

Council Policy			
CP 009			
Significant Accounting Policy			
Officer	Manager Finance Services	Owner	Director Treasury and Finance
Review Frequency	Annually	Next Review	December 2012
Council Resolution number and date			

OBJECTIVE

The significant accounting policies will be used in the preparation of various financial reports namely annual budgets, monthly financial reports and the annual/financial report.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all accounting approaches associated with the operation of the City of Greater Geraldton.

POLICY STATEMENT

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Il #unds through which the Council controls res655 Tfco. 9P. (r) - 1. 8e8(i)2. 692. 23429(o)25 hmyem7. 14882(s655

)and purchased for development and*or resale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until Finance costs and holding charges incurred after development is completed are expensed.

Revenue arising from the sale of property is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as at the time of signing an unconditional contract of sale.

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

g) Fixed Assets

Each class of fixed assets is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any

Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

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

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement (Continued)

Amortised cost is calculated as:

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period (classified as non-current assets).

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Council's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period (classified as current assets).

If the Council were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement (Continued)

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Council for similar financial instruments.

j) Impairment

In accordance with Australian accounting standards the Council's assets, other than inventories, are assessed at each reporting period.

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 projected 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 Council does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, 771(t)-6.87324(h)7(r)-1.41

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p) Joint Venture

The Council's interest in a joint venture has been