a bearing on the future of Yilgarn, and strategic issues facing the community.

Shire Profile

The Shire of Yilgarn is located in Western Australia's Eastern Wheatbelt, 370 kms from the Perth metropolitan area. Our Shire covers 30,720 square kilometres, which compares to approximately half of the size of the State of Tasmania, and is almost the same land mass area as the whole of The Netherlands.

The Shire has a population of approximately 1,700 people, however it serves well over 3,200 people due to the resources industry in the Shire and the fly in fly out / drive in drive out nature of work. The Shire is well known as the Gateway between the Wheatbelt and the Goldfields.

The name 'Yilgarn' is aboriginal for 'white stone' or 'quartz'.

The town of Southern Cross is the main centre, and houses the administration of the Shire, however, there are numerous other smaller townsites throughout the Shire, including, Bodallin, Bullfinch, Ghooli, Koolyanobbing, Marvel Loch, Moorine Rock, Mt Hampton and Yellowdine.

In 1891, the Yilgarn Road Board was gazetted, and in 1918, it merged with the Municipality of Southern Cross. In 1961 it became the Shire of Yilgarn following the introduction of the Local Government Act 1960.

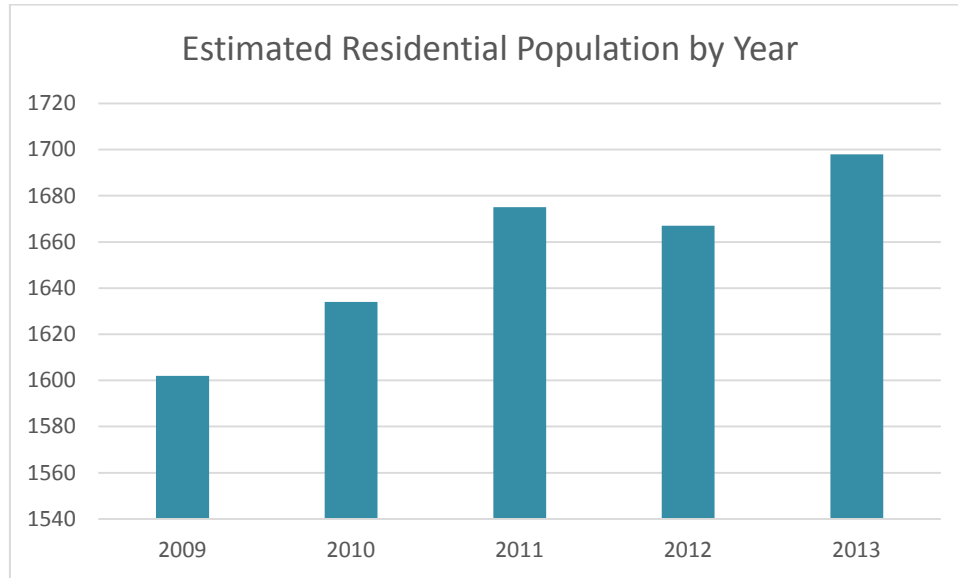
The Shire provides roads, recreational facilities, funding for medical services, parks and gardens, street lighting, and waste collection amongst other community services and infrastructure. Our elected members advocate for the interests of the community and make decisions about where and how development can occur.

Agricultural production and a continual increase in mining activities are the main primary industries for the Shire. Mining employees make up an increasing percentage of the workforce and the sector generates approximately \$80 - \$90 million worth of royalties for the state of Western Australia each year.



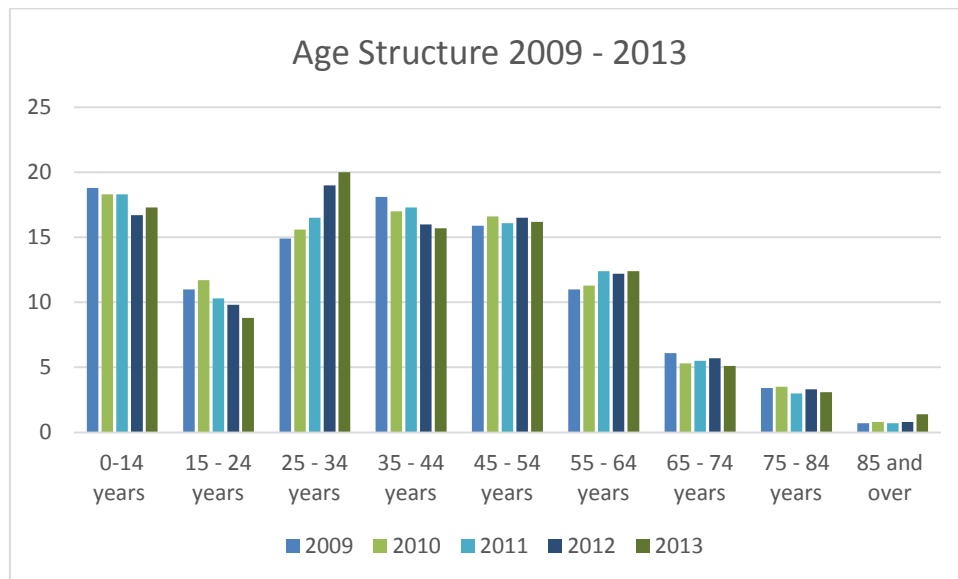
Community Profile¹

The Shire of Yilgarn community has experienced steady population growth over the past several years. Currently, the population is estimated at 1,698 with around 62% male and 38% female.



From 2009 to 2013, the Shire of Yilgarn population increased by 96 people (6%). This represents an annual population change of 1.5% per year over the period.

The age profile of the Shire of Yilgarn from 2009 – 2013 is as follows:



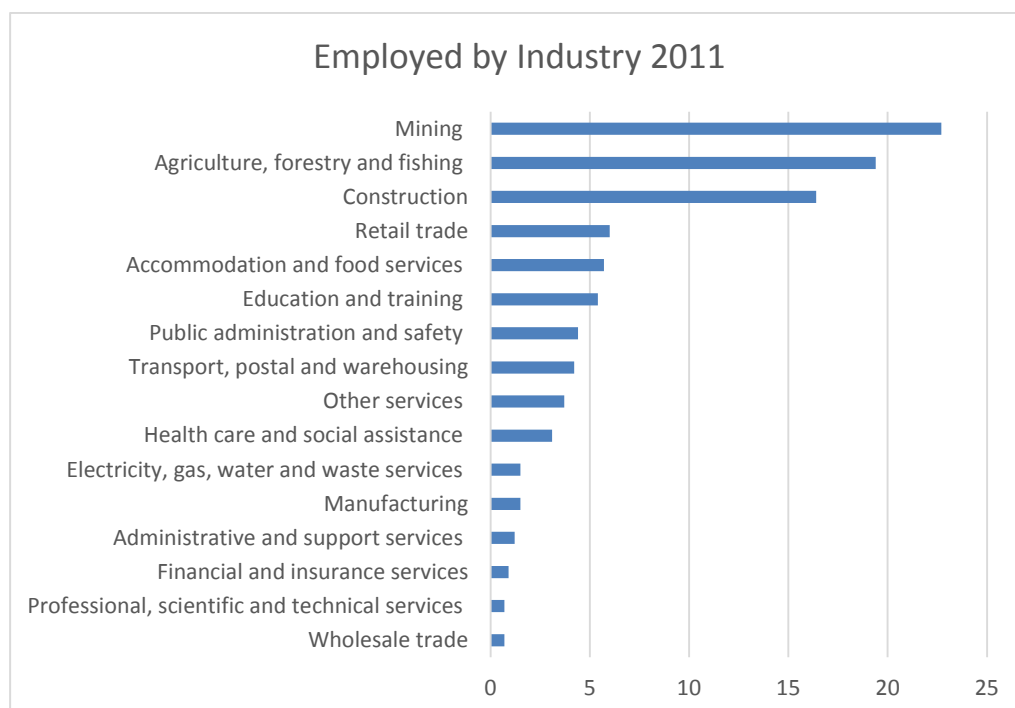
The largest changes in age structure between 2009 and 2013 were in the age groups:

- 25 – 34 (+5.1%)
- 35 – 44 (-2.4%)
- 15 – 24 (-2.2%)

The median age of the Shire of Yilgarn population in 2013 was 37.9.

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013, 'Yilgarn (Local Government Area), Basic Community Profile'

The Shire of Yilgarn population has an unemployment rate of 2.8% compared to the Western Australian unemployment rate of 4.2% (2011 Census). The primary employment sectors in Yilgarn are mining, agriculture and construction as shown below.



Other Agency strategies and plans

The Shire of Yilgarn does not exist in isolation and is part of the Wheatbelt Region and the broader State of Western Australia. This section provides an overview of some of the key strategies and plans that influence the Shire's operating environment.

Wheatbelt Blueprint

The Wheatbelt Blueprint was developed by the Wheatbelt Development Commission as a road map to guide and assist the Region to deliver its potential. The Blueprint is based on a strong analysis of existing infrastructure and services across the Region.

The Vision for the Region outlined in the Blueprint is: "The Wheatbelt is a key contributor to Western Australia's prosperity. The Region's prime location, diverse economy, clever people, vibrant communities and unique natural environment offer a high quality of life and will attract global innovators and investors."

The Blueprint is structured around the four pillars of diverse economy, clever people, vibrant communities and unique natural environment. Each pillar has a suite of aspirations & targets, outcomes, focus areas and priority actions.

Wheatbelt Youth Strategy 2012-2017

The *Wheatbelt Youth Strategy 2012-2017* was developed by Regional Development Australia, Wheatbelt. The framework aims to ensure that key youth stakeholders in the region have a common focus for implementing initiatives that will contribute to improving opportunities and the wellbeing of youth.



The vision guiding the framework is: “All Wheatbelt young people matter – to themselves, to the community – now and into future”.

The framework is structured around four priority areas with objectives, strategies, actions and stakeholders being detailed for each of these areas:

- responsible behaviour
- education, training and employment
- community, parenting and families
- health and wellbeing

Central East Sub-Regional Economic Strategy

The Central East Sub Regional Economic Strategy (2012) was commissioned by the Wheatbelt Development Commission and establishes a framework for the promotion and facilitation of economic and population growth across all towns in the sub-region.

The Strategy identifies economic opportunities for the Shire of Yilgarn in the areas of:

- Broadacre Agriculture
- Mining and Support Services
- Population Services



It also identifies a number of actions that the Shire of Yilgarn should undertake to effectively leverage these economic opportunities.

Wheatbelt Regional Plan 2013-2018

The Wheatbelt Regional Plan is a five year plan developed by Regional Development Australia designed to inform decision makers about appropriate policy for the Wheatbelt Region. It was developed with extensive consultation and has three key components:

- Context: megatrends and future indicators and the implications for the Wheatbelt Region
- Analysis: key challenges and opportunities for the Region
- Action Agenda: a vision for the Region and priority infrastructure, planning and leadership projects.

Some of the critical projects identified in the Plan that have direct relevance for the Shire of Yilgarn include:

- Completion of Great Eastern Highway (reconstruction between Walgoolan and Karalee)
- National Broadband Network (NBN) rollout
- Upgrade works to the Goldfields and Agricultural Water Supply Scheme (GAWSS)
- Development of an Integrated Transport Plan for the Wheatbelt
- Implement targeted marketing for workforce and visitor attraction
- Implementation of the Wheatbelt Digital Action Plan.

Strategic issues facing the community

The following issues have been identified as particularly significant challenges for the community over the coming years. The participants in the community engagement assisted in distilling these issues from the preceding work. They have been taken into account in preparing this Plan:

- maintaining our population
- economic development and diversity – unknown future of mining activities and the need to develop a point of difference
- “ageing in place”
- high community expectations
- reduction in essential services from State Government
- climate change
- local employment opportunities
- creating, maintaining and renewing our community assets within our resources

SHIRE'S ROLES

Local governments operate under Statute but also with some discretion. The four primary roles the Council has are:

Delivery of facilities and services

This role includes services like parks and gardens, roads, footpaths, drainage, recreation and cultural facilities, and events.

Most services are based on infrastructure like parks and playgrounds, roads and buildings. Maintenance and renewal of these infrastructure assets is a vital part of Council's service delivery role.

Some services are non-asset based, such as events and community information.



Regulation

Local governments have specific regulatory responsibilities that are vital for community wellbeing. For example, they have a regulatory and enforcement role in public health (e.g. licensing and monitoring food premises), the appropriateness and safety of new buildings, and the use of land. These areas are subject to regulation because they have the potential to impose costs or adverse effects on others (e.g. food poisoning, injuries or hazardous activities too close to population). In many cases the rights of those wishing to operate and the rights of those who may be affected or consider themselves to be affected is a delicate balancing act.

Influence

Influencing the decisions of others who do or can contribute to positive community outcomes in the Shire of Yilgarn is an important role. Advocacy to State government for recognition, funding, favourable policies or other forms of support is a good example of this role.

Civic Leadership

Council has a role as civic leader in the community. With strong leadership and community support, the Council can achieve much more than just through its own direct service delivery.

Shire Services

Theme	Environment	Social	Economic	Civic leadership
Goal	Protecting, utilising and enhancing our beautiful natural heritage	An inclusive, secure and welcoming community that encourages families, youth and the aged to remain and contribute to our Shire in the long term	A prosperous future for our community	Dynamic and visionary leadership guiding our community into the future

Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal Control ▪ Fire Prevention & Control ▪ Pest Control (mosquito) ▪ Refuse Collection & Sites ▪ Sewerage ▪ Town Planning ▪ Cemetery ▪ Public Toilets ▪ Street lighting ▪ Footpaths & verges ▪ Townscape ▪ Building Control ▪ Biosecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical Services (Doctor) ▪ Community Resource Centre ▪ Child Care Centre & Playgroup ▪ Senior Citizens Centre ▪ Aged Housing ▪ Community Bus ▪ Swimming Pool ▪ Sport & Recreation ▪ Library ▪ Community Development ▪ FM Radio Re-broadcast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Museum ▪ Tourism & Visitor Services ▪ Area Promotion ▪ Caravan Park & Motel ▪ Road maintenance & construction ▪ Standpipes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency Management (Recovery) ▪ Public Health ▪ Police Licensing ▪ Governance ▪ Local Laws
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COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The Shire of Yilgarn community were invited to participate in the development of the Strategic Community Plan. Three workshops were open to all community members with a morning, daytime and evening option to ensure maximum attendance and participation. The workshops were promoted by:

- Direct mail invitations sent to all farmers
- Direct mail invitations sent to all sporting clubs
- Direct mail invitations sent to all community groups
- Direct mail invitations sent to all businesses
- An advertisement placed on the cover page of “Crosswords” – a fortnightly community magazine
- A notice placed on the Shire website.

The workshops were conducted in April 2016 with a total of 12 participants. Workshop participants were engaged in a series of questions as follows:

- What are three key words to describe your vision for the Shire of Yilgarn?
- What are the key strategic issues facing this community over the next 10 years?
- What three facilities do you value the most?
- What three services do you value the most?
- What can the community do to contribute to the vision?

The input collected from the engagement activities have shaped the content of this Plan.



STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Our Vision

The Shire of Yilgarn is a strong farming and mining community. We are a progressive Shire where people of all ages love to call home. Tourism is a key industry and local businesses thrive.

Our Values

- Yilgarn is a thriving community with a diverse and growing population.
- We are a community that invests in our people of all ages, backgrounds and skill levels, and we look for innovative ways to create opportunities for everyone
- We recognise the importance of a harmonious co-existence between our two major industries of mining and agriculture
- We value our tourism industry and acknowledge its importance to our local economy
- We are proud of our history, our natural landscape and our built environment and will promote these attributes to the rest of the world
- We are a visionary group of elected members who are focussed on achieving results and providing excellent fiscal management while being responsible to our community
- We are open, accountable, approachable and adaptable to change
- We lead by example, are professional and believe our community has a right to be heard.

10 Year Strategic Priorities

The Council is proposing that current services will continue to be delivered but there will be a particular focus on the following strategic priorities over the coming years:

- Embracing technology
- Supporting tourism
- Support for local business
- Community involvement
- Advocacy for essential services.



Decision-making Criteria

These criteria show what Council takes into account when considering significant issues. They reflect the decision-making approach applied to developing this plan and will continue to be applied as it is implemented.

How well does it fit our strategic direction?

- Does it fit with our vision and strategic priorities outlined in the Strategic Community Plan?

Can we afford it?

- How well does it fit with our Long Term Financial Plan? What is required to manage the whole of life costs?

Who benefits?

- Are we ensuring equitable distribution of benefits in the community? Does the option consider and balance current and future community needs?

Does it involve a tolerable risk?

- What level of risk is involved? How can it be managed? Does the residual risk fit within our risk tolerance level?



Goals, Outcomes and Strategies

The Strategic Community Plan is structured around four themes. Each theme has a goal and a suite of outcomes and strategies.

Environment

Goal	Outcome	Strategies
Protecting, utilising and enhancing our beautiful natural heritage	Satisfaction with waste management services and recycling processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and maintain environmentally sound regional waste facilities to cater for the Shires long term waste disposal requirements Continue to provide & promote recycling services, including fortnightly household pick up and e-waste collection
	A valued natural environment where community members in all industries and government invest in land care initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to apply for funding to invest in landcare and conservation Continue to provide administrative support for Skeleton Weed Local Action Group
	Satisfaction with sewerage services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to maintain current sewerage systems in accordance with licensing requirements and asset management plan Continue to use recycled water for use at the Southern Cross Oval and Constellation Park
	Increase in investment in renewable energy (private and/or public)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the feasibility of renewable energy projects to cater for the long term energy needs of the community

Social

Goal	Outcome	Strategies
An inclusive, secure and welcoming community that encourages families, youth and the aged to remain and contribute to our Shire in the long term	Maintain / increase percentage of residents engaged in recreation, cultural and leisure activities for all demographics in the Shire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to implement and support community programs ▪ Continue to provide and maintain high quality community infrastructure (recreation centre, oval, bowls, tennis facilities, swimming pool, library, community centre, halls) ▪ Continue to provide child care facilities within the community ▪ Investigate opportunities for youth programs ▪ Continue to support local sport, recreation & community groups ▪ Continue to support the provision of a community bus
	Retention and upgrade of current health and education services and infrastructure (Shire and State responsibility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Value and promote educational opportunities to retain families and youth in the Shire ▪ Continue to provide quality infrastructure for health providers (medical centre, housing) ▪ Continue to lobby state and federal government for improved health infrastructure ▪ Support continued incentive funding for a quality doctor in the Shire including the provision of a car ▪ Continue to provide free use of facilities for use by service providers (Chiropractor, Physiotherapist, Veterinarian)
	High quality and well maintained Aged Care facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to manage, refurbish and maintain the Homes for the Aged ▪ Manage and develop the Independent Living Unit's precinct in conjunction with CEACA ▪ Continue to manage and maintain the Southern Cross Senior Citizens Centre
	Maintain a liveable, safe and secure community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to provide a Ranger service ▪ Continue to support our volunteer fire fighters ▪ Continue to provide suitable street lighting ▪ Continue to maintain CCTV cameras at strategic locations ▪ Continue to support the Local Emergency Management Committee and Plan (Yilgarn & Westonia) ▪ Continue to undertake Mosquito & Pest control activities ▪ Continue to manage and maintain the Southern Cross Cemetery ▪ Continue to re-broadcast FM Radio & TV channels for the Southern Cross community ▪ Continue to provide appropriate Environmental Health Services

Economic

Goal	Outcome	Strategies
A prosperous future for our community	Improved telecommunications infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to lobby for improved telecommunications infrastructure to eliminate blackspots in the Shire ▪ Embrace the opportunities afforded by the NBN, due to be available in Southern Cross in 2017
	Businesses in the Shire remain competitive and viable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to provide an efficient and effective approval process ▪ Support initiatives progressed by the local business community ▪ Undertake an audit of services that are lacking from the Shire and investigate opportunities to facilitate the provision of these services in the community ▪ Continue to provide access to Shire standpipes ▪ Continue to support and manage the Community Resource Centre ▪ Continue to provide a Police Licensing Service
	Quality and affordable housing is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to invest in housing to attract professionals to the region to attract and retain professionals and young people in the Shire
	Tourism opportunities are maximised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to manage, promote and upgrade the Southern Cross Caravan Park ▪ Continue to support the Southern Cross Museum ▪ Improve Visitor facilities including free wi-fi and Dog park ▪ Improve Visitor information access including an app and upgraded signage ▪ Continue to maintain access to quality public conveniences ▪ Continue to maintain the streetscape and amenities to a high standard
	Safety and quality of transport networks are maintained and improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to maintain and upgrade our road network ▪ Continue to maintain the Southern Cross Airstrip and facilities

Civic Leadership

Goal	Outcome	Strategies
Dynamic and visionary leadership guiding our community into the future	A trustworthy and cohesive Council that functions efficiently and effectively to meet the needs of our community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Ensure compliance whilst embracing innovation and best practice principles.</i> ▪ <i>Implement the Integrated Planning Framework, including the Long Term Financial Plan, Workforce Plan, Asset Management Plan, Corporate Business Plan and Annual Budget.</i>
	A community that respects and values Council staff and elected members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Ensure adequate training programs for elected members and staff.</i> ▪ <i>Continue to support the Crosswords</i> ▪ <i>Continue to prepare and distribute a quarterly "Shire News"</i> ▪ <i>Continue to provide traineeships and apprenticeships</i>
	Positive and productive regional partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Actively participate in regional forums including Great Eastern Country Zone WALGA, Wheatbelt East Regional Organisation of Councils, Wheatbelt Communities and CEACA.</i> ▪ <i>Continue to review opportunities for shared services and structural reform</i>

FINANCIAL PROFILE

The following table provides a high level summary of our population, Shire staff and financial picture.

	2009	2015
Population (source: ABS)	1,544	1,698 (2013)
Number of Electors	845	715
Employees (FTE)	37	40
Budget	\$10.5m	\$12.5m
Rates	\$2.89m	\$4.38m
Financial Assistance Grants		
General	\$407,622	\$719,920
Roads	\$908,794	\$1,146,000
Other Grants	\$2.39m	\$3.17m
Capital Expenditure	\$3.51m	\$3.69m
Operating Expenditure		
Excluding Depreciation	\$4.07m	\$5.92
Depreciation	\$2.58m	\$5.26m
Value of Assets	\$59.2m	\$353.3m



HOW WILL WE KNOW IF THE PLAN IS SUCCEEDING?

The indicators below will help Council and the community monitor progress towards achieving Yilgarn's vision and goals. Some of them are in the direct control of the Shire while many are less so.

Indicator	Desired Trend/Target
Community satisfaction with health services	Maintain
Community satisfaction with leisure, cultural & recreation facilities & services	Maintain
Community satisfaction with community events	Maintain
Number of visitors to the Shire / caravan park occupancy rates	Increasing
Road works program completed and grants acquitted	Maintain
Use of technology to improve customer service & operating efficiencies	Increasing
Level of legislative compliance	Maintain



Attachments

9.1.3

POLICY:	PURCHASING AND TENDERING
POLICY NO:	3.5
SECTION:	FINANCE
LAST REVIEW DATE:	JUNE 2018
DUE FOR REVISION:	SEPTEMBER 2019

1. Purchasing

The Shire of Yilgarn (the **"Shire"**) is committed to delivering the objectives, principles and practices outlined in this Policy, when purchasing goods, services or works to achieve the Shire strategic and operational objectives.

This policy complies with the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996 (The Regulations).

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The Shire's purchasing activities will achieve:

- The attainment of best value for money;
- Sustainable benefits, such as environmental, social and local economic factors are considered in the overall value for money assessment;
- Consistent, efficient and accountable processes and decision-making;
- Fair and equitable competitive processes that engage potential suppliers impartially, honestly and consistently;
- Probity and integrity, including the avoidance of bias and of perceived and actual conflicts of interest;
- Compliance with the Local Government Act 1995, Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, as well as any relevant legislation, Codes of Practice, Standards and the Shire's Policies and procedures;
- Risks identified and managed within the Shire's Risk Management framework;
- Records created and maintained to evidence purchasing activities in accordance with the State Records Act and the Shire's Record Keeping Plan;
- Confidentiality protocols that protect commercial-in-confidence information and only release information where appropriately approved.

1.2 ETHICS & INTEGRITY

The Shire's Code of Conduct applies when undertaking purchasing activities and decision making. Elected Members and employees must observe the highest standards of ethics and integrity and act in an honest and professional manner at all times.

1.3 VALUE FOR MONEY

Value for money is achieved through the critical assessment of price, risk, timeliness, environmental, social, economic and qualitative factors to determine the most advantageous supply outcome that contributes to the Shire achieving its strategic and operational objectives.

The Shire will apply value for money principles when assessing purchasing decisions and acknowledges that the lowest price may not always be the most advantage.

1.3.1 Assessing Value for Money

Assessment of value for money will consider:

- All relevant Total Costs of Ownership (TCO) and benefits including transaction costs associated with acquisition, delivery, distribution, as well as other costs such as but not limited to holding costs, consumables, deployment, training, maintenance and disposal;
- The technical merits of the goods or services being offered in terms of compliance with specifications, contractual terms and conditions and any relevant methods of assuring quality. This includes but is not limited to an assessment of compliances, tenderers resources available, capacity and capability, value-adds offered, warranties, guarantees, repair and replacement policies, ease of inspection, ease of after sales service, ease of communications etc.
- Financial viability and capacity to supply without the risk of default (competency of the prospective suppliers in terms of managerial and technical capabilities and compliance history);
- A strong element of competition by obtaining a sufficient number of competitive quotations wherever practicable and consistent with this Policy;
- The safety requirements and standards associated with both the product design and the specification offered by suppliers and the evaluation of risk arising from the supply, operation and maintenance;
- The environmental, economic and social benefits arising from the goods, services or works required, including consideration of these benefits in regard to the supplier's operations, in accordance with this Policy and any other relevant Shire Policy; and
- Providing opportunities for businesses within the Shire's boundaries to quote wherever possible.

1.4 PURCHASING THRESHOLDS AND PRACTICES

The Shire must comply with all requirements, including purchasing thresholds and processes, as prescribed within the Regulations, this Policy and associated purchasing procedures in effect at the Shire.

1.4.1. Policy Purchasing Value Definition

Purchasing value for a specified category of goods, services or works is to be determined upon the following considerations:

- Exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST); and
- Where a contract is in place, the actual or expected value of expenditure over the full contract period, including all options to extend specific to a particular category of goods, services or works. OR
- Where there is no existing contract arrangement, the Purchasing Value will be the estimated total expenditure for a category of goods, services or works over a minimum three year period. This period may be extended to a maximum of 5 years only where the supply category has a high risk of change i.e. to technology, specification, availability or the Shire's requirements (Regulation 12).

The calculated estimated Purchasing Value will be used to determine the applicable threshold and purchasing practice to be undertaken.

1.4.2. Purchasing from Existing Contracts

The Shire will ensure that any goods, services or works required that are within the scope of an existing contract will be purchased under that contract.

1.4.3. Table of Purchasing Thresholds and Practices

This table prescribes Purchasing Value Thresholds and the applicable purchasing practices which apply to the Shire's purchasing activities:

Purchase Value Threshold (exc GST)	Purchasing Practice Required
Up to \$5,000 (exc GST)	Direct purchase, no quote needed
From \$5,001 and up to \$35,000 (exc GST)	<p>Seek at least one (1) verbal or written quotation from a suitable supplier.</p> <p>Where the Shire has an established Panel of Pre-Qualified Suppliers relevant to the required purchasing category, seek quotations in accordance with the contract requirements.</p> <p>If no Panel of Pre-Qualified Suppliers exists for the required purchasing category, then a quote must be sought from either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a supplier included in the relevant WALGA Preferred Supplier Arrangement; or • other suppliers that are accessible under another tender exempt arrangement; or • the open market.

