

2023-2024 Annual Report



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Purpose of Annual Report

This Annual Report is a legislated document that contains the audited financial reports and other information as described under the **West Australian Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CKI)** and the **Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 (CKI)** as amended from time to time.



Vision and Mission

“The Shire will play a leadership role in working towards achieving our community’s aspirations.”

VISION

The Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands envisions a sustainable future for the Islands by delivering essential services to the community. The Shire aims to enhance its services, foster community well-being, and support industries such as tourism to secure the Islands' economic prosperity.

Looking ahead, the Shire embraces the future with optimism and a commitment to fostering a thriving and resilient community.

MISSION

To continue to work towards the Shire Strategic Plan and achieve all targets and goals.

The Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands will strategically aim for our Vision and Mission by:

- Providing leadership
- Promoting interest in Local Government
- Working in partnership with Government, business, clubs, and community groups
- Maintaining a strong liaison with political leader
- Maintaining our community minded approach and engagement

Our Values

Service

Provide the best service we can.
We serve the community and each other.

Accountability

We take responsibility for our own actions.
We do what we say we will do.
Mistakes are an opportunity to learn.

Support

We support our team and our community.
Look for opportunities to help each other.

Respect

We respect and value others.
Our interactions are always respectful towards others.

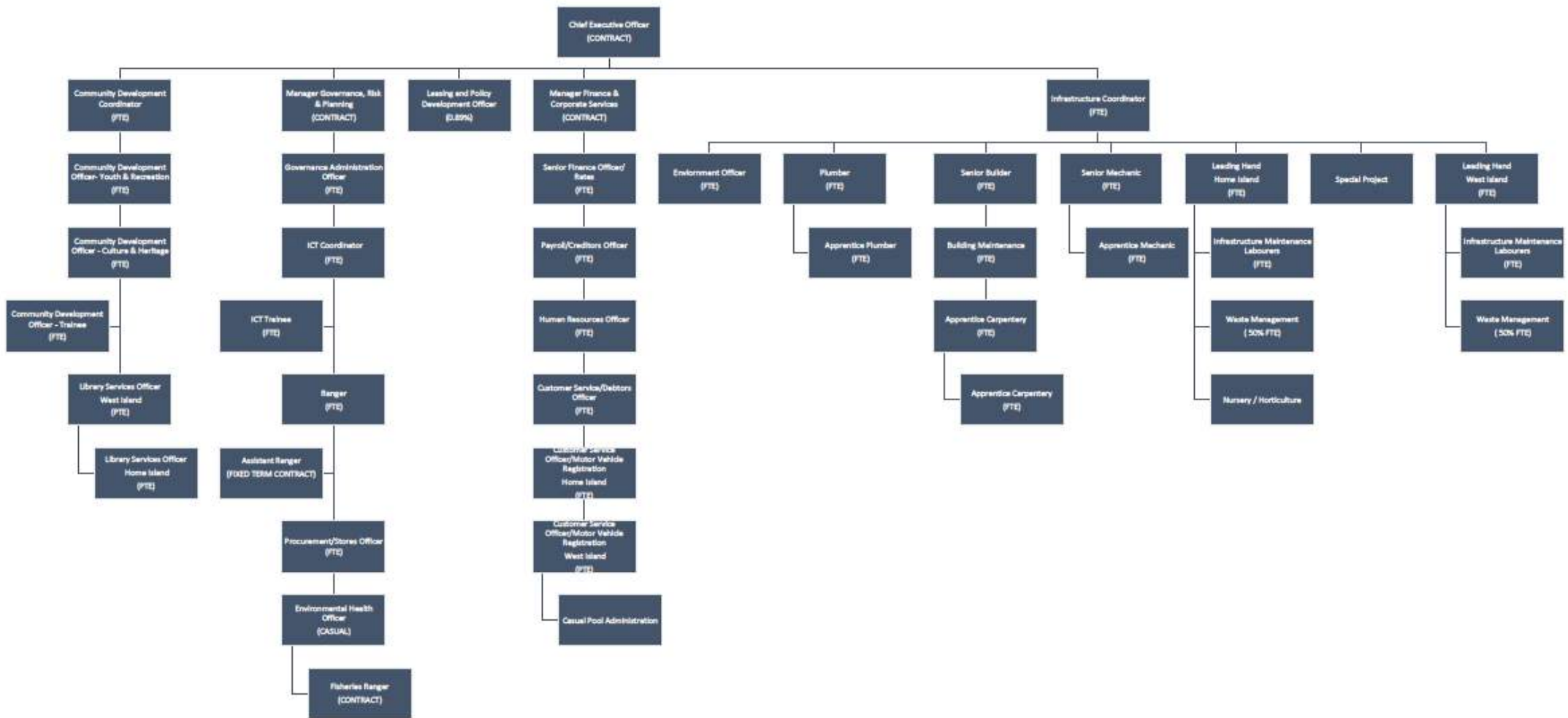
Integrity

We will be honest and transparent with all our dealings.
Maintain confidentiality.
Trust each other.

Achievement

Being proactive and enabling the outcomes.
Be creative and think outside the square.

Organisation Structure





Shire President



It gives me great pleasure to deliver the Annual Report for the financial year 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. My role as the Shire President continues to be both challenging as it is rewarding. I would like to acknowledge my Deputy Shire President, Isa Minkom and all the fellow Councilors for all their ongoing and tireless dedication to the Cocos community. Their time and efforts continue to assist us in reaching the goals we set out to achieve for Cocos, for now and well into the future.

Despite the ongoing challenges facing a Local Government in such a remote location as ours, we are fortunate to have a very dedicated team of staff, led by our Chief Executive Officer, Frank Mills. As a team, our staff are striving forward to reach organisational and community goals and aspirations.

In setting the budget for this financial year, Council continued to consider the balance of providing new and upgraded infrastructure, with the need to maintain our existing infrastructure and to improve our environmental sustainability.

The Shire continues to look for opportunity and invest in projects that enhance social, cultural, environmental sustainability and to support local jobs, training and development and employment through economic sustainability. We have invested time and resources further capturing our history and sharing our culture - with each other, and with generations yet to come.

We continue to strengthen our corporate governance and have met all the statutory, auditory and compliance requirements required of us.

Finally, I thank the Shire staff for their professionalism and dedication because without every one of them we would not be able to achieve the standards and results we do.

