# Long Term Financial Plan 2021/22-2030/31 

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## Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Noongar people who are the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to Elders, both past and present. We acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to this region.

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## Shire President's Message

## Council presents the 2021/22-2030/31 Long Term Financial Plan to ensure, through these challenging times, that the Shire can continue to support services to the community and advance the capital works program.

The vision and aspirations of the community as set out in Denmark 2027 continue to drive the operations of the Shire, including guiding the building of the Long Term Financial Plan.

It is nearly four years since we held extensive community consultations to build the Strategic Community Plan, Denmark 2027. Council will undertake a review of the plan next year with a focus on understanding emerging issues and concerns, while confirming the community vision and aspirations of the community for the next 10 years.

Through our long term planning, Council is committed to supporting Denmark's local economy.

We value the key contribution local contractors, businesses and community groups make by partnering with us to deliver critical services and infrastructure developments. With that in mind, Council has established, as one of the guiding principles of the plan, that Council will be responsive to prevailing economic conditions and adjust capital project timeframes in order to support the local economy.

In summary, this Long Term Financial Plan outlines a responsible, balanced and progressive approach to the longer term financial management of our Shire, ensuring future generations inherit a strong and healthy financial footprint.

## Cr Ceinwen Gearon

Shire President



## Executive

## Summary

The Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) is a key strategic document that demonstrates the alignment between the Shire's organisational capacity and the community's vision and aspirations as outlined in Denmark 2027.

The Local Government Act 1995 requires all local governments to plan for the future. The 10 year rolling LTFP is a key element of the planning framework that informs directional documents such as the Corporate Business Plan and Annual Budget, to deliver on the priorities set in the Strategic Community Plan Denmark 2027.

As part of the annual review of the adopted 2019 LTFP, management recommended the plan be rebuilt.

## The following factors were recognised in this LTFP rebuild:

- The direct impact the Covid-19 pandemic has had on the Shire's operations, revenues and financial projections
- Managements need to have better control over the informing data to improve the accuracy of the modelling of the LTFP
- Council's desire to better understand the mechanisms of the LTFP
- The recommendations from a review of the principles and assumptions used in the adopted 2019 LTFP
- The Shire's evolving understanding of the asset renewal requirements across all asset classes to meet acceptable levels of service and the financial implications of implementing the necessary maintenance, renewal and upgrade programs


The LTFP recognises that to maintain the functionality and effectiveness of the Shire's range of assets, increased funding needs to be allocated to capital renewal. As such, Council has adopted, as one of the guiding principles of the LTFP, that revenue and expenditure are structured with the goal of achieving the future renewal of assets within their planned useful life. This principle will ensure that funding commitments better align to asset depreciation. Strict monitoring and management of operations is essential to maintain this level of expenditure within a tight financial environment.

## The 2021 / 22 - 2030/31 LTFP achieves the following outcomes:

- Rates increase of $4 \%$ annually
- Total new borrowings forecast at $\$ 5.159 \mathrm{M}$
- Capital works program of $\$ 54.2 \mathrm{M}$. A program that includes delivering updated Ocean Beach and Prawn Rock Channel community facilities, redevelopment of Berridge Park public amenities and youth precinct, Civic Centre and Library upgrades, and sharing the upgrading of oval facilities at the Denmark Senior High School

The LTFP sets a positive path for the future, including substantial investment of funding for the renewal of infrastructure. In addition, the Shire would benefit from developing strategies for alternative revenue streams and reviewing existing service levels throughout the life of the plan to improve the Shire's resilience with consideration for future financial challenges.

This plan provides a sound financial foundation, but is also one that can, and should, be enhanced through effective financial management and timely leadership interventions. This will strengthen the Shire's financial position in future iterations of the plan to ensure sustainable and reliable ongoing delivery of services to the community.

## David Schober

Chief Executive Officer

## Denmark

## in Profile



## Environment and Land

35 Recycling

- compliance
$35 \%$ Curbside collection
$15.3 \%$ Land in
70\%
Land in remnant vegetation


## Economy

$\$ 260 M_{\text {Product }}^{\text {Gross Regional }} \quad 742^{\text {Local businesses }} \quad$| Education |
| :--- |
| and Training | Largest industry

\$15.8M
Value of
development applications

750,000
Visitor nights in region

Value of Shire procurement to local business

## Every Dollar

Counts

The Shire of Denmark raises funds from a range of sources each year to deliver projects and services throughout the Shire. Here's a breakdown of where every $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 0}$ dollars spent in our Shire in the 2020/2021 Financial Year came from.


The objective of the Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) is to meet the aspirations of the Community Strategic Plan, Denmark 2027, through fiscal responsibility.

## Long Term

## Financial Plan Objective

## The objective of the Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) is to meet the aspirations of the Community Strategic Plan, Denmark 2027, through fiscal responsibility.

It guides our approach to building and maintaining infrastructure and delivering services to the community, while demonstrating our commitment to managing our operations in a fiscally responsible and sustainable manner. The plan achieves this objective by projecting the Shire's financial position over a 10 year period using a series of realistic financial assumptions.

The LTFP is built using data from the 2021 / 22 adopted budget to establish the current base financial position of the Shire. From this position, the 10 year plan is built with the general principles that full staffing levels are achieved and service standards are maintained throughout the term of the LTFP. Modelling then builds on this with future information relating to:

- Strategic Community Plan priorities and initiatives
- Corporate Business Plan actions and initiatives
- Asset Management Plan for land and buildings, transport and recreation infrastructure
- Workforce planning
- Capital project plans and proposals
- Plant replacement programs
- Information communication and technology renewal and upgrade program
- Projections for consistency in or changes to the proposed range of services
- Discretionary capital revenue projections
- Anticipated government grants and subsidies

Financial modelling provides the Shire with appropriate information to identify potential challenges and to ensure that there are adequate resources to maintain operations, in addition to funding capital replacement programs and proposed new capital projects. This is particularly important to ensure that the community is not adversely impacted in future years by service delivery constraints or a significant deterioration in the condition of community infrastructure.

The major elements to be considered in the long-term financial planning exercise are:

- Operational service delivery
- Asset renewal, upgrade and replacement
- Discretionary capital projects

In the LTFP context, operational service delivery refers to developing the funding model that ensures that planned services to our community can be consistently and reliably delivered to an agreed standard across the 10 years of the plan.

Asset renewal planning ensures that an appropriate level of funding is provided to maintain infrastructure assets to an agreed standard through timely intervention and maintenance across the life of the plan. When modelling the LTFP, upgrade of assets usually refers to major enhancements to community buildings and facilities.

Discretionary capital projects refers to major new projects that may emerge through master planning exercises such as new buildings, new infrastructure and facility redevelopment. The capital works timeline below outlines the projects that are factored into the LTFP.

## Capital Projects Timeline



## Basis for Preparation of the Long Term Financial Plan

The Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) is underpinned by the following guiding principles. Guiding principles are a set of values set out by Council to establish the framework for the LTFP.

1. The LTFP is a key informing strategic document that aims to deliver the aspirations of Denmark 2027
2. The LTFP and the Corporate Business Plan are the guiding strategies to build the Annual Budget
3. Financial sustainability and accountability are delivered through an annual balanced budget
4. Reserve funds are maintained to achieve their purpose and intent
5. Revenue and expenditure are structured with the goal of achieving the future renewal of assets within a planned useful life
6. Debt funding may be used for capital works or the purchase of assets, but is not to be used to finance operating activities or recurrent expenditure
7. The LTFP will manage our asset base to meet community needs as identified in the Strategic Community Plan
8. Within the LTFP annual review, Council will be responsive to prevailing economic conditions and adjust capital project timeframes to support the local economy
9. Rating revenue levels are set in order to produce a balanced budget

# External Influences and Key Risks 

## Over the past 18 months few organisations have avoided the global impacts of Covid-19 and the corresponding economic responses from State and Federal Governments.