Purchase Value Threshold (exc GST)	Purchasing Practice Required
	<p>The purchasing decision is to be based upon assessment of the suppliers response to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a brief outline of the specified requirement for the goods; services or works required; and • value for money criteria, not necessarily the lowest price. <p>The procurement decision is to be represented using the Brief Evaluation Report Template.</p>
<p>From \$35,001 and up to \$85,000 (exc GST)</p>	<p>Seek at least two (2) written quotations, if practical, from suitable suppliers.</p> <p>Where the Shire has an established Panel of Pre-Qualified Suppliers relevant to the required purchasing category, seek quotations in accordance with the contract requirements.</p> <p>If no Panel of Pre-Qualified Suppliers exists for the required purchasing category, then a quote must be sought from either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a supplier included in the relevant WALGA Preferred Supplier Arrangement; or • other suppliers that are accessible under another tender exempt arrangement; or • the open market. <p>If quotes are not being sought from a WALGA Preferred Supplier Arrangement, at least one (1) quotation is to be sought, where a suitable supplier is available, from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a WA Disability Enterprise; and / or • an Aboriginal Owned Business; and / or • a Local Supplier. <p>The purchasing decision is to be based upon assessment of the suppliers response to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a brief outline of the specified requirement for the goods; services or works required; and • value for money criteria, not necessarily the lowest price. <p>The procurement decision is to be represented using the Brief Evaluation Report Template.</p>

Purchase Value Threshold (exc GST)	Purchasing Practice Required
<p>\$85,001 and up to \$149,999 (exc GST)</p>	<p>Seek at least three (3) written quotations from suppliers by invitation under a formal Request for Quotation.</p> <p>Where the Shire has an established Panel of Pre-Qualified Suppliers relevant to the required purchasing category, seek quotations in accordance with the contract requirements.</p> <p>If no Panel of Pre-Qualified Suppliers exists for the required purchasing category, then a quote must be sought from either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a supplier included in the relevant WALGA Preferred Supplier Arrangement; or • other suppliers that are accessible under another tender exempt arrangement; or • the open market. <p>If quotes are not being sought from a WALGA Preferred Supplier Arrangement, at least one (1) quotation of the three (3) quotations is to be sought, where a suitable supplier is available, from either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a WA Disability Enterprise; and / or • an Aboriginal Owned Business; and / or • a Local Supplier. <p>The purchasing decision is to be based upon assessment of the suppliers response to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a detailed written specification for the goods, services or works required and • pre-determined evaluation criteria that assesses all best and sustainable value considerations. <p>The procurement decision is to be represented using the Evaluation Report template.</p>
<p>Over \$150,000 (exc GST)</p>	<p>Where the Shire has an established Panel of Pre-Qualified Suppliers relevant to the required purchasing category, seek quotations in accordance with the contract requirements.</p> <p>If no Panel of Pre-Qualified Suppliers exists for the required purchasing category, then either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek at least three (3) written quotations from a supplier included in the relevant WALGA Preferred Supplier Arrangement and / or another tender exempt arrangement; OR

Purchase Value Threshold (exc GST)	Purchasing Practice Required
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a Public Request for Tender process in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995 and relevant Shire Policy requirements. <p>The purchasing decision is to be based upon the suppliers response to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a specification of the goods, services or works (for a tender exempt process including the WALGA Preferred Supplier Arrangement); or a detailed specification for the open tender process; and pre-determined evaluation criteria that assesses all best and sustainable value considerations. <p>The procurement decision is to be represented using the Evaluation Report template.</p>
Emergency Purchases (Within Budget)	Must be approved by the President or by the Chief Executive Officer under delegation and reported to the next available Council Meeting.
Emergency Purchases (Not Included in Budget)	<p>Only applicable where, authorised in advance by the President in accordance with s.6.8 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> and reported to the next available Council Meeting.</p> <p>Where the Shire has an established Panel of Pre-Qualified Suppliers relevant to the required purchasing category, the emergency supply must be obtained from the Panel suppliers.</p> <p>If however, no member of the Panel of Pre-qualified Suppliers or a suitable supplier from WALGA Preferred Supplier Arrangement is available, then the supply may be obtained from any supplier capable of providing the emergency purchasing requirement, and to the extent that it is reasonable in context of the emergency requirements, with due consideration of best and sustainable consideration.</p>

1.4.4 Exemptions

An exemption from the requirement to publically invite tenders may apply when the purchase is:

- obtained from a pre-qualified supplier under the WALGA Preferred Supplier Arrangement or other suppliers that are accessible under another tender exempt arrangement .
- from a pre-qualified supplier under a Panel established by the Shire;
- from a Regional Local Government or another Local Government;
- acquired from a person/organisation registered on the WA Aboriginal Business Directory, as published by the Small Business Development Corporation, where the consideration under contract is worth \$250,000 or less (exc GST) and represents value for money;
- acquired from an Australian Disability Enterprise and represents value for money;
- the purchase is authorised under auction by Council under delegated authority;
- within 6 months of no tender being accepted;
- where the contract is for petrol, oil, or other liquid or gas used for internal combustion engines; or
- the purchase is covered by any of the other exclusions under Regulation 11 of the Regulations.

1.4.5 Inviting Tenders Under the Tender Threshold

The Shire may determine to invite Public Tenders, despite the estimated Purchase Value being less than the \$150,000 threshold.

This decision will be made after considering:

- Whether the purchasing requirement can be met through the WALGA Preferred Supplier Program or any other tender exemption arrangement; and
- Any value for money benefits, timeliness, risks; and
- Compliance requirements.

A decision to invite Tenders, though not required to do so, may occur where an assessment has been undertaken and it is considered that there is benefit from conducting a publicly accountable and more rigorous process. In such cases, the Shire's tendering procedures must be followed in full.

1.4.6 Other Procurement Processes

1.4.6.1 Expressions of Interest

Expressions of Interest (EOI) are typically considered in situations where

the project is of a significant value, or contains significant complexity of project delivery that may solicit responses from a considerable range of industry providers.

In these cases, the Shire may consider conducting an EOI process, preliminary to any Request for Tender process, where the purchasing requirement is:

- Unable to be sufficiently scoped or specified;
- Open to multiple options for how the purchasing requirement may be obtained, specified, created or delivered;
- Subject to a creative element; or
- To establish a procurement methodology that allows for an assessment of a significant number of tenderers leading to a shortlisting process based on non-price assessment.

All EOI processes are conducted as a public process and similar rules to a Request for Tender apply. However, the EOI should not seek price information from respondents, seeking qualitative and other non-price information only. All EOI processes should be subsequently followed by a Request for Tender through an invited process of those shortlisted under the EOI.

1.4.6.2 Request for Proposal

As an alternative to a Request for Tender, the Shire may consider conducting a Request for Proposal where the requirements are less known, or less prescriptive and detailed. In this situation, the Request For Proposal would still be conducted under the same rules as for a Request For Tender but would seek responses from the market that are outcomes based or that outline solutions to meet the requirements of the Shire.

1.4.7 Emergency Purchases

An emergency purchase is defined as an unanticipated purchase which is required in response to an emergency situation as provided for in the Act and including natural disasters such as fire and flood. In such instances, quotes and tenders are not required to be obtained prior to the purchase being undertaken.

Time constraints are not a justification for an emergency purchase. Every effort must be made to anticipate purchases in advance and to allow sufficient time to obtain quotes and tenders, whichever may apply.

1.4.8 Sole Source of Supply

A sole source of supply arrangement may only be approved where the:

- Purchasing value is estimated to be over \$5,000; and
- purchasing requirement has been documented in a detailed specification; and
- specification has been extensively market tested and only one potential supplier has been identified as being capable of meeting the specified purchase requirement; and
- market testing process and outcomes of supplier assessments have been documented, inclusive of a rationale for why the supply is determined as unique and cannot be sourced through more than one supplier.

A sole source of supply arrangement will only be approved for a period not exceeding three (3) years. For any continuing purchasing requirement, the approval must be re-assessed before expiry to evidence that a Sole Source of Supply still genuinely exists.

1.4.9 Anti-Avoidance

The Shire will not conduct multiple purchasing activities with the intent (inadvertent or otherwise) of "splitting" the purchase value or the contract value, avoiding a particular purchasing threshold or the need to call a Public Tender. This includes the creation of two or more contracts or creating multiple purchase order transactions of a similar nature.

Utilising rolling contract extensions at the end of a contract term without properly testing the market or using a Tender exempt arrangement, will not

be adopted as this would place this Local Government in breach of the Regulations (Regulation 12).

The Shire administration will conduct regular periodic analysis of purchasing activities within supply categories and aggregating expenditure values in order to identify purchasing activities which can be more appropriately undertaken within the Purchasing Threshold practices detailed in clause

1.4.3 above.

2 SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

2.1. LOCAL ECONOMIC BENEFIT

The Shire encourages the development of competitive local businesses within its boundary first, and second within its broader region. As much as practicable, the Shire will:

- where appropriate, consider buying practices, procedures and specifications that do not unfairly disadvantage local businesses;
- consider indirect benefits that have flow on benefits for local suppliers (i.e. servicing and support);
- ensure that procurement plans address local business capability and local content;
- explore the capability of local businesses to meet requirements and ensure that Requests for Quotation and Tenders are designed to accommodate the capabilities of local businesses;
- avoid bias in the design and specifications for Requests for Quotation and Tenders – all Requests must be structured to encourage local businesses to bid; and
- provide adequate and consistent information to local suppliers.

To this extent, a qualitative weighting will be included in the evaluation criteria for quotes and Tenders where suppliers are located within the boundaries of the Shire, or substantially demonstrate a benefit or contribution to the local economy. This criteria will relate to local economic benefits that result from Tender processes.

2.2. PURCHASING FROM DISABILITY ENTERPRISES

An Australian Disability Enterprise may be contracted directly without the need to comply with the Threshold and Purchasing Practices requirements of this Policy, where a value for money assessment demonstrates benefits for the Shire's achievement of its strategic and operational objectives.

A qualitative weighting will be used in the evaluation of quotes and Tenders to provide advantages to Australian Disability Enterprises, in instances where not directly contracted.

2.3. PURCHASING FROM ABORIGINAL BUSINESSES

A business registered in the current Aboriginal Business Directory WA (produced by the Small Business Development Corporation) may be contracted directly without the need to comply with the Threshold and Purchasing Practices requirements of this Policy, only where:

- the contract value is or is worth \$250,000 or less, and
- a best and sustainable value assessment demonstrates benefits for the Shire's achievement of its strategic and operational objectives.

A qualitative weighting will be used in the evaluation of quotes and tenders to provide advantages to businesses registered in the current Aboriginal Business Directory WA, in instances where not directly contracted.

2.4. PURCHASING FROM ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE BUSINESSES

The Shire will support the purchasing of recycled and environmentally sustainable products whenever a value for money assessment demonstrates benefits for the Shire's achievement of its strategic and operational objectives.

A qualitative weighting will be used in the evaluation of quotes and tenders to provide advantages to suppliers which:

- demonstrate policies and practices that have been implemented by the business as part of its operations;
- generate less waste material by reviewing how supplies, materials and equipment are manufactured, purchased, packaged, delivered, used, and disposed; and
- encourage waste prevention, recycling, market development and use of recycled/recyclable materials.

3 PANELS OF PRE-QUALIFIED SUPPLIERS

3.1. OBJECTIVES

The Shire will consider creating a Panel of Pre-qualified Suppliers ("Panel") when a range of similar goods and services are required to be purchased on a continuing and regular basis.

Part of the consideration of establishing a panel includes:

- there are numerous potential suppliers in the local and regional procurement related market sector(s) that satisfy the test of 'value for money';
- the purchasing activity under the intended Panel is assessed as being of a low to medium risk;
- the Panel will streamline and will improve procurement processes; and
- the Shire has the capability to establish a Panel, and manage the risks and achieve the benefits expected of the proposed Panel through a Contract Management Plan.

3.2. ESTABLISHING AND MANAGING A PANEL

If the Shire decides that a Panel is to be created, it will establish the panel in accordance with the Regulations.

Panels will be established for one supply requirement, or a number of similar supply requirements under defined categories. This will be undertaken through an invitation procurement process advertised via a state-wide notice.

Panels may be established for a maximum of three (3) years. The length of time of a Local Panel is decided with the approval of the CEO

Evaluation criteria will be determined and communicated in the application process by which applications will be assessed and accepted.

In each invitation to apply to become a pre-qualified supplier, the Shire will state the expected number of suppliers it intends to put on the panel.

If a Panel member leaves the Panel, the Shire will consider replacing that organisation with the next ranked supplier that meets/exceeds the requirements in the value for money assessment – subject to that supplier agreeing. The Shire will disclose this approach in the detailed information when establishing the Panel.

A Panel contract arrangement needs to be managed to ensure that the performance of the Panel Contract and the Panel members under the contract are monitored and managed. This will ensure that risks are managed and expected benefits are achieved. A Contract Management Plan should be established that outlines the requirements for the Panel Contract and how it will be managed.

3.3. DISTRIBUTING WORK AMONGST PANEL MEMBERS

To satisfy Regulation 24AD(5) of the Regulations, when establishing a Panel of pre-qualified suppliers, the detailed information associated with each invitation to apply to join the Panel will prescribe one of the following as to whether the Shire intends to:

- obtain quotations from each pre-qualified supplier on the Panel with respect to all discreet purchases; or
- purchase goods and services exclusively from any pre-qualified supplier appointed to that Panel, and under what circumstances; or
- develop a ranking system for selection to the Panel, with work awarded in accordance with the Regulations.

In considering the distribution of work among Panel members, the detailed information will also prescribe whether:

- each Panel member will have the opportunity to bid for each item of work under the Panel, with pre-determined evaluation criteria forming part of the invitation to quote to assess the suitability of the supplier for particular items of work. Contracts under the pre-qualified panel will be awarded on the basis of value for money in every instance; or
- work will be awarded on a ranked basis, which is to be stipulated in the detailed information set out under Regulation 24AD(5)(f) when establishing the Panel. The Shire will invite the highest ranked Panel member, who is to give written notice as to whether to accept the offer for the work to be undertaken. Should the offer be declined, an invitation to the next ranked Panel member is to be made and so forth until a Panel member accepts a Contract. Should the list of Panel members invited be exhausted with no Panel member accepting the offer to provide goods/services under the Panel, the Shire may then invite suppliers that are not pre-qualified under the Panel, in accordance with the Purchasing Thresholds stated in section 1.4.3 of this Policy. When a ranking system is established, the Panel will not operate for a period exceeding 12 months.

In every instance, a contract must not be formed with a pre-qualified supplier for an item of work beyond 12 months, which includes options to extend the contract.

3.4. PURCHASING FROM THE PANEL

The invitation to apply to be considered to join a panel of pre-qualified suppliers must state whether quotations are either to be invited to every Panel member (within each category, if applicable) of the Panel for each purchasing requirement, whether a ranking system is to be established, or otherwise.

Each quotation process, including the invitation to quote, communications with Panel members, quotations received, evaluation of quotes and notification of award communications can be made through eQuotes (or other nominated electronic quotation facility).

Each quotation process, including the invitation to quote, communications with Panel members, quotations received, evaluation of quotes and notification of award communications must all be captured on the Shire's electronic records system. A separate file is to be maintained for each quotation process made under each Panel that captures all communications between the Shire and Panel members.

4. PURCHASING POLICY NON-COMPLIANCE

Purchasing Activities are subject to financial and performance audits, which review compliance with legislative requirements and also compliance with the Shire's policies and procedures.

A failure to comply with the requirements of this policy will be subject to investigation, with findings to be considered in context of the responsible person's training, experience, seniority and reasonable expectations for performance of their role.

Where a breach is substantiated it may be treated as:

- an opportunity for additional training to be provided;
- a disciplinary matter, which may or may not be subject to reporting requirements under the Public Sector Management Act 1994;
- misconduct in accordance with the Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003.

5. RECORD KEEPING

All purchasing activity, communications and transactions must be evidenced and retained as local government records in accordance with the State Records Act 2000 and the Shire of Yilgarn's Record Keeping Plan. This includes those with organisations involved in a tender or quotation process, including suppliers.

Attachments

9.1.5



Australian Government

Regional Telecommunications Review

Regional Telecommunications Review 2018

Issues Paper



rtirc.gov.au

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2018 Regional Telecommunications Review

A Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee (the Committee) is established every three years under Part 9B of the *Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999* to conduct a review into telecommunications services in regional, rural and remote parts of Australia.

The Committee in 2018 is comprised of Mr Sean Edwards (Chair), Ms Wendy Duncan, Ms Johanna Plante, Ms Robbie Sefton, Ms Kylie Stretton and Mr Paul Weller.

As part of the review, the Committee will consider:

- how regional communities can maximise the economic benefits of digital technologies
- how regional consumers use their broadband services and how they might derive further benefit from it
- the outcomes achieved through the Mobile Black Spot Program, and examine the extent of the existing gaps in mobile coverage in regional Australia.

The Committee will meet face-to-face with communities, business and governments across regional, rural and remote Australia. The Committee will report to the Minister for Regional Communications by 30 September 2018. The Committee's terms of reference are at **Appendix 2**.

Have your say

The Committee welcomes submissions from individuals, businesses, peak bodies and other interested organisations.

This issues paper provides an outline of key interest areas and invites submissions that share a range of experiences and perspectives.

There are questions to provide guidance and you can address all of the questions or just those that are relevant to you in your submission. Your comments are also not limited to the questions.

Submissions will be accepted until 5 August 2018 via:

- the Department of Communications and the Arts' website www.communications.gov.au/rtirc
- email to secretariat@rtirc.gov.au
- post: 2018 Regional Telecommunications Review Secretariat
Department of Communications and the Arts
GPO Box 2154
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Visit www.rtirc.gov.au for more information about the Committee, the review and the consultation process.

Complementary reviews

There are a number of other relevant reviews underway. The Australian Government's Consumer Safeguards Review, which was launched by the Minister for Communications in April 2018, is due to report by the end of the year. There is also the Joint Standing Committee on the National Broadband Network and ongoing work to develop the Universal Service Guarantee for voice and broadband services. The Regional Telecommunications Review will complement this work and share relevant findings where appropriate.

Introduction

Telecommunications services are vital to participate in modern society. Business, education, health, social and safety activities all rely on connecting with others, and those without functional and reliable telecommunications services risk being left out.

There has been great progress towards ensuring all Australians can access telecommunications services. The rollout of the National Broadband Network (NBN) by NBN Co Limited (nbn) is well-advanced and on track for completion by 2020. Significant investment from mobile carriers and the Government's Mobile Black Spot Program has improved mobile coverage in regional and remote Australia. People in regional areas have been quick to take up the opportunities provided by these technologies and, as a result, have realised a range of economic and social benefits.

This review aims to gain a better understanding of how regional Australians use telecommunications services. In particular, it is focused on understanding any barriers to using digital technologies faced by people in regional communities and how these can be overcome. With many government, business and retail services now provided online, the Committee wants to better understand the telecommunications landscape for Australians living and working in regional areas, and examine what is needed going forward.

State of the market

While there are still some challenges to connecting with essential government and businesses services in regional Australia, the telecommunications market in Australia has transformed in the past three years. The NBN rollout is progressing faster in the regions

than in the cities. These services are either already available or the infrastructure is under construction for 92 percent of all homes and businesses outside major urban areas.

- The NBN regional fixed line rollout is approximately 78 percent complete and 1,096,000 premises able to access services. The NBN fixed wireless rollout is well advanced with over three-quarters of the network complete and more than 233,462 properties connected.
- The NBN Sky Muster satellite service became available in April 2016 throughout Australia and to island territories including Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Lord Howe Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Sky Muster services are available to over 428,000 premises and more than 88,000 premises have taken up the service to date.

Public and private investment in telecommunications has significantly improved the mobile landscape across regional and remote Australia. The Mobile Black Spot Program is delivering 867 mobile base stations. This investment totals more than \$680 million, with contributions from federal, state and local governments and communities. These base stations will provide almost 90,000 square kilometres of new and upgraded handheld mobile phone coverage and over 205,000 square kilometres of new external antenna coverage.

Key areas of interest

How are regional Australians using telecommunications services?

According to the Australian Communications and Media Authority's *Communications Report 2016–17* the volume of data downloaded nationally increased by 43 percent between June 2016 and June 2017 to over 3.1 million terabytes.¹ The mobile handset is now the most frequently used device for accessing the internet. In June 2017, 6.67 million Australian adults had a mobile phone and no fixed line telephone at home.

The Internet of Things is growing rapidly and major telecommunications carriers have committed to trial and roll out new technology. This has the potential to drive significant social and economic impacts.

1. What are the main barriers to people in regional communities increasing their use of digital technologies and possible solutions for overcoming these barriers?
2. How are people in regional communities currently using their broadband service and how might they increase the benefits of using this technology?

Business

Connectivity is a priority in regional areas, which are home to around a quarter of Australia's small businesses.² Regional cities are generating growth and jobs at the same rate as their larger metropolitan counterparts.³ Regional businesses are using innovative approaches to solve problems every day. One example is Therapy Connect, a business founded in Deniliquin, New South Wales, which operates solely online. It is recognised as a leader in the field of providing online speech and occupational therapy support to children and families. It provides services to over 25 regional areas in Australia and into Asia, all from regional bases in New South Wales and Victoria.⁴

It is crucial to understand the significant contribution regional and remote areas make to the national economy. Regional Australia accounts for around 40 percent of Australia's economic output and employs one in three Australians.⁵ Some of Australia's most innovative businesses are based in regional areas, largely in the export, agriculture and tourism industries. In fact, 43 cents of every tourist dollar in Australia is spent in the regions — 63 percent of domestic overnight visitors and 36 percent of international visitors travelled beyond capital cities in the year ending June 2017.⁶ This highlights the importance of consistent communications infrastructure.⁷

1 Australian Communications and Media Authority, 2017, *Communications report 2016–17*, p. 1.

2 Australian Government, The Department of Treasury, 'Backing Small Business: creating jobs, opportunity and growth', p. 20.

3 Regional Australia Institute, 2017, *Investing In National Growth — Regional City Deals*

4 Regional Australia Institute, 2017, *Here's 49 small communities innovating as well as the big cities*.

5 Regional Australia Institute, 2015, *The economic contribution of regions to Australia's prosperity*, p. 4

6 AusTrade, 2018, *Regional Tourism Infrastructure Investment Attraction Strategy 2016–2021*

7 Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment, 2018, 'Investing in regional tourism', media release, 10 May.



Regional cities have demonstrated they are willing and able to transition to new industries. Research from the Regional Australia Institute shows that service industries such as finance, education, health and professional services are producing more output than traditional industries such as agriculture, mining and manufacturing in regional cities.⁸

Education and Health

Education is among a range of critical services that nbn has prioritised. The company has identified a range of Public Interest Premises, including schools, Indigenous community organisations, not-for-profit organisations, educational and health facilities and local government offices. nbn can provide additional data allowances for these Public Interest Premises over the Sky Muster service.

Another priority is distance education. There are currently over 725 students using the Sky

Muster distance education satellite across regional and remote Australia. This satellite product provides an additional monthly download of 50 gigabytes per student for up to three students at the same site. One of the priorities is to further improve the delivery of education services via Sky Muster with features including multicast video, pooling of data allowances and un-metering of education content for specified websites.

Currently the services are available to distance education and a small number of home-schooled children. Keeping in mind there are limits to the capacity of the Sky Muster service, the Committee is interested in understanding whether there are other students who could benefit from this access.

In the health sector, nbn has partnered with the Royal Flying Doctors Service (RFDS) to provide broadband to 24 bases and 300 remote area clinics across Australia.⁹ Many of these

⁸ The Regional Australia Institute, 2017, *Lighting Up our Great Small Cities: Challenging Misconceptions*, p. 11

⁹ Minister for Regional Communications, 2017, 'Sky Muster to supply broadband to remote Flying Doctor Clinics', media release, 5 July.

remote clinics previously had little or no internet connectivity and will now receive broadband through the Sky Muster satellites.

The Committee is interested in hearing views about the order-of-magnitude increases in data capability that will be required to provide quality education, health and social services to regional Australians.

3. What data-intensive activities are occurring in regional, rural and remote Australia? What digital technologies are needed for these?
4. How can regional businesses better utilise digital technologies to maximise economic benefits?

Remote Indigenous communities

Access to online services offers enormous opportunities for people in remote communities, including extending education, supporting culture and language and growing business opportunities. On this point, the NBN Sky Muster satellite service will enable remote Indigenous communities to take advantage of the social and economic benefits of the NBN. The satellite service provides broadband internet access with enough capacity for everything from basic web browsing and banking to more advanced services such as e-health and distance education.¹⁰

There are 93 Indigenous community organisations registered as Public Interest Premises. The Northern Territory has the highest number with 45. Many of these organisations use the Public Interest Premises product to offer Wi-Fi in remote Indigenous communities. The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet maintain and monitor about 300 Wi-Fi Telephones and 245 Community Payphones in remote Indigenous communities.

However, getting and keeping remote communities connected can be difficult.¹¹ There are a number of barriers to internet access in remote communities including language barriers, affordability and awareness of what is available. Evidence suggests that a community Wi-Fi model may help to overcome these barriers and increase access to the internet in remote communities.

The 2015 Regional Telecommunications Review Independent Committee (the 2015 Committee) flagged in its report that some isolated Indigenous communities may be better suited to infrastructure that supports mobile connectivity or Wi-Fi, as many Indigenous Australians have bypassed desktop computers, opting instead for portable devices and wireless connectivity.¹² Research from the Swinburne Institute for Social Research supports this. Their case study research of Ali Curung, an Indigenous community 170 km south of Tennant Creek, found there was a strong preference for mobile devices and prepaid billing services to access the internet.¹³

10 Australian Government, *Closing the Gap: Prime Minister's Report 2018*, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, p. 95.

11 Australian Communications Consumer Action Network, 2017, 'Connecting remote Indigenous communities', *Hot issues paper*.

12 Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee, 2015, *Regional Telecommunications Review*, p. 34

13 Swinburne Institute for Social Research, *Home Internet in Remote Indigenous Communities*, June 2015.

The 2017 Australian Digital Inclusion Index Report found that Indigenous Australians have lower digital inclusion than the national average.¹⁴ While the data collected for this report did not extend to remote Indigenous communities, the Committee is interested in better understanding the experiences of people in these communities. The concept of digital inclusion is based on the premise that everyone should be able to make full use of digital technologies and is measured in the report by three measures: access, affordability, and digital ability.¹⁵ This report reveals the digital inclusion of Indigenous Australians in non-remote areas is improving at a faster rate than the national average.¹⁶

Data from this survey also shows that many Indigenous Australians are much more likely to be mobile-only users compared with the total population, and that they are generally willing to

embrace technology, and to go out of their way to learn new things.¹⁷

5. What can be done to improve access to and uptake of telecommunications services in remote Indigenous communities?
6. Are there practical examples of how communications services can improve the well-being of people in remote Indigenous communities?

Digital Literacy

The Committee is interested in exploring more broadly digital inclusion and affordability in regional Australia. Despite the progress in communications services in regional Australia the Australian Digital Inclusion Index of 2017



14 Thomas, J, Barraket, J, Wilson, C, Ewing, S, MacDonald, T, Tucker, J & Rennie, E, 2017, *Measuring Australia's Digital Divide: The Australian Digital Inclusion Index 2017*, RMIT University, Melbourne, for Telstra, p. 7.

15 Thomas, J, Barraket, J, Wilson, C, Ewing, S, MacDonald, T, Tucker, J & Rennie, E, 2017, *Measuring Australia's Digital Divide: The Australian Digital Inclusion Index 2017*, RMIT University, Melbourne, for Telstra, p. 5.

16 Thomas, J, Barraket, J, Wilson, C, Ewing, S, MacDonald, T, Tucker, J & Rennie, E, 2017, *Measuring Australia's Digital Divide: The Australian Digital Inclusion Index 2017*, RMIT University, Melbourne, for Telstra, p. 16.

17 Thomas, J, Barraket, J, Wilson, C, Ewing, S, MacDonald, T, Tucker, J & Rennie, E, 2017, *Measuring Australia's Digital Divide: The Australian Digital Inclusion Index 2017*, RMIT University, Melbourne, for Telstra, p. 18.

found substantial and widening gaps between those who are digitally included and those who are digitally excluded.¹⁸ In general, Australians with low levels of income, education and employment are significantly less digitally included. While some regional areas are substantially below the national average,¹⁹ nationally digital access has improved steadily over the past four years.