Thank you, terimah kasih.

Aindil Minkom
Shire President

Chief Executive Officer



As the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, I am pleased to deliver the Annual Report of the Shire for the 2023 – 2024 Financial year.

Our Shire as Australia’s most remote local government works in an environment and with rules that are extremely challenging and like no other. A committed elected Council, with a focus on long term strategy for survival of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands is the strength behind the Shire having a successful 2023 – 2024 financial year.

We have gone a long way during the period of the report including - development and approval of our integrated planning model and strategy through a further review of our Strategic Community Plan, Corporate Business Plan, Annual Work Plan, Workforce Plan, Asset Management Plan and Long-Term Financial Plan, the Shire and Indian Ocean Territories Waste Management Strategies, Delegation Register and review and updates of some council policies.

Council and staff have continued to address the complexities of the 1979 and 1984 Land Trusts, opportunities for home ownership and Kampong housing. Community have been very patient and community consultation is a big part of the direction ahead.

This annual report will focus on the following objectives for us:

- Economic Objective
- Social Objective
- Environment Objective
- Civic Leadership Objective

The Shire’s annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 include around \$16m of Income that relates to future years. The Shire will receive these fees (plus other additional related income) over the next 9 years but, due to the nature of these fees, Accounting Standards require us to include this amount in the results for 2023/24.

The Shire will incur expenses in relation to this \$16m over the next 9 years and these expenses will be recorded in the year in which they are incurred. The impact of this essentially increases the Shire’s operating surplus for 2023/24 from \$2.25m to \$18.25m.

The long-awaited draft Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaption Plan (CHRMAP) due for completion in early 2024, did not eventuate and we look forward to the Commonwealth eventually releasing its final draft. Once approved, it will be the blueprint for the future of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Development of the Shires Local Planning Strategy and a review of the Local Planning Scheme will complement the CHRMAP once finalised. The 2024 – 2025 Financial Year is set to be extremely challenging, and we will continue to build on the achievements of the past. We will continue to engage with Commonwealth Ministers and advisers as well as the many Commonwealth and State Government Departments we are aligned with.

The Commonwealth Government and Department of Defence Runway Upgrade Project will commence in full swing late 2024/early 2025 bringing unprecedented opportunity for the Shire and residents to leverage economic, training and development, and employment outcomes from various components of the project. The focus on climate change and rising sea levels is an area in which Council is challenged by the lack of Commonwealth Government support and it will be a focus for the next twelve months.

Thank you, terima kasih.

Frank Mills
Chief Executive officer



**Oceania House
Cocos (Keeling) Islands**

Your Council



AINDIL MINKOM
SHIRE PRESIDENT

Elected: 2021
Expire: October 2025



MOHAMMAD ISA MINKOM
DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Elected: October 2023
Expire: October 2027



SERI IKU
DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Elected: 2019
Expire: October 2023



TONY LACY
COUNCILLOR

Elected: October 2021
Expire: October 2025

Your Council



AYESHA YOUNG
COUNCILLOR

Elected: October 2021
Expire: October 2025



SIGNA KNIGHT
COUNCILLOR

Elected: October 2023
Expire: 2025



OSMAN SLOAN
COUNCILLOR

Elected: October 2023
Expire: October 2027



AZAH BADLU
COUNCILLOR

Elected: October 2023
Expire: October 2027

**Cr Mohammad Isa Minkom
Councillor Swear In**



Council Meeting Attendance and Background

“Council is the decision-making body of the Shire and meets on the last Wednesday of every month at 4pm.”

The number of Council Meeting held during the financial year June 2023 - July 2024 and the numbers of meeting attended by each Elected Members are as follow:

Elected Members	Ordinary Council Meeting (10)	Apologies	Leave of Absence	Special Council Meeting (2)	Apologies	Leave of Absence
Cr Aindil Minkom	10			2		
Cr Seri Iku (Term ended October 2023)	2		1	0		
Cr Tony Lacy	9		1	1	1	
Cr Ayesha Young	8		2	1	1	
Cr Signa Knight	6	1	3	2		
Cr Mohammad Isa Minkom	7			1	1	
Cr Osman Sloan	5	1	1	2		
Cr Azah Badlu	7			1	1	

Elected Members	Linguistic Background	Gender	Country of Birth	Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander
Cr Aindil Minkom	Cocos Malay	Male	Cocos Islands	No
Cr Seri Iku	Cocos Malay	Female	Cocos Islands	No
Cr Tony Lacy	English	Male	Australia	No
Cr Ayesha Young	English	Female	Australia	No
Cr Signa Knight	Cocos Malay	Male	Cocos Islands	No
Cr Mohammad Isa Minkom	Cocos Malay	Male	Cocos Islands	No
Cr Osman Sloan	Cocos Malay	Male	Cocos Islands	No
Cr Azah Badlu	Cocos Malay	Male	Cocos Islands	No

Economic Objectives

Economic Development

The Shire is actively engaged with community to foster economic development activities and programs, and as such we:

- Support incorporated not-for-profit organisations/associations located within the Shire by providing grants up to \$2000 to assist with the delivery of projects that address identified community needs, that aim to benefit the Cocos community and align with the Shire's strategic plan goals; and
- Support local businesses initiatives through the Business Improvement Grant process. Eligible local businesses can apply for funding up to \$3,000 for improvement projects. There are two funding rounds for the financial year.
- Have made significant financial contributions to the re-development and upgrade of the Retail Centre on Home Island that now sees both retail and hospitality businesses operated by local people.
- Have introduced a waste management rebate for resident owned and operated local small businesses.

Social Objectives

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands community identified the importance of creating a happy place to live and do business and acknowledged its role in community groups and volunteering.

They greatly value the community events and festivals that encourage togetherness, cultural integration and sharing, and were very keen to see this be further developed and promoted.

The community welcome the opportunity to be either involved in decision making processes or informed about these with the opportunity to contribute, to ensure their values and views are truly represented



Our Community

To align with Shire objectives, we maintain our commitment to providing a vibrant and inclusive a Community Development by...”