It is one of the key reasons why we are undertaking a significant review of the LTFP so soon after the first plan was adopted in 2019. Whilst rates, fees and charges were frozen in 2020/21 in response to the State Government directive, there was also additional project funding made available from Federal Government as a result of the drought and Covid-19 response respectively.

The past 12 months resulted in significant economic and social impacts as first the community was shut down during the initial stages and then reopened only to experience an unprecedented high demand on the tourism and hospitality sector. Contractors and builders are now experiencing additional pressure on their businesses as more State and Federal funding is released for civil and construction related works.

Risk analysis was undertaken as part of the financial modelling to develop this LTFP. The heavy reliance on project funding from State and Federal funding sources carries a risk that this funding may not eventuate or deliver less than anticipated, requiring a major rework of the capital works program.

There is also a risk that the proceeds from industrial land sales associated with Denmark East Light Industrial Area may not occur in the timeframes modelled in this plan.

Operational funding risks include the risk to movements in interest rates beyond those modelled in the plan. This would create a reduction in interest revenue from investments but conversely could result in more advantageous borrowing conditions. Other operational risks include the reduction or loss of grant funding supporting existing community services, changes in government policy or cost-shifting from State to Local Government. These risks will need to be managed on a case by case basis as they arise.

There are non-financial risks that may affect the delivery of planned major projects or maintenance activities such as limited contractor availability at the time of the scheduled works, the discovery of unknown hazardous materials during a project or delays with securing the required approvals from external agencies.

To responsibly manage its commitments arising from the LTFP the Shire should regularly review the Shire's financial position and project funding strategies and monitor of the economic environment to allow timely and appropriate interventions.

## Economic

## Assumptions

## Projects and Services

The plan is based on a number of financial assumptions relating to the anticipated movements in both revenue and expenditure, the anticipated timeframes for cash flows into and out of the organisation and expectations of any changes to existing grant funding assistance by both Federal and State Governments. Indicative funding or cost estimates included in this plan relate to broad proposals that have been:

- Approved by Council and are in progress, or
- Considered by Council but have yet to be given final approval to proceed, or
- Considered by Council at a strategic or conceptual level, or
- Operational in nature and based on the continued delivery of existing services, or
- Operational in nature and relate to the maintenance of Shire assets in accordance with management or maintenance plans

Any assumptions in relation to the financial modelling parameters, projects or service proposals may subsequently be shown to be imprecise in respect to likely funding requirements, timing or financial estimates or they may not eventuate at all. The LTFP is prepared with the best available information and is subject to ongoing annual review and revision. Adoption of the LTFP by Council does not constitute a commitment to any particular project or service, nor to its timing. Similarly, it does not preclude the possible subsequent inclusion of further initiatives in future years if the financial modelling and strategic direction of Council indicate that it could be supported without adversely impacting on the Shire's financial sustainability.

## Indexing

There were a number of financial parameters used to model this LTFP. Figures used in the financial model are based on current conditions or known factors and the forward projections allow for known or reasonably anticipated circumstances. Included in the financial assumptions are anticipated movements in relevant price indices, wages growth and interest rates as they relate to both investment returns and borrowing costs. Unanticipated changes in any of these parameters or in government policy directions have the potential to impact on the financial modelling. In addition, forecasting the recovery from Covid-19 adds a further level of uncertainty to the projections.

## Economic

Assumptions (Cont.)

## Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services. Whilst that may be a useful indicator of price changes for the average household, it is not a consistent and accurate measure of the cost increases impacting on a Local Government due to the broad range of services provided. As a result, it is only one of a number of index measures used in the forecasting. The CPI (Perth, Q1 2021) came in (year on year) at $1.0 \%$ with the longer term expectation that inflation will be within the RBA's target band ( $2-3 \%$ ) in the later quarters of $2021 / 22$.

## Local Government Cost Index

The Local Government Cost Index (LGCI), developed by the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA), takes into account economic components such as WA Wage Price Index, road and bridge construction, non-residential building, CPI, machinery and equipment, electricity and street lighting, insurance and other utility costs. The LGCI provides a more accurate indicator of cost movements affecting Local Government as it makes better distinction between operating and capital costs and uses price indices that align more closely to the nature of goods and services used. WALGA updates latest forecast (June 2021) indicating a rate of 3.2\% for 2021/22 and $2.8 \%$ in 2022/23.

## Population Growth

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage undertakes population forecasting every five years. WA Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 contains the latest population forecasts by age and sex, for Western Australia and its regions. They represent the official WA State Government forecasts to 2031. The current estimate is that the Shire is on track to have 7090 residents by 2031, representing an annual increase of $1.3 \%$ over the next 10 years. The 2020 Estimated Residential Population data released by ABS showed a slight increase on these numbers as a result of migration to Denmark post pandemic. It is unclear how this trend will play out over coming years, but it may result in revised population growth forecasts in coming years.

## Key Elements of the Financial Statements

## The plan achieves a balanced budget for each financial year.

Operating income and expenditures are projected to have steady growth over the next 10 years. Any operating surplus generated at the end of the year will be carried forward and/or placed into reserves to provide funds for expenditure on asset renewal, replacement and provision of new assets to enhance the long-term financial sustainability of the Shire.

## Revenue

## Rates

The previous version of the LTFP assumed no rates base growth year-on-year. The updated version of the LTFP has factored in a rates base growth of $0.35 \%$ in the 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial year and then forecasts an increase of $0.2 \%$ for the remainder of the plan. Changes in valuations have not been factored into the calculation of rates.

Due to subdued growth in fees and charges, coupled with demand to increase asset renewal expenditure and maintain existing service levels, a key assumption of a $4 \%$ annual rate increase after 2021/22 is contained within the LTFP.

Historical and Planned Rates Annual Increase


## Operating Grants

Operating grants are modelled based on the 2021/22 adopted budget estimate, with a $1.5 \%$ indexation applied annually. The main annual operating grants received are:

| - Grants Commission General | $\$ 566,460$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Grants Commission Roads | $\$ 526,885$ |
| - Main Roads Direct (untied) | $\$ 127,200$ |
| - Mitigation Activity Fund | $\$ 497,000$ |
| - Bushfire Brigades | $\$ 165,000$ |
| - DFES SES Brigades | $\$ 20,000$ |

## Fees \& Charges

An increase of $3 \%$ is modelled in the first four years of the plan with year five and beyond modelled with a $2 \%$ annual increase. Some listed fees and charges are statutory and are determined by the relevant Government bodies so are outside the Shire's control. Some of the main revenue earning fees and charges are:

- Waste Management
- Lime Sand Sales
- Peaceful Bay Leases
- Parry Beach Camping Fees
- Department of Transport - Licensing Commission


## Waste Services

In 2021, the Shire presented a Waste Services Action Plan to Council that reviewed the Shire's waste management systems. The Action Plan detailed key steps to progress to a more sustainable waste services model with improved waste management outcomes. The basis of funding the revised waste services model is a $\$ 70$ general minimum fee levied to all rateable properties commencing in $2021 / 22$. This minimum fee will be reviewed on an annual basis to meet Council and community expectations with regards to the waste services provision.