Cyber safety

As has been well-canvassed in this paper, the internet is a vital tool for education, research, entertainment and social interaction in a modern day society. While this has created exciting opportunities for users and business, it has also brought about many challenges and concerns for regulators, including a lack of control over content on the internet that may lead to increased opportunity for illegal and antisocial activities.

Online safety is a rapidly changing environment that incorporates a number of wide ranging issues. Issues include cyberbullying, pornography, imagebased abuse, violence against women, violent extremism and child sexual abuse. In 2015, the Government implemented measures to create a safer online environment for Australian children. The key measure was the establishment of the eSafety Commissioner, under the Enhancing Online Safety for Children Act 2015, to help protect Australian children from cyberbullying harm and to take a national leadership role in online safety for children. In December 2015, the functions of the Children's eSafety Commissioner were expanded to include online safety for persons at risk of family or domestic violence, and in 2017, the functions were further expanded to include online safety for all Australians. The eSafety Commissioner administers the cyberbullying complaints scheme, the take-down regime for prohibited content (including child sexual abuse material) and the image-based abuse portal.

The Committee is interested in how equipped regional people are to manage online safety and security.

7. What skills do people need to get the most from their digital technologies, and where can they learn these skills?

Government investment

National Broadband Network

In addition to providing NBN fixed line broadband services to 2.5 million regional premises, the Government is investing around \$2.1 billion in capital expenditure on nbn's fixed wireless network and approximately \$1.9 billion on the Sky Muster satellite service. The fixed wireless rollout is well advanced with over three-quarters of the network complete and more than 233,000 properties connected.

The Sky Muster satellite service has improved access to broadband for many regional and remote Australians. While these satellite services can deliver wholesale speeds of 12/1 Megabits per second (Mbps) or 25/5Mbps, this is not always the experience for everyone.

Actual speeds experienced by end-users can be affected by a range of factors including weather conditions and network configuration. For example, isolated rainfall may affect services in a whole region. After the initial reliability challenges of Sky Muster, the service has stabilised. In October 2017, data allowances were increased and nbn is continuing to look at different ways to improve the satellite service, including plans to introduce new enterprise grade products in early 2019.

Retail service providers have a direct service relationship with customers, and are the connecting factor between nbn and the customer. Consequently, the retail service

18 Thomas, J, Barraket, J, Wilson, C, Ewing, S, MacDonald, T, Tucker, J & Rennie, E, 2017, *Measuring Australia's Digital Divide: The Australian Digital Inclusion Index 2017*, RMIT University, Melbourne, for Telstra, p. 5.

19 Thomas, J, Barraket, J, Wilson, C, Ewing, S, MacDonald, T, Tucker, J & Rennie, E, 2017, *Measuring Australia's Digital Divide: The Australian Digital Inclusion Index 2017*, RMIT University, Melbourne, for Telstra, p. 5.

providers play a critical role in the provision of NBN services. Retail service providers are the first point of contact for customers to get connected and to resolve complaints. The effectiveness of retail service providers can have a significant impact on the customer's NBN experience.

The Committee would like to understand how consumers have managed any ongoing issues with their satellite or fixed wireless services and is also interested in finding out who people turn to as trusted sources of information when dealing with issues.

8. Have you had ongoing issues affecting your satellite or fixed wireless broadband service? If so, how have you overcome these issues?
9. If you are in an area with access to the Sky Muster satellite service and you have not taken it up, why not?

Mobile coverage

Expanding mobile coverage has clear economic, social and public safety benefits for people living, working and travelling in regional and remote Australia. However, it is not always commercially viable for service

providers to invest in expensive infrastructure in areas with small populations or complex geography. To fill this gap, the Commonwealth and state governments have invested in telecommunications infrastructure to improve mobile coverage across Australia through the Mobile Black Spot Program.

The program promotes new investment to improve mobile coverage in regional and remote Australia. The Commonwealth's original \$160 million commitment for rounds 1 and 2 of the program was complemented by \$287 million from the mobile network operators, \$141.2 million from state governments and an additional \$2.2 million from local governments, businesses and community organisations.

Mobile phone operators and network infrastructure providers were asked to put forward proposals to build new or upgraded mobile base stations to deliver improved coverage. Under rounds 1 and 2 there was a requirement to address black spots identified by the public. The Priority Locations round identified sites pre-announced by the Government. The program used a merit-based competitive selection processes to award funding for all three rounds. Proposals were ranked according to assessment criteria outlined in the Program Guidelines, which included coverage benefits and cost.



The Mobile Black Spot Program is delivering substantial improvements to mobile coverage across Australia and carriers have recently announced large regional mobile investment programs.²⁰ However, there continues to be strong demand for further investment in mobile coverage, particularly in regional and remote areas. In addition to the strong demand from areas that have no mobile coverage at all, communities that have poor mobile coverage or experience seasonal congestion are seeking network upgrades.

In the absence of a game-changing technology that fundamentally alters the business case for investing in more remote areas of Australia, it appears that co-investment is the main way

forward to improve mobile coverage. There is now a better understanding of the costs of co-investing in mobile coverage after three rounds of the Mobile Black Spot Program and the associated or standalone state government initiatives. However, it is not always easy to quantify the benefits of improved mobile coverage as it is an enabler across so many parts of everyday life. The Committee is interested in understanding what indicators, economic or otherwise, could be used to guide future co-investment programs.

10. What economic or social indicators could be used to guide investment to further improve mobile coverage?



20 Optus, 2017, 'Our commitment to improving coverage in regional Australia,' 17 August, <https://www.optus.com.au/enterprise/accelerate/communications/our-commitment-to-improving-coverage-in-regional-australia>

Making the most of mobile coverage

As well as infrastructure investments to improve mobile coverage, there are many ways for individuals or businesses to improve their own mobile reception. For example, products such as external antennas, in-building repeaters, or specific mobile phones recommended by the mobile carriers can greatly improve access to coverage in marginal areas. Anecdotally, there seems to be a low level of awareness and understanding of these solutions.

11. Is information readily available regarding how to use devices to improve mobile reception in areas with poor coverage? e.g. information about external antenna equipment?

Alternative and emerging technologies

In addition to major broadband projects such as the NBN, there are commercial fixed wireless providers offering services in many parts of regional Australia. The Wireless Internet Service Provider Association of Australia (WISPAU), an association of 40 wireless service providers, indicates its members provide broadband services to over 200,000 regional Australians. Fixed wireless providers appear to offer a competitively priced alternative to services such as the NBN Sky Muster service. The Committee is interested in the experiences of individuals and businesses who use these services, either as a broadband to the home service or to run their business, i.e. to provide an on-farm Wi-Fi service.

More generally, on-farm Wi-Fi services appear to be increasing in popularity and there are many reported instances of individual farmers investing in innovative approaches to access broadband. With the growing numbers of connected devices that can be used to collect large amounts of data and improve farm productivity, the Committee would appreciate hearing first-hand accounts of the costs and benefits of investing in this type of technology.

As new technologies evolve, competition grows. Providers other than nbn are using medium orbit, geostationary and leased satellites to deliver voice, broadband and Pay TV services. For example, SES Networks, an international satellite company, uses Medium Earth Orbit satellites to service Norfolk Island with high capacity broadband.

Low Earth Orbit satellites have the potential to address some of the issues with the current technology. These satellites have low latency and high capacity broadband. Additionally, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is developing and trialling a next-gen wireless technology called 'Ngara'. This new 'beam forming' wireless technology could reduce the amount of required spectrum and allow for data to be transmitted over greater distances.

Finally, 5G is expected to be an improvement on previous generations of mobile technology by providing faster download speeds, better connectivity and lower latency over mobile networks. Trials of 5G in Australia are already underway with an expected rollout from 2019.²¹

The Committee is also interested in what work businesses and other organisations are doing to install telecommunications infrastructure and technologies in regional areas, and if there are opportunities for the surrounding communities to benefit.

21 Telstra, 2018, 'Telstra turns on free 5G-enabled Wi-Fi and Australia's first 5G Connected Car', media release, 27 March and Optus, 2018, 'Optus brings 5G to the Commonwealth Games through world first achievement' media release, 5 April.

In general, competition leads to better outcomes for the end-user. It remains to be seen what opportunities these new technologies will present and the Committee is interested in the experiences and ideas of people using services other than the NBN.

12. What emerging digital services will be of most benefit to regional businesses and what are the data needs of these services?
13. What broadband services are people using other than those available through the NBN?
14. How can more competition be encouraged in the provision of broadband services in regional Australia?

Re-thinking consumer protections and policies

Australia has an open and competitive telecommunications market. The industry is subject to extensive and complex consumer and competition regulation. It operates on a commercial basis and regulation is only applied where there are competition or consumer concerns.

Access to quality, reliable, affordable telecommunications services across Australia continues to be a touchstone of Australian telecommunications policy. Effective communications is vital to social wellbeing and economic prosperity. This is particularly true in regional, rural and remote Australia where access to other services may be limited and distance can be a formidable barrier.

The 2015 Committee found that people in regional Australia were moving away from standard telephone services and towards mobile and internet-based services. In particular, the 2015 Committee noted that the standard

telephone service use was of rapidly declining relevance and that regional consumers were moving to mobiles, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) and other social media applications as their primary communication method. As the Mobile Black Spot Program and NBN rollout near completion, this is truer than ever. The relevance of current regulatory frameworks needs to be examined.

A new Universal Service Guarantee

Australia has long had a universal service obligation (USO), which recognises the importance of providing up-to-date telecommunications to regional, rural and remote communities. The USO ensures people across Australia have ready access to fixed voice and payphone services wherever they reside or conduct business. The provision of these services is locked in from 2012 to 2032 under a binding \$5.4 billion 20-year contract with Telstra. Under the contract, Telstra receives \$230 million per annum to provide telephone services, and \$40 million per annum to provide payphone services across Australia. However, consumers are using data and mobile services more and fixed voice and payphone services less. These changes have called into question the relevance of the current USO.

Following the 2015 Regional Telecommunications Review, the Government asked the Productivity Commission to review the future of the USO. In response to the report of the Productivity Commission, the Government indicated in December 2017 it would develop a new Universal Service Guarantee (USG). The USG will modernise the existing USO arrangements by ensuring consumers have access to broadband as well as voice services. The Department of Communications and the Arts is currently developing options for the USG for the Government.

With the rollout of the NBN and the extensive coverage and uptake of mobile services, a key issue in the development of the USG is whether it is still good value for money to fund Telstra to deliver voice and payphone service. Alternatively, would it be better to place greater reliance on alternative networks, potentially freeing up existing USO funding for other purposes? For example, if more consumers could use mobile networks rather than fixed line networks, would there be savings from

supplying copper services that could be directed to further investment in mobile services.

While the Department of Communications and the Arts' work on the USG is a separate process to the 2018 Regional Telecommunications Review, it is of interest to people in regional, rural and remote areas. The Committee is therefore open to hearing community views on the USG and will ensure these are referred to the Government.



Consumer Safeguards Review

The Government is also conducting the Consumer Safeguards Review, which will make recommendations on telecommunications consumer safeguards for post-2020 when the NBN rollout is complete.

The Consumer Safeguards Review is being undertaken in three parts:

- *Redress and complaints handling* – ensuring that consumers have access to an effective redress scheme to handle complaints that provides transparency and holds telecommunications companies accountable for their performance.
- *Reliability of telecommunications services* – ensuring consumers have reliable telecommunications services including reasonable timeframes for connections, fault repairs and appointments and potential compensation or penalties.
- *Choice and fairness in the retail relationship between the customer and their provider* – ensuring consumers are able to make informed choices and are treated fairly in areas such as customer service, contracts, billing, credit and debt management and switching providers.

While the Consumer Safeguards Review is being conducted separately, information from the Regional Telecommunications Review can inform understanding of what is needed for consumer safeguards from a regional perspective. There will be ongoing discussion between the Committee and the Department of Communications and the Arts in regards to the Consumer Safeguards Review. Therefore, the Committee will also consider relevant views from the Consumer Safeguards Review and will endeavour to refer these to Government, particularly if relevant to regional Australians.




Appendix 1 — List of questions

1. What are the main barriers to people in regional communities increasing their use of digital technologies and possible solutions for overcoming these barriers?
2. How are people in regional communities currently using their broadband service and how might they increase the benefits of using this technology?
3. What data-intensive activities are occurring in regional, rural and remote Australia? What digital technologies are needed for these?
4. How can regional businesses better utilise digital technologies to maximise economic benefits?
5. What can be done to improve access to and uptake of telecommunications services in remote Indigenous communities?
6. Are there practical examples of how communications services can improve the well-being of people in remote Indigenous communities?
7. What skills do people need to get the most from their digital technologies, and where can they learn these skills?
8. Have you had ongoing issues affecting your satellite or fixed wireless broadband service? If so, how have you overcome these issues?
9. If you are in an area with access to the Sky Muster satellite service and you have not taken it up, why not?
10. What economic or social indicators could be used to guide investment to further improve mobile coverage?
11. Is information readily available regarding how to use devices to improve mobile reception in areas with poor coverage? E.g. information about external antenna equipment?
12. What emerging digital services will be of most benefit to regional businesses and what are the data needs of these services?
13. What broadband services are people using other than those available through the NBN?
14. How can more competition be encouraged in the provision of broadband services in regional Australia?

Appendix 2 — Terms of Reference

A Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee (RTIRC) is established every three years by Part 9B of the *Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Act 1999* (the Act) to conduct reviews into telecommunications services in regional, rural and remote parts of Australia.

1. The Committee must conduct a review of the adequacy of telecommunications services in regional, rural and remote parts of Australia.
2. In determining the adequacy of those services, the Committee must have regard to whether people in regional, rural and remote parts of Australia have equitable access to telecommunications services that are significant to people in those areas and currently available in one or more urban areas.
3. In conducting the review, the Committee must make provision for public consultation, particularly with people in regional, rural and remote parts of Australia.
4. In conducting the review, the Committee is to have regard to:
 - the Government's policy for the rollout of, and investment in, the National Broadband Network
 - the Government's commitments to a consumer safeguards review and the Universal Service Guarantee
 - the Government's policy for the rollout of, and investment in, the Mobile Black Spot Program.
5. Taking into account Term of Reference 4, the Committee is to:
 - consider how to maximise the economic benefits for regional communities through the use of digital technologies
 - consider how regional consumers use their broadband service and how they might derive more benefit from it
 - undertake an analysis of the coverage achieved under the Mobile Black Spot Program and examine the extent of the existing gaps in mobile coverage in regional Australia.
6. The Committee must prepare a report of the review and give it to the Minister for Regional Communications. The report may set out recommendations to the Government.
7. In formulating a recommendation that the Government should take a particular action, the Committee must assess the costs and benefits of that action.



Regional Telecommunications
Independent Review Committee

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Attachments

9.2.1



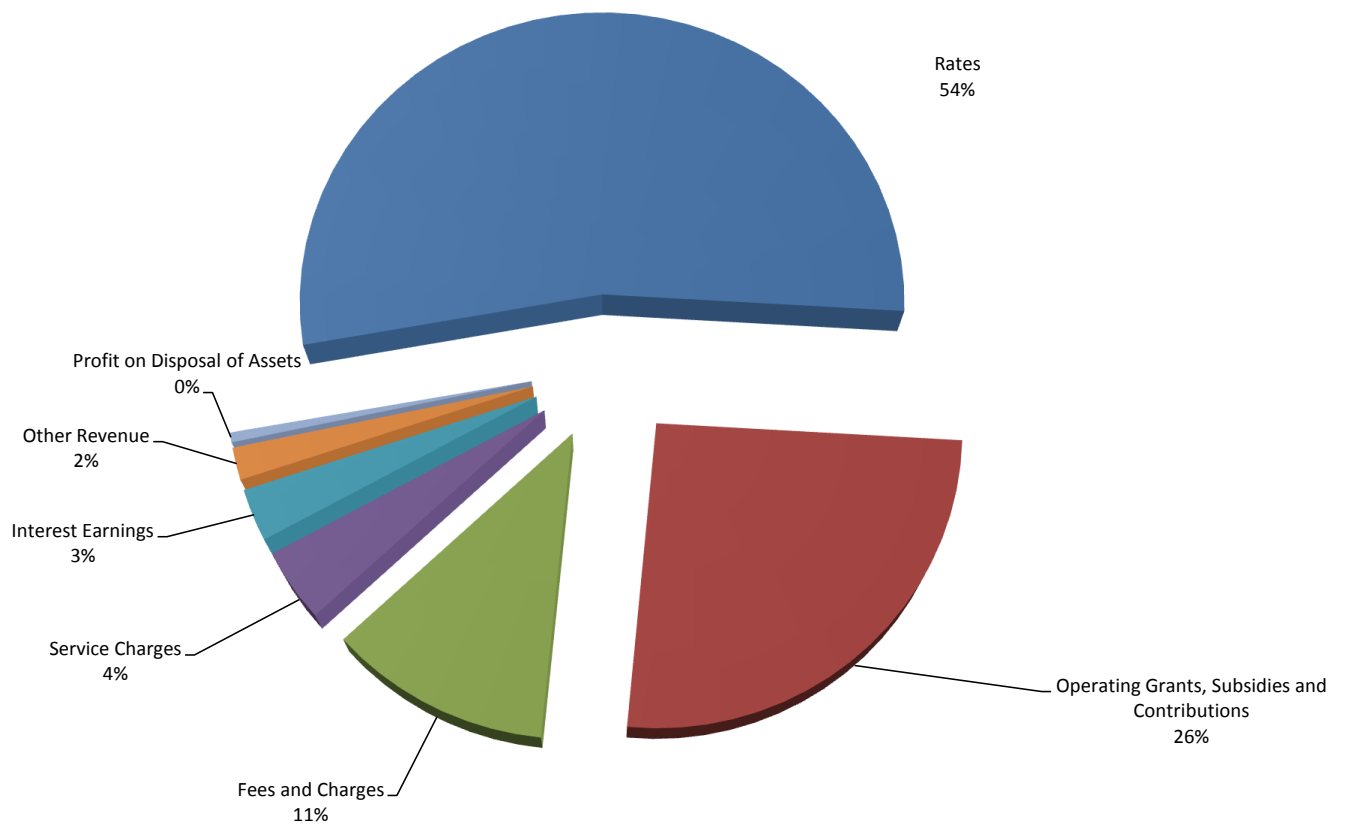
SHIRE OF YILGARN
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
(Containing the Statement of Financial Activity)
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

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

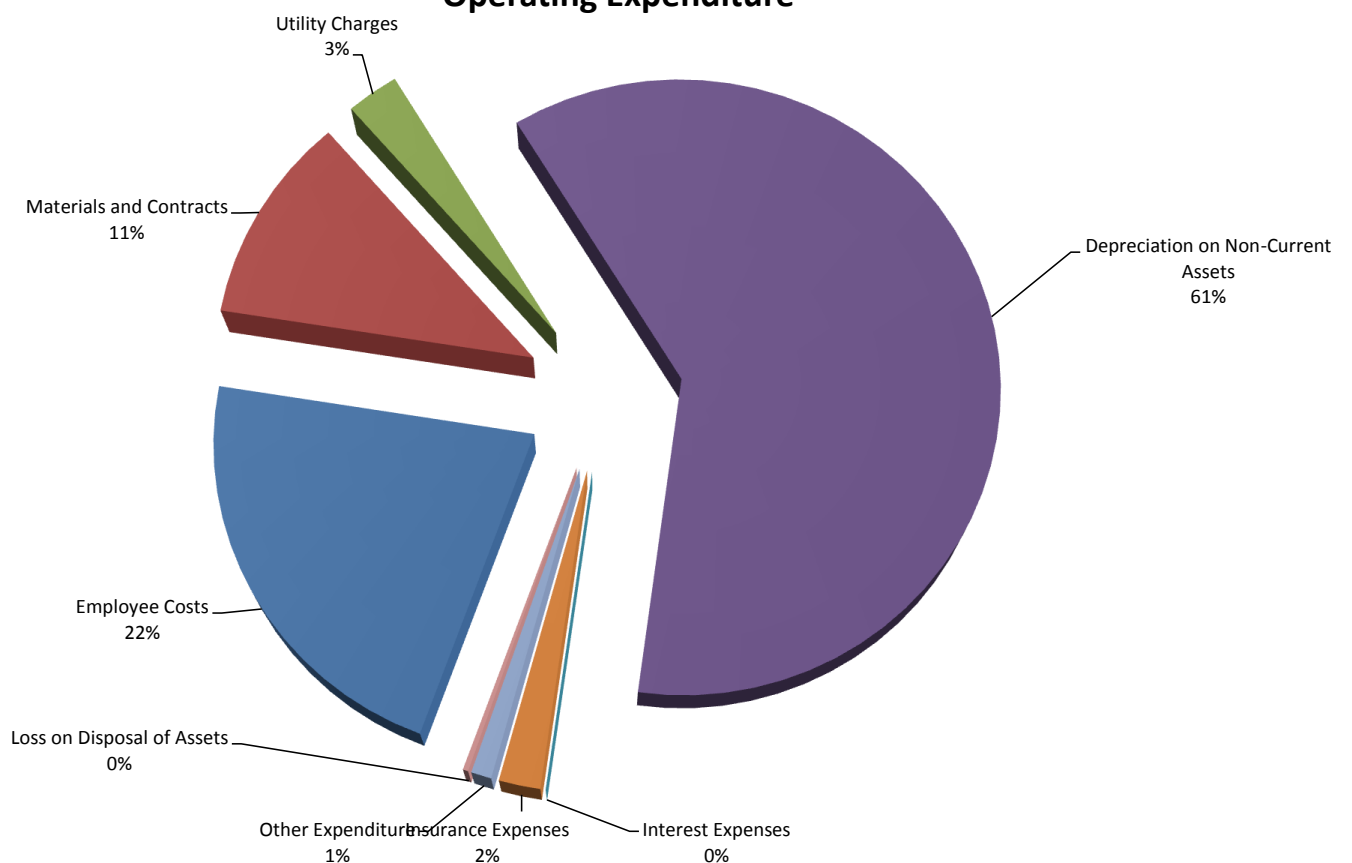
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Operating Revenue



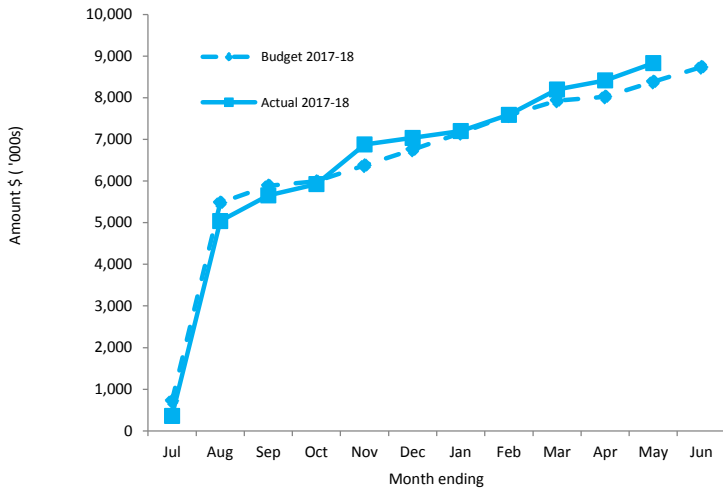
Operating Expenditure



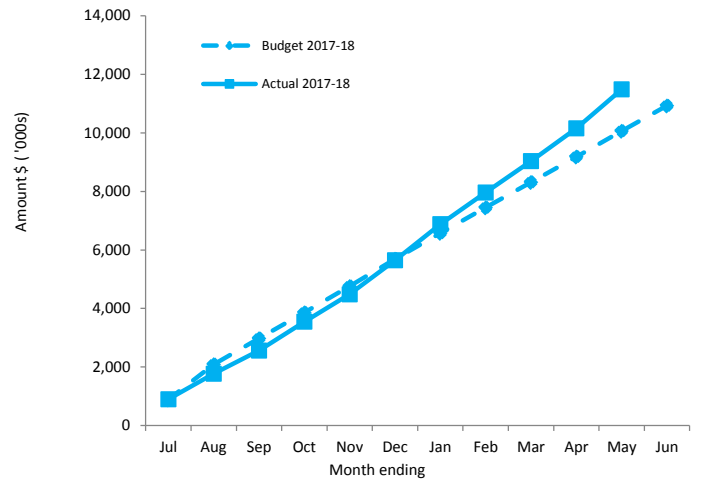
This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

SHIRE OF YILGARN
Information Summary
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

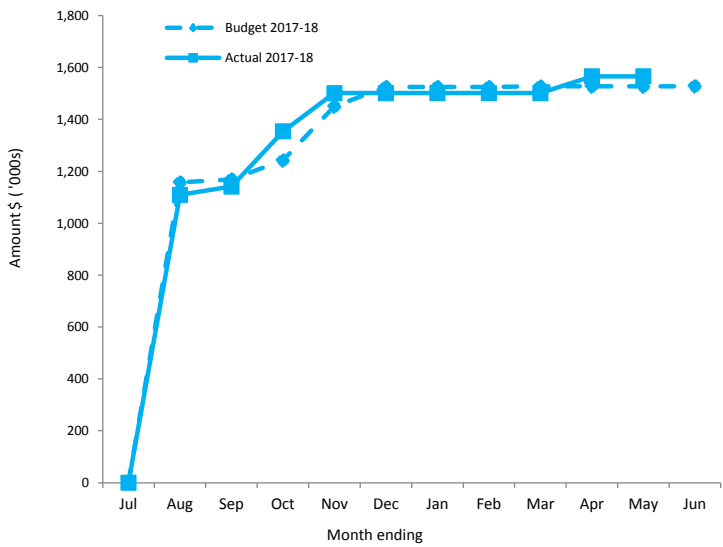
Budget Operating Revenues -v- Actual (Refer Note 2)



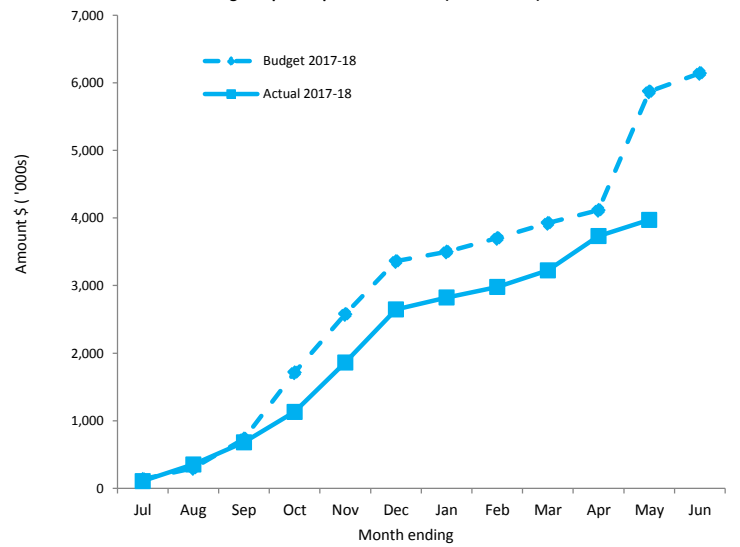
Budget Operating Expenses -v- YTD Actual (Refer Note 2)



Budget Capital Revenue -v- Actual (Refer Note 2)



Budget Capital Expenses -v- Actual (Refer Note 2)



SHIRE OF YILGARN
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(Statutory Reporting Program)
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