- **S**upporting sports and leisure facilities such as BBQ’s and shade structures over playgrounds on both Islands as well as at the Spot and Trannies Beach.
- **A**ctive support of two sailing clubs and access to world class beaches and facilities.
- **A**ctive promotion and support for inclusion through disability plans.
- **P**roviding opportunities for inspiring and creative artistic experiences with programs such as Sculptures by the Sea.
- **W**ide and varied program of activities for the youths on Cocos for the After School Program and School Holiday Program.
- **O**perating a vibrant Youth Centre on Home Island that cater for youths between the ages of 12 and 15. These young people show a great deal of pride in their Centre and fundraise for activities and additional equipment.
- **D**eveloped a Positive Ageing Plan that provides direction for how the Shire will address, in partnership, the challenges facing its ageing community. The plan provides effective strategies to facilitate meaningful participation in the community to build social capital whereby community members are involved and take leadership in shaping their community.
- **R**egularly meeting with the Seniors Group on Home Island and continuously supports, and advocates projects and programs undertaken by the group. The Shire has provided support by ways of resource sharing, introduced the members to consultants undertaking the Strategic Planning and State Departments as part of the Service Delivery Arrangements community consultations.





School Holiday Program

Environment Objectives

Natural Environment

The community have strong values associated with the natural habitat, especially the islands, ocean, foreshores, and swimming beaches. The Shire has a pivotal role in engaging with the Commonwealth to highlight the growing concerns and reality of rising sea levels, coastal erosion, tidal inundation, and flooding of the Kampong on Home Island.



Waste Management

Continued development and redefining of the waste management strategy to find cost effective solutions to managing waste is a priority goal of the Shire.

With the introduction of fee for service for waste management in 2023 - 2024, the challenge for the Shire is to deal with decades of legacy waste that has accumulated on both Home and West Island. Opportunities for information sharing, education and school programs will assist in a better understanding and appreciation of the impacts of waste on the environment and provide an insight into possible sustainable practices.

Recycling

The Shire must continue and build on its very successful recycling program to reduce waste and remove recyclables from Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Opportunities such as the “West Australian containers for change/cash for cans” program continue to be explored along with separation of waste to extract metal cans and paper products for recycling.

Civic Leadership Objective

“To provide leadership to the community.”

With all elected member positions now filled, it is imperative that Elected members of Council continue to show community leadership and promote the attainment of the Shire’s goals and vision.



Shire’s leadership team must demonstrate an understanding of the cultural specifics of the Cocos Malay and ex-pat communities. Led by the Chief Executive Officer, there must be empathy, ability to inspire, stronger communication and pride in our community always displayed. Today’s effective leaders are the role models for the future, who involve all members of their teams. Inspiring the community to work together toward a common goal they must focus on building effectiveness and the ability to get things done.

The Shire acknowledges the importance of fostering relationships with community, stakeholders, and visitors to our built and oral heritage through:

- The Shire and Cocos (Keeling) Islands Tourism Association CKITA have an annual Service Agreement to man the Home Island Museum.
- Our Oral History Curators have collected oral histories which are being digitised and will be made available via the Home Island Museum.
- The Jukong Restoration Project is the transfer of skills from the two remaining master boat builders on Home Island.
- The oral histories project current nearing completion and due for release at the 41 anniversary of Act of Self Determination Day in 2025.

Infrastructure Work



Statutory Reports

Employee Salary

In accordance with the Local Government Regulation 19B (2)(a), the Shire of Cocos Keeling Islands is required to disclose in bands of \$10,000 the number of employees entitled to an annual salary of \$130,000 or more.

Total Annual Salary		
From	To	Number of Employees
\$130,000	\$140,000	1
\$140,000	\$150,000	0
\$150,000	\$160,000	0
\$160,000	\$170,000	1
Total number employees entitled to an annual salary of \$130,000 or more		2

Register of Complaints

During the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 no amount ordered under section 5.110(6)(b) (iv) to be paid by a person against whom complaint was made under section 5.107(1), 5.109(1) or 5.114 (1) to the local government during the financial year as there was no breach or complaint.

Chief Executive Officer Remuneration

In accordance with the Local Government Regulations 1996, Regulation 19B(2)(e) the remuneration provided to the CEO during the financial year was \$327,590.

Capital Grants, Subsidies and Contribution

In accordance with the **Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996**, Regulation 19BE, the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands received the following capital grants, subsidies and contributions for replacing and renewing assets:

2023/24	\$0.5m
2022/23	\$1.1m
2021/22	\$1.0m

Register of Complaints

During the period of 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 no breach or complaint was registered under **Part 5, Division 9 of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA) (CKI)**.

Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CKI)

This Annual Report complies with the requirements of **section 5.53(1) of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA) (CKI)** to prepare an annual report for each financial year.

Freedom of Information

The **Freedom of Information Act 1992** grants the public the right to access documents held by the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands. In 2023-24, the Shire did not receive any Freedom of Information (FOI) requests. The Shire reviews its Information Statement annually, and it is available on the Shire's website.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

Amendments made to the **Disabilities Services Act in 1999** requires all Public Authorities to include in their Annual Report, a statement on that organisation's efforts to implement the contents of its adopted Disability Services Plan. The Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands is committed to ensuring that the community is an accessible community for people with disabilities, their families and carers. The Shire believes that people with disabilities, their families and carers who live in an area such as the Cocos (Keeling) Islands should be given support to remain in the community of their choice. In 2020, the Shire adopted its Disability Access and Inclusion Plan which sets out to achieve the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by, the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Outcome 2: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Outcome 3: People with disability receive information from the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.

Outcome 4: People with disability receive the same level and quality of service from the staff at Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands staff as other people receive.

Outcome 5: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Outcome 6: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to participate in any public consultation by the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Outcome 7: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to obtain and maintain employment with the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

In December 2023 the Shire hosted an event to support people with disabilities aligned with the International Day of People with Disability IDPWD and was a complete success with key stakeholders, councilors and community members attended to support the important event. An accessible and inclusive community is one in which people with disability are afforded equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities as other people in the community.



International Day of Persons with Disability 2024

Financial Report

For The Year Ended 30 June 2024



SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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The Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands conducts the operations of a local government with the following community vision:

Working together to advance our islands.