# Key Elements of the Financial Statements (Cont.) 

## Peaceful Bay

The Shire of Denmark has control and management of Reserve 24510, with the power to lease for periods not exceeding 21 years. The Shire's records suggest that 203 leases apply to the subject land, generating approximately $\$ 368,000$ annual revenue. All of the leases were renewed in July 2010 and expire concurrently in 2031. The LTFP assumes that the income from Peaceful Bay will continue and as such we need to ensure that this revenue stream is maintained. The Shire is investigating staggering the leases or offering new 21 year leases on property transfer similar to Windy Harbour in the Shire of Manjimup.

## Ocean Beach Lime Pit

The Ocean Beach Lime Pit provides a valuable resource while also producing an income stream for the Shire. The Shire currently produces 15,000 tonne of highgrade agricultural lime sand annually and generates approximately \$180,000 in profit. At some point, the Shire will exhaust the deposit at this site and will investigate alternative income streams.

## Interest Earnings

Interest earnings from investments are based on historical information and Western Australian Treasury Corporation forecasts for the next three years which are 2021/22 at $0.5 \%, 2022 / 23$ at $1.00 \%, 2023 / 24$ at $1.00 \%$. Year four and beyond assumes an average rate for interest earnings of $2 \%$.

## Proceeds from Asset Disposal

The LTFP assumes the sales of five industrial land blocks owned by the Shire in the Denmark East Light Industrial Area. The total revenue yield from the sale of these blocks is predicted at \$1,850,000 and are currently scheduled for sale in 2023/24, 2026/27 and 2027/28.

## Other Revenue

The majority of other income revenue relates to reimbursements, rebates and sale of miscellaneous items and to some degree is linked to specific expenditure levels. The plan assumes a $2 \%$ increase per annum over the life of the plan.

## Non-Operating Grants \& Subsidies

The Shire of Denmark receives as significant amount of non-operating income annually through the Regional Road Group. The funding is allocated competitively based upon predetermined criteria.

Non-operating grants are project specific and are therefore linked to specific capital project budgets and adjusted consistently. The Shire needs to ensure that applications made are renewal focused and well-aligned to the selection criteria to ensure ongoing funding success under this program. The failure to maintain funding levels under this program will impact the Shire's ability to pay for our workforce and achieve the desired expenditure levels required under the Asset Management Plan.

As mentioned earlier, reliance on grant funding as a major element of the funding equation carries a risk. Funding streams may not eventuate, be highly competitive or may result in a lesser amount than anticipated.

## Expenses

## Employee Expenses

Employee expenses are indexed at 2.5\% which include salary and wages increases in addition to changes to the Superannuation Guarantee is legislated to be increased from $9.5 \%$ to $12 \%$ between July 2021 and July 2025. There are no allowances for increases to the staffing structure over the life of the LTFP, other than the possibility of contract staff attached to a particular project for its duration.

## Materials and Contracts

Materials and contracts have generally been modelled by applying a $2 \%$ indexation, however specific line items have been adjusted to take known or anticipated factors into account. These include increased costs for waste management (landfill, waste processing and recycling costs), reductions to project specific consulting fees and changes to operating initiatives to align with Corporate Business Plan priorities. Adjustments have been made for expenses that recur only in certain years, such as election expenses and triennial Gross Rental Value revaluations.

## Utility Expenses

While electricity represents the largest component of utilities expenditure, savings have been achieved by the installation of solar panels on the Shire Administration building and installation of LED lights at the Recreation Centre. Utility expenses are generally modelled by applying the LGCI Index component of $2.5 \%$ for the life of the plan.
Insurance Expenses
Insurance expenses are modelled by applying a $2 \%$ indexation.


## Other Expenditure

These expenses are generally modelled using an estimated $1 \%$ increase on the base year.

## Depreciation

Depreciation assets such as property, plant, equipment, vehicles, infrastructure and land are valued at Fair Value in the Balance Sheet of the Shire. These assets have been depreciated on a straight line method using current depreciation rates.

## Debt Management

Loan borrowings use a financing facility available to Local Governments to sustainably meet long-term community needs, particularly in respect to major capital works projects. The Local Government Act (1995) empowers the Shire to borrow within a financial strategy as part of a balanced funding structure and is included in the Shire's LTFP where appropriate.

The use of long-term borrowings is strongly influenced by the competing needs of building new community assets, upgrading infrastructure and funding projects where insufficient funds are available to meet the capital outlays. This plan requires new borrowings of $\$ 5.159 \mathrm{M}$ in the 10 year term of the plan for the following:

- Denmark Surf Club 2021/22
\$ 1,769,225
- Rubbish Truck 2021 / 22
\$510,000
- Admin Building 2024/25
\$1,000,000
- CivicCentre/Library 2027/28
- Rubbish Truck 2028/29
\$1,500,000
\$380,000
This plan will see the Shire's debt peak at $\$ 4.58 \mathrm{M}$ in $2027 / 28$ and has a loan balance at the end of 10 years of $\$ 3.261 \mathrm{M}$.


## Long Term Debt Balances

4500000
4000000
3500000
3000000
2500000
2000000
1500000
1000000 500000

$$
\begin{array}{llllllll} 
\\
21-22 & 22-23 & 23-24 & 24-25 & 25-26 & 26-27 & 27-28 & 28-29 \\
29-30 & 30-31
\end{array}
$$

## Reserves

Financial reserves are considered an appropriate mechanism to sustainably manage a Local Government's long-term financial stability. Reserves help to avoid the need for large or irregular rates movements in the years that relevant projects are delivered, spreading or smoothing the financial impacts. The accumulation of funds in reserve accounts over a 10 year period provides the Shire with capacity to meet community demands into the future. The list of reserve accounts currently held by the Shire are:

- Lime Quarry Rehabilitation Reserve
- Parry Inlet Reserve
- Cemetery Reserve
- Employee Leave Entitlements Reserve
- Land and Infrastructure Reserve
- Plant Replacement Reserve
- Waste Services Reserve
- Parks and Gardens Reserve
- Aquatic Facility Development Reserve
- Lionsville Reserve
- Peaceful Bay Reserve
- Recreation Centre Reserve
- Denmark East Development Reserve
- Strategic Reserve
- ICT Reserve
- Legal Contingency Reserve


## Long Term Reserves Balances



## Key Elements of the

## Financial Statements (Cont.)

## Asset Renewal

The effective management of assets is crucial to the sustainable delivery of Local Government services. Assets need to serve the needs of the community, in alignment with the Strategic Community Plan. There is a need to plan and prioritise the maintenance, renewal and replacement of existing assets and where appropriate, the acquisition of new assets. This requires a long-term 'whole of life' view of asset management.
Given the prioritisation of 'renew' over 'new' when managing assets, proposals for new discretionary capital projects will require that a whole of life costing is prepared, including a proposed funding model showing indicative contributions from each funding source, whether that be municipal funds, grants, loan borrowings and reserve funds, before the project is considered for endorsement and inclusion in future revisions of the LTFP. This will ensure that a financially sustainable approach is being maintained for the renewal and expansion of the Shire's assets to meet the ongoing needs of the community.