	Note	Amended Annual Budget	Amended YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Opening Funding Surplus(Deficit)	3	987,635	987,635	3,121,984	2,134,349	216%	
Revenue from operating activities							
Governance		0	0	0	0		
General Purpose Funding - Rates	9	3,686,019	3,686,019	3,664,327	(21,692)	(1%)	
General Purpose Funding - Other		1,281,803	993,132	1,295,649	302,517	30%	▲
Law, Order and Public Safety		89,350	87,391	45,434	(41,957)	(48%)	▼
Health		11,000	10,076	1,316	(8,760)	(87%)	
Education and Welfare		179,195	164,679	187,903	23,224	14%	
Housing		87,480	80,168	82,866	2,698	3%	
Community Amenities		541,484	540,970	544,410	3,440	1%	
Recreation and Culture		115,940	115,419	66,975	(48,444)	(42%)	▼
Transport		260,464	258,188	366,187	107,999	42%	▲
Economic Services		528,915	504,751	502,529	(2,222)	(0%)	
Other Property and Services		128,300	115,579	249,561	133,982	116%	▲
		6,909,950	6,556,372	7,007,157			
Expenditure from operating activities							
Governance		(416,874)	(392,878)	(316,716)	(76,162)	(19%)	▼
General Purpose Funding		(245,575)	(225,158)	(227,007)	55,599	1%	
Law, Order and Public Safety		(460,108)	(426,764)	(360,120)	(66,644)	(16%)	▼
Health		(227,996)	(209,503)	(213,368)	3,865	2%	
Education and Welfare		(514,140)	(471,994)	(438,832)	(33,162)	(7%)	▼
Housing		(302,590)	(278,527)	(225,945)	(52,582)	(19%)	▼
Community Amenities		(2,499,843)	(2,292,107)	(3,460,176)	1,168,069	51%	▲
Recreation and Culture		(1,646,854)	(1,510,506)	(1,393,549)	(116,957)	(8%)	▼
Transport		(3,549,680)	(3,256,199)	(4,049,703)	793,504	24%	▲
Economic Services		(935,913)	(858,175)	(772,547)	(85,628)	(10%)	▼
Other Property and Services		(127,100)		(28,496)	28,496		
		(10,926,673)	(9,921,811)	(11,486,458)			
Operating activities excluded from budget							
Add back Depreciation		5,533,092	5,071,869	7,347,690	2,275,821	45%	▲
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	46,500	0	(69,172)	(69,172)		▼
Adjust Provisions and Accruals		0	0	0	0		
Amount attributable to operating activities		1,562,869	1,706,430	2,799,217			
Investing Activities							
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	1,932,960	1,932,958	1,852,261	(80,697)	(4%)	
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	248,500	258,499	289,130	30,631	12%	▲
Land Held for Resale		0	0	0	0		
Land and Buildings	13	(574,605)	(590,103)	(328,378)	(261,725)	(44%)	▼
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	(2,658,378)	(2,521,061)	(2,475,700)	(45,361)	(2%)	▼
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	(331,705)	(298,325)	(211,689)	(86,636)	(29%)	▼
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	0	0	0	0		
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	(17,503)	(16,016)	0	(16,016)	(100%)	
Heritage Assets	13	0	0	0	0		
Plant and Equipment	13	(906,000)	(905,538)	(841,461)	(64,077)	(7%)	▼
Furniture and Equipment	13	(27,000)	(24,750)	0	(24,750)	(100%)	
Amount attributable to investing activities		(2,333,731)	(2,164,336)	(1,715,837)			
Financing Activities							
Proceeds from New Debentures		0	0	0	0		
Proceeds from Advances		0	0	0	0		
Self-Supporting Loan Principal		0	0	0	0		
Transfer from Reserves	7	1,263,674	1,263,674	1,263,674	0	0%	
Advances to Community Groups		0	0	0	0		
Repayment of Debentures	10	0	0	0	0		
Transfer to Reserves	7	(1,518,038)	(1,602,052)	(238,497)	(1,363,555)	(85%)	▼
Amount attributable to financing activities		(254,364)	(338,378)	1,025,177			
Closing Funding Surplus(Deficit)	3	(37,591)	191,351	5,230,542			

▲ ▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.
Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

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

SHIRE OF YILGARN
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(By Nature or Type)
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

	Note	Amended Annual Budget	Amended YTD Budget	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Opening Funding Surplus (Deficit)	3	987,635	987,635	3,121,984	2,134,349	216%	▲
Revenue from operating activities							
Rates	9	3,686,020	3,686,019	3,664,327	(21,692)	(1%)	
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	1,643,187	1,465,318	1,750,299	284,981	19%	▲
Fees and Charges		756,291	716,725	787,508	70,783	10%	
Service Charges		267,523	267,523	270,630	3,107	1%	
Interest Earnings		178,000	163,163	194,719	31,556	19%	▲
Reimbursements		119,000	109,641	106,131	(3,510)	(3%)	
Other Revenue		92,800	85,353	121,030	35,677	42%	▲
Profit on Disposal of Assets	8	0	0	36,780			
		6,742,821	6,493,742	6,931,424			
Expenditure from operating activities							
Employee Costs		(3,292,151)	(3,020,419)	(2,640,915)	(379,504)	(13%)	▼
Materials and Contracts		(2,406,978)	(2,214,886)	(1,327,401)	(887,485)	(40%)	▼
Utility Charges		(414,250)	(379,489)	(330,819)	(48,670)	(13%)	▼
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets		(5,533,092)	(5,071,869)	(7,347,690)	2,275,821	45%	▲
Interest Expenses		0	0	0	960,162		
Insurance Expenses		(260,470)	(260,037)	(246,709)	(13,328)	(5%)	
Other Expenditure		(235,913)	(226,801)	(121,399)	(105,402)	(46%)	▼
Loss on Disposal of Assets	8	(46,500)	(46,499)	32,392	(78,891)	(170%)	▼
Recoveries Applicable to Non Operating Activities		1,262,681	1,158,318	767,189	391,129	(34%)	
		(10,926,673)	(10,061,682)	(11,215,352)			
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	46,500		(69,172)	69,172		
Adjust Provisions and Accruals		0	0	0	0		
Amount attributable to operating activities		1,395,740	1,503,929	2,994,590			
Investing activities							
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	1,932,960	1,932,958	1,852,261	(80,697)	(4%)	
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	248,500	258,499	289,130	30,631	12%	▲
Land Held for Resale		0	0	0	0		▼
Land and Buildings	13	(574,605)	(590,103)	(328,378)	(261,725)	(44%)	▼
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	(2,658,378)	(2,521,061)	(2,475,700)	(45,361)	(2%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	(331,705)	(298,325)	(211,689)	(86,636)	(29%)	▼
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	0	0	0	0		
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	(17,503)	(16,016)	0	(16,016)	(100%)	
Heritage Assets	13	0	0	0	0		
Plant and Equipment	13	(906,000)	(905,538)	(841,461)	(64,077)	(7%)	
Furniture and Equipment	13	(27,000)	(24,750)	0	(24,750)	(100%)	
Amount attributable to investing activities		(2,333,731)	(2,164,336)	(1,715,837)			
Financing Activities							
Proceeds from New Debentures		0	0	0	0		
Proceeds from Advances		0	0	0	0		
Self-Supporting Loan Principal		0	0	0	0		
Transfer from Reserves	7	1,263,674	1,263,674	1,263,674	0	0%	
Advances to Community Groups		0	0	0	0		
Repayment of Debentures	10	0	0	0	0		
Transfer to Reserves	7	(1,518,038)	(1,602,052)	(238,497)	1,363,555	85%	▼
Amount attributable to financing activities		(254,364)	(338,378)	1,025,177			
Closing Funding Surplus (Deficit)	3	(204,720)	(11,150)	5,425,915			

▲ ▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.

Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

3,411,114

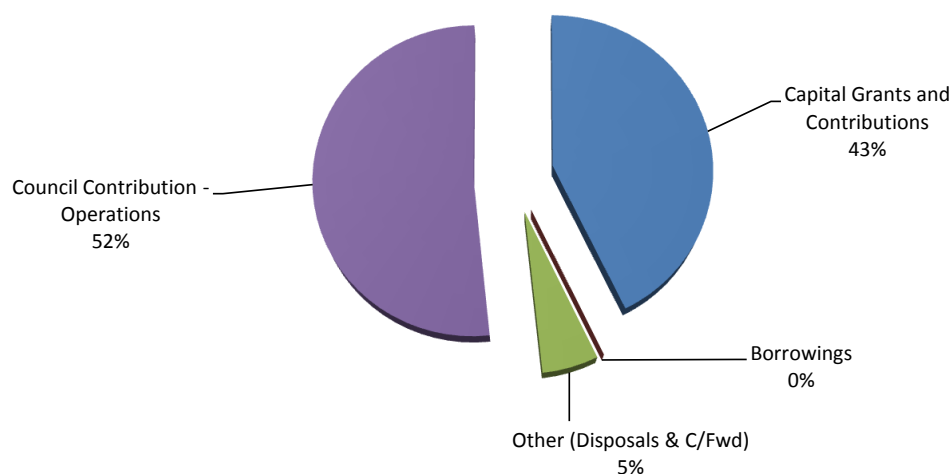
This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF YILGARN
STATEMENT OF CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS AND CAPITAL FUNDING
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Capital Acquisitions

	Note	YTD Actual New /Upgrade (a)	YTD Actual (Renewal Expenditure) (b)	Amended YTD Budget (d)	Amended Annual Budget	YTD Actual Total (c) = (a)+(b)	Variance (d) - (c)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land and Buildings	13	77,690	195,567	590,103	574,605	328,378	(261,725)
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	578,014	1,897,686	2,521,061	2,658,378	2,475,700	(45,361)
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	143,659	68,030	298,325	331,705	211,689	(86,636)
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	16,016	17,503	0	(16,016)
Heritage Assets	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and Equipment	13	841,461	0	905,538	906,000	841,461	(64,077)
Furniture and Equipment	13	0	0	24,750	27,000	0	(24,750)
Capital Expenditure Totals		1,640,824	2,161,283	4,355,793	4,515,191	3,857,228	(498,565)
Capital acquisitions funded by:							
Capital Grants and Contributions				1,932,958	1,932,960	1,852,261	
Borrowings				0	0	0	
Other (Disposals & C/Fwd)				258,499	248,500	289,130	
Council Contribution - Cash Backed Reserves				0	0	0	
Council Contribution - Operations				2,164,336	2,333,731	1,715,837	
Capital Funding Total				4,355,793	4,515,191	3,857,228	

Budgeted Capital Acquisitions Funding



SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

This statement comprises a special purpose financial report which has 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 statement 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.

(b) The Local Government Reporting Entity

All Funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in this statement. In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those funds (for example, loans and transfers between Funds) have been eliminated. All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the statement, but a separate statement of those monies appears at Note 12.

(c) Rounding Off Figures

All figures shown in this statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

(d) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the local government obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control over assets acquired from rates is obtained at the commencement of the rating period or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

(e) Goods and Services Tax

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

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) Inventories

General

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

Land Held for Resale

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

(i) Fixed Assets

All assets are initially recognised at cost. 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 local government includes the cost of all materials used in the construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead. Certain asset classes may be revalued on a regular basis such that the carrying values are not materially different from fair value. Assets carried at fair value are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined using fair value at reporting date.

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(j) Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in those assets

Buildings	30 to 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	4 to 10 years
Plant and Equipment	5 to 10 years
Sealed roads and streets	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
seal	
bituminous seals	30 years
asphalt surfaces	25 years
Gravel Roads	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
gravel sheet	15 years
Formed roads	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
Footpaths - slab	12 years
Sewerage piping	50 years
Water supply piping & drainage systems	50 years
Airfields and runways	30 years
Refuse disposal sites	not depreciated

(k) 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.

(l) Employee Benefits

The provisions for employee benefits relates to amounts expected to be paid for long service leave, annual leave, wages and salaries and are calculated as follows:

(i) Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Short-term Benefits)

The provision for employees' benefits to wages, salaries, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months represents the amount the Shire has a present obligation to pay resulting from employees services provided to balance date. The provision has been calculated at nominal amounts based on remuneration rates the Shire expects to pay and includes related on-costs.

(ii) Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Long-term Benefits)

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the project unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Where the Shire does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, the liability is recognised as a current liability.

(m) Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

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.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: The council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one of item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(o) 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 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 resale where it is held as non current based on Council's intentions to release for sale.

(p) Nature or Type Classifications

Rates

All rates levied under the Local Government Act 1995. Includes general, differential, specific area rates, minimum rates, interim rates, back rates, ex-gratia rates, less discounts offered. Exclude administration fees, interest on instalments, interest on arrears and service

Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Refer to all amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not non-operating grants.

Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of non-current assets paid to a local government, irrespective of whether these amounts are received as capital grants, subsidies, contributions or donations.

Profit on Asset Disposal

Profit on the disposal of assets including gains on the disposal of long term investments. Losses are disclosed under the expenditure

Fees and Charges

Revenues (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire charges, fee for service, photocopying charges, licences, sale of goods or information, fines, penalties and administration fees. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as rubbish collection fees, rental of property, fines and penalties, other fees and charges.

Service Charges

Service charges imposed under Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995. Regulation 54 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 identifies these as television and radio broadcasting, underground electricity and neighbourhood surveillance services. Exclude rubbish removal charges. Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

Interest Earnings

Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

Other Revenue / Income

Other revenue, which can not be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

Employee Costs

All costs associate with the employment of person such as salaries, wages, allowances, benefits such as vehicle and housing, superannuation, employment expenses, removal expenses, relocation expenses, worker's compensation insurance, training costs, conferences, safety expenses, medical examinations, fringe benefit tax, etc.

Materials and Contracts

All expenditures on materials, supplies and contracts not classified under other headings. These include supply of goods and materials, legal expenses, consultancy, maintenance agreements, communication expenses, advertising expenses, membership, periodicals, publications, hire expenses, rental, leases, postage and freight etc. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as contract services, consultancy, information technology, rental or lease expenditures.

Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Water, etc.)

Expenditures made to the respective agencies for the provision of power, gas or water. Exclude expenditures incurred for the reinstatement of roadwork on behalf of these agencies.

Insurance

All insurance other than worker's compensation and health benefit insurance included as a cost of employment.

Loss on asset disposal

Loss on the disposal of fixed assets.

Depreciation on non-current assets

Depreciation expense raised on all classes of assets.

Interest expenses

Interest and other costs of finance paid, including costs of finance for loan debentures, overdraft accommodation and refinancing expenses.

Other expenditure

Statutory fees, taxes, provision for bad debts, member's fees or State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(r) Program Classifications (Function/Activity)

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

GOVERNANCE

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

Objective:

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities:

Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

HEALTH

Objective:

To provide an operational framework for environmental and community health.

Activities:

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

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

HOUSING

Objective:

To provide and maintain elderly residents housing.

Activities:

Provision and maintenance of elderly residents housing.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective:

To provide services required by the community.

Activities:

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

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

TRANSPORT

Objective:

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

Activities:

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

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective:

To help promote the shire and its economic wellbeing.

Activities:

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

OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES

Objective:

To monitor and control Shire overheads operating accounts.

Activities:

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

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 2: Explanation of Material Variances

The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date budget materially.

The material variance adopted by Council for the 2017/18 year is \$30,000 or 10% whichever is the greater.

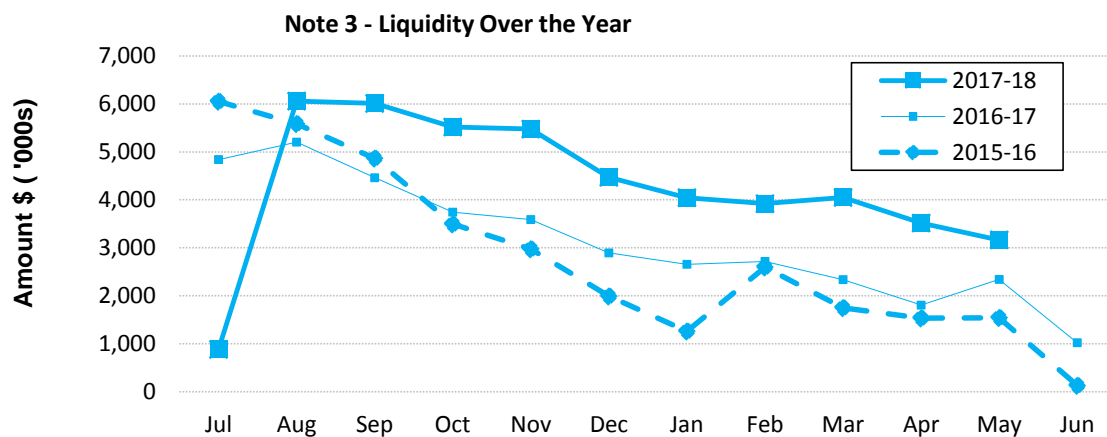
Reporting Program	Var. \$	Var. %	Var.	Timing/ Permanent	Explanation of Variance
Operating Revenues	\$	%			
Law, Order and Public Safety	(41,957)	(48%)	▼	Timing	Schedule wide expenditure unders
Recreation and Culture	(48,444)	(42%)	▼	Timing	State CLGF Swimming Pool Grant not received.
Transport	107,999	42%	▲	Permanent	\$67,670 in unbudgeted HVRIC funds, \$36,780 in unbudgeted Profit on Sale
Other Property and Services	133,982	116%	▲	Permanent	16/17 & 17/18 Hanking Marvel Loch payments received
				Permanent	\$12,600 trainee support payments received.
Operating Expense					
Governance	(76,162)	(19%)	▼	Timing	Schedule wide expenditure unders
Law, Order and Public Safety	(66,644)	(16%)	▼	Timing	Expenditure under
Education and Welfare	(33,162)	(7%)	▼	Timing	Schedule wide expenditure unders
Housing	(52,582)	(19%)	▼	Timing	Schedule wide expenditure unders
Community Amenities	1,168,069	51%	▲	Timing	Demolition work, on going monthly rubbish collection, expenditures over
Recreation and Culture	(116,957)	(8%)	▼	Timing	Schedule wide expenditure unders
Transport	793,504	24%	▲	Timing	Increase in Infrastructure - Roads depreciation due to initial incorrect valuations. To be investigated and reversals done prior to EOY.
Economic Services	(85,628)	(10%)	▼	Timing	Schedule wide expenditure unders
Capital Revenues					
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	30,631	12%	▲	Timing	Grader Purchased in December
Capital Expenses					
Land and Buildings	(261,725)	(44%)	▼	Timing	Works delayed due to delay in Ministerial Approval of Rates
Infrastructure - Roads	(45,361)	(2%)	▼	Timing	Works delayed due to delay in Ministerial Approval of Rates
Infrastructure - Public Facilities	(86,636)	(29%)	▼	Timing	Works delayed due to delay in Ministerial Approval of Rates
Plant and Equipment	(64,077)	(7%)	▼	Timing	Plant renewals undertaken early

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 3: Net Current Funding Position

Positive=Surplus (Negative=Deficit)

		Last Years Closing	This Time Last Year	Current
	Note	30 Jun 2017	31 May 2017	31 May 2018
		\$	\$	\$
Current Assets				
Cash Unrestricted	4	838,861	1,952,961	2,530,585
Cash Restricted	4	5,630,897	4,213,093	4,605,720
Receivables - Rates	6	502,712	526,817	776,185
Receivables - Other	6	26,234	128,087	52,435
Interest / ATO Receivable/Trust		48,847	(47,057)	(25,653)
Inventories		85,850	19,492	33,209
		7,133,401	6,793,393	7,972,481
Less: Current Liabilities				
Payables		(321,697)	(99,202)	(56,850)
Provisions		(193,172)	(176,407)	(187,928)
		(514,869)	(275,609)	(244,778)
Less: Cash Reserves	7	(5,630,897)	(4,213,093)	(4,605,720)
Net Current Funding Position		987,635	2,304,690	3,121,984



Comments - Net Current Funding Position

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 4: Cash and Investments

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Trust	Total Amount	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
	\$	\$	\$	\$			
(a) Cash Deposits							
Muni Funds - Bank Working Acc	13,120			13,120	Westpac	0.10%	At Call
Muni Funds - Bank Investment Acc	1,015,053			1,015,053	Westpac	0.50%	At Call
Trust Fund Bank			301,381	301,381	Westpac	0.10%	At Call
Cash On Hand	1,350			1,350			
(b) Term Deposits							
Muni Funds - Notice Saver (31 Days)	1,501,062			1,501,062	Westpac	2.35%	31 Days from Call
Muni Funds - Notice Saver (60 Days)	0			0	Westpac	2.40%	60 Days from Call
Muni Funds - Notice Saver (90 Days)	0			0	Westpac	2.45%	90 Days from Call
Reserve Funds - Notice Saver (90 Days)		4,605,720		4,605,720	Westpac	2.45%	90 Days from Call
Total	2,530,585	4,605,720	301,381	7,437,686			

Comments/Notes - Investments

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 5: Budget Amendments

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

GL Code	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
				\$	\$	\$	\$
	Budget Adoption						
	Permanent Changes						
	Opening surplus adjustment	16/2018	Opening Surplus			(8,005)	(8,005)
<u>03. General Purpose Funding</u>							
R03200	Grants Commission General	16/2018	Operating Revenue		32,152		24,147
R03201	Grants Commission Roads	16/2018	Operating Revenue			(47,749)	(23,602)
<u>09. Housing</u>							
E09553	Independance Living Units - Capital	16/2018	Capital Expenses		40,000		16,398
E09612	35 Taurus St Maintenance	16/2018	Operating Expenses			(12,000)	4,398
<u>10. Community Amenities</u>							
E10718	Reserve 9895 (Old Shire Depot)	16/2018	Operating Expenses		40,000		
R10841	Realisation	16/2018	Operating Revenue			(6,000)	(1,602)
						(10,000)	(11,602)
<u>11. Recreation & Culture</u>							
R11311	Contributions, Reimbursements & Donations	16/2018	Operating Revenue		28,000		16,398
E11341	Yilgarn Bowls & Tennis Club - Capital	16/2018	Capital Expenses			(12,775)	3,623
E11342	Mt Hampton Tennis Club - Capital	16/2018	Capital Expenses			(27,500)	(23,877)
E11510	Museum General Purchases (Committee Usage)		Operating Expenses			(7,500)	(31,377)
<u>12. Transport</u>							
R12101	Mrwa Direct Grant	16/2018	Capital Revenue			(131,946)	(163,323)
TRU01	TRU - Antares St - Parking Areas Asphalt Overlay - GEH to Canopus St (2017/18)	16/2018	Capital Expenses		150,000		(13,323)
<u>13. Economic Services</u>							

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 5: Budget Amendments

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

GL Code	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
E13224	Visitors Centre - Operations	16/2018	Operating Expenses			(1,500)	(14,823)
J13203	Caravan Park Improvements - Capital	16/2018	Capital Expenses			(40,000)	(54,823)
R13400	Rent - Horse Paddocks	16/2018	Operating Revenue		3,000		(51,823)
E13401	Standpipes - Upgrade	16/2018	Capital Expenses			(135,000)	(186,823)
E13900	Administration Allocated	16/2018	Operating Expenses			(16,000)	(202,823)
E13901	Domestic Salaries	16/2018	Operating Expenses			(10,000)	(212,823)
<u>14. Other Property & Services</u>							
R14701	Reimbursements (Gst Free)	16/2018	Operating Revenue		33,000		(179,823)
E14209	Works Employees Lsl	16/2018	Operating Expenses			(18,000)	(197,823)
E14250	Less P.W.O. Allocated	16/2018	Operating Expenses		18,000		(179,823)
E14618	Other	16/2018	Operating Expenses			(20,000)	(199,823)
E14705	Lsl Entitlement Paid To Other Councils	16/2018	Operating Expenses			(3,100)	(202,923)
E14748	Workers Compensation Paid	16/2018	Operating Expenses			(33,000)	(235,923)
E14729	T/Fer To Hvrlic Reserve	16/2018	Capital Expenses			(93,084)	(329,007)
	Changes Due to Timing						
	Nil						
				0	344,152	(633,159)	

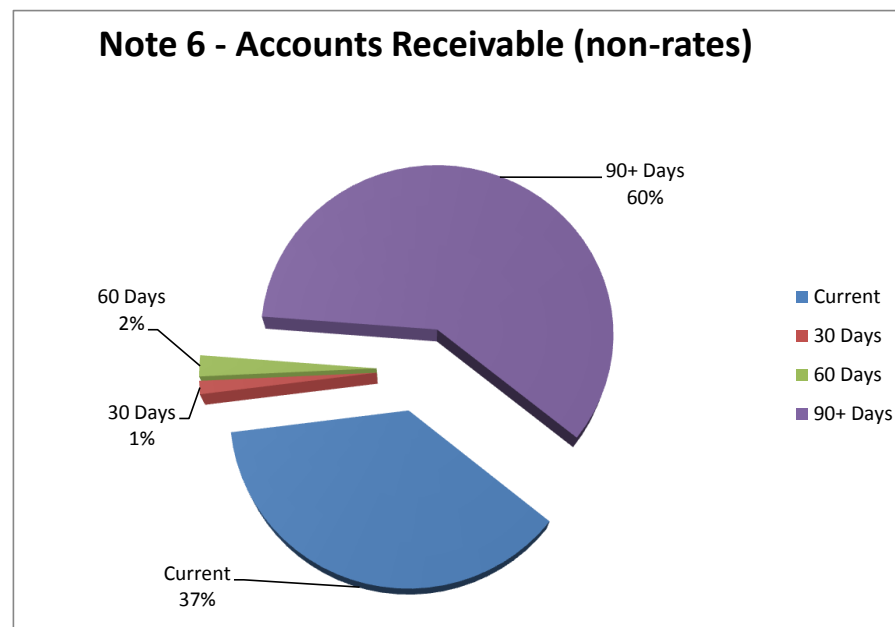
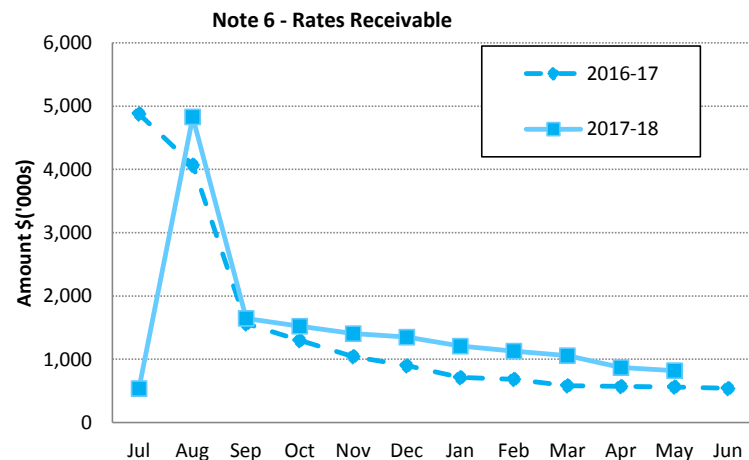
SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 6: Receivables

Receivables - Rates Receivable	31 May 2018	30 June 2017
	\$	\$
Opening Arrears Previous Years	502,712	421,023
Levied this year	3,664,327	3,833,302
<u>Less</u> Collections to date	(3,565,045)	(3,751,613)
Equals Current Outstanding	601,994	502,712
Net Rates Collectable	601,994	502,712
% Collected	85.55%	88.18%

Receivables - General	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Receivables - General	19,485	658	1,040	31,252	52,435
Balance per Trial Balance					
Sundry Debtors					52,435
Receivables - Other					0
Total Receivables General Outstanding					52,435

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)