Principal place of business:
Lot 256 Jalan Melati
Home Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands WA 6799



**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

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

STATEMENT BY CEO

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

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

Signed on the 23RD day of DECEMBER 2024



CEO
FRANK MILLS

Name of CEO

William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd





SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTE	2024 Actual \$	2024 Budget \$	2023 Actual \$
Revenue				
Rates	2(a),23	500,459	553,855	433,655
Grants, subsidies and contributions	2(a)	6,186,279	5,579,600	5,047,049
Fees and charges	2(a)	1,178,348	2,061,506	1,455,653
Interest revenue	2(a)	274,717	169,553	126,553
Other revenue	2(a)	19,119,924	26,231	142,930
		<u>27,259,727</u>	<u>8,390,745</u>	<u>7,205,840</u>
Expenses				
Employee costs	2(b)	(4,033,270)	(4,382,881)	(3,562,125)
Materials and contracts		(1,597,933)	(2,014,282)	(1,302,568)
Utility charges		(40,087)	(48,361)	(54,163)
Depreciation		(1,482,319)	(1,399,290)	(1,368,269)
Finance costs		(868)	(822)	(1,086)
Insurance		(173,869)	(178,851)	(170,029)
Other expenditure	2(b)	(750,259)	(990,087)	(346,838)
		<u>(8,078,605)</u>	<u>(9,014,574)</u>	<u>(6,805,078)</u>
		<u>19,181,122</u>	<u>(623,829)</u>	<u>400,762</u>
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	2(a)	525,510	847,763	1,104,399
Profit on asset disposals		0	875	8,684
Loss on asset disposals		(61,068)	(2,379)	(14,430)
		<u>464,442</u>	<u>846,259</u>	<u>1,098,653</u>
Net result for the period		19,645,564	222,430	1,499,415
Other comprehensive income for the period				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	15	0	0	121,062
Total other comprehensive income for the period	15	0	0	121,062
Total comprehensive income for the period		19,645,564	222,430	1,620,477

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

William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

30/06/24

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTE	2024	2023
		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	6,262,832	4,531,332
Trade and other receivables	4	3,649,412	291,197
Inventories	5	8,751	37,054
Other assets	6	145,998	73,291
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		10,066,993	4,932,874
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	14,954,460	14,462,324
Infrastructure	8	9,949,826	10,045,687
Right-of-use assets	10(a)	31,730	41,419
Intangible assets	11	4,000	5,000
Trade and other receivables	4	14,024,262	0
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		38,964,278	24,554,430
TOTAL ASSETS		49,031,271	29,487,304
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	454,690	424,668
Other liabilities	13	102,511	192,631
Lease liabilities	10(b)	12,908	11,902
Employee related provisions	14	498,621	518,768
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,068,730	1,147,969
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	10(b)	18,764	29,897
Employee related provisions	14	49,812	61,037
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		68,576	90,934
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,137,306	1,238,903
NET ASSETS		47,893,965	28,248,401
EQUITY			
Retained surplus		31,867,627	15,317,394
Reserve accounts	26	6,485,944	3,390,613
Revaluation surplus	15	9,540,394	9,540,394
TOTAL EQUITY		47,893,965	28,248,401

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

William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

5/2/2024



**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

	NOTE	RETAINED SURPLUS \$	RESERVE ACCOUNTS \$	REVALUATION SURPLUS \$	TOTAL EQUITY \$
Balance as at 1 July 2022		13,529,534	3,679,058	9,419,332	26,627,924
Comprehensive income for the period					
Net result for the period		1,499,415	0	0	1,499,415
Other comprehensive income for the period	15	0	0	121,062	121,062
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,499,415	0	121,062	1,620,477
Transfers from reserve accounts	26	707,512	(707,512)	0	0
Transfers to reserve accounts	26	(419,067)	419,067	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2023		15,317,394	3,390,613	9,540,394	28,248,401
Comprehensive income for the period					
Net result for the period		19,645,564	0	0	19,645,564
Total comprehensive income for the period		19,645,564	0	0	19,645,564
Transfers from reserve accounts	26	1,649,167	(1,649,167)	0	0
Transfers to reserve accounts	26	(4,744,498)	4,744,498	0	0
Balance as at 30 June 2024		31,867,627	6,485,944	9,540,394	47,893,965

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

William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

2024



SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

NOTE	2024 Actual \$	2023 Actual \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts		
Rates	373,194	420,948
Grants, subsidies and contributions	5,815,118	5,352,398
Fees and charges	644,445	1,455,653
Interest revenue	274,717	126,553
Goods and services tax received	(5,073)	0
Other revenue	2,188,927	142,930
	9,291,328	7,498,482
Payments		
Employee costs	(4,215,803)	(3,361,313)
Materials and contracts	(1,467,024)	(1,387,806)
Utility charges	(40,087)	(54,163)
Finance costs	(868)	(1,086)
Insurance paid	(173,869)	(170,029)
Other expenditure	(220,695)	(346,838)
	(6,118,346)	(5,321,235)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,172,982	2,177,247
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for purchase of property, plant & equipment	7(a) (1,531,143)	(2,397,831)
Payments for construction of infrastructure	8(a) (394,559)	(516,811)
Payments for intangible assets	11 0	(5,000)
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	493,279	400,521
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	1,068	10,500
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(1,431,355)	(2,508,621)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities	25 (10,127)	(11,336)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(10,127)	(11,336)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	1,731,500	(342,710)
Cash at beginning of year	4,531,332	4,874,042
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6,262,832	4,531,332