The Major Projects expected over the life the plan:

| $21 / 22 / 23$ | Denmark Surf Club/ <br> Precinct | $\$ 8,000,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $21 / 22$ | Nornalup Jetty / <br> Various Footpaths | $\$ 400,000$ |
| $22 / 23$ | Mountain Bike Trail | $\$ 1,000,000$ |
| $24 / 25$ | Berridge Park Toilets/ <br> Skate Park | $\$ 2,000,000$ |
| $24 / 25$ | DSHS Facilities | $\$ 250,000$ |
| $25 / 26$ | Admin Building | $\$ 1,000,000$ |
| $25 / 26$ | Waste Facility <br> Upgrades | $\$ 1,000,000$ |
| $26 / 27$ | McLean Park Rec <br> Centre | $\$ 2,000,000$ |
| $27 / 28$ | Civic Centre Library | $\$ 4,600,000$ |
| $29 / 30$ | Waste Facility <br> Capping Works | $\$ 300,000$ |

## Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is modelled to achieve an immediate improvement to the level of renewal expenditure on the Shires' infrastructure, property, plant and equipment assets. The Shire's capital expenditure works program aims to meet infrastructure service requirements of the Shire for the future. Renewal or upgrade of existing infrastructure and the creation of new assets has been included in developing this plan.

This plan provides for an ambitious capital works program of $\$ 54.1 \mathrm{M}$ (indexed) over the 10 year period, which will require borrowings of $\$ 5.159 \mathrm{M}$ to achieve this program. To achieve the major projects of $\$ 20.55 \mathrm{M}$ as part of the Capital Works Program, there is a reliance on State and Federal governments making substantial grants available. Failure to secure these funds would mean some of these major projects may not proceed.

## Key Financial Indicators

## Measuring Our Financial Performance

## The Local Government (Financial Management ) Regulations 1996 requires all Local Governments in Western Australia to calculate seven key ratios.

These ratios cover financial and asset management performance and form the basis for assessing the financial health of the Shire. There has been recent industry wide concern that some of the ratios may not be appropriate for all tiers of Local Government based on the size and scale of operations. As such, there may be changes in the future as to which ratios are required to be reported under the Local Government Financial Management Regulations. Until such time, the current ratios will continue to be monitored and used to inform local discussion with the community as to the affordability of Local Government services and capital works projects into the future and the implications on the overall financial health of the Shire.

It should be noted that there is no single ratio that delineates the financial sustainability of a Local Government, and it is not necessarily detrimental for any one ratio to move outside of the preferred benchmark. Both the trend of the ratio and the operational activity driving the denominator and numerator values in the ratio calculation, need to be understood to properly inform discussion.


## Key Financial

## Indicators (Cont.)

## Ratios

## Current Ratio

This ratio measures liquidity and our ability to meet our short-term financial obligations from unrestricted current assets. The ratio target is between $100 \%$ and $120 \%$. While we are lower than the target benchmark during the 10 year plan, this is not considered a threat to the Shire's long-term financial position as the current ratio is only a short-term liquidity measure.


## Operating Surplus Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which revenue raised not only covers operational expenses, but also provides for capital funding. The ratio target is between $0 \%$ and $15 \%$.
While improving over the 10 years, our result does not meet the benchmark. Indicating that our Shire is reliant on grant funding to undertake capital projects. As the Shire receives grant funding for the renewal of assets, a negative ratio is not viewed as an adverse position for a Tier Three Local Government. While the ratio is below the target, it improves over the term of the plan, indicating an improving operating position.


## Own Source Coverage Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which we can cover costs through our own revenue efforts (rates, fees and charges etc). The ratio target is between $40 \%$ and $60 \%$.


## Debt Service Coverage Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which we can generate sufficient cash to cover our debt payments. The ratio target is $200 \%$ or higher. Modelling indicates that we exceed this benchmark due to our relatively low borrowing level over the 10 years, indicating that we have the capacity to take out further loans should we need to.


## Key Financial

## Indicators (Cont.)

## Asset Sustainability Ratio

This ratio looks to the past and asks "Are our assets being replaced at the rate they are wearing out?"
The ratio has a target band of between $90 \%$ and $110 \%$. A result lower than this indicates that we are deferring the renewal of our assets. Deferment is problematic as these deferral costs continue to accumulate, leaving a large bill for future generations. A result higher than this suggests we are spending more money on assets than we need to, by renewing them before they wear out.

Results indicate that we do not meet this benchmark on average over the 10 years, due to a high depreciation value being atributed to our transport network. At present the depreciation rate is set at $2.5 \%$ for transport assets, indicating that roads, paths, drains etc, do not last longer than 40 years. We will be reviewing the useful lives of our assets.


## Asset Consumption Ratio

This ratio looks at the present and asks "What is the aged condition of our assets?" by comparing what our assets are currently worth against what they are worth as new. The ratio has a target band of between $50 \%$ and $70 \%$. A result lower than this indicates that overall our assets are relatively aged or may not have been maintained. A result higher than this means that the assets base is being kept in very good condition or is relatively new.
Our results indicate that we meet this benchmark on average over the 10 years, however, the ratio shows a decline over the life of the plan. This is due to a high depreciation value being attributed to our transport network. At present the depreciation rate is set at $2.5 \%$ for transport assets, indicating that roads, paths, drains etc do not last longer than 40 years. We will be reviewing the useful lives of our assets.


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## Asset Renewal Funding Ratio

This ratio looks to the future and asks "Is there sufficient funding for the renewal and replacement of our assets?"
The ratio has a target band of between $75 \%$ and $96 \%$, which means for every dollar that we need to spend, we have at least 75 c to 96 c available in our LTFP. A result less than this means we do not have enough money (eg: a result of $40 \%$ means that for every dollar we need to spend, we only have 40c available). Accordingly, an outcome higher than this means we have surplus funds allocated which could be diverted to address other needs.

This ratio is calculated using Net Present Value (the value of future dollars) and due to the calculation, only five years can be estimated. Our results indicate that we meet this benchmark on average over the five years, having on average 92 c available for every dollar we need to spend.


## Key Financial <br> Statements

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## Statement of Comprehensive Income

 by Nature or TypeSHIRE OF DENMARK - LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN



| $7,053,662$ | $7,335,308$ | $7,628,210$ | $7,922,818$ | $8,239,400$ | $8,568,639$ | $8,911,041$ | $9,267,131$ | $9,637,459$ | $10,022,592$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $3,289,288$ | $2,222,292$ | $2,259,477$ | $2,297,296$ | $2,335,762$ | $2,374,886$ | $2,414,678$ | $2,455,150$ | $2,496,315$ | $2,538,185$ |
| $3,458,312$ | $3,562,061$ | $3,668,923$ | $3,778,991$ | $3,892,361$ | $3,970,208$ | $4,049,612$ | $4,130,604$ | $4,213,216$ | $4,297,481$ |
| 72,908 | 72,209 | 71,781 | 71,617 | 72,149 | 72,692 | 73,246 | 73,711 | 74,185 | 74,669 |
| 188,487 | 129,257 | 196,102 | 200,024 | 204,024 | 208,105 | 212,267 | 216,512 | 220,843 | 225,259 |
| $\mathbf{1 4 , 0 6 2 , 6 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 3 8 4 , 1 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 8 2 4 , 4 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 2 7 0 , 7 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 4 3 , 6 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 1 9 4 , 5 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 6 6 0 , 8 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 1 4 3 , 1 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 6 4 2 , 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 1 5 8 , 1 8 6}$ |