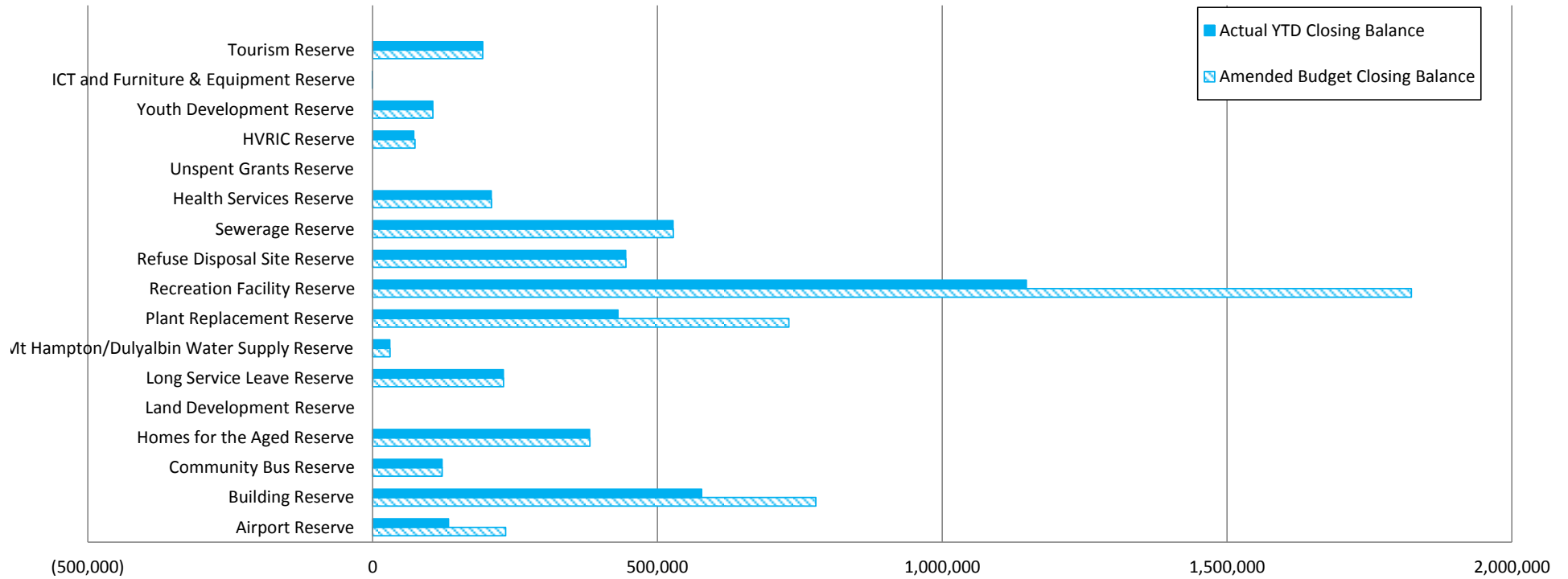
SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 7: Cash Backed Reserve

Name	Opening Balance	Amended Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Amended Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Amended Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Amended Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Airport Reserve	130,428	3,130	3,045	100,000	0	0	0	233,558	133,473
Building Reserve	564,484	13,547	13,177	200,000	0	0	0	778,031	577,661
Community Bus Reserve	119,271	2,862	2,784	0	0	0	0	122,133	122,055
Homes for the Aged Reserve	372,638	8,943	8,698	0	0	0	0	381,581	381,337
Land Development Reserve	60,208	0	0	0	0	(60,208)	(60,208)	0	0
Long Service Leave Reserve	224,656	5,391	5,244	0	0	0	0	230,047	229,900
Mt Hampton/Dulyalbin Water Supply Reserve	29,763	714	695	0	0	0	0	30,477	30,458
Plant Replacement Reserve	420,856	10,100	9,824	300,000	0	0	0	730,956	430,679
Recreation Facility Reserve	986,714	26,923	26,186	809,990	135,094	0	0	1,823,627	1,147,993
Refuse Disposal Site Reserve	434,438	10,426	10,141	0	0	0	0	444,864	444,579
Sewerage Reserve	515,490	12,371	12,033	0	0	0	0	527,861	527,523
Health Services Reserve	203,786	4,890	4,757	0	0	0	0	208,676	208,543
Unspent Grants Reserve	1,128,580	0		0	0	(1,128,580)	(1,128,580)	0	0
HVRIC Reserve	72,523	1,740	0	0	0	0	0	74,263	72,523
Youth Development Reserve	103,268	2,478	2,411	0	0	0	0	105,746	105,678
ICT and Furniture & Equipment Reserve	74,886	0	0	0	0	(74,886)	(74,886)	(0)	(0)
Tourism Reserve	188,907	4,533	4,410	0	0	0	0	193,440	193,317
	5,630,897	108,048	103,403	1,409,990	135,094	(1,263,674)	(1,263,674)	5,885,261	4,605,720

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 7 - Year To Date Reserve Balance to End of Year Estimate



SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 8: Disposal of Assets

Asset Number	Asset Description	YTD Actual				Amended Budget			
		Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)	Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Plant and Equipment								
1502	2012 Toro Ride on Mower - YL 345	16,460	11,300		(5,160)	16,000	5,000		(11,000)
1853	2009 John Deere Grader - YL 542	80,711	113,739	33,028		85,000	75,000		(10,000)
1854	2009 Truck Mitsubishi Fuso Water YL 469	85,755	65,000		(20,755)	96,000	75,000		(21,000)
1896	2014 Lancruiser 70 Series Ute	35,535	39,091	3,556		35,000	35,000		
1997	2015 Ford Ranger XLT Dual Cab - YL 150	34,349	34,545	196		35,000	35,000		
1996	2015 Toyota Kluger - YL 50	27,948	25,455	0	(2,493)	28,000	23,500		(4,500)
2003	2015 Toyota Kluger - YL 152	25,613	19,136		(6,477)				
2024	Toyota Aurion - YL 290	6,364	6,364	0					
		280,757	289,130	36,780	(34,885)	295,000	248,500	0	(46,500)

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 9: Rating Information

	Rate in	Number of Properties	Rateable Value	YTD Actual				Amended Budget			
				Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rate	Back Rate	Total Revenue
RATE TYPE	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Differential General Rate											
GRV - Residential/Industrial	11.0121	389	2,976,174	308,617	0	0	308,617	327,739	0	0	327,739
GRV - Commercial	7.7518	32	995,384	77,160	0	0	77,160	77,160	0	0	77,160
GRV - Minesite	15.5036	4	120,160	18,629	0	0	18,629	18,629	0	0	18,629
GRV - Single Persons Quarters	15.5036	9	1,698,512	263,331	0	0	263,331	263,331	0	0	263,331
UV - Rural	1.7229	379	96,274,731	1,657,852	0	0	1,657,852	1,658,717	0	0	1,658,717
UV - Mining Tenement	17.0500	267	7,375,477	1,256,704	0	0	1,256,704	1,257,519	0	0	1,257,519
Sub-Totals		1,080	0	3,582,293	0	0	3,582,293	3,603,095	0	0	3,603,095
Minimum Payment	\$										
GRV - Residential/Industrial	500.00	127	184,621	63,500	0	0	63,500	63,500	0	0	63,500
GRV - Commercial	400.00	7	19,934	2,800	0	0	2,800	2,800	0	0	2,800
GRV - Minesite	400.00	3	3,340	1,200	0	0	1,200	1,200	0	0	1,200
GRV - Single Persons Quarters	400.00	1	400	400	0	0	400	400	0	0	400
UV - Rural	400.00	38	341,046	15,600	0	0	15,600	15,200	0	0	15,200
UV - Mining Tenement	400.00	265	287,280	104,272	0	0	104,272	106,000	0	0	106,000
Sub-Totals		441	836,621	187,772	0	0	187,772	189,100	0	0	189,100
		1,521	836,621	3,770,065	0	0	3,770,065	3,792,195	0	0	3,792,195
Concession							(139,577)				(140,000)
Amount from General Rates							3,630,488				3,652,195
Ex-Gratia Rates							33,839				33,825
Totals							3,664,327				3,686,020

Comments - Rating Information

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 10: Information on Borrowings

(a) Debenture Repayments

The Shire of Yilgarn has no loan borrowings in 2017/18.

(b) New Debentures

The Shire of Yilgarn has not budgeted to raise any new budgeted funds during 2017/18.

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 11: Grants and Contributions

	Grant Provider	Type	Opening Balance (a)	Amended Budget Operating	Budget Capital	YTD Budget	Annual Budget (d)	Post Variations (e)	Expected (d)+(e)	YTD Actual Revenue	(Expended) (c)	Unspent Grant (a)+(b)+(c)
				\$	\$	\$				\$	\$	\$
General Purpose Funding												
Grants Commission - General	WALGGC	Operating	0	428,502	0	321,378	428,502		428,502	416,494	0	0
Grants Commission - Roads	WALGGC	Operating	0	664,701	0	498,525	664,701		664,701	676,709	0	0
Law, Order and Public Safety												
FESA Grant - Operating Bush Fire Brigade	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating - Tied	0	58,350	0	58,348	58,350		58,350	43,740	(45,461)	0
Education & Welfare												
DRD Grant - Community Resource Centre Operations	Regional Development	Operating - Tied	0	0	0	95,788	0		0	99,752	(198,545)	0
Centrelink Commissions	Centrelink	Operating	0	4,775	0	4,775	4,775		4,775	5,370	0	0
Sport & Recreation Grant - Kidsport	Dept. Sport & recreation	Operating - Tied	0	2,500	0	2,288	2,500		2,500	351	(960)	0
Grant - Seniors Week	Council on the Aged	Operating - Tied	0	800	0	800	800		800	885	(376)	509
Community Amenities												
Grants - Various Community Development Programs	Various	Operating	0	2,000	0	2,000	2,000		2,000	800	(376)	0
Recreation and Culture												
Sport & Recreation Grant - Swimming Pool	Dept. Sport & recreation	Operating - Tied	0	32,000	0	32,000	32,000		32,000	0	(138,960)	0
DRD Community Chest Grant - Outdoor Fitness Centre	Regional Development	Non-operating	0	0	42,890	42,890	42,890		42,890	25,000	(65,187)	0
Mt Hampton Tennis Club - Facility Upgrade Contrib.	Mt Hampton Tennis Club	Non-operating	0	0	42,890	42,890	42,890		42,890	0	0	0
Transport												
Main Roads - Direct Grant	Main Roads WA	Operating - Tied	0	179,184	0	179,184	179,184		179,184	179,184	(179,184)	0
HVRIC - WA Salt	WA Salt	Operating	0	45,000	0	45,000	45,000		45,000	112,670	0	0
Roads To Recovery Grant - Cap	Roads to Recovery	Non-operating	0	0	1,084,950	1,084,948	1,084,950		1,084,950	1,084,530	(1,096,076)	0
RRG Grants - Capital Projects	Regional Road Group	Non-operating	0	0	742,490	742,490	742,490		742,490	740,756	(1,109,689)	0
Street Light Operation Subsidy	Main Roads WA	Operating	0	9,100	0	9,100	9,100		9,100	9,344	0	0
Economic Services												
Biodiversity Fund Project - Saly Bush Trees	Dept. of the Environment	Operating - Tied	0	1,650	0	1,507	1,650		1,650	0	(6,978)	0
Skeleton Weed LAG Program	State Skeleton Weed Committee	Operating - Tied	0	214,625	0	214,625	214,625		214,625	205,000	(167,999)	37,001
CLGF Grant - Caravan Park Upgrades	Dept. Regional Development	Non-operating	19,740	0	19,740	19,740	19,740		19,740	1,975	(19,740)	1,975
TOTALS			19,740	1,643,187	1,932,960	3,398,276	3,576,147	0	3,576,147	3,602,560	(3,029,531)	39,485
SUMMARY												
Operating	Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		0	1,154,078	0	880,778	1,154,078	0	1,154,078	1,221,387	(376)	0
Operating - Tied	Tied - Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		0	489,109	0	584,540	489,109	0	489,109	528,912	(738,463)	37,510
Non-operating	Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions		19,740	0	1,932,960	1,932,958	1,932,960	0	1,932,960	1,852,261	(2,290,692)	1,975
TOTALS			19,740	1,643,187	1,932,960	3,398,276	3,576,147	0	3,576,147	3,602,560	(3,029,531)	39,485

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018















Note 12: Trust Fund

Funds held at balance date over which the Shire has no control and which are not included in this statement are as follows:

Description	Opening Balance	Amount	Amount	Closing Balance
	01 Jul 2017	Received	Paid	31 May 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Police Licensing	5,756	566,673	(566,672)	5,757
Builders Levy	-18,499	25,325	(1,246)	5,580
Transwa Bookings	-520,514	536,426	(11,751)	4,161
Staff Personal Dedns	38,952	34,300	(33,475)	39,777
Housing Tenancy Bonds	20,740	1,280	(11,160)	10,860
Hall Hire Bonds And Deposits	3,108	350	(350)	3,108
Security Key System - Key Bonds	1,530	300	(300)	1,530
Skeleton Weed	33,637	0	20,250	53,887
Clubs & Groups	13,118	0	(10,364)	2,754
Third Party Contributions	6,117	631	(200)	6,548
Rates Overpaid	6,876	14,369	(5,489)	15,756
Medical Services Provision	107,093	0	0	107,093
YBTC Sinking Fund	19,998	6,666	0	26,664
Dump Point	92	0	0	92
SXFC Sinking Fund	1,000	1,000	0	2,000
Museum Trust	15,813	0	0	15,813










SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

Assets	Account	YTD Actual			Amended Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
		New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
 Level of completion indicator, please see table at the end of this note for further detail.								
Land & Buildings								
Community Amenities								
Community Amenities Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Education & Welfare								
 Senior Citizens Centre - Replace Skittings & Flooring	E08350	0	(2,391)	(2,391)	0	(10,582)	8,191	
 Homes for the Aged - Capital Renewals	E08450	0	(73,990)	(73,990)	0	(97,185)	23,195	
Education & Welfare Total		0	(76,381)	(76,381)	0	(107,767)	31,386	
Housing								
 3 Libra Place - Replace Wood Fire Heater	E09152	0	(5,321)	(5,321)	(5,800)	(5,313)	(8)	
 2 Libra Place - Capital Renewals	E09251	0	(49,800)	(49,800)	(41,985)	(38,467)	(11,333)	
 120 Antares Street - R/C Aircon, Kitchen Cabinets & Internal Paint	E09413	0	(23,275)	(23,275)	(27,835)	(25,498)	2,223	
 103 Altair Street - Replace North Gable	E09550	0	0	0	(7,250)	(6,633)	6,633	
 6 Libra Place - Repaint External Timbers & Guttering	E09552	0	(5,258)	(5,258)	(6,000)	(5,500)	242	
 Independant Living Units - Capital Contribution	E09553	0	0	0	0	0	0	
 80 Spica Street - Laundry Cabinet & Tapware and External Paint	E09617	0	(3,135)	(3,135)	(13,070)	(11,968)	8,833	
Housing Total		0	(31,668)	(86,789)	(101,940)	(93,379)	6,590	
Recreation And Culture								
 Southern Cross Community Centre - Capital Renewals	E11151	0	(6,574)	(6,574)	(19,150)	(17,545)	10,971	
 Southern Cross Sports Complex Buildings - Capital renewals	E11351	0	(15,177)	(15,177)	(54,600)	(50,028)	34,851	
Recreation And Culture Total		0	(21,751)	(21,751)	(73,750)	(67,573)	45,822	
Transport								
Transport Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Economic Services								
 Caravan Park Improvements	E13214	0	(64,922)	(64,922)	(177,015)	(173,678)	108,756	
 Standpipe Upgrades	E13401	(61,804)	0	(61,804)	(145,000)	(72,500)	10,696	
Economic Services Total		(61,804)	(64,922)	(126,726)	(322,015)	(246,178)	119,452	


















SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

Assets	Account	YTD Actual			Amended Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
		New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Other Property & Services								
 Administration Centre - Capital Renewals	E14650	0	(845)	(845)	(56,750)	(56,748)	55,903	
 Depot Administration - Capital Upgrades	E14651	(15,886)	0	(15,886)	(20,150)	(18,458)	2,572	
Other Property & Services Total		(15,886)	(845)	(16,731)	(76,900)	(75,206)	58,475	
Buildings Total		(77,690)	(195,567)	(328,378)	(574,605)	(590,103)	261,725	
Drainage/Culverts								
Community Amenities								
 Southern Cross Drainage - Upgrades	E10950	0	0	0	(17,503)	(16,016)	16,016	
Community Amenities Total		0	0	0	(17,503)	(16,016)	16,016	
Drainage/Culverts Total		0	0	0	(17,503)	(16,016)	16,016	
Furniture & Office Equip.								
Other Property & Services								
 Computer Hardware Upgrade/New	E14653	0	0	0	(27,000)	(24,750)	24,750	
Other Property & Services Total		0	0	0	(27,000)	(24,750)	24,750	
Recreation And Culture								
 Rec Centre - Furniture & Equipment								
Recreation And Culture Total								
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles								
Community Amenities								
 YL 290 - Toyota Aurion	E10841	(26,826)	0	(26,826)	(33,000)	(33,000)	6,174	
Community Amenities Total		(26,826)	0	(26,826)	(33,000)	(33,000)	6,174	
Recreation And Culture								
 YL 345 - Toro Ride on Mower	E11357	(35,354)	0	(35,354)	(32,000)	(32,000)	(3,354)	
Recreation And Culture Total		(35,354)	0	(35,354)	(32,000)	(32,000)	(3,354)	
Transport								
 YL 542 - John Deere Grader	E12350	(333,295)	0	(333,295)	(385,000)	(385,000)	51,705	
 YL 469 - Mitsubishi 8 Wheel Truck	E12350	(275,750)	0	(275,750)	(286,000)	(286,000)	10,250	













SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

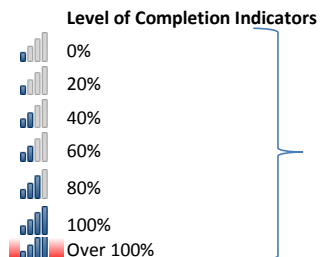
Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

		YTD Actual			Amended Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
Assets	Account	New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
 YL 645 - 4x4 Utility (Mechanic)	E12350	(62,473)	0	(62,473)	(60,500)	(60,500)	(1,973)	
 YL 150 - 4x4 Dual Cab Utility (EMI)	E12350	(51,694)	0	(51,694)	(59,500)	(59,500)	7,806	
 Depot Tools & Minor Plant	E12351	(5,588)	0	(5,588)	(5,500)	(5,038)	(550)	
Transport Total		(728,800)	0	(728,800)	(796,500)	(796,038)	67,238	
Other Property & Services								
 YL 50 - Toyota Kluger	E14750	(50,481)	0	(50,481)	(44,500)	(44,500)	(5,981)	
Other Property & Services Total		(50,481)	0	(50,481)	(44,500)	(44,500)	(5,981)	
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Total		(841,461)	0	(841,461)	(906,000)	(905,538)	64,077	
Public Facilities								
Community Amenities								
 Southern Cross Refuse Disposal Site - Capital Construction	E10150	(75,333)	0	(75,333)	(86,255)	(86,255)	10,922	
 Southern Cross Sewerage - Capital Renewals	E10350	0	(18,602)	(18,602)	(60,000)	(55,000)	36,398	
 Marvel Loch Sewerage - Renewals	E10450	0	(49,428)	(49,428)	(70,000)	(70,000)	20,572	
Community Amenities Total		(75,333)	(68,030)	(143,363)	(216,255)	(211,255)	67,892	
Recreation And Culture								
 Mt Hamton Tennis Courts - Resurfacing	E11342	0	0	0	(45,000)	(22,500)	22,500	
 Playground Equipment	E11352	(3,139)	0	(3,139)	(7,500)	(6,875)	3,736	
 Outdoor Fitness Centre	E11358	(65,187)	0	(65,187)	(62,950)	(57,695)	(7,492)	
Recreation And Culture Total		(68,326)	0	(68,326)	(115,450)	(87,070)	18,744	
Public Facilities Total		(143,659)	(68,030)	(211,689)	(331,705)	(298,325)	86,636	
Roads (Non Town)								
Transport								
 RRG - Bodallin North Road - Reseal	RRG01	0	(426,346)	(426,346)	(426,011)	(426,010)	(336)	
 RRG - Koolyanobbing Road - Construct & Seal to 7 m	RRG02	0	(556,078)	(556,078)	(559,206)	(559,206)	3,128	
 RRG - Koolyanobbing Road- 7m Reseal	RRG03	0	(43,361)	(43,361)	(42,998)	(42,996)	(365)	
 RRG - Koolyanobbing Road - 10m Reseal	RRG04	0	(83,904)	(83,904)	(82,301)	(82,298)	(1,606)	
 R2R - Crampthorn Road - Bitumen Seal	R2R03	0	(42,518)	(42,518)	(42,150)	(42,148)	(370)	
 R2R - Crampthorn Road - Formation & Gravel Overlay	R2R04	(177,356)	0	(177,356)	(172,289)	(86,143)	(91,213)	
 R2R - Crampthorn Road - Construct & Seal to 7m	R2R05	0	(305,186)	(305,186)	(301,701)	(301,695)	(3,491)	

SHIRE OF YILGARN
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 31 May 2018

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

		YTD Actual			Amended Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
Assets	Account	New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
 R2R - Emu Fence Road - Formation & Gravel Overlay	R2R09	(203,630)	0	(203,630)	(203,413)	(203,412)	(218)	
 R2R - Southern Cross South Road - Formation & Gravel Overlay	R2R10	0	(187,208)	(187,208)	(186,042)	(186,040)	(1,168)	
 R2R - Three Boys Road - Bitumen Reseal	R2R11	0	(60,964)	(60,964)	(60,820)	(60,816)	(148)	
 R2R - Bullfinch Evastone Road - Formation & Gravel Overlay	R2R12	(119,214)	0	(119,214)	(116,658)	(116,656)	(2,558)	
 RRU - Kent Road - Gravel Overlay	RRU01	0	0	0	(80,453)	(53,630)	53,630	
 RRU - Landfill Access Road - Bitumen Reseal	RRU02	0	(76,451)	(76,451)	(74,361)	(74,360)	(2,091)	
 RRU - Algebin Street (Hospital Emergency Access) - Bitumen Reseal	RRU03	0	(6,338)	(6,338)	(15,943)	(15,942)	9,604	
 RRU - Southern Cross South Road - Formation & Gravel Overlay	RRU04	(77,814)	0	(77,814)	(84,981)	(84,975)	7,161	
 RRU - Nulla Nulla South Road - Formation & Gravel Overlay	RRU05	0	0	0	(69,821)	(46,546)	46,546	
Transport Total		(578,014)	(1,788,354)	(2,366,368)	(2,519,148)	(2,382,873)	16,505	
Roads (Non Town) Total		(578,014)	(1,788,354)	(2,366,368)	(2,519,148)	(2,382,873)	16,505	
Town Streets								
Transport								
 TRU - Antares Street - Parking Areas Asphalt Overlay	TRU01	0	(70,797)	(70,797)	(99,003)	(99,003)	28,206	
 TRU - Airstrip Access Road & Parking Area - Bitumen Reseal	TRU02	0	(28,278)	(28,278)	(27,977)	(27,976)	(302)	
 Community Assistance - General Provision	E12602	0	(10,257)	(10,257)	(12,250)	(11,209)	952	
Transport Total		0	(109,332)	(109,332)	(139,230)	(138,188)	28,856	
Town Streets Total		0	(109,332)	(109,332)	(139,230)	(138,188)	28,856	
Capital Expenditure Total		(1,640,824)	(2,161,283)	(3,857,228)	(4,515,191)	(4,355,793)	498,565	



Percentage YTD Actual to Annual Budget
Expenditure over budget highlighted in red.

Attachments

9.2.2

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
40619	10/05/2018	GLEN CULLEN	CHEMIST LEASE APRIL 2018	A		550.00
40620	10/05/2018	LGRCEU	Payroll deductions	A		20.50
40621	10/05/2018	SHIRE OF YILGARN	Payroll deductions	A		1,540.00
40622	10/05/2018	YILGARN SHIRE SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll deductions	A		132.00
40623	10/05/2018	TELSTRA	PHONE - APRIL 2018 - MAIN OFFICE	A		2,376.38
40624	17/05/2018	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	FRINGE BENEFITS TAX 1ST APRIL 2017 - 31ST MARCH 2018	A		1,564.00
40625	25/05/2018	ELDERS LTD	SAFETY BOOTS SIZE 16	A		190.00
40626	25/05/2018	LGRCEU	Payroll deductions	A		20.50
40627	25/05/2018	SHIRE OF YILGARN	Payroll deductions	A		1,580.00
40628	25/05/2018	YILGARN SHIRE SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll deductions	A		132.00
40629	08/06/2018	MINERAL & GOLD RESOURCES PTY LTD	Rates refund for assessment A101133 LOT 77/04388P PROSPECTING LICENCE	A		121.64
40630	08/06/2018	LAKE HILLMAN MINING PTY LTD	Rates refund for assessment A100919 LOT 77/02173E EXPLORATION LICENCE	A		111.78
40631	08/06/2018	GLEN CULLEN	CHEMIST LEASE - MAY 2018	A		550.00
40632	08/06/2018	LGRCEU	Payroll deductions	A		20.50
40633	08/06/2018	POLARIS METALS PTY LTD	Rates refund for assessment A100957 LOT 77/02225E EXPLORATION LICENCE	A		2,135.37
40634	08/06/2018	SHIRE OF YILGARN	Payroll deductions	A		1,580.00
40635	08/06/2018	SHIRE OF YILGARN	LANDFILL ATTENDANT WEEKLY WAGES - RATES DEDUCTIONS A150 & A1560	A		600.00

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40636	08/06/2018	YILGARN SHIRE SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll deductions	A		132.00
40637	08/06/2018	TELSTRA	TELEPHONE - MAY 2018 - SKELETONWEED MOBILE	A		122.20
40638	08/06/2018	WESTNET PTY LTD	EMAIL HOSTING: SXTELE@WN.COM.AU	A		1.76
40639	12/06/2018	SHIRE OF YILGARN	RATES DEDUCTION INVOICE # 58	A		750.00

REPORT TOTALS

Bank Code	Bank Name	TOTAL
A	MUNICIPAL FUND	14,230.63
TOTAL		14,230.63

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
EFT7517	10/05/2018	AG IMPLEMENTS MERREDIN PTY LTD	JD SU32036 GRIP	A		99.54
EFT7518	10/05/2018	AUSTRALIA POST	POST CHARGES - APRIL 2018 - ADMIN	A		285.47
EFT7519	10/05/2018	AVON WASTE	MARCH MONTHLY RUBBISH COLLECTIONS RECYCLE	A		13,003.11
EFT7520	10/05/2018	BANNER EXCAVATIONS & ROCKBREAKING	PUSH UP 5000M3 GRAVEL - BULLFINCH EVANSTON ROAD R2R12	A		14,135.00
EFT7521	10/05/2018	BOC GASES	CONTAINER SERVICE CHARGES: OXYGEN D2, G; ACETYLENE D, ARGOSHIELD LIGHT E2	A		97.07
EFT7522	10/05/2018	R DELLA BOSCA FAMILY TRUST	16/4/18 - 7 HOURS GRADER HIRE NARLA LOOP ROAD	A		13,431.00
EFT7523	10/05/2018	C & F BUILDING APPROVALS	CDC - 57 ANTARES	A		165.00
EFT7524	10/05/2018	CHATFIELDS TREE NURSERY	OLDMAN SALTBUSH SEEDLING TRAY (72 SEEDLINGS)	A		3,393.06
EFT7525	10/05/2018	AUST. GOVERNMENT CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY	Payroll deductions	A		445.24
EFT7526	10/05/2018	J & S CIABARRI	PREPARE & PAINT INTERNAL CEILINGS AS QUOTED & DISCUSSED WITH ADAM	A		3,399.00
EFT7527	10/05/2018	CLUB HOTEL	ANZAC DAY 2018 - CATERING	A		1,715.97
EFT7528	10/05/2018	COPIER SUPPORT	COPIER CHARGES - 23.03.18 - 23.04.18 - CRC	A		897.35
EFT7529	10/05/2018	COURIER AUSTRALIA	FREIGHT CHARGES 18/04/18 - 19/04/18	A		72.94
EFT7530	10/05/2018	DUNNING INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	DIESEL	A		26,165.92
EFT7531	10/05/2018	GILBA DOWNS	1/5/2018 - 10 HOURS ROADTRAIN HIRE BULLFINCH EVANSTON ROAD - R2R12	A		6,545.00
EFT7532	10/05/2018	GREAT EASTERN FREIGHTLINES	COLLECTION AND RETURN OF CHLORINE CYLINDERS	A		470.80
EFT7533	10/05/2018	HITACHI CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	AT366867	A		486.46

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EFT7534	10/05/2018	HYDRAMET PTY LTD	ETM DIALLER AND TRANSMITTER - QUOTE Q16552	A		8,261.00
EFT7535	10/05/2018	JASON SIGNMAKERS	LANDFILL SIGNAGE AS PER QUOTE 113664	A		3,478.04
EFT7536	10/05/2018	JCB CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA	DP-4700195172 COUPLING	A		436.05
EFT7537	10/05/2018	WESFARMERS KLEENHEAT GAS PTY LTD	LPG BULK - APRIL 2018 - CARAVAN PARK	A		659.12
EFT7538	10/05/2018	LANDGATE	RURAL UV GENERAL REVALUATION 2017/2018	A		12,197.63
EFT7539	10/05/2018	MARKETFORCE	ADVERTISEMENT IN THE WEST AUSTRALIAN-TENDERS 11 ANTARES STREET 11/4/2018	A		2,838.05
EFT7540	10/05/2018	MERREDIN FLOWERS & GIFTS	ANZAC DAY WREATH LGE	A		130.00
EFT7541	10/05/2018	MISMATCH WORKSHOP	REMOVAL OF DRUM MUSTER ENCLOSURE AND DELIVER TO LANDFILL	A		1,875.00
EFT7542	10/05/2018	MOORE STEPHENS	ADDITIONAL AUDIT WORK ASSOCIATED WITH FAIR VALUE CALCULATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE	A		8,030.00
EFT7543	10/05/2018	MOW MASTER TURF EQUIPMENT	M035 NYLON ROLLER CHAIN ADJUSTER	A		22.80
EFT7544	10/05/2018	IXOM OPERATIONS PTY LTD	APRIL CHLORINE RENTAL SEWAGE	A		368.28
EFT7545	10/05/2018	OZLITE PTY LTD	2D16-352P - 16W 2D 3500K 2 PIN	A		56.49
EFT7546	10/05/2018	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	18/04/18 - UPDATE BP TO LATEST VERSION	A		255.00
EFT7547	10/05/2018	P&G BODY BUILDERS	24 VOLT HD SOLENOIDS	A		206.25
EFT7548	10/05/2018	THE PREV	ONE NIGHTS ACCOMMODATION FOR CR NOLAN/ATTENDING LG TRAINING INTERGRATED PLANNING THE ESSENTIALS	A		95.00
EFT7549	10/05/2018	RAILWAY TAVERN	HAHN 3.5 CARTON - ANZAC DAY 2018 - REFRESHMENTS	A		98.00
EFT7550	10/05/2018	WA CONTRACT RANGER SERVICES	PROVISION OF FORTNIGHTLY RANGER SERVICES - 06/04/2018 AND 04/05/2018	A		1,960.75

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EFT7551	10/05/2018	THE GOODS AUSTRALIA	ECOLAB BRIAL ACTION PLUS SURFACE CLEANER REFILL 1L	A		416.75
EFT7552	10/05/2018	REPEAT PLASTICS (WA)	DRINKING FOUNTAIN WITH TAP AND BUBBLER	A		1,409.60
EFT7553	10/05/2018	REBECCA MADDOCK	SKELETON WEED PROMOTIONS: NOTEPADS, SHIRTS, PENS, MAGNETS, HOODIES, STUBBY HOLDERS + POSTAGE	A		752.43
EFT7554	10/05/2018	SHAC ELECTRICAL SERVICES	INVESTIGATE WESTERN POWER ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE FAULT AT GATE, INSTALL EQUIPOTENTIAL EARTH TO CLEAR FAULT, UNDER INSPECTORS INSTRUCTIONS UPGRADE SWITCHBOARD, REPLACE HOT WATER SYSTEM ELEMENT AND THERMOSTAT TO ELIMINATE POSSIBLE FAULT,	A		5,650.25
EFT7555	10/05/2018	DAIMLER TRUCKS PERTH	ME413506 ELEMENT AIR	A		404.15
EFT7556	10/05/2018	FOODWORKS - SRI DEVESH PTY LTD	FOODWORKS PURCHASES - APRIL 2018 - ADMIN - GST FREE	A		699.15
EFT7557	10/05/2018	BERRIDGE CRANE COMPANY T/AS SOUTHERN CROSS CRANE HIRE	ERECT LIGHT POLE #2	A		3,971.00
EFT7558	10/05/2018	SOUTHERN CROSS MOTOR MART	R3588 STIHL CHAIN	A		35.20
EFT7559	10/05/2018	SYNERGY	POWER - APRIL 2018 - STREET LIGHTS	A		17,782.82
EFT7560	10/05/2018	TOWN PLANNING INNOVATIONS PTY LTD	TOWN PLANNING ADVICE	A		61.88
EFT7561	10/05/2018	VIBRA INDUSTRIAL FILTRATION AUSTRALIA	FREIGHT	A		233.20
EFT7562	10/05/2018	VITAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES	GS 300 EXAM LGHT +MOBILE STAND	A		753.50
EFT7563	10/05/2018	WATER CORPORATION.	WATER - APRIL 2018 - GARRETT	A		44,364.58
EFT7564	10/05/2018	WML CONSULTANTS PTY LTD	CARRY OUT SURVEY AND DESIGN PLAN FOR BLOCK REDEVELOPMENT CORNER ANTARES STREET	A		1,100.00

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EFT7565	10/05/2018	WURTH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	0617000005 TWIST DRILL SET- 155PCE	A		374.89
EFT7566	10/05/2018	THE WORKWEAR GROUP PTY LTD	PO 1708 - ANNUAL UNIFORM ORDER - REPLACEMENT TOP (COBALT LAYERED REPLACING PEPLUM TOP)	A		2.74
EFT7567	10/05/2018	YILGARN AGENCIES	DAVEY XP25P8 WATER PUMP	A		597.94
EFT7568	10/05/2018	YILGARN PLUMBING AND GAS	REPLACE HOT WATER UNIT IN CLEANER'S STORE WITH 2 SUITABLE UNITS	A		5,403.08
EFT7569	10/05/2018	YILGARN BOWLS AND TENNIS CLUB	REFRESHMENTS STAFF GET TOGETHER	A		190.00
EFT7570	17/05/2018	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	APRIL 2018, BAS, PAYG, GST LIABILITY AND GST CREDITS	A		17,868.00
EFT7571	25/05/2018	ABCO PRODUCTS	CLEANING DISPOSABLES + PAPER GOODS,	A		542.27
EFT7572	25/05/2018	ANALYTICAL REFERENCE LABORATORY	500ML EFFLUENT SAMPLE	A		297.00
EFT7573	25/05/2018	AVELING	PROVIDE EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE - MON 7 MAY 2018	A		3,868.80
EFT7574	25/05/2018	AVON WASTE	APRIL MONTHLY RUBBISH COLLECTIONS RECYCLE	A		11,644.56
EFT7575	25/05/2018	DOWNER EDI WORKS PTY LTD	1600 LITRES RSK 2 CATUMUL (8 X 200 LITRE DRUMS)	A		2,113.76
EFT7576	25/05/2018	CAMERON WATSON	EMCS TELEPHONE BUNDLE - APRIL 2018	A		99.00
EFT7577	25/05/2018	AUST. GOVERNMENT CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY	Payroll deductions	A		445.24
EFT7578	25/05/2018	BRYAN CLOSE	FULL COUNCIL MEETING - SITTING FEES - 17TH MAY 2018	A		250.00
EFT7579	25/05/2018	CLUB HOTEL	HAHN SUPER DRY	A		187.96
EFT7580	25/05/2018	COPIER SUPPORT	PHOTOCOPIER METRE READING CHARGES - 23/04/18 - 23/05/18	A		1,026.09

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
EFT7581	25/05/2018	COUNTRY ARTS WA	"LOOSE ENDS" PERFORMANCE	A		3,547.50
EFT7582	25/05/2018	COURIER AUSTRALIA	FREIGHT CHARGES 8/5/18 - 11/5/18	A		842.93
EFT7583	25/05/2018	DAVID GRAY & CO PTY LTD	GREEN LID 240L SULO BINS (Q23482)	A		1,370.60
EFT7584	25/05/2018	DAVID JOHN PASINI	FULL COUNCIL MEETING - SITTING FEES - 17TH MAY 2018	A		250.00
EFT7585	25/05/2018	EASTERN DISTRICTS PANEL BEATERS & RADIATOR SPECIALISTS	REMOVE AND REPLACE WINDSCREEN AT WORKSHOP - YL5076 - INV 8831	A		1,146.56
EFT7586	25/05/2018	GARY MICHAEL GUERINI	FULL COUNCIL MEETING - SITTING FEES - 17TH MAY 2018	A		391.00
EFT7587	25/05/2018	GILBA DOWNS	7/5/2018 - 9 HOURS ROADTRAIN HIRE - BULLFINCH EVANSTON ROAD - R2R12	A		2,502.50
EFT7588	25/05/2018	GRANICH CONTRACTORS	2/5/2018 - 10 HOURS ROADTRAIN HIRE BULLFINCH EVASTON ROAD - R2R12 - DOC # 09962	A		12,993.75
EFT7589	25/05/2018	HARE AND FORBES PTY LTD	SB375 SAND BLASTER	A		1,628.00
EFT7590	25/05/2018	MR A.N. HASSETT	TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS PERTH -> SOUTHERN CROSS (DOWNER)	A		308.00
EFT7591	25/05/2018	HEAVY VEHICLE TRAINING	MC TRAINING AND ASSESSMENT - SHANE FEEESTONE, TRISTAN GAUNT, PAUL COBDEN (INVOICE # 0000014)	A		5,285.00
EFT7592	25/05/2018	IAN DEREK CHRISTIE	REMOVE DAMAGED CONCRETE AND RELAY ADJACENT TO PALACE HOTEL, REMOVE DAMAGED CONCRETE AND RELAY TO CORNER NOB ADJACENT TO CALTEX SERVICE STATION, REMOVE PAVERS AND RELEVEL BASE COURSE MATERIAL AND RELAY PAVERS ADJACENT TO CLUB HOTEL	A		14,085.50
EFT7593	25/05/2018	INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION GROUP P/L	7 STANDPIPE CONTROLLERS AS PER QUOTE 10885 - PROGRESS CLAIM 1 (BODALLIN, NOONGAR, MOORINE ROCK, BULLFINCH)	A		38,848.00

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EFT7594	25/05/2018	IT VISION AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	ADDITIONAL SUPPORT - REVERSAL OF DISPOSED ASSET ASSET 2004 AND REMOVAL OF DISPOSAL DATE ON ASSET 1503, GST	A		242.00
EFT7595	25/05/2018	LOCAL COMMUNITY ISURANCE SERVICES	30/06/2018 - 30/06/2019 - PUBLIC & PRODUCTS LIABILITY INSURANCE ON BEHALF OF UNINSURED STALLHOLDERS, BUSKERS, PERFORMERS AT COUNCIL EVENTS	A		660.00
EFT7596	25/05/2018	JASON SIGNMAKERS	5 X 2.5 METRE EXPANDABLE BARRIERS YELLOW/BLACK	A		4,834.50
EFT7597	25/05/2018	LOCK, STOCK & FARRELL LOCKSMITH PTY LTD	LF - LANDFILL KEYS	A		158.00
EFT7598	25/05/2018	MARGARET PASINI	3 YEAR MEMBERSHIP / ACCREDITATION FEE	A		360.00
EFT7599	25/05/2018	MERREDIN CLEANING SERVICES	MEDICAL CENTRE - POLISH FLOORS AS PER ATTACHED ESTIMATE	A		477.50
EFT7600	25/05/2018	MERREDIN TOYOTA	20,000 KM SERVICE, TOYOTA KLUGER YL50. TUESDAY 8TH MAY @ 8:00 AM INDICATED COST IS ESTIMATE ONLY	A		322.20
EFT7601	25/05/2018	MISMATCH WORKSHOP	INSTALL PERIMETER FENCE TO SOUTH/EAST CORNER AS WIND BLOCK AS DISCUSSED	A		1,500.00
EFT7602	25/05/2018	NALUKUI MWALE	A3 FOLDERS FOR RATES SHEETS	A		99.90
EFT7603	25/05/2018	THE OMEO OFFICE	CONTRACT RATES AND SYSTEM SERVICES - WEEK ENDING 24/03/2018	A		4,207.00

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EFT7604	25/05/2018	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	LABOUR 18/4/18 - SETUP UNIFI AP 23/4/18 - PMKM7 SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE - TALK TO ROBYN TO GET PMKM7 ACCOUNT DETAILS AS THEY RESET PASSWORD 1/5/18 - GIVE CONTRACTOR ACCESS TO RATES MAILBOX, AS REQUESTED BY SIMON 2/5/18 - EMAIL INTEGRATION NOT RELAYING THROUGH WESTNET, SETUP THROUGH EXCHANGE AS ANONYMOUS. WAS WORKING INTERNALLY, NOT EXTERNALLY - SORT OUT ISSUE	A		467.50
EFT7605	25/05/2018	P&G BODY BUILDERS	HYDRAULIC VALVE	A		424.60
EFT7606	25/05/2018	PHILIP SPENCER NOLAN	AGCARE COMMITTEE MEETING - 24TH APRIL 2018 - TRAVEL	A		550.00
EFT7607	25/05/2018	PHIL RAFFERTY BUILDER	AS DISCUSSED WITH R BOSENBERG, RENEW FLOORING IN BROADCAST BOX. REPAIR ROLLER DOOR.	A		1,182.50
EFT7608	25/05/2018	WA CONTRACT RANGER SERVICES	PROVISION OF FORTNIGHTLY RANGER SERVICES - 14/05/2018	A		1,037.57
EFT7609	25/05/2018	THE GOODS AUSTRALIA	BIN LINERS, PAPER GOODS,	A		937.82
EFT7610	25/05/2018	R & E NICHOLSON & SON	2/5/2018 - 10 HOURS ROADTRAIN HIRE BULLFINCH EVANSTON ROAD - R2R12	A		13,186.25
EFT7611	25/05/2018	REPEAT PLASTICS (WA)	100MM SQUARE GREEN RECYCLED PLASTIC BOLLARDS 1500MM LONG	A		2,480.48
EFT7612	25/05/2018	SUSAN ELIZABETH SHAW	FULL COUNCIL MEETING - SITTING FEES - 17TH MAY 2018	A		250.00
EFT7613	25/05/2018	SHAC ELECTRICAL SERVICES	RENEW VERANDA LIGHTS WITH SUITABLE LED FITTINGS. RUN EARTH WIRE TO LIGHTS.	A		1,789.75
EFT7614	25/05/2018	STARTRACK EXPRESS	FREIGHT CHARGES 9TH MAY 2018	A		51.20
EFT7615	25/05/2018	SOUTHERN CROSS HARDWARE AND NEWS	ABSCO 3 X 3M CREAM GARDEN SHED	A		5,685.69

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EFT7616	25/05/2018	SOUTHERN CROSS TYRE SERVICES	B9825 NEW LOADER TYRE 11/4/18 P1887	A		10,321.30
EFT7617	25/05/2018	TAFE QLD NORTH	CLGF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM - DIPLOMA OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	A		696.00
EFT7618	25/05/2018	VIBRA INDUSTRIAL FILTRATION AUSTRALIA	FREIGHT	A		163.90
EFT7619	25/05/2018	AUSTRALIA DAY COUNCIL OF W.A.(INC)	AUSTRALIA DAY COUNCIL OF WA - 2018/2019 STANDARD MEMBERSHIP	A		264.00
EFT7620	25/05/2018	RURAL HEALTH WEST	MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL 2018/2019	A		100.00
EFT7621	25/05/2018	WAYNE ALAN DELLA BOSCA	FULL COUNCIL MEETING - SITTING FEES - 17TH MAY 2018	A		250.00
EFT7622	25/05/2018	TELSTRA	PHONE ACCOUNT - APRIL 2018 - WHISPIR	A		159.50
EFT7623	25/05/2018	WREN OIL	WREN OIL ADMIN AND COMPLAINEE FEES - 01/05/2018	A		16.50
EFT7624	25/05/2018	YILGARN AGENCIES	210565 BANISH 20L , FOCUS 20 L ALGAECIDE, FOCUS 40KG CHLORINE 70%	A		1,095.58
EFT7625	25/05/2018	SOUTHERN CROSS COFFEE LOUNGE	CATERING FOR CST SERVICE TRAINING - 2 X LUNCH	A		171.00
EFT7626	25/05/2018	YILGARN PLUMBING AND GAS	CARAVAN PARK DRAINAGE-QU-269	A		22,580.80
EFT7627	08/06/2018	ASKA DEMOLITION AND SALVAGE	DEMOLITION OF 70 SIRIUS STREET, SOUTHERN CROSS - PRIVATE WORKS	A		9,680.00
EFT7628	08/06/2018	BOC GASES	CYLINDER REPLACEMENT ARGOSHIELD LIGHT E2	A		118.68
EFT7629	08/06/2018	PAGODA RESORT AND SPA	ACCOMMODATION - DELUX ROOM (WITH BALCONY) - CHECK IN: WED 23/05/18, CHECK OUT: FRI 25/05/18 - \$180.00 PER NIGHT PARKING INCLUDED	A		538.00
EFT7630	08/06/2018	BUNNINGS GROUP LTD	GRASS SEED KIKYU X 3 BOXES	A		89.76
EFT7631	08/06/2018	CARBOS CONCRETE	19/3/2018 - 152 TONNE SCREENED SAND	A		10,685.07

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
EFT7632	08/06/2018	AUST. GOVERNMENT CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY	Payroll deductions	A		445.24
EFT7633	08/06/2018	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	MAY 2018, BAS, PAYG, GST LIABILITY AND GST CREDITS	A		46,318.00
EFT7634	08/06/2018	COURIER AUSTRALIA	FREIGHT CHARGES 18/5/18 - 31/5/18	A		355.85
EFT7635	08/06/2018	CENTRAL REGIONAL TAFE	CERTIFICATE III IN MOBILE PLANT TECHNOLOGY - LEIGH MICHAEL DAL BUSCO - ID: D045188	A		971.00
EFT7636	08/06/2018	DEPARTMENT OF FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES	2017/2018 ESL 4TH QUARTER CONTRIBUTION	A		9,574.34
EFT7637	08/06/2018	GAMATO MANUFACTURING	DS01 BONAIRE EVAP AIRCON WINTER COVER E09512	A		475.20
EFT7638	08/06/2018	HARE AND FORBES PTY LTD	S014 SHELVING	A		1,006.00
EFT7639	08/06/2018	HITACHI CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	AT367840 FILTER	A		2,471.69
EFT7640	08/06/2018	HYDRAMET PTY LTD	FLOW SWITCH - AS PER Q16973	A		396.82
EFT7641	08/06/2018	JASON SIGNMAKERS	900 X 1200 CAUTION COVER YOUR LOAD SIGNS, CLASS 2 REFLECTIVE, 1.6MM ALI WITH 4 X UNISTRUTS TO REAR	A		633.99
EFT7642	08/06/2018	LIBERTY OIL RURAL PTY LTD	DIESEL	A		28,200.00
EFT7643	08/06/2018	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION	RATES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING - CLERICAL	A		567.00
EFT7644	08/06/2018	IG & RM MADDOCK	NRM CONSULTANCY	A		1,430.00
EFT7645	08/06/2018	MARKETFORCE	ADVERTISING OF DIFFERENTIAL RATES IN KAL MINER 02/05/2018	A		978.14
EFT7646	08/06/2018	MEDELECT	DEFIBRILLATOR PADS	A		185.90
EFT7647	08/06/2018	MISMATCH WORKSHOP	SOUTHERN CROSS LANDFILL ATTENDANT	A		400.00
EFT7648	08/06/2018	MOORE STEPHENS	AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING WITH COUNCILS AUDITOR, MR WEN-SHIEN CHAI	A		3,285.79

Date: 12/06/2018
Time: 3:40:31PM

SHIRE OF YILGARN

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
EFT7649	08/06/2018	MURRAY HOTEL PTY LTD	ACCOMMODATION	A		340.00
EFT7650	08/06/2018	NEWMOUNT CORPORATION PTY LTD	4000M3 GRAVEL PURCHASE (FROM TUCKER GRAVEL PIT BLOCK LOCATION # 670)	A		4,400.00
EFT7651	08/06/2018	OFFICE NATIONAL	WHITEBOX COMPATIBLE SAMSUNG 103L TONER CARTRIDGE BLACK	A		350.52
EFT7652	08/06/2018	IXOM OPERATIONS PTY LTD	MAY CHLORINE RENTAL SEWAGE	A		380.56
EFT7653	08/06/2018	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	MONTHLY FEE FOR DAILY MONITORING MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION OF DISASTER RECOVERY OPTIONS AT SITE	A		255.00
EFT7654	08/06/2018	R.G. & A.P. POWNALL	R134A REFRIGERANT GAS	A		240.04
EFT7655	08/06/2018	THE PREV	MEALS - CR NOLAN	A		104.00
EFT7656	08/06/2018	ROBERT JAMES BOSENBERG	EMI TELEPHONE BUNDLE REIMBURSEMENT MAY 2018	A		238.92
EFT7657	08/06/2018	SHAC ELECTRICAL SERVICES	SUPPLY & INSTALL POWER AND CONTROL TO NEW NW LIGHTING COLUMN	A		11,923.71
EFT7658	08/06/2018	SOLOMONS FLOORING - GOLDFIELDS	TRAVEL FROM KALGOORLIE. INSTALL SHEET VINYL TO MENS SHED LOUNGE AREA.	A		5,724.00
EFT7659	08/06/2018	BERRIDGE CRANE COMPANY T/AS SOUTHERN CROSS CRANE HIRE	23/5/18 - CRANE HIRE LIGHTING TOWERS SOUTHERN CROSS OVAL	A		2,145.00
EFT7660	08/06/2018	SOUTHERN CROSS TYRE SERVICES	SQUARE SINGLE STOP TAIL LAMP	A		108.90
EFT7661	08/06/2018	SYNERGY	POWER - MAY 18 - STREET LIGHTS	A		12,239.56
EFT7662	08/06/2018	THE PENINSULA	7 X NIGHTS STAY - COURTYARD SUITE	A		1,247.00
EFT7663	08/06/2018	TOTAL GREEN RECYCLING PTY LTD	RECYCLING OF EWASTE - MAY 2018. 2 PALLETS + 3 PODS. (153 ITEMS @ 998KG)	A		81.68
EFT7664	08/06/2018	T-QUIP	TOP108-5194 FILTER HYD.	A		396.40

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
EFT7665	08/06/2018	VIBRA INDUSTRIAL FILTRATION AUSTRALIA	2456375 CLEAN FILTER	A		205.70
EFT7666	08/06/2018	WATER CORPORATION.	WATER - MAY 2018 - BODALLIN STANDPIPE	A		4,081.46
EFT7667	08/06/2018	W BIRTLES & SONS	FUEL REIMBURSEMENT - FIRE APPLIANCE	A		103.36
EFT7668	08/06/2018	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	372-4850	A		589.97
EFT7669	08/06/2018	WHEATBELT COMMUNITIES INCORPORATED	WHEATBELT COMMUNITIES - 2017/18 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION	A		2,200.00
EFT7670	08/06/2018	YILGARN AUTO ELECTRICS	87664 INTERIOR LIGHT WITH SWITCH	A		61.60
EFT7671	08/06/2018	YILGARN PLUMBING AND GAS	CARAVAN PARK DRAINAGE - QU-269 -	A		23,856.80
EFT7672	12/06/2018	AUSTRALIA POST	POSTAGE CHARGES - MAY 2018 - ADMIN	A		352.67
EFT7673	12/06/2018	PERTH HEAD OFFICE GRIFFIN VALUATION ADVISORY	VALUATION OF LAND & BUILDINGS - OPTION 1 - REPORT AND ASSET SCHEDULE AS AT 30 JUNE 2018	A		17,160.00
EFT7674	12/06/2018	MISMATCH WORKSHOP	SOUTHERN CROSS LANDFILL ATTENDANT	A		750.00
EFT7675	12/06/2018	TAFE QLD NORTH	CLGF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM - DIPLOMA OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	A		1,044.00

REPORT TOTALS

Bank Code	Bank Name	TOTAL
A	MUNICIPAL FUND	617,630.93
TOTAL		617,630.93

Date: 12/06/2018
Time: 11:42:05AM

SHIRE OF YILGARN

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
1414	16/05/2018	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	NET PAYROLL PPE 15.05.2018	A		81,419.71
1415	15/05/2018	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	EMCS CREDIT CARD - APRIL 2018	A		1,474.22
1416	15/05/2018	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	CEO CREDIT CARD - APRIL 2018 - CARD FEE	A		6.66
1417	30/05/2018	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	NET PAYROLL PPE 29.05.18	A		79,033.09
1418	01/06/2018	SOUTHERN CROSS GENERAL PRACTICE	MONTHLY PAYMENT TO DOCTOR - JUNE 2018	A		5,500.00
1419	06/06/2018	MOTORCHARGE LIMITED	FUEL ACCOUNT MAY 2018	A		1,314.47

REPORT TOTALS

Bank Code	Bank Name	TOTAL
A	MUNICIPAL FUND	168,748.15
TOTAL		168,748.15

Date: 12/06/2018
Time: 11:47:27AM

SHIRE OF YILGARN

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
DD12665.1	15/05/2018	WALGS PLAN	Payroll deductions	A		11,838.61
DD12665.2	15/05/2018	VISION SUPER SAVER	Payroll deductions	A		661.64
DD12665.3	15/05/2018	ANZ SMART CHOICE SUPER	Payroll deductions	A		413.73
DD12665.4	15/05/2018	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	Payroll deductions	A		440.83
DD12665.5	15/05/2018	HOSTPLUS EXECUTIVE SUPERANNUATION FUND	Payroll deductions	A		651.95
DD12665.6	15/05/2018	PRIME SUPER	Superannuation contributions	A		1,124.95
DD12665.7	15/05/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE ACCOUNT	Superannuation contributions	A		450.38
DD12665.8	15/05/2018	THE GARY AND JOSIE KENT SUPERANNUATION FUND	Superannuation contributions	A		393.56
DD12665.9	15/05/2018	REST (RETAIL EMPLOYEES SUPERANNUATION TRUST)	Superannuation contributions	A		356.56
DD12665.10	15/05/2018	BEATON FARMING CO SUPERANNUATION FUND	Superannuation contributions	A		381.98
DD12665.11	15/05/2018	BT SUPERWRAP	Superannuation contributions	A		1,324.17
DD12665.12	15/05/2018	HESTA SUPER FUND	Superannuation contributions	A		751.63

REPORT TOTALS

Bank Code	Bank Name	TOTAL
A	MUNICIPAL FUND	18,789.99
TOTAL		18,789.99

Date: 12/06/2018
Time: 11:49:09AM

SHIRE OF YILGARN

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
DD12697.1	29/05/2018	WALGS PLAN	Payroll deductions	A		11,647.96
DD12697.2	29/05/2018	VISION SUPER SAVER	Payroll deductions	A		661.64
DD12697.3	29/05/2018	ANZ SMART CHOICE SUPER	Payroll deductions	A		413.73
DD12697.4	29/05/2018	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	Payroll deductions	A		351.54
DD12697.5	29/05/2018	HOSTPLUS EXECUTIVE SUPERANNUATION FUND	Payroll deductions	A		627.27
DD12697.6	29/05/2018	PRIME SUPER	Superannuation contributions	A		1,123.52
DD12697.7	29/05/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE ACCOUNT	Superannuation contributions	A		444.47
DD12697.8	29/05/2018	THE GARY AND JOSIE KENT SUPERANNUATION FUND	Superannuation contributions	A		393.56
DD12697.9	29/05/2018	REST (RETAIL EMPLOYEES SUPERANNUATION TRUST)	Superannuation contributions	A		356.56
DD12697.10	29/05/2018	BEATON FARMING CO SUPERANNUATION FUND	Superannuation contributions	A		381.27
DD12697.11	29/05/2018	BT SUPERWRAP	Superannuation contributions	A		1,323.54
DD12697.12	29/05/2018	HESTA SUPER FUND	Superannuation contributions	A		637.49

REPORT TOTALS

Bank Code	Bank Name	TOTAL
A	MUNICIPAL FUND	18,362.55
TOTAL		18,362.55
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		<u>37,152.54</u>

Date: 12/06/2018
Time: 11:44:24AM

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
402351	17/05/2018	TRANSWA PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY OF WA	TRANSWA TICKET SALES APRIL 2018	E		724.13
402352	17/05/2018	SHIRE OF YILGARN	TRANSWA COMMISSION APRIL 2018	E		140.07
402353	21/05/2018	BUILDING COMMISSION	BUILDING SERVICES LEVY REMITTANCE - APRIL 2018	E		169.95
402354	25/05/2018	WA CONTRACT RANGER SERVICES	MICROCHIPPING - 23/03/2018	E		55.00
402355	12/06/2018	BUILDING COMMISSION	BSL REMITTANCE - MAY 2018	E		169.95

REPORT TOTALS

Bank Code	Bank Name	TOTAL
E	TRUST FUND	1,259.10
TOTAL		1,259.10

Date: 12/06/2018
Time: 11:45:53AM

SHIRE OF YILGARN

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
6120	11/05/2018	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 7/5/18 - 11/5/18	E		10,700.70
6121	18/05/2018	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 14/05/18 - 18/05/18	E		11,824.20
6122	23/05/2018	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 21/05/18 - 23/05/18	E		5,864.25
6123	31/05/2018	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 28/05/2018 - 31/05/2018	E		7,784.30
6124	01/06/2018	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 1/6/18	E		5,547.50
6125	08/06/2018	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 05/06/18 - 08/06/18	E		2,498.85

REPORT TOTALS

Bank Code	Bank Name	TOTAL
E	TRUST FUND	44,219.80
TOTAL		44,219.80

SHIRE OF YILGARN
Accounts for Payment – June 2018

Chq Number	Payee	Description	Amount	Date
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Municipal Cheques

1414	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	NET PAYROLL PPE 15.05.2018	\$ 81,419.71	16/05/2018
1415	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	EMCS CREDIT CARD – APRIL 2018	\$ 1,474.22	15/05/2018
1416	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	CEO CREDIT CARD - APRIL 2018 - CARD FEE	\$ 6.66	15/05/2018
1417	WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION	NET PAYROLL PPE 29.05.18	\$ 79,033.09	30/05/2018
1418	SOUTHERN CROSS GENERAL PRACTICE	MONTHLY PAYMENT TO DOCTOR - JUNE 2018	\$ 5,500.00	01/06/2018
1419	MOTORCHARGE LIMITED	FUEL ACCOUNT MAY 2018	\$ 1,314.47	06/06/2018
Total			\$168,748.15	

Trust Cheques

402351	TRANSWA PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY OF WA	TRANSWA TICKET SALES APRIL 2018	\$ 724.13	17/05/2018
402352	SHIRE OF YILGARN	TRANSWA COMMISSION APRIL 2018	\$ 140.07	17/05/2018
402353	BUILDING COMMISSION	BUILDING SERVICES LEVY REMITTANCE - APRIL 2018	\$ 169.95	21/05/2018
402354	WA CONTRACT RANGER SERVICES	MICROCHIPPING - 23/03/2018	\$ 55.00	25/05/2018
402355	BUILDING COMMISSION	BSL REMITTANCE - MAY 2018	\$ 169.95	12/06/2018
Total			\$ 1,259.10	

DPI Cheques

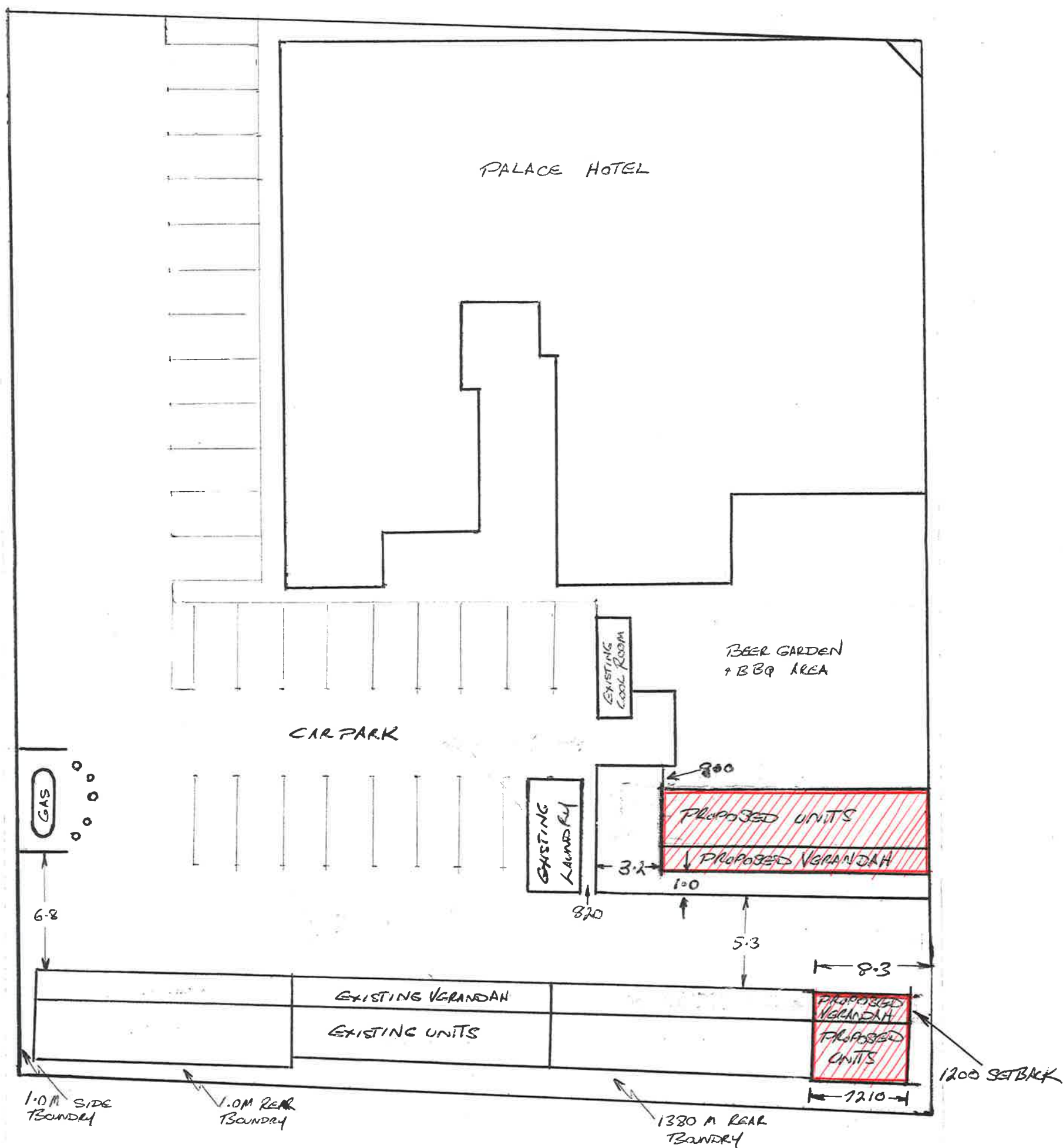
6120	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 7/5/18 - 11/5/18	\$ 10,700.70	11/05/2018
6121	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 14/05/18 - 18/05/18	\$ 11,824.20	18/05/2018
6122	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 21/05/18 - 23/05/18	\$ 5,864.25	23/05/2018
6123	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 28/05/2018 - 31/05/2018	\$ 7,784.30	31/05/2018
6124	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 1/6/18	\$ 5,547.50	01/06/2018
6125	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	LICENSING 05/06/18 - 08/06/18	\$ 2,498.85	08/06/2018
Total			\$ 44,219.80	

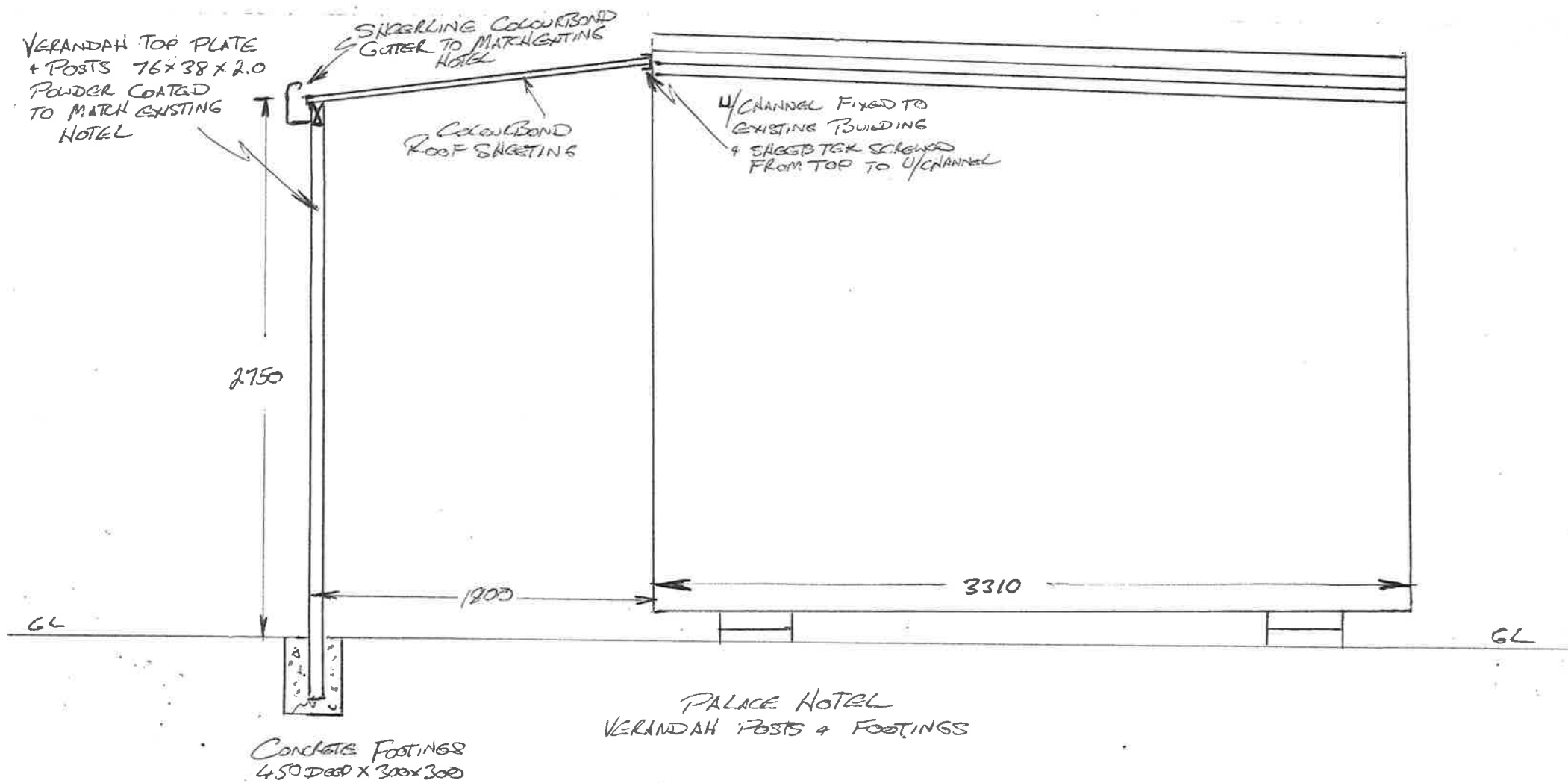
Attachments

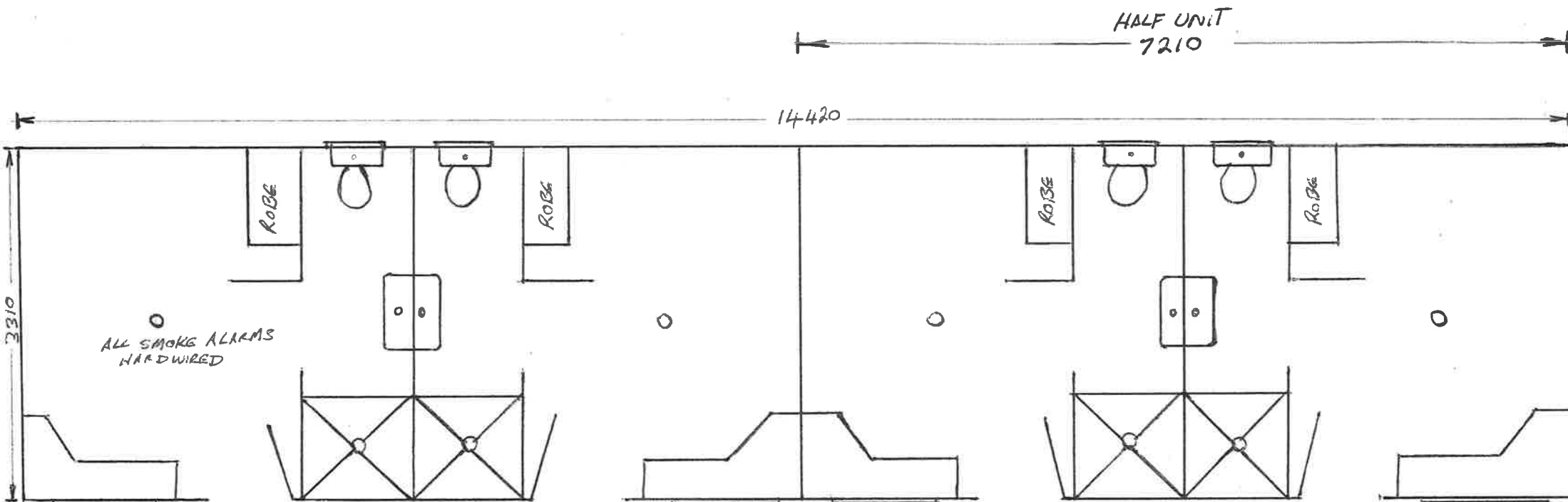
9.1.2

ORION STREET

GT EASTERN HWY







UNIT A FLOOR PLAN

PROPOSED UNITS PALACE HOTEL
AS PER BLOCK PLAN LAYOUT



Department of Planning,
Lands and Heritage

Your ref: N/A
Our ref: P2812/44203
Enquiries: Katie Davies (08) 65524068

Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Yilgarn

Attention: Nic Warren
Email: mrs@yilgarn.wa.gov.au

Dear Sir

PALACE HOTEL, SOUTHERN CROSS

Under the provisions of Section 11 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, the proposed development as described below has been referred to the Heritage Council for its advice.

Place Number	P2812
Place Name	Palace Hotel, Southern Cross
Street Address	6 Orion St, Narrogin
Referral date	15 May 2018
Development Description	Two transportable Accommodation Units

We received the following drawings:

Units Design Specifications
Layout Plan

The referral for the proposed development has been considered in the context of the identified cultural significance of *Palace Hotel, Southern Cross* and the following advice is given:

Findings

- The *Palace Hotel, Southern Cross*, a two-storey brick and corrugated iron building constructed in 1911-1935, showing influences of Federation Filigree and Interwar Art Deco architectural styles. It has cultural heritage significance as a fine and substantial example of a country hotel that is a landmark on Great Eastern Highway and makes a significant contribution to the historic character of the townscape.
- The proposal is for the installation of 2 transportable units to the rear of the *Palace Hotel, Southern Cross*, building. The two units will be a four bed unit (12m x 3.1m x 2.75m) and a two bed unit (6m x 3.1m x 2.75m). The two bed unit will be located adjacent to the existing transportable accommodation to

the rear boundary of the site. The four bed unit will be located the rear end of the beer garden.

- The transportable units are readily removable, and will not negatively impact on the cultural heritage significance of the place.

Advice

The proposed development, in accordance with the plans submitted, is supported.

We would appreciate a copy of your Council's determination for our records.

Should you have any queries regarding this advice please contact Katie Davies at katie.davies@dph.wa.gov.au or on 6552 4068.

Yours faithfully



Adelyn Siew
Director Heritage Development

1 June 2018

Attachments

9.4.3

POLICY:	COUNCIL OPERATED STANDPIPES / MT HAMPTON DAM AND DULYALBIN TANK FACILITIES
POLICY NO:	6.2
SECTION:	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
LAST REVIEW DATE:	JUNE 2018
DUE FOR REVISION:	SEPTEMBER 2019

COUNCIL OPERATED STANDPIPES:

1. That Council abides by Water Corporation By-laws on water usage from standpipes being for the purposes of Drought Relief, Fire Fighting purposes and Remote Farms Water Supplies (domestic and stock).
2. In relation to use of water from standpipes for commercial usage, eg. Spraying purposes, drilling companies, etc, Council continues to charge users at the appropriate rate. However, Council also encourages this practice to discontinue as Water Corporation water rates eventually will determine this usage.
3. That Council encourages all users of standpipes to provide their own water supplies where possible and that Council continually monitors the water usage from standpipes.
4. That Council maintains a card access controller or handwritten record book for the honest recording of water usage and purpose by landholders at each standpipe. Users are to be charged in accordance with the fees and charges set by Council and this policy.

STANDPIPE CONTROLLERS

- Standpipes with card access controllers, are only accessible by individuals and companies who have been pre-approved and issued with one or more access cards;
- Standpipe controllers are installed at the following standpipes: Beaton Rd, Garrett Rd, Koolyanobbing Rd, Bullfinch, Perilya, Moorine Rock, Noongar, Bodallin, Gatherer and Marvel Loch.
- Cards can either be pre-paid or post-paid. Post-paid accounts must have a direct debit set up with the Shire;
- New or replacement cards will be at the cost of the user, the fee is set by the fees and charges;

- Application forms are available from the Shire administration office; and
- In the event of bushfire or other emergency the standpipe controller will be switched to manual, either in person or remotely, to avoid delays in obtaining water for fire fighting or other relevant emergency.

DOMESTIC WATER ACCESS CARDS

Individuals or organisations residing on rural farming properties are eligible to apply for a domestic water access card for use on access controlled standpipes.

The following conditions apply:

- One domestic card issued, upon application, per inhabited dwelling located on a rural farming lot;
- No fee will be charged for applications for domestic use cards, however replacement cards will be charged as per the current fees and charges;
- Sufficient credit to withdraw 400 Kilolitres of water will be applied to each domestic card issued;
- Upon 1st July each year, each domestic card will be credited with the funds required to withdraw 400 Kilolitres during that financial year, based on the standpipe water charge set for that year; and
- Funds remaining on the card at 30th June will not be rolled over into the next financial year.

MT HAMPTON DAM AND DULYALBIN TANK FACILITIES:

The primary use of water from the Mt Hampton Dam and Dulyalbin Tank is for the purposes of Drought Relief, Fire Fighting and Remote Farm Water Supplies (domestic and stock use), other purposes are to be authorised by the CEO. It is acknowledged that water is extracted from these water supplies for spraying purposes.

Users will be required to record such usage in the record books provided at the facilities. Appropriate signage will be installed at both facilities informing users of their obligations.

Attachments

9.4.4



Discussion Paper

Review of the WALGA Waste Levy Policy Statement 2009

December 2017

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2.2 Waste Levy Funds	5
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4.0 References.....	15
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Status of this Paper

This Paper has been prepared by the Municipal Waste Advisory Council (MWAC) for the Western Australian Local Government Association (the Association). MWAC is a standing committee of the Association with delegated authority to represent the Association in all matters relating to solid waste management. MWAC's membership includes the major Regional Councils (waste management), and a number of Local Governments. This makes MWAC a unique forum through which all the major Local Government waste management organisations cooperate.

Local Government feedback on the Discussion Paper is requested by **COB Friday 25 May 2018**.

1.0 Executive Summary

The Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy (the Levy) is an economic instrument which has the potential to incentivise waste diversion from landfill and fund strategic waste management initiatives. The Levy operates in a complex environment and is not the only mechanism which should be relied upon to achieve these outcomes.

Local Government has long argued that the Levy should only be expended on strategic waste management initiatives. However, this is currently not the case – with only 25% of funds allocated to the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account (WARR Account). Given the current fiscal environment, it is unlikely that this situation will change in the near future. Therefore, it is vital that the 25% of Levy funds that are allocated to the WARR Account are expended on strategic waste management initiatives – not the core operational activities of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

This Paper reviews the WALGA Waste Levy and Strategic Waste Funding Policy Statement. The Paper first provides background information on the current situation regarding the Levy, then discusses each section of the Policy Statement and identifies if there is a need for change.

The sections discussed are:

1. Basis for Local Government support for the Levy
2. Application of the Levy to waste generated in the non-metropolitan area
3. Rationale for the Levy
4. Differential Levies
5. Basis for Setting Levy rates
6. Administration of the Levy
7. Funding Scope
8. New Section: Regulation of the Levy

Proposed changes to the Policy Statement are included in Appendix 1.

2.0 Background

The Waste Levy Policy Statement was last reviewed in 2009. This review occurred in response to a substantial increase to the Levy and a diversion of funds away from strategic waste management activities.

The WARR Levy intends to discourage waste to landfill, with a portion of it (not less than 25%) provided to the WARR Account for activities related to the management, reduction, recycling, monitoring or measurement of waste. The Levy is therefore partially a hypothecated tax, in that the revenue raised is earmarked for a specific purpose.

While economists are cautious around the use of earmarked taxes due to the rigidities they impose on the Government's budget, there can be a case for hypothecation in some circumstances. One of the benefits of hypothecation is that it leads to a closer alignment between those who benefit from a service, and those which fund it, as well as providing a signal to the taxpayer about the true cost of funding the particular service. A further benefit (at least, in theory), is that hypothecation imposes a hard budget constraint on the Government. These factors can lead to a level of taxation and spending that is more closely aligned with the public's preferences and that is less subject to the political whims of Governments.

However, if the hypothecated tax only partly funds the services with the remainder covered by general government revenue, these benefits are diluted. This is a key issue for the WARR Levy. With only a proportion of the tax being used for waste services, and further investment needed to assist WA to meet the targets in the State Waste Strategy, taxpayers do not receive a clear signal about the true cost of these activities.

There have been a number of changes to the Levy since the last review of the Policy Statement occurred. The most significant include the introduction of a five year schedule of Levy increases, the introduction of the State Waste Strategy and the Auditor General's Report on the Implementation of the State Waste Strategy. There has also been a move away from charging different levies on putrescible and inert wastes. In the 2018/19 Financial Year, the Levy for both types of waste will be \$70/tonne. No increases to the Levy are scheduled after this date, with the Regulations stating that the Levy will remain at this level from 2019 onwards. However, it is worth noting that the Minister has requested that the Waste Authority undertakes an economic analysis of the Levy. These factors present the sector with an opportunity to discuss and reaffirm, or alternatively amend, its collective position on the Levy.

2.1 Waste Levy Application

The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007* (WARRL Act) was enacted to impose a Levy on certain wastes. A similar Levy was previously raised under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. The Levy applies to waste collected or landfilled in the metropolitan area. In 2009, the WARR and WARRL Acts were amended to change how funds were distributed. Of the Levy funds raised, at least 25% must now be paid into the WARR Account, which is administered by the Waste Authority. The remaining 75% of funds raised through the Levy goes to consolidated revenue.

Funds from the WARR Account are to be applied in line with s80 of the WARR Act 2007:

- (1) Moneys held in the WARR Account are to be applied, in a manner that is consistent with the current business plan or as may be approved by the Minister —*
- (a) to fund programmes relating to the management, reduction, reuse, recycling, monitoring or measurement of waste; and*
 - (b) to fund the preparation, review and amendment of the waste strategy, waste plans under Part 4 and extended producer responsibility schemes and the implementation of that strategy and those plans and schemes; and*
 - (c) in payment of the costs of administering the WARR Account (including the costs of collecting levies and penalties and support and evaluation services); and*
 - (d) to fund the services and facilities referred to in section 36(1)(da); and*
 - (e) in payment of the other costs of the administration and enforcement of this Act, including the remuneration of members of the Waste Authority.*

2.2 Waste Levy Funds

Upon its establishment in 2008, a balance of \$11 million was transferred into the WARR Account from its predecessor, the Waste Management and Recycling Account. From 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2016, the WARR Account received \$108 million in Levy payments, and \$9 million in interest and other income.

Concern over the use of WARR Account funds has been repeatedly raised by Local Government. Of the approximately \$117 million funds paid into the WARR Account during the 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2016 period, \$98 million was distributed. As of June 2016, unexpended funds exceeded \$30 million.

It is worth noting that the Waste Authority, Waste Authority Services Unit, Waste Wise Schools, Keep Australia Beautiful WA and any other construct of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation that delivers waste related administrative or regulatory activities is also now funded from the WARR Account. According to the Office of the Auditor General (2016):

DER [now DWER] receives approximately \$7 million annually from the WARR Account for purposes such as levy and compliance inspections, administrative support and policy and legislative review. The Waste Authority has sought, but has not received from DER, a detailed breakdown to show that the moneys from the WARR Account for DER administration, compliance and policy have been expended on Waste Authority functions.

In the 2014-15 Financial Year, only 62% of budgeted WARR Account funds were distributed. For the 2015-16 Financial Year, this dropped to 58% of budgeted items. Overwhelmingly, expenditure was directed towards the activities of the Department. Many of the external parties that received funds, had to submit competitive grant applications that aligned with the limited priorities of the Waste Authority.

Projects from the 2015-16 Business Plan that did not expend allocated funds include the Better Bins Engagement Program and Local Government Waste Plans. Other significant projects where only a portion of allocated funds were spent, include the Recycled C&D Market Development Program and the Better Bins Program. In the Association's Submission on the Auditor General's Report, it was identified that the cause of these issues

was a lack of timely decision making by the Minister, the Department of Environment Regulation and the Waste Authority.

2.3 Effectiveness

Applying a Levy on waste to landfill is intended to achieve several outcomes. By increasing the cost of landfill, alternative diversion practices become financially attractive. A Levy also raises funds that can be invested back into strategic waste management initiatives. The Levy has been effective at raising funds, but as noted, a large proportion of these funds have either gone to consolidated revenue or remain unspent.

Inert Material

There is clear evidence that the January 2015 Levy increase (approx. \$8 to \$40/tonne) has driven the diversion of inert material away from landfill. In the 2016 review of the Strategy, the Auditor General commented that 2015 landfill figures had reduced 86%, when compared with 2014 figures. The average amount of inert waste disposed to landfill declined from 266,860 tonnes per quarter in 2014 to 36,930 tonnes per quarter in 2015. This equates to a reduction of over 900,000 tonnes per year. Unfortunately, it is not so clear where this material has been diverted to. Both the regulator (DWER) and industry are concerned that material has been stockpiled, illegally dumped, used as 'fill,' and/or diverted away from the metropolitan area.

Putrescible waste

There has not been such a dramatic diversion of putrescible waste following the January 2015 Levy increase. The Local Government Census for the 2015/16 Financial Year reported a 38% recovery rate for municipal solid waste in the metropolitan area, an increase of 2% on the previous year. Whereas the 2015/16 Recycling Activity Report showed a recovery rate of 36% for municipal solid waste in the metropolitan area, a decrease of 4% from the previous year. The latter figure resulted in negative media for Local Government, as the impression was given that Local Government was not recycling as much as it could. In reality, the Recycling Activity Report did not capture information from all recycling operators, and could well have missed material recycled by Local Government.

Local Government has consistently argued that Levy funds must be reinvested back into waste diversion initiatives in order for it to be effective. A limited reinvestment of Levy funds, coupled with the constant downward pressure on Local Government rates, has meant there are fewer funds available to spend on improving waste management outcomes. Table 1 shows that the 2015 targets in the Waste Strategy were not achieved (Office of the Auditor General, 2016).

Table 1: Baseline, Diversion Targets and recovery rates for Commercial & Industrial, Construction & Demolition and Municipal Solid Waste.

Material Type	Strategy Baseline (2009/10)	2015 Diversion Target	Result – 2015/16
C&I	46%	55%	52%
C&D	29%	60%	42%
MSW (metro)	36%	50%	40%
MSW (regional centres)	15%	30%	24%

2.4 Compliance

Alternative disposal options for inert material have clearly become financially attractive following the increase to the Levy. For the Levy to be effective, it is vital that the waste industry is monitored to ensure it is compliant with relevant legislation. At the time of the Levy increase, Local Government requested that resources were allocated to strengthen compliance efforts for the Levy and illegal dumping. Unfortunately these resources were not immediately allocated, which has led to substantial concerns about material being transported outside the metropolitan area for disposal – without paying the Levy. Local Government has also reported increases in illegal dumping. The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation in recent times has substantially increased the resources allocated to Levy compliance and illegal dumping, however this effort will need to be sustained – and proven to be effective – before Local Government confidence in the Department's regulatory approach is restored.

3.0 Items for Discussion

MWAC has reviewed the current Policy Statement and requests sector comment on the following issues. Additional comments from Local Governments on the Waste Levy Policy Statement are also welcomed. The key issues for comment include:

1. Basis for Local Government support for the Levy
2. Application of the Levy to waste generated in the non-metropolitan area
3. Rationale for the Levy
4. Differential Levies
5. Basis for Setting Levy rates
6. Administration of the Levy
7. Funding Scope
8. New Section: Regulation of the Levy

Each section includes the current Policy Statement position, commentary about the need for a change/revision and the proposed change. It should be noted that the Policy Statement provides comment with respect to the existing Waste Levy and how it operates.

1. **Basis for Local Government support for the Levy**

Current Policy - Conditional support for Waste Levy

Continuing Local Government support for the Levy is subject to the provision (on an ongoing basis) of robust evidence, made available to the public, demonstrating the Levy is achieving its broad objectives, and on a number of conditions regarding the Levy's operation and the application of Levy funds.

A. Support for a Levy that is hypothecated to strategic waste management activities: Local Government strongly opposes the application of the Levy to non-waste management related activities, such as funding State Government core activities. Local Government supports funds from the Levy being applied to strategic waste management activities.

Comment

Local Government support of the Levy is conditional on:

- Provision of evidence that the Levy is effective
- The Levy hypothecation to strategic waste management activities.

In relation to evidence that the Levy is effective, data accuracy continues to be an ongoing issue. When consulting on proposed amendments to the WARR Act, the then DER

commented that “In 2012–13 approximately one in five organisations identified as being involved in recycling waste did not respond to the Recycling Activity Report survey.” Conversely, over 90% of Local Governments are reporting their waste management data. The limited degree of reporting from the private sector undermines the evidence base used to measure the Levy’s effectiveness. Questions have been raised on the amount of inert material that is currently stockpiled. In this instance it is clear that the Levy has diverted waste from landfill, but effective action to ensure market development has not occurred.

Currently 75% of the Levy is directed to State Government general revenue. 25% of Levy funds are directed to the WARR Account. While it is Local Government’s strong preference that all funds generated from the Levy are used to support strategic waste management initiatives, it is unlikely that this will occur in the near future.

Case for change?

Both of the expectations outlined in the current Policy Statement remain relevant. Open and transparent reporting on the effectiveness of the Levy and expenditure on strategic waste management initiatives is still required. The key issue is how both of these factors have been practically managed by the Government.

Question: Should the Policy Statement be amended to focus only on the portion of the Levy that is allocated to the WARR Account?

2. Application of the Levy to waste generated in the non-metropolitan area

Current Policy - There is no support for the Levy to be applied to licensed landfills outside the metropolitan area.

Application of the Levy to licensed landfills outside the metropolitan area would prove to be a significant logistical and financial impost on Local Government landfill operators and potentially have severe environmental impacts. Levy application in these areas could increase the frequency of illegal dumping and provide a disincentive to the regionalisation of landfills.

Comment

As noted in the Background section of this Discussion Paper, there have been a number of regulatory challenges associated with the increase to the Levy. For example, larger amounts of waste are now transported to the non-metropolitan area, increasing the regulatory requirements and costs of operating non-metropolitan landfills. Applications for new landfills are predominately from outside the metropolitan area and may have different environmental controls required to those located on, or near, the Swan Coastal Plain. The State’s current fiscal environment could mean the Government will seek to increase revenue by applying the Levy to a broader geographic area. This section of the Discussion Paper is intended to inform debate. Feedback is sought from Local Government to inform the Association’s position.

1. Case against applying the Levy to the non-metropolitan area

There are a range of rationales for why the Levy should not be applied to the non-metropolitan area, including:

- Current expenditure of the Levy
- Range of considerations associated with resource recovery decisions
- Equity of outcome
- Complexity of regulation.

Current Expenditure

Currently, Local Governments must collect the Levy on behalf of State Government. Of the Levy funds collected, 75% funds the general functions of the Government. Of the 25% of the Levy allocated to waste management, only a relatively small proportion is spent on Programs that support Local Government. Given there is currently very limited funding and reinvestment back into Local Government waste management programs, the sector is right to question what benefit an increase would bring. It is likely that the application of the Levy to Regional Centres would result in an increase to rates. If the Levy was to be applied at the same level as the metropolitan area, rates could increase by between 2% to 5.9% (Table 2). This means Local Government would potentially have to increase rates to cover the cost of the Levy or scale back services in other areas to minimise the impacts on rates. Table 2 provides some examples of the cost impact that the Levy could have in Regional Centres. Another approach is the Levy could just be applied to certain regions, which would then not impact the entire non-metropolitan area.

Table 2: Application of the Levy to Regional Centres and potential rate increases.

Regional Centres	Total rates + WARR levy revenue (\$)	% increase
Albany	\$34,057,810	4.1
Broome	\$21,593,285	3.3
Bunbury	\$35,164,866	3.5
Busselton	\$40,441,536	3.3
Carnarvon	\$4,885,433	4.7
Greater Geraldton	\$42,645,842	3.3
Kalgoorlie-Boulder	\$24,098,420	5.9
Karratha	\$38,913,861	2.0
Wyndham East Kimberley (Kununurra)	\$10,491,848	4.2
Mandurah	\$73,734,112	4.6
Port Hedland	\$25,692,371	2.0

Decisions about Resource Recovery

Local Government decisions on the type of resource recovery activity they will undertake are informed by a number of considerations. For example, the cost of waste management options, the type of services that a community wants, as well as available landfill space. The majority of the non-metropolitan area has kerbside recycling services, despite landfill presenting a cheaper waste management option. Food and Garden Organics collection services have also been introduced by some Local Governments. For example, Bunbury, Capel, Collie, and Donnybrook-Balingup, with the Bunbury Harvey Regional Council. This system was provided in response to community demand, and enables these Local Governments to meet the current Waste Strategy diversion targets for 2020.

Equity of outcome

Fees and charges are frequently raised in one area and spent in another. The Federal Assistance Grants for non-metropolitan Local Governments is one example of such an approach. The aim of this Grants Program is to level the playing field and ensure all Australians achieve the same basic level of service provision. Unfortunately Waste Management is not covered by this Program. The Policy Statement already includes a section to show when it is appropriate for funds from the Levy to be expended in the non-metropolitan area (Inter-regional Transfer of Funds).

Complexity of Regulation

There are two approaches to applying the Levy in the non-metropolitan area. The first is to apply the full Levy, and another is to apply a differential Levy. While the latter approach has been used in other States, it could result in a number of complications if applied in WA. Victoria has differential levies for metropolitan and regional areas, with the regional Levy approximately half that of the metropolitan area. NSW uses a similar approach, albeit with a far higher Levy. The Levy for the metropolitan area is \$138.20 (2017/18), with the Levy in the non-metropolitan area \$79.60 per tonne. Applying the full Levy to the non-metropolitan area would avoid this complexity, but would not take into account the different capacity to pay the Levy in the metropolitan versus the non-metropolitan area.

2. Case for applying the Levy to the Non-Metropolitan area

There could also be a range of rationales for expanding the Levy into the non-metropolitan area, such as:

- Raising additional funding for waste management activities (25% of the Levy is allocated to this)
- Promoting the business case for increased resource recovery in the non-metropolitan area
- Equity - currently the Levy is only paid for metropolitan waste but can be expended in regional areas
- Simplifying the regulation of the Levy.

Raising Additional Funding

An initial analysis indicates that the application of the Levy to the non-metropolitan area will raise an estimated \$17,466,000. This represents a 25% increase in revenue raised through the WARR Levy, bringing the total to \$87,466,000. It equates to an estimated cost of \$84.89 per household. This calculation is based on the average waste disposed of per household in 2015/16¹. As 25% of the Levy is allocated to the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account, this could mean an additional \$4.36M for waste management projects and programs.

Business Case for Resource Recovery

Currently in some regional areas landfill costs are relatively low and do not necessarily provide a strong economic driver for diversion of waste. This is particularly significant for the more remote regional centres where costs to recover and potentially transport material for recycling are significant. With an increased cost of landfill it would build the business case for diversion of waste from landfill and resource recovery. As with the metropolitan Local

¹ Fact Sheet 7: Domestic waste generation and recovery per household per capita (undated). Available from www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au

Governments, there would need to reinvestment of the Levy to fund waste reduction initiatives.

Equity

Currently the Levy is only paid by those in the metropolitan area, however the non-metropolitan area benefits from funding for the WARR Account for certain programs. To promote a more equitable outcome all areas should pay the Levy. One Waste Authority Program, the Recycled Construction Products Program, is only open to metropolitan Local Governments. It could be argued that if the non-metropolitan area was to pay the Levy they could then access all Programs undertaken by the Waste Authority.

Simplify Regulation

By looking at waste it is not readily identifiable as metropolitan or non-metropolitan waste. There is a degree of regulatory complexity associated with requiring the Levy to be paid on metropolitan waste only. If the Levy was applied to all waste, wherever it waste generated or landfilled, avoidance of the Levy would be much more difficult and regulation of the Levy more straightforward.

Question: Should the Policy Statement be amended to support the application of the Levy to non-metropolitan areas, and if so, under what circumstances should application of the Levy be considered?

3. Rationale for the Waste Levy

Current Policy – Rationale for the Waste Levy

A clear rationale for the Levy is essential for assessing the appropriateness of all policy decisions which relate to the Levy, such as how it is charged, the rate applied and where the money is spent.

Primarily for raising strategic funds: The primary rationale for the Levy is that it provides a means of generating secure funding for strategic activities in waste management. For the purposes of the Levy, appropriate strategic activities must be identified by a current State Waste Strategy.

Alternative rationale/s: Where State Government identifies an alternative rationale for the Levy, Local Government will only support the alternative rationale to the extent it agrees that the alternative rationale is valid.

State Government rationale/s to be clarified and supported: State Government must clearly state, explain, justify and publicly communicate the rationale/s for applying the Levy, particularly if the State Government intends to apply the Levy to non-metropolitan regions.

Comment

The current Policy Statement identifies that the primary rationale for the Levy should be to secure funding for strategic waste management activities, which are identified in an agreed State Waste Strategy. The Policy Statement notes that other rationales may be considered, based on evidence.

Feedback from the sector indicates the current price of landfill, including the cost of the Levy, is beginning to provide a business case to change waste management practices. However, significant investment is required to make large scale changes. The Better Bins Program provides up to \$30 per household to Local Governments that move to a three bin system. This is only a fraction of the cost associated with such a service change, and may not be enough of an incentive to encourage Local Governments to progress this option.

The rationale of raising funds for waste management activities is undermined if funds are not spent. While the Waste Authority may budget for funds to be expended, there have been a number of cases where this has not occurred. One significant example is the Recycled Construction Products Program, with \$10 million allocated for market development. The Program was launched in September 2015 and only a very small amount of funds have been expended.

Case for Change?

It is proposed that an additional point be added to this section of the Policy Statement:

- Any funds raised for, and allocated to, strategic waste management activities must be expended in a timely manner.

4. Differential Levies

Current Policy – Differential Levies

Local Government supports the use of different levy rates between putrescible and inert wastes and considers that other distinctions might be considered such as commercial vs domestic, vs contaminated (including Hazardous waste).

Differential Levy for residual waste resulting from resource recovery facilities: Local Government supports the application of a reduced Levy to residual waste produced by facilities whose primary purpose is resource recovery. This is consistent with the Levy rationale for supporting strategic waste activities; whilst maintaining an economic driver to reduce residual waste.

Comment

The Levy regime has moved away from using a differential Levy as a price signal. Currently, the full Levy amount is applied to residual waste from resource recovery facilities. Recent discussions with Local Government have highlighted there are two views as to whether a differential Levy should be applied to residual materials from resource recovery operations:

View 1: The full levy should be applied to residuals: the application of the Levy drives innovation and encourages a more efficient approach to resource recovery.

Additionally, it reduces the administrative burden on both operators and the Department.

View 2: A differential rate should be applied: for instances where the limits of affordable technology have been reached and/or a State Government policy decision inhibits further landfill diversion.

Case for Change?

As the current Levy regime no longer includes a differential Levy and the Department is still working to implement the Levy, it is suggested that the section of the Policy Statement on Differential Levies is removed.

5. Basis for Setting Levy rates

Current Policy – Basis for Setting Levy Rates

Consistent with its views regarding the appropriate rationale for the Waste Levy, Local Government considers that the rate of the Waste Levy should be set by reference to a well defined set of criteria. The criteria which Local Government would support are:

Capacity to fund the State Waste Strategy

Capacity to achieve stated objectives

Capacity to pay the Levy

Comment

A five year schedule of Levy increases has been introduced in the Regulations. Some Local Governments have expressed support for this initiative, as it provides a degree of certainty in making decisions on services and infrastructure. It is proposed that this section of the Policy Statement be amended to include a five year rolling schedule of Regulated Levy increases to assist Local Governments in planning for any future Levy increases.

Case for Change?

Capacity to Plan: To ensure Local Government can plan and budget for changes to the Levy, and has a firm basis from which to develop business cases on changes to services, at least a five year rolling schedule for the Levy is required.

6. Administration of the Levy

Current Policy - Administration by Dedicated Waste Agency

Consistent with MWAC's Position Paper on Preferred Structures for Waste Management in Western Australia (Sept 2001), Local Government support for the Levy is predicated on the funds raised being administered by an independent statutory body.

Comment

The Waste Authority is not currently functioning as an independent Statutory Authority. The WALGA Policy Statement on Waste Management Legislation will soon be reviewed. Pending this review, Local Government's support for a dedicated waste agency could change. Therefore it is recommended that this section is removed from the Policy Statement.

Case for change?

It is proposed that this section of the Policy Statement is removed.

7. Funding Scope

Current Policy – Funding Scope

The scope of activities and projects able to be funded through the Waste Levy must recognise differences in regional priorities. Such recognition should include acknowledgement that activities of high priority in urban areas may justifiably be ascribed secondary priority in many rural and regional rural areas.

Comment

In June 2017 MWAC adopted funding principles which outlines Local Government expectations regarding State Government funding programs that support waste management activities. These funding principles are that State Government funding programs should:

1. Provide adequate funding and support for Regional Councils, non-metropolitan and metropolitan Local Governments: This recognises the different needs of Local Governments and Regional Councils based on the geographic location, waste generation rate, population and range of services.
2. Reflect the targets and priorities within the State Waste Strategy: Local Government invests \$279M annually (2014/15 Local Government Census) on waste management related activities, providing a range of waste management services to the community. Local Government considers the Levy should be spent on the State Waste Strategy priorities and targets.
3. Fully fund and acknowledge the life-cycle costs of infrastructure and services: Grant schemes have not traditionally considered the full cost of projects. In particular, the funding of continuous service delivery. Local Government supports funding programs

that demonstrate a commitment to continuous funding for service delivery, as opposed to short-term funding for infrastructure only. In developing funding Programs, the existing contribution of Local Government to waste management activities should be recognised and requirements for co-contribution limited.

4. Facilitate the development and implementation of Product Stewardship Schemes: For waste management to be sustainable in the long term, the onus of responsibility for management of products at end of life needs to shift. The design of products, which ultimately become waste, is controlled by the companies that manufacture them. Local Government considers that a range of Product Stewardship Schemes are essential to ensure producers have more responsibility for end of life product management – both financial and physical.

The review of the Policy Statement provides an opportunity to incorporate these principles into the Policy Statement. The full explanation for the principles is provided in the [Local Government Funding Principles: Waste Management](#).

Case for Change?

It is suggested that this section be amended as follows:

The scope of activities and projects able to be funded through the Waste Levy must recognise differences in priority. Local Government expects State Government funding programs that support waste management activities to:

1. Provide adequate funding and support for Regional Councils, non-metropolitan and metropolitan Local Governments
2. Reflect the targets and priorities within the State Waste Strategy
3. Fully funds and acknowledges the life-cycle costs of infrastructure and services
4. Facilitate the development and implementation of Product Stewardship Schemes.

8. New Section: Regulation of the Levy

NEW Policy Position: Regulation of the Levy

Without effective regulation, the Levy's ability to raise funds and act as an economic instrument to reduce waste to landfill is negated. The Levy needs to be supported by a comprehensive regulatory regime for both licenced premises and other sites undertaking waste management activities.

The Levy currently applies to all waste generated, or landfilled, in the Perth metropolitan area (as defined by the Perth Metropolitan Planning Scheme). Some waste from the Perth metropolitan area is now disposed outside of this region. By accepting this material, operators of facilities must pay the Levy, and have a greater level of risk and regulatory burden.

Concern has been expressed by Local Government and the waste industry that commercial waste management operators may be avoiding the Levy by transporting waste for processing and final disposal in the non-metropolitan area. The current Policy Statement is silent on the issue of how the Levy is regulated. This issue has emerged as a vital component of the Levy's effectiveness. To address this, it is proposed that an additional section is added to the Policy.

In other jurisdictions, different approaches have been used in an attempt to address this issue. In NSW, a proximity principle was adopted where it became an offence to transport waste generated in NSW more than 150km from the place of generation, unless the waste was transported to one of the two nearest lawful disposal facilities to the place of generation. This approach attempted to "address the environmental and human health impacts in NSW

associated with the unnecessary transportation of waste over long distances and ensure local communities play an active role in waste management by taking greater responsibility". However, as has been publically reported in August 2017, there have been some challenges with implementing this approach.

Case for change?

A new section of the Policy Statement is proposed, titled *Regulation of the Levy*. Without effective regulation, the Levy's ability to raise funds and act as an economic instrument to reduce waste to landfill is negated. The Levy needs to be supported by a comprehensive regulatory regime for both licenced premises and other sites.

4.0 References

Office of the Auditor General (2016). Western Australian Waste Strategy: Rethinking Waste. Available online. <https://audit.wa.gov.au/reports-and-publications/reports/western-australian-waste-strategy-rethinking-waste/>.

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<https://www.der.wa.gov.au/our-work/consultation/69-closed-consultations/385-proposed-amendments-to-the-waste-avoidance-and-resource-recovery-regulations-2008-to-require-record-keeping-and-annual-reporting-of-waste-and-recycling-data>.

Legislation

Environmental Protection Act 1986

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2007

5.0 Appendix 1

Waste Levy Policy Statement

Status of this Policy Statement

This Policy Statement has been prepared by the Municipal Waste Advisory Council and adopted by the Western Australian Local Government Association. The Municipal Waste Advisory Council is a standing committee of the WA Local Government Association with delegated authority to represent the Association in all matters relating to solid waste management.

The Municipal Waste Advisory Council has been formed through collaboration with Regional Councils who are not ordinary members of the WA Local Government Association. The resulting body effectively represents the views of all Local Government bodies responsible for waste management in Western Australia.

Policy Statements adopted by the WA Local Government Association represent a consolidated viewpoint from local government and may differ from the positions adopted by individual member organisations. The Municipal Waste Advisory Council and the WA Local Government Association will strive to promote this Policy Statement and to act consistently with its contents. Individual Local Governments and Regional Councils are encouraged to support them in this but are not bound by the document.

Policy Statements adopted by the WA Local Government Association are reviewed and new Policy Statements are developed regularly. The latest WA Local Government Association Policy Statements can be obtained from the website: www.wastenet.net.au

In-line with standard MWAC policy, this policy statement will be reviewed at least every 2-years subsequent to this; with any significant developments acting to instigate an earlier review.

The Municipal Waste Advisory Council's member organisations are:

City of Geraldton-Greenough
Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council
Mandarie Regional Council
Rivers Regional Council
Southern Metropolitan Regional Council
Western Australian Local Government Association
Western Metropolitan Regional Council

Policy Statement on the Waste Levy

Title:	Municipal Waste Advisory Council Policy Statement on the Waste Levy <i>"A Policy Statement to enunciate the Local Government position on Levies charged on the weight or volume of waste received at licensed premises and the application of those funds to waste management activities."</i>
Statement of Policy:	<p>1. Context This policy statement has been developed in a context which includes the following constraints, intentions and insights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coverage of consensus views In line with the MWAC Policy Development Framework, this Policy Statement is intended to cover issues where there is substantial commonality of views within Local Government. b. Ongoing work in absence of Consensus Where this commonality of views is absent, MWAC will work to explore and communicate the issues and perspectives and seek to reach consensus. c. Limited Lifespan This Policy Statement will be reviewed again within two years subsequent to its endorsement; with any significant developments acting to initiate an earlier review. d. Alternative mechanisms are recognised A range of alternative instruments could be used to capture funding for waste management that use waste generating behaviour as the fundamental criterion for contribution to the funds. These could include levies directly upon waste sent to landfill, ESL (Environmental Services Levy) style levies, and advance disposal fees. The potential advantages of some of these instruments over aspects of the Waste Levy instrument are recognised. e. Policy Statement speaks to Existing Mechanism This Policy Statement provides comment with respect to the existing Waste Levy. Hence certain comments should be taken to reflect upon this particular method of implementation rather than acceptance of the principle of taxing waste generation per se. <p>2. Conditional support for Waste Levy Continuing Local Government support for the Levy is subject to the provision (on an ongoing basis) of robust evidence, made available to the public, demonstrating the Levy is achieving its broad objectives, and on a number of conditions regarding the Levy's operation and the application of Levy funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support for a Levy that is hypothecated to strategic waste management activities Local Government strongly opposes the application of the Levy to non-waste management related activities, such as funding State Government core activities. Local Government supports funds from the Levy being applied to strategic waste management activities. b. There is no support for the Levy to be applied to waste received at licensed premises whose primary purpose is resource recovery Local Government strongly opposes the application of the Levy to waste delivered to licensed premises which have, as a primary purpose, resource recovery (such as materials recovery facilities (MRFs), green waste processing facilities and alternative waste treatment (AWTs) facilities). Local Government will consider the appropriateness of the Levy being applied to waste delivered to other types of licensed premises (for example mine dumps) on a case-by-case basis. c. There is no support for the Levy to be applied to licensed landfills outside the metropolitan area

	<p>Application of the Levy to licensed landfills outside the metropolitan area would prove to be a significant logistical and financial impost on Local Government landfill operators and potentially have severe environmental impacts. Levy application in these areas could increase the frequency of illegal dumping and provide a disincentive to the regionalisation of landfills.</p> <p>3. Rationale for the Waste Levy</p> <p>A clear rationale for the Levy is essential for assessing the appropriateness of all policy decisions which relate to the Levy, such as how it is charged, the rate applied and where the money is spent. In addition, any funds raised for, and allocated to, strategic waste management activities must be expended in a timely manner.</p> <p>a. Primarily for raising strategic funds</p> <p>The primary rationale for the Levy is that it provides a means of generating secure funding for strategic activities in waste management. For the purposes of the Levy, appropriate strategic activities must be identified by a current State Waste Strategy.</p> <p>b. Alternative rationale/s</p> <p>Where State Government identifies an alternative rationale for the Levy, Local Government will only support the alternative rationale to the extent it agrees that the alternative rationale is valid.</p> <p>c. State Government rationale/s to be clarified and supported</p> <p>State Government must clearly state, explain, justify and publicly communicate the rationale/s for applying the Levy, particularly if the State Government intends to apply the Levy to non-metropolitan regions.</p> <p>4. Inter-regional Transfers of Funds</p> <p>The application of Levy funds to projects in areas where the Levy is not raised may be acceptable to Local Government where there is a justified business case consistent with the State Waste Strategy. In determining that the transfer of funds from levy-paying residents to fund waste management projects outside their community is justified, the State Government should consider whether projects have the capacity to deliver substantial benefits to the State in terms of environmental impacts and efficiencies.</p> <p>5. Local Government Claim on Funds</p> <p>A fixed proportion of monies collected from Local Government should be made available to Local Government on a first call basis in the form of project money to support the objectives of the State Waste Strategy. Currently, under Section 4 (2 d) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007, Local Government can claim "reimbursement of administrative costs incurred by the person, organisation or licensee collecting the levy".</p> <p>6. Basis for Setting Levy Rates</p> <p>Consistent with its views regarding the appropriate rationale for the Waste Levy, Local Government considers that the rate of the Waste Levy should be set by reference to a well defined set of criteria. The criteria which Local Government would support are:</p> <p>a. Capacity to fund the State Waste Strategy</p> <p>It is necessary that the Levy rate(s) is/are set such that the annual objectives identified under the State Waste Strategy can be funded. Local Government recognises that total annual expenditures may sometimes exceed and at other times fall below the total revenues raised by the Levy. It is also appropriate that funds from Consolidated Revenue be used to achieve State Government objectives.</p>
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	<p>b. Capacity to achieve stated objectives The State Government may indicate that it will use the Levy to achieve objectives other than the generation of funds for strategic activities. If so, then the State Government must give valid reasons to show how a change in the Levy will support those objectives before Local Government would support the use of Levy funds. For instance, State Government may consider that at a higher rate, the Levy will discourage landfilling of some waste types, but this belief should be supported with something more than anecdotal evidence and also demonstrate that there would not be other financial imposts on Local Government such as an increase in illegal dumping that would need to be cleaned up.</p> <p>c. Capacity to pay the Levy The State Government must take into account the capacity of Local Governments and their communities to pay the Levy. This capacity to pay the levy is affected by social, economic and political constraints.</p> <p>d. Capacity to Plan To ensure Local Government can plan and budget for changes to the Levy, and has a firm basis for business cases to change service provision, at least a 5 year rolling schedule for the Levy is required.</p> <p>7. Funding from the Levy The scope of activities and projects able to be funded through the Waste Levy must recognise differences in regional priorities. Local Government strongly supports funding programs that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide adequate funding and support for Regional Councils, non-metropolitan and metropolitan Local Governments 2. Reflect the targets and priorities within the State Waste Strategy 3. Fully funds and acknowledges the life-cycle costs of infrastructure and services 4. Facilitate the development and implementation of Product Stewardship Schemes. <p>8. Regulation of the Levy Without effective regulation, the Levy's ability to raise funds and act as an economic instrument to reduce waste to landfill is negated. The Levy must be supported by a comprehensive regulatory regime for both licenced premises and other sites.</p>
Date of Adoption	2005 Amended February 2008 Amended November 2009
Associated Policies:	Policy Statement on Waste Management Legislation (2004) Policy Statement on Extended Producer Responsibility (June 2008)
Definitions	<p>ESL style levies The <u>Emergencies Services Levy</u> (ESL) raises funds to pay for the operations of the Fire and Emergency Services Authority and is charged against landholders. The ESL is calculated as the Gross Rental Value of the property multiplied by the rate applicable to that region of the state. Regions of WA have been divided into categories based on the level of emergency services available in those regions. The rate is higher in regions which enjoy a higher level of emergency services.</p> <p>Resource Recovery Resource recovery is defined as any waste management operation that diverts a waste material from the waste stream and which results in a certain product with a potential economic or ecological benefit. Resource recovery mainly refers to the following operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • material recovery, i.e. recycling • energy recovery, i.e. re-use a fuel • biological recovery, e.g. composting

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• re-use. <p>State Waste Strategy The State Waste Strategy refers to the <i>Western Australian Waste Strategy 'Creating the Right Environment'</i>.</p> <p>The Waste Levy References to "the Waste Levy" are references to the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy (WARRL) Act 2007</i>. The existing Levy is charged on the basis of tonnes of waste received at Metropolitan landfill sites plus tonnes of Metropolitan waste received at non-Metropolitan landfill sites.</p>
End of Policy Statement	