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

William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd



SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTE	2024 Actual \$	2024 Budget \$	2023 Actual \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Revenue from operating activities				
General rates	23	500,459	553,855	433,655
Grants, subsidies and contributions		6,186,279	5,579,600	5,047,049
Fees and charges		1,178,348	2,061,506	1,455,653
Interest revenue		274,717	169,553	126,553
Other revenue		19,119,924	26,231	142,930
Profit on asset disposals		0	875	8,684
		<u>27,259,727</u>	<u>8,391,620</u>	<u>7,214,524</u>
Expenditure from operating activities				
Employee costs		(4,033,270)	(4,382,881)	(3,562,125)
Materials and contracts		(1,597,933)	(2,014,282)	(1,302,568)
Utility charges		(40,087)	(48,361)	(54,163)
Depreciation		(1,482,319)	(1,399,290)	(1,368,269)
Finance costs		(868)	(822)	(1,086)
Insurance		(173,869)	(178,851)	(170,029)
Other expenditure		(750,259)	(990,087)	(346,838)
Loss on asset disposals		(61,068)	(2,379)	(14,430)
		<u>(8,139,673)</u>	<u>(9,016,953)</u>	<u>(6,819,508)</u>
Non cash amounts excluded from operating activities	24(a)	1,532,162	1,416,278	1,319,261
Amount attributable to operating activities		<u>20,652,216</u>	<u>790,945</u>	<u>1,714,277</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows from investing activities				
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions		525,510	847,763	1,104,399
Proceeds from disposal of assets		1,068	1,500	10,500
		<u>526,578</u>	<u>849,263</u>	<u>1,114,899</u>
Outflows from investing activities				
Right of use assets received - non cash	10(a)	(2,202)		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7(a)	(1,531,143)	(1,756,299)	(2,397,831)
Purchase and construction of infrastructure	8(a)	(394,559)	(553,651)	(516,811)
Payments for intangible assets	11	0		(5,000)
		<u>(1,927,904)</u>	<u>(2,309,950)</u>	<u>(2,919,642)</u>
Amount attributable to investing activities		<u>(1,401,326)</u>	<u>(1,460,687)</u>	<u>(1,804,743)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows from financing activities				
Transfers from reserve accounts	26	1,649,167	1,797,263	707,512
		<u>1,649,167</u>	<u>1,797,263</u>	<u>707,512</u>
Outflows from financing activities				
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities	25	(10,127)	(11,902)	(11,336)
Transfers to reserve accounts	26	(4,744,498)	(1,817,590)	(419,067)
		<u>(4,754,625)</u>	<u>(1,829,492)</u>	<u>(430,403)</u>
Amount attributable to financing activities		<u>(3,105,458)</u>	<u>(32,229)</u>	<u>277,109</u>
MOVEMENT IN SURPLUS OR DEFICIT				
Surplus or deficit at the start of the financial year	24(b)	750,817	701,971	564,174
Amount attributable to operating activities		20,652,216	790,945	1,714,277
Amount attributable to investing activities		(1,401,326)	(1,460,687)	(1,804,743)
Amount attributable to financing activities		(3,105,458)	(32,229)	277,109
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates	24(b)	<u>16,896,249</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>750,817</u>

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

William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

30/06/2024



**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024
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SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

Local Government Act 1995 requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

The following are estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and further information on their nature and impact can be found in the relevant note:

- Fair value measurement of assets carried at reportable value including:
 - Property, plant and equipment - note 7
 - Infrastructure - note 8
- Expected credit losses on financial assets - note 4
- Impairment losses of non-financial assets - note 8
- Estimated useful life of intangible assets - note 11
- Measurement of employee benefits - note 14
- Measurement of provisions - note 14

Fair value hierarchy information can be found in note 22

The local government reporting entity

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

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements. A separate statement of those monies appears at Note 27 of the financial report.

Initial application of accounting standards

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

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

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

New accounting standards for application in future years

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

- AASB 2014-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*
- AASB 2020-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current*
- AASB 2021-7c *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections [deferred AASB 10 and AASB 128 amendments in AASB 2014-10 apply]*
- AASB 2022-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
- AASB 2022-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*

These amendments are not expected to have any material impact on the financial report on initial application.

- AASB 2022-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities*

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

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

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

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

(a) Revenue

Contracts with customers

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

Revenue Category	Nature of goods and services	When obligations typically satisfied	Payment terms	Returns/Refunds/Warranties	Timing of revenue recognition
Grants, subsidies and contributions	Community events, minor facilities, research, design, planning evaluation and services	Over time	Fixed terms transfer of funds based on agreed milestones and reporting	Contract obligation if project not complete	Output method based on project milestones and/or completion date matched to performance obligations
Fees and charges - licences, registrations, approvals	Building, planning, development and animal management.	Single point in time	Full payment prior to issue	None	On payment of the licence, registration or approval
Fees and charges - waste management entry fees	Waste treatment, recycling and disposal service at disposal sites	Single point in time	Payment in advance at gate or on normal trading terms if credit provided	None	On entry to facility
Fees and charges - airport landing charges	Permission to use facilities and runway	Single point in time	Monthly in arrears	None	On landing/departure event
Fees and charges - sale of stock	Aviation fuel, kiosk and visitor centre stock	Single point in time	In full in advance, on 15 day credit	Refund for faulty goods	At point of sale
License of IP Asset	Contract to manage the .cc Top Level Domain and issue domain names	Single point in time	Fixed fee : Quarterly in advance Variable fee : Quarterly in arrears	None	Fixed fee: at date the arrangement was entered into. Variable fee: when earned.

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

Revenue Recognition

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

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Nature	Contracts with customers	Capital grant/contributions	Statutory Requirements	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rates			500,459	0	500,459
Grants, subsidies and contributions	6,186,279	0	0	0	6,186,279
Fees and charges	1,168,464	0	9,884	0	1,178,348
Interest revenue	0	0	12,184	262,533	274,717
Other revenue	19,119,924	0	0	0	19,119,924
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	0	487,341	0	38,169	525,510
Total	26,474,667	487,341	522,527	300,702	27,785,237

In the financial year ended 30 June 2024 the Shire entered into a contract with a third party for the management and administration of the .cc Top Level Domain name. The third party earns revenue from the issue of domain names and pays the Shire a fixed fee of US\$350k each quarter and another quarterly fee should the quarter's revenue exceed US\$1million. The contract has a fixed term of 10 years. The Shire has created a reserve for the funds received for investment in the telecommunications infrastructure of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (refer Note 26).

As noted in the 'contracts with customers' table above, the revenue from this contract is recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 Revenue for Contracts with Customers such that:

- the total of the fixed fee elements over the 10 year period being recognised in the current financial year ended 30 June 2024 (ie at the contract execution date when the performance obligation has been satisfied). This has resulted in the recognition of the corresponding receivable balances as per note 4.
- the variable elements of the contract being recognised in the period when they are earned, being the time the amounts can be measured.

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Nature	Contracts with customers	Capital grant/contributions	Statutory Requirements	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rates	0	0	433,655	0	433,655
Grants, subsidies and contributions	5,047,049	0	0	0	5,047,049
Fees and charges	1,444,450	0	6,204	4,999	1,455,653
Interest revenue	0	0	3,807	122,746	126,553
Other revenue	700	0	0	142,230	142,930
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	0	1,104,399	0	0	1,104,399
Total	6,492,199	1,104,399	443,666	269,975	8,310,239

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (Continued)

(a) Revenue (Continued)

Note	2024 Actual \$	2023 Actual \$
Interest revenue		
Interest on reserve account	189,385	99,514
Trade and other receivables overdue interest	12,184	3,807
Other interest revenue	73,148	23,232
	274,717	126,553

The 2024 original budget estimate in relation to:
 Trade and other receivables overdue interest was \$3,000.