| $14,062,657$ | $13,384,126$ | $13,824,492$ | $14,270,746$ | $14,743,697$ | $15,194,530$ | $15,660,843$ | $16,143,109$ | $16,642,018$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $17,158,186$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{llllllllll}(6,939,943) & (6,738,075) & (6,906,526) & (7,079,190) & (7,256,169) & (7,437,573) & (7,623,513) & (7,814,101) & (8,009,453) & (8,209,689) \\ (5,502,014) & (3,849,363) & (3,891,490) & (3,963,379) & (4,031,150) & (4,149,376) & (4,156,139) & (4,243,299) & (4,381,547) & (4,464,079)\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrr}(220,985) & (226,510) & (232,172) & (237,977) & (243,926) & (250,024) & (256,275) & (262,682) & (269,249) & (275,980) \\ (3,820,875) & (4,019,635) & (4,164,799) & (4,248,109) & (4,338,424) & (4,438,267) & (4,555,196) & (3,562,337) & (3,688,529) & (3,773,081)\end{array}$


| $(427,679)$ | $(433,440)$ | $(442,109)$ | $(454,251)$ | $(458,793)$ | $(463,381)$ | $(4688,015)$ | $(472,695)$ | $(477,422)$ | $(482,196)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $(17,480,673)$ | $(15,842,904)$ | $(16,204,279)$ | $(16,549,116)$ | $(16,900,411)$ | $(17,306,420)$ | $(17,646,326)$ | $(16,964,704)$ | $(17,434,420)$ | $(17,809,602)$ |


| $(3,418,016)$ | $(2,458,778)$ | $(2,379,787)$ | $(2,278,370)$ | $(2,156,714)$ | $(2,111,890)$ | $(1,985,483)$ | $(821,594)$ | $(792,402)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $(651,416)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $4,411,103$ | $5,800,822$ | $3,315,242$ | $1,236,528$ | $1,151,531$ | $2,959,182$ | $3,916,910$ | $1,174,715$ | $1,490,591$ | $1,198,553$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 54,000 | 0 | 650,000 | 0 | 0 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $(34,000)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{1 , 0 1 3 , 0 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 3 4 2 , 0 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 8 5 , 4 5 5}$ | $(1,041,841)$ | $(1,005,183)$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 4 7 , 2 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 3 1 , 4 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 3 , 1 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 8 , 1 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 7 , 1 3 7}$ |

$0 \quad 0$

## Rate Setting <br> Statement

SHIRE OF DENMARK - LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
FORECAST RATE SETTING STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD 2021/22-2030/31

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FY21/22 | FY22/23 | FY23/24 | FY24/25 | FY25/26 | FY26/27 | FY27/28 | FY28/29 | FY29/30 | FY30/31 |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1,553,964 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,289,288 | 222,292 | 2,259,477 | 2,297,296 | 2,335,76 | 2,374,8 | 2,414,678 | 2,455,150 | 2,496,315 | 2,538,185 |
| 3,458,312 | 3,562,061 | 3,668,923 | 3,778,991 | 3,892,361 | 3,970,208 | 4,049,612 | 4,130,604 | 4,213,216 | 4,297,481 |
| 72,908 | 72,209 | 71,781 | 71,617 | 72,149 | 72,692 | 73,246 | 73,711 | 74,185 | 74,669 |
| 188,487 | 192,257 | 196,102 | 200,024 | 204,024 | 208,105 | 212,267 | 216,512 | 220,843 | 225,259 |
| 54,000 | 0 | 650,000 | 0 | 0 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,062,995 | 6,048,818 | 6,846,282 | 6,347,928 | 6,504,297 | 7,225,891 | 7,349,803 | 6,875,978 | 7,004,559 | 7,135,594 |
| $(6,939,943)$ | $(6,738,075)$ | $(6,906,526)$ | $(7,079,190)$ | $(7,256,169)$ | $(7,437,573)$ | $(7,623,513)$ | $(7,814,101)$ | $(8,009,453)$ | $(8,209,689)$ |
| $(5,502,014)$ | $(3,849,363)$ | $(3,891,490)$ | $(3,963,379)$ | $(4,031,150)$ | $(4,149,376)$ | $(4,156,139)$ | $(4,243,299)$ | $(4,381,547)$ | $(4,464,079)$ |
| $(220,985)$ | $(226,510)$ | $(232,172)$ | $(237,977)$ | $(243,926)$ | (250,024) | $(256,275)$ | $(262,682)$ | $(269,249)$ | $(275,980)$ |
| $(3,820,875)$ | $(4,019,635)$ | $(4,164,799)$ | $(4,248,109)$ | $(4,338,424)$ | $(4,438,267)$ | $(4,555,196)$ | $(3,562,337)$ | $(3,688,529)$ | $(3,773,081)$ |
| $(123,877)$ | $(126,128)$ | $(112,932)$ | $(110,718)$ | $(107,392)$ | $(93,995)$ | $(103,956)$ | $(116,740)$ | (105,561) | $(91,911)$ |
| $(427,679)$ | $(433,440)$ | $(442,109)$ | $(450,951)$ | $(459,970)$ | $(469,169)$ | $(478,553)$ | $(488,124)$ | $(497,886)$ | $(507,844)$ |
| $(445,300)$ | $(449,753)$ | $(454,251)$ | $(458,793)$ | $(463,381)$ | $(468,015)$ | $(472,695)$ | (477,422) | $(482,196)$ | $(487,018)$ |
| $(34,000)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $(17,514,673)$ | $(15,842,904)$ | $(16,204,279)$ | $(16,549,116)$ | (16,900,411) | $(17,306,420)$ | $(17,646,326)$ | $(16,964,704)$ | $(17,434,420)$ | (17,809,602) |


$\begin{array}{rr}490,591 & 1,198,553 \\ 94,500 & 72,000\end{array}$


$\begin{array}{llll}(2,389,891) & (1,962,981) & (2,688,89) & (1,799,069)\end{array}$


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 , 3 1 9 , 5 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 2 , 0 5 6}$ | $(557,824)$ | $\mathbf{3 9 6 , 6 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 9 , 5 1 7}$ | $(524,702)$ | $\mathbf{8 4 0 , 6 9 7}$ | $(372,545)$ | $(322,165)$ | $(1,322,596)$ |
| $(7,053,662)$ | $(7,335,308)$ | $(7,628,210)$ | $(7,922,819)$ | $(8,239,401)$ | $(8,568,639)$ | $(8,911,041)$ | $(9,267,131)$ | $(9,637,459)$ | $(10,022,592)$ |
| $\mathbf{7 , 0 5 3 , 6 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 3 3 5 , 3 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 6 2 8 , 2 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 9 2 2 , 8 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 2 3 9 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 5 6 8 , 6 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 9 1 1 , 0 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 2 6 7 , 1 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 6 3 7 , 4 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 2 2 , 5 9 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |  |

Net current assets c/fwd-surplus/(deficit) OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Revenue from operat

Revenue from operating activities
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions Operating grants, subsidies and contributions
Fees and charges Fees and charges Profit on asset disposals

Expenditure from operating activities Employee costs Materials and contracts Utility charges Interest expenses Insurance expenses Other expenditure
Loss on disposal of assets Operating activities excluded from budget Profit on disposal of assets Movement in liabilities associated with restricted ca: Depreciation and amortisation on assets
Amount attributable to operating activities
investing activities
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions Proceeds from disposal of assets
Proceeds from self supporting loans Purchase of property, plant and equipment Purchase and construction of infrastructure Amount attributable to investing activitie
FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Repayment of long term leases
Proceeds from new debentures Transfers to reserves (restricted assets) Transfers from reserves (restricted assets)
Amount attributable to financing activities
Surplus(deficiency) before general rates OTAL AMOUNT RAISED FROM RATES
Net current assets c/fwd - surplus/(deficit) Net currer

## Statement of

## Financial Position

SHIRE OF DENMARK－LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN FORECAST STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE PERIOD 2021／22－2030／31
m

| 805，164 | 701，584 | 701，584 | 701，584 | 701，583 | 701，583 | 701，583 | 701，584 | 701，584 | 701，583 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4，238，354 | 3，676，108 | 3，889，337 | 4，112，269 | 3，322，278 | 3，480，436 | 3，721，553 | 4，016，008 | 3，906，758 | 4，833，184 |
| 937，720 | 937，720 | 937，720 | 937，720 | 937，720 | 937，720 | 937，720 | 937，720 | 937，720 | 937，720 |
| 1，738，345 | 1，714，616 | 1，692，142 | 1，671，081 | 1，649，326 | 1，630，838 | 1，607，624 | 1，583，645 | 1，558，876 | 1，533，290 |
| 136，877 | 136，877 | 136，877 | 136，877 | 136，877 | 136，877 | 136，877 | 136，877 | 136，877 | 136，877 |
| 7，856，459 | 7，166，905 | 7，357，660 | 7，559，531 | 6，747，784 | 6，887，454 | 7，105，357 | 7，375，834 | 7，241，814 | 8，142，654 |
| 554，900 | 554，900 | 574，872 | 585，167 | 585，167 | 585，167 | 585，167 | 585，167 | 585，167 | 585，167 |
| 114，158 | 30，267 | 10，295 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53，516 | 53，516 | 53，516 | 53，516 | 53，516 | 53，516 | 53，516 | 53，516 | 53，516 | 53，516 |
| 33，223，808 | 35，300，180 | 34，771，536 | 34，582，339 | 33，542，449 | 34，964，699 | 38，383，231 | 38，860，260 | 39，046，889 | 38，644，689 |
| 64，378，149 | 65，829，606 | 67，408，355 | 66，973，469 | 67，409，449 | 66，932，262 | 66，909，068 | 66，436，594 | 66，650，759 | 66，303，086 |
| 98，324，530 | 101，768，469 | 102，818，574 | 102，194，492 | 101，590，582 | 102，535，644 | 105，930，983 | 105，935，537 | 106，336，331 | 105，586，458 |
| 106，180，990 | 108，935，374 | 110，176，234 | 109，754，023 | 108，338，366 | 109，423，099 | 113，036，340 | 113，311，371 | 113，578，145 | 113，729，112 |
| $(3,494,795)$ | $(3,307,328)$ | $(3,307,328)$ | $(3,307,328)$ | $(3,307,328)$ | $(3,307,328)$ | $(3,307,328)$ | $(3,307,328)$ | $(3,307,328)$ | $(3,307,328)$ |
| $(272,505)$ | （316，301） | $(324,623)$ | $(370,075)$ | $(410,474)$ | $(366,544)$ | $(418,186)$ | $(458,090)$ | $(431,415)$ | $(396,171)$ |
| $(83,889)$ | $(19,972)$ | $(10,295)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $(1,228,532)$ | $(1,228,532)$ | $(1,228,532)$ | $(1,228,532)$ | $(1,228,532)$ | $(1,228,532)$ | $(1,228,532)$ | $(1,228,532)$ | $(1,228,532)$ | $(1,228,532)$ |
| $(5,079,721)$ | $(4,872,133)$ | $(4,870,778)$ | $(4,905,935)$ | $(4,946,334)$ | $(4,902,404)$ | $(4,954,046)$ | $(4,993,950)$ | $(4,967,275)$ | $(4,932,031)$ |


| $(430,238)$ | （430，238） | （430，238） | （430，238） | $(430,238)$ | $(430,238)$ | （430，238） | $(430,238)$ | （430，238） | （430，238） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(3,600,483)$ | $(3,240,385)$ | $(2,907,440)$ | $(3,491,913)$ | $(3,041,040)$ | $(2,718,426)$ | $(3,748,598)$ | $(3,630,604)$ | $(3,225,865)$ | （2，864，938） |
| $(30,269)$ | $(10,295)$ | （0） | （0） | （0） | （0） | （0） | （0） | （0） | ${ }^{(0)}$ |
| （127，771） | （127，771） | （127，771） | （127，771） | （127，771） | （127，771） | （127，771） | （127，771） | （127，771） | （127，771） |
| $(4,188,761)$ | $(3,808,690)$ | （3，465，450） | （4，049，923） | $(3,599,050)$ | $(3,276,436)$ | $(4,306,608)$ | $(4,188,614)$ | $(3,783,875)$ | （3，422，948） |
| $(9,268,482)$ | $(8,680,823)$ | （8，336，228） | （8，955，858） | $(8,545,384)$ | （8，178，840） | $(9,260,654)$ | $(9,182,564)$ | （8，751，149） | （8，354，979） |
| 96，912，508 | 100，254，552 | 101，840，007 | 100，798，165 | 99，792，983 | 101，244，259 | 103，775，687 | 104，128，807 | 104，826，99 | 5，37 |


| ฤ¢I＇vLE＇50T | L66＇978＇00I | L08＇8zT＇00T | L89＇SLL＇E0T | 6sz＇trz＇T0T | ع86＇261＇66 | 991＇86L＇00¢ | L00＇008＇tot | zss＇tsz＇00T | $80512 \mathrm{~T} 6^{\prime} 96$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ャ8t＇972＇59 | t88＇t9z＇s9 | ¢8t＇T92＇59 | ＋88＇TTz＇s9 | ＋88t＇T92＇59 | t8t＇T97＇59 | เ8t＇T97＇59 | b8t＇T97＇59 | ＋88＇T97＇59 | เ8t＇T92＇59 |
| ャ81＇$¢ 8$＇¢ | 85 ¢＇906＇$\varepsilon$ | 800＇90＇t | £sS＇tz＇$\varepsilon$ | $9 \varepsilon t^{\prime} 08 t^{\prime} \varepsilon$ | 8＜て＇zze＇દ | 69\％てIT＇t | L¢ $\varepsilon^{\prime 688}{ }^{\prime} \varepsilon$ | 807＇929＇$\varepsilon$ |  |
| $99 t^{\prime} 6 L z^{\prime} ¢ \varepsilon$ |  | 9tع＇ 558 ＇$\dagger$ ¢ |  | 6¢を＇zos＇zદ | เzz＇60\％＇t $\varepsilon$ | $\left.\varepsilon \Sigma \downarrow^{\prime}\right\rangle \tau \chi^{\prime} \tau \varepsilon$ | 981＇689＇そ¢ | 096＇9tع＇$\varepsilon$ | 0く9＇どカ＇Lて |

CURRENT ASSETS
Cash and cash equivalents
Restricted cash－Reserves
Restricted cash－Bonds \＆Deposits Held
Trade and other receivables
Inventories
TOTAL CURR
NON－CURRENT ASSETS
Other receivables
Right of Use Assets
Investments
Property，plant and equipment
Infrastructure
TOTAL NON－CURRENT ASSETS
TOTAL ASSETS
CURRENT LIABILITIES
Trade and other payables
Current portion of long term borrowings
Current portion of leases
Provisions
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES
NON－CURRENT LIABILITIES
NON－CURRENT LIABILITIES
Payables
Long term borrowings
Long term borrowings
Non current portion of leases
total non－CuRRENT LIABILITIES
TOTAL LIABILITIES
NET ASSETS
EQUITY
$\quad$ Retained surplus
Reserves－cash backed
Revaluation surplus
TOTAL EQUITY

# Changes in Equity 


RETAINED SURPLUS
Opening Balance
Net Result
Amount transferred (to)/from Reserves
Closing Balance
RESERVEE - CASH/INVESTMENT BACKED
Opening Balance
Amount transferred (to)/from Retained Surplus
Closing Balance
REVALUATION SURPLUS
Opening Balance
Total Other Comprehensive Income
Closing Balance
TOTAL EQUITY

## Statement of

Operational Funding
SHIRE OF DENMARK - LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN FORECAST STATEMENT OF OPERATIONAL FUNDING
FOR THE PERIOD 2021/22-2030/31


| 7,053,663 | 7,335,308 | 7,628,210 | 7,922,818 | 8,239,400 | 8,568,639 | 8,911,041 | 9,267,131 | 9,637,459 | 10,022,592 | 84,586,261 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3,289,288 | 2,222,292 | 2,259,477 | 2,297,296 | 2,335,762 | 2,374,886 | 2,414,678 | 2,455,150 | 2,496,315 | 2,538,185 | 24,683,329 |
| 54,000 |  | 650,000 |  |  | 600,000 | 600,000 |  |  | - | 1,904,000 |
| 3,458,312 | 3,562,061 | 3,668,923 | 3,778,991 | 3,892,361 | 3,970,208 | 4,049,612 | 4,130,604 | 4,213,216 | 4,297,481 | 39,021,769 |
| 72,908 | 72,209 | 71,781 | 71,617 | 72,149 | 72,692 | 73,246 | 73,711 | 74,185 | 74,669 | 729,167 |
| 188,487 | 192,257 | 196,102 | 200,024 | 204,024 | 208,105 | 212,267 | 216,512 | 220,843 | 225,259 | 2,063,880 |
| 14,116,658 | 13,384,126 | 14,474,492 | 14,270,746 | 14,743,697 | 15,794,530 | 16,260,843 | 16,143,109 | 16,642,018 | 17,158,186 | 152,988,406 |

$(74,014,232)$
$(42,631,836)$
$(2,475,779)$
$(40,609,252)$




$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrr}147,000 & 117,500 & 730,000 & 105,000 & 172,000 & 803,500 & 666,000 & 163,000 & 94,500 & 72,000 & 3,070,500 \\ 4,411,103 & 5,800,822 & 3,315,242 & 1,236,528 & 1,151,531 & 2,959,182 & 3,916,910 & 1,174,715 & 1,490,591 & 1,198,553 & 26,655,179\end{array}$
$\stackrel{\text { İ }}{\text { a }}$


| $(3,620,551)$ | $(3,698,864)$ | $(3,878,954)$ | $(1,908,757)$ | $(2,799,002)$ | $(1,917,142)$ | $(2,389,891)$ | $(1,962,981)$ | $(2,668,899)$ | $(2,135,608)$ | $(26,980,648)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $(4,392,226)$ | $(1,722,913)$ | $(1,227,188)$ | $(2,366,437)$ | $(2,561,227)$ | $(1,801,674)$ | $(3,410,411)$ | $(2,368,197)$ | $(2,573,962)$ | $(1,799,069)$ | $(24,223,305)$ |

$7,920,927$
$5,159,225$


$\stackrel{\stackrel{\circ}{0}}{\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}}$



| $(102,490)$ | $(83,889)$ | $(19,972)$ | $(10,295)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $(216,646)$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2,319,532$ | 162,056 | $(557,824)$ | 396,698 | 379,517 | $(524,702)$ | 840,697 | $(372,545)$ | $(322,165)$ | $(1,322,596)$ | 998,668 |
| $1,553,964$ |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


| $(102,490)$ | $(83,889)$ | $(19,972)$ | $(10,295)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $(216,646)$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 , 3 1 9 , 5 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 2 , 0 5 6}$ | $(557,824)$ | $\mathbf{3 9 6 , 6 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 9 , 5 1 7}$ | $(524,702)$ | $\mathbf{8 4 0 , 6 9 7}$ | $(372,545)$ | $(322,165)$ | $(1, \mathbf{3 2 2 , 5 9 6 )}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 8 , 6 6 8}$ |
| $1,553,964$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[^0]Funding Position Adjustments Depreciation on non-current assets
Net profit and losses on disposal
Movement in provisions Net Funding from Operational Activities Funding from Capital Activities
Proceeds on disposal
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributio
Outflows
Proceeds from self supporting loans
Proceeds from self supporting loans
Purchase of property, plant and equipment Purchase of property, plant and equipment Purchase of infrastructure
Net Funding from Capital Activities Funding from Financing Acitivites Transfer from reserves New Borrowings
Outflows
Transfers to reserves Repayment of long term leases
Net Funding from Financing Activities
Funding from Operational Activities
Rates
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions Profit on asset disposal Fees and charges
Interest earnings Other revenue

[^1]
## Statement of

## Capital Funding



| 1,688,451 | 1,050,822 | 1,515,242 | 1,136,528 | 1,151,531 | 1,159,182 | 1,616,910 | 1,174,715 | 1,190,591 | 1,98,553 | 12,882,527 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100,000 | 750,000 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | 850,000 |
| - |  |  |  | - |  |  | - |  | - | 2007 |
| 401,877 | 1,000,000 | 1,300,000 | 100,000 | - |  |  | . |  |  | 2,801,877 |
| 2,220,775 | 3,000,000 | 500,000 | - | - | 1,800,000 | 2,300,000 |  | 300,000 |  | 10,120,775 |
| - | . | . | - | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4,411,103 | 5,800,822 | 3,315,242 | 1,236,528 | 1,151,531 | 2,959,182 | 3,916,910 | 1,174,715 | 1,490,591 | 1,198,553 | 26,655,179 |
| . | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 477,236 | 181,731 | 337,941 | 141,777 | 250,346 | 255,248 | 260,216 | 265,245 | 361,194 | 365,175 | 2,896,109 |
| - | 57,904 | 116,221 | 143,310 | 74,114 | 172,303 | 62,540 | 179,264 | 96,495 | 185,373 | 1,087,524 |
| - | 53,060 | 54,122 | 55,204 | 56,308 | 57,434 | 58,583 | 59,755 | 60,708 | 61,791 | 516,965 |
| 309,845 | 21,224 | 301,649 | 325,247 | 172,523 | 272,974 | 278,433 | 284,002 | 324,283 | 324,716 | 2,614,896 |
| 200,000 |  | 266,050 | 50,000 | 300,000 | 179,313 | 545,343 | 517,630 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 2,726,236 |
|  | 50,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 600,000 |
| 150,000 | 155,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 155,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 1,500,000 |
| 1,137,081 | 513,919 | 793,883 | 915,538 | 1,053,291 | 1,137,272 | 1,405,115 | 1,505,896 | 1,692,680 | 1,787,055 | 11,941,730 |

.


| $8,973,201$ | $7,664,964$ | $5,294,904$ | $3,729,027$ | $3,906,514$ | $5,586,830$ | $8,016,534$ | $3,729,891$ | $4,183,823$ | $3,095,208$ | $54,180,895$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



Capital Grants and Contribut
Roads
Footpaths
Funded by:
Plant and Equipment
Total - Capital Expenditure
Other Infrastructure
Buildings
Furniture and Equipment
Plant and Equipment
Total - Capital Grants and Own Source Funding
Land
Land
Roads
Footpaths
Drainage
Other Infrastructure
Buildings
Buildings
Furniture and Equipment
Plant and Equipment Plant and Equipment

Plant and Equipment
Total - Borrowings
$=$
Roads
Footpaths
Footpans
Doranage
other Infr
Other Infrastructure
Buildings
Buildings
Furniture and Equipment
Plant and Equipment
Plant and Equipment
Total - Reserves
Other (Disposals and C/Fwd)
Land
Buildings
Plant and Equipment
Total - Other (Disposals and C/Fwd)

## Appendix

## i. Reserves Table

SHIRE OF DENMARK - LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
FORECAST RESERVES MOVEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD 2021/22-2030/31


## Appendix

i. Reserves Table (cont.)
SHIRE OF DENMARK - LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

|  | FOR THE PERIOD 2021/22-2030/31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|  | FY21/22 | FY22/23 | FY23/24 | FY24/25 | FY25/26 | FY26/27 | FY27/28 | FY28/29 | FY29/30 | FY30/31 |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Parks and Gardens Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 78,985 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer to | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer from | (79,142) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Acquatic Facility Development Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 96,863 | 87,057 | 97,231 | 107,425 | 117,640 | 128,229 | 139,511 | 151,603 | 164,332 | 177,616 |
| Interest | 194 | 174 | 194 | 215 | 588 | 1,282 | 2,093 | 2,729 | 3,283 | 5,323 |
| Transfer to | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Transfer from | $(10,000)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 87,057 | 97,231 | 107,425 | 117,640 | 128,229 | 139,511 | 151,603 | 164,332 | 177,616 | 192,939 |
| Lionsville Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 205,590 | 148,001 | 90,297 | 32,478 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest | 411 | 296 | 181 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer to | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer from | ( 58,000 ) | $(58,000)$ | $(58,000)$ | (32,543) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 148,001 | 90,297 | 32,478 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peaceful Bay Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 209,541 | 244,960 | 280,450 | 316,011 | 351,643 | 388,401 | 427,285 | 468,694 | 512,131 | 307,363 |
| Interest | 419 | 490 | 561 | 632 | 1,758 | 3,884 | 6,409 | 8,436 | 10,232 | 9,212 |
| Transfer to | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Transfer from | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $(250,000)$ | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 244,960 | 280,450 | 316,011 | 351,643 | 388,401 | 427,285 | 468,694 | 512,131 | 307,363 | 351,575 |
| Rivermouth Caravan Park Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 101,213 | 106,416 | 111,629 | 116,852 | 122,086 | 127,696 | 133,973 | 140,983 | 148,520 | 156,488 |
| Interest | 202 | 213 | 223 | 234 | 610 | 1,277 | 2,010 | 2,538 | 2,967 | 4,690 |
| Transfer to | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Transfer from | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 106,415 | 111,629 | 116,852 | 122,086 | 127,696 | 133,973 | 140,983 | 148,520 | 156,488 | 166,178 |
| Peaceful Bay Caravan Park Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 63,244 | 68,370 | 73,506 | 78,653 | 83,811 | 89,230 | 95,122 | 101,549 | 108,377 | 115,542 |
| Interest | 126 | 137 | 147 | 157 | 419 | 892 | 1,427 | 1,828 | 2,165 | 3,463 |
| Transfer to | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Transfer from | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 68,370 | 73,506 | 78,653 | 83,811 | 89,230 | 95,122 | 101,549 | 108,377 | 115,542 | 124,005 |

## Appendix

i. Reserves Table (cont.)
SHIRE OF DENMARK - LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
FORECAST RESERVES MOVEMENT


| Recreation Centre Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opening Balance | 95,684 | 105,875 | 116,087 | 126,319 | 136,572 | 147,255 | 18,727 | 29,008 | 39,530 | 50,320 |
| Interest | 191 | 212 | 232 | 253 | 683 | 1,473 | 281 | 522 | 790 | 1,508 |
| Transfer to | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Transfer from | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $(140,000)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 105,875 | 116,087 | 126,319 | 136,572 | 147,255 | 18,727 | 29,008 | 39,530 | 50,320 | 61,828 |
| Denmark East Development Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 721,357 | 171,717 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 |
| Interest | 360 | 343 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer to | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer from | $(550,000)$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 171,717 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 | 172,060 |
| Strategic Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 100,000 | 105,200 | 110,410 | 115,631 | 120,862 | 126,467 | 132,731 | 139,722 | 147,237 | 155,179 |
| Interest | 200 | 210 | 221 | 231 | 604 | 1,265 | 1,991 | 2,515 | 2,942 | 4,651 |
| Transfer to | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Transfer from | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 105,200 | 110,410 | 115,631 | 120,862 | 126,467 | 132,731 | 139,722 | 147,237 | 155,179 | 164,830 |
| ICT Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 0 | 15,000 | 30,030 | 45,090 | 60,180 | 75,481 | 91,236 | 107,604 | 124,541 | 142,030 |
| Interest | 0 | 30 | 60 | 90 | 301 | 755 | 1,369 | 1,937 | 2,488 | 4,257 |
| Transfer to | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Transfer from | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 15,000 | 30,030 | 45,090 | 60,180 | 75,481 | 91,236 | 107,604 | 124,541 | 142,030 | 161,286 |
| Legal Contingency Reserve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 0 | 10,000 | 20,020 | 30,060 | 40,120 | 50,321 | 60,824 | 71,736 | 83,028 | 94,686 |
| Interest | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 201 | 503 | 912 | 1,291 | 1,659 | 2,838 |
| Transfer to | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Transfer from | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance | 10,000 | 20,020 | 30,060 | 40,120 | 50,321 | 60,824 | 71,736 | 83,028 | 94,686 | 107,524 |
| total reserve balance | 4,238,354 | 3,676,108 | 3,889,337 | 4,112,269 | 3,322,278 | 3,480,436 | 3,721,553 | 4,016,008 | 3,906,758 | 4,833,184 |
| summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening Balance | 4,653,656 | 4,238,354 | 3,676,108 | 3,889,337 | 4,112,269 | 3,322,278 | 3,480,436 | 3,721,553 | 4,016,008 | 3,906,758 |
| Interest | 8,406 | 8,477 | 7,008 | 7,435 | 19,701 | 31,502 | 49,626 | 63,891 | 76,802 | 111,929 |
| Transfer to | 723,206 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 843,531 | 750,000 | 766,844 | 750,000 | 882,097 |
| Transfer from | $(1,146,914)$ | $(1,320,723)$ | $(543,779)$ | $(534,503)$ | $(1,559,692)$ | $(716,875)$ | $(558,509)$ | $(536,280)$ | $(936,052)$ | $(67,600)$ |
| Closing Balance | 4,238,354 | 3,676,108 | 3,889,337 | 4,112,269 | 3,322,278 | 3,480,436 | 3,721,553 | 4,016,008 | 3,906,758 | 4,833,184 |



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[^0]:    Estimated Surplus/Deficit July 1 B/Fwd
    Funding Available / (to be sourced)

[^1]:    xpenses
    Employee
    Materials
    Utility ch
    Depreciat
    Loss on a
    Interest
    Insurance
    Other exp

    Employee costs Materials and co
    Utility charges Loss on asset disposal Interest expense Insurance expense
    Other expenditure