Fees and charges relating to rates receivable

Charges on instalment plan	390	315
----------------------------	-----	-----

The 2024 original budget estimate in relation to:
 Charges on instalment plan was \$1,000.

(b) Expenses

Auditors remuneration

- Audit of the Annual Financial Report	65,000	77,000
- Other services – grant acquittals	10,700	5,000
	75,700	82,000

Employee Costs

Employee benefit costs	3,510,882	3,312,514
Other employee costs	522,388	249,611
	4,033,270	3,562,125

Other expenditure

Net Land Trust Contributions	27	529,564	273,096
Sundry expenses		220,695	73,742
		750,259	346,838

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Note	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	702,833	972,812
Term deposits	5,559,999	3,558,520
Total cash and cash equivalents	6,262,832	4,531,332
Held as		
- Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	(325,623)	948,088
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents	16 6,588,455	3,583,244
	6,262,832	4,531,332

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and are repayable with 24 hours notice with no loss of interest.

Restricted financial assets

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

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Note	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current		
Rates and statutory receivables	154,559	21,423
Trade receivables	3,497,687	277,681
GST receivable	14,016	8,943
Allowance for credit losses of trade receivables	(16,850)	(16,850)
	3,649,412	291,197
Non Current		
Trade receivables	14,024,262	0
	14,024,262	0

The amount reported under Non Current Trade receivables represents the net present value of the fixed fees receivable in respect of the Top Level Domain arrangement summarised in Note 2(a).

Disclosure of opening and closing balances related to contracts with customers

Note	30 June	30 June	1 July
	2024	2023	2022
	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Information about receivables from contracts with customers along with financial assets and associated liabilities arising from transfers to enable the acquisition or construction of recognisable non financial assets is:			
Trade and other receivables from contracts with customers	3,497,687	277,681	431,573
Allowance for credit losses of trade receivables	(16,850)	(16,850)	(16,850)
Total trade and other receivables from contracts with customers	3,480,837	260,831	414,723

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Rates and statutory receivables

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

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

Trade receivables

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

Other receivables

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

Measurement

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

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

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

5. INVENTORIES

Current	Note	2024	2023
		\$	\$
Fuel and materials		8,751	4,303
Bricks		0	32,751
		8,751	37,054

The following movements in inventories occurred during the year:

Balance at beginning of year	37,054	32,751
Inventories expensed during the year	(196,497)	(116,291)
Reversal of write down of inventories to net realisable value	0	120,594
Additions to inventory	168,194	0
Balance at end of year	8,751	37,054

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

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

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

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

6. OTHER ASSETS

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Other assets - current		
Prepayments	54,660	1,950
Accrued income	91,338	71,341
	145,998	73,291

Land classified as held for sale

The Shire does not currently hold any land classified as held for sale.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other current assets

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

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Movements in Balances

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

	Assets not subject to operating lease		Total Property				Plant and equipment				Total property, plant and equipment
	Land	Buildings - non-specialised	Land	Buildings - non-specialised	Work in progress - Buildings	Total Property	Furniture and equipment	Plant and equipment	Work In Progress - Plant & Equipment	Work in Progress Furniture & Equipment	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2022	0	9,148,378	0	9,148,378	1,767,381	10,915,759	97,853	1,632,741	0	0	12,646,353
Additions	0	284,299	0	284,299	701,871	986,170	46,899	1,364,762	0	0	2,397,831
Revaluation increments	350,000	0	350,000	0	0	350,000	0	0	0	0	350,000
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(16,246)	0	0	(16,246)
Depreciation	0	(446,936)	0	(446,936)	0	(446,936)	(37,380)	(431,298)	0	0	(915,614)
Transfers	0	1,439,419	0	1,439,419	(1,439,419)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2023	350,000	10,425,160	350,000	10,425,160	1,029,833	11,804,993	107,372	2,549,959	0	0	14,462,324
Comprises:											
Gross balance amount at 30 June 2023	350,000	10,890,241	350,000	10,890,241	1,029,833	12,270,074	620,699	5,651,002	0	0	18,541,775
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2023	0	(465,081)	0	(465,081)	0	(465,081)	(513,327)	(3,101,043)	0	0	(4,079,451)
Balance at 30 June 2023	350,000	10,425,160	350,000	10,425,160	1,029,833	11,804,993	107,372	2,549,959	0	0	14,462,324
Additions	0	120,617	0	120,617	788,748	909,365	6,428	502,931	103,099	9,320	1,531,143
Depreciation	0	(451,565)	0	(451,565)	0	(451,565)	(33,425)	(554,018)	0	0	(1,039,008)
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2024	350,000	10,094,212	350,000	10,094,212	1,818,581	12,262,793	80,375	2,498,872	103,099	9,320	14,954,459
Comprises:											
Gross balance amount at 30 June 2024	350,000	11,010,859	350,000	11,010,859	1,818,581	13,179,440	627,127	5,960,032	103,099	9,320	19,879,018
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024	0	(916,646)	0	(916,646)	0	(916,646)	(546,752)	(3,461,160)	0	0	(4,924,558)
Balance at 30 June 2024	350,000	10,094,213	350,000	10,094,213	1,818,581	12,262,794	80,375	2,498,872	103,099	9,320	14,954,460

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

(b) Carrying Amount Measurements

Asset Class	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of Valuation	Date of Last Valuation	Inputs Used
(i) Fair Value - as determined at the last valuation date					
Land and buildings					
Land	3	Income capitalisation approach	Independent registered valuers	June 2023	Reference to market rental value land
Buildings - non-specialised	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost	Independent registered valuers	June 2022	utilising both observable and unobservable inputs being construction costs based on recent contract prices, current condition (level 2 inputs), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (level 3 inputs)
Level 3 inputs are based on assumptions with regards to future values and patterns of consumption utilising current information. If the basis of these assumptions were varied, they have the potential to result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement.					
During the period there were no changes in the valuation techniques used by the local government to determine the fair value of property, plant and equipment using either level 2 or level 3 inputs. The valuation techniques applied to property subject to lease was the same as that applied to property not subject to lease.					
(ii) Cost					
Furniture and equipment		Cost	Cost		Purchase Cost
Plant and equipment		Cost	Cost		Purchase Cost

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

8. INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) Movements in Balances

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

	Infrastructure - roads	Infrastructure - parks and ovals	Infrastructure - other	Infrastructure Roads - work in progress	Total Infrastructure
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2022	5,678,280	60,000	4,342,339	118,344	10,198,963
Additions	232,228	0	61,634	222,949	516,811
Impairment (losses) / reversals	0	0	(228,938)	0	(228,938)
Depreciation	(158,109)	0	(283,040)	0	(441,149)
Transfers			118,344	(118,344)	0
Balance at 30 June 2023	5,752,399	60,000	4,010,339	222,949	10,045,687
Comprises:					
Gross balance at 30 June 2023	5,910,509	60,000	4,278,487	222,949	10,471,945
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2023	(158,110)	0	(268,148)	0	(426,258)
Balance at 30 June 2023	5,752,399	60,000	4,010,339	222,949	10,045,687
Additions	342,548	0	52,011	0	394,559
(Disposals and Write Offs)	0	(60,000)	0	0	(60,000)
Depreciation	(158,884)	0	(271,536)	0	(430,420)
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2024	5,936,063	0	3,790,814	222,949	9,949,826
Comprises:					
Gross balance at 30 June 2024	6,476,005	0	4,330,498	0	10,806,503
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024	(316,993)	0	(539,684)	0	(856,677)
Balance at 30 June 2024	6,159,012	0	3,790,814	0	9,949,826

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

8. INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)

(b) Carrying Amount Measurements

Asset Class	Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Technique	Basis of Valuation	Date of Last Valuation	Inputs Used
(i) Fair Value - as determined at the last valuation date					
Infrastructure - roads	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost (gross revaluation method)	Independent registered valuers	June 2022	Utilising both observable and unobservable inputs being construction costs based on recent contract prices, current condition (level 2 inputs), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (level 3 inputs).
Infrastructure - parks and ovals	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost (gross revaluation method)	Independent registered valuers	June 2018	Utilising both observable and unobservable inputs being construction costs based on recent contract prices, current condition (level 2 inputs).
Infrastructure - other	3	Cost approach using depreciated replacement cost (gross revaluation method)	Independent registered valuers	June 2022	Utilising both observable and unobservable inputs being construction costs based on recent contract prices, current condition (level 2 inputs), residual values and remaining useful life assessments (level 3 inputs).
Infrastructure Roads - work in progress	Cost	Cost	Cost	Not Applicable	Purchase Cost

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

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

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

9. FIXED ASSETS

(a) Depreciation

Depreciation rates

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

Asset Class	Useful life
Land - freehold land	not depreciated
Buildings - non-specialised	10 to 50 years
Land and buildings subject to operating lease	term of lease
Furniture and equipment	4 to 15 years
Plant and equipment	4 to 15 years
Sealed roads and streets	
subgrade	not depreciated
bitumen seals	20 to 80 years
paved roads	50 years
Unsealed roads	
subgrade	not depreciated
formation	30 years
Other Infrastructure	10 to 50 years
Other Infrastructure - Parks & Ovals	not depreciated

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

9. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Initial recognition

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

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

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

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

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

Measurement after recognition

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

Reportable Value

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

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

Revaluation

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

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

Depreciation on revaluation

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

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

Impairment

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

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

Gains or losses on disposal

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

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

10. LEASES

(a) Right-of-Use Assets

Movement in the balance of each class of right-of-use asset between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.	Note	Right-of-use assets -Buildings	Right-of-use assets Total
		\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2022		50,030	50,030
Additions		2,895	2,895
Depreciation		(11,506)	(11,506)
Balance at 30 June 2023		41,419	41,419
Gross balance amount at 30 June 2023		59,495	59,495
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2023		(18,076)	(18,076)
Balance at 30 June 2023		41,419	41,419
Additions		2,202	2,202
Depreciation		(11,891)	(11,891)
Balance at 30 June 2024		31,730	31,730
Gross balance amount at 30 June 2024		61,697	61,697
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2024		(29,967)	(29,967)
Balance at 30 June 2024		31,730	31,730

The following amounts were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the period in respect of leases where the Shire is the lessee:

		2024 Actual	2023 Actual
		\$	\$
Depreciation on right-of-use assets		(11,891)	(11,506)
Finance charge on lease liabilities	25	(868)	(1,086)
Short-term lease payments recognised as expense		(60,476)	(55,824)
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income		(73,235)	(68,416)
Total cash outflow from leases		(9,259)	(12,422)

(b) Lease Liabilities

Current		12,908	11,902
Non-current		18,764	29,897
	25	31,672	41,799

Secured liabilities and assets pledged as security

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets recognised in the financial statements revert to the lessor in the event of default.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Shire assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is recognised at cost and lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Shire uses its incremental borrowing rate.

All contracts that are classified as short-term leases (i.e. a lease with a term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Details of individual lease liabilities required by regulations are provided at Note 25.

Right-of-use assets - measurement

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost. All right-of-use assets (other than vested improvements) under zero cost concessionary leases are measured at zero cost (i.e. not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position). The exception is vested improvements on concessionary land leases such as roads, buildings or other infrastructure which are reported at fair value.

Refer to Note 9 under revaluation for details on the material accounting policies applying to vested improvements.

Right-of-use assets - depreciation

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shorter. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Shire anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

10. LEASES (Continued)

(c) Lessor - Property, Plant and Equipment Subject to Lease

The table below represents a maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

Less than 1 year
1 to 2 years
2 to 3 years
3 to 4 years

	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
	\$	\$
	24,449	49,817
	22,311	24,449
	11,204	22,311
	0	11,204
	57,964	107,781
Amounts recognised in profit or loss for Property, Plant and Equipment Subject to Lease		
Rental income	406,857	99,756

Amounts recognised in profit or loss for Property, Plant and Equipment Subject to Lease

Rental income

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Shire as Lessor

Upon entering into each contract as a lessor, the Shire assesses if the lease is a finance or operating lease.

The contract is classified as a finance lease when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases not within this definition are classified as operating leases. Rental income received from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the specific lease.

Initial direct costs incurred in entering into an operating lease (eg legal cost, cost to setup) are included in the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

When a contract is determined to include lease and non-lease components, the Shire applies *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2024 Actual \$	2023 Actual \$
Intangible assets		
Non-current		
Computer Software development	5,000	5,000
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1,000)	0
	4,000	5,000
 Movements in balances of computer software during the financial year are shown as follows:		
Balance at 1 July	5,000	0
Recognition of computer software	0	5,000
Amortisation	(1,000)	0
Balance at 30 June	4,000	5,000
 TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	4,000	5,000

Amortisation

The estimated useful life of intangible assets is 5 years for the current and prior years.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the the Shire are recognised as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software;
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Computer software (continued)

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

Amortisation

All intangible assets with a finite useful life, are amortised on a straight-line basis over the individual asset's useful life from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The residual value of intangible assets is considered to be zero and the useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

Amortisation is included within depreciation in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Current

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

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
	403,321	203,605
	14,521	8,650
	0	151,162
	36,848	35,239
	0	26,012
	454,690	424,668

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

Trade and other payables

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

Prepaid rates

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

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

13. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current		
Contract liabilities	102,511	160,400
Capital grant/contributions liabilities	0	32,231
	<u>102,511</u>	<u>192,631</u>
Reconciliation of changes in contract liabilities		
Opening balance	160,400	160,400
Additions	102,511	160,400
Revenue from contracts with customers included as a contract liability at the start of the period	(160,400)	(160,400)
	<u>102,511</u>	<u>160,400</u>
Reconciliation of changes in capital grant/contribution liabilities		
Opening balance	32,231	736,019
Additions	0	32,321
Revenue from capital grant/contributions held as a liability at the start of the period	(32,231)	(736,109)
	<u>0</u>	<u>32,231</u>

The Shire expects to satisfy the performance obligations, from contracts with customers unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period, within the next 12 months.

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

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the Shire's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Shire has received consideration from the customer.

Contract liabilities represent obligations which are not yet satisfied. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the performance obligations in the contract are satisfied.

Capital grant/contribution liabilities

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

Fair values for non-current capital grant/contribution liabilities, not expected to be extinguished within 12 months, are based on discounted cash flows of expected cashflows to satisfy the obligations using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy (see Note 22(i)) due to the unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

14. EMPLOYEE RELATED PROVISIONS

Employee Related Provisions

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current provisions		
Employee benefit provisions		
Annual leave	209,240	212,361
Long service leave	230,529	244,484
	<u>439,769</u>	<u>456,845</u>
Employee related other provisions		
Employment on-costs	58,852	61,923
	<u>58,852</u>	<u>61,923</u>
Total current employee related provisions	<u>498,621</u>	<u>518,768</u>
Non-current provisions		
Employee benefit provisions		
Long service leave	44,111	54,563
	<u>44,111</u>	<u>54,563</u>
Employee related other provisions		
Employment on-costs	5,701	6,474
	<u>5,701</u>	<u>6,474</u>
Total non-current employee related provisions	<u>49,812</u>	<u>61,037</u>
Total employee related provisions	<u>548,433</u>	<u>579,805</u>

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

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

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Employee benefits

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

15. REVALUATION SURPLUS

	2024 Opening Balance	2024 Closing Balance	2023 Opening Balance	Total Movement on Revaluation	2023 Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revaluation surplus - Land - freehold land	350,000	350,000	0	350,000	350,000
Revaluation surplus - Buildings - non-specialised	6,142,253	6,142,253	6,142,253	0	6,142,253
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - roads	278,181	278,181	278,181	0	278,181
Revaluation surplus - Infrastructure - other	2,769,960	2,769,960	2,998,898	(228,938)	2,769,960
	9,540,394	9,540,394	9,419,332	121,062	9,540,394

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

16. RESTRICTIONS OVER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Note	2024 Actual \$	2023 Actual \$
The following classes of financial assets have restrictions imposed by regulations or other externally imposed requirements which limit or direct the purpose for which the resources may be used:		
- Cash and cash equivalents	3 6,588,455	3,583,244
	6,588,455	3,583,244

The restricted financial assets are a result of the following specific purposes to which the assets may be used:

Restricted reserve accounts	26 6,485,944	3,390,613
Contract liabilities	13 102,511	160,400
Capital grant liabilities	13 0	32,231
Total restricted financial assets	6,588,455	3,583,244

17. UNDRAWN BORROWING FACILITIES AND CREDIT STANDBY ARRANGEMENTS

Credit card limit	40,000	40,000
Credit card balance at balance date	(17,376)	(5,277)
Total amount of credit unused	22,624	34,723

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Shire is not aware of any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024.

19. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Contracted for:		
- capital expenditure projects	15,172	144,623
- plant & equipment purchases	2,242	94,336
	<u>17,414</u>	<u>238,959</u>
Payable:		
- not later than one year	17,414	238,959

The capital expenditure projects outstanding at the end of the current reporting period represent a project related to a Studio Lot and the acquisition of new Mower.

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Elected Member Remuneration

Fees, expenses and allowances to be paid or reimbursed to elected council members.	Note	2024 Actual \$	2024 Budget \$	2023 Actual \$
President's annual allowance		5,500	5,500	5,500
President's meeting attendance fees		5,500	5,500	5,500
President's training and conference expenses		0	2,500	1,751
President's travel and accommodation expenses		3,252	13,000	9,895
		<u>14,252</u>	<u>26,500</u>	<u>22,646</u>
Deputy President's annual allowance		5,500	5,500	5,500
Deputy President's training and conference expenses		0	2,500	1,091
Deputy President's travel and accommodation expenses		3,252	7,000	4,093
		<u>8,752</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>10,684</u>
All other council member's meeting attendance fees		27,500	42,000	19,250
All other council member's ICT expenses		4,539	0	108
All other council member's training and conference expenses		220	6,000	1,631
All other council member's travel and accommodation expenses		39,693	42,000	6,106
		<u>71,952</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>27,095</u>
	20(b)	<u>94,956</u>	<u>131,500</u>	<u>60,425</u>

(b) Key Management Personnel (KMP) Compensation

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

Short-term employee benefits		827,065	712,316
Post-employment benefits		105,483	84,369
Employee - other long-term benefits		13,304	9,253
Council member costs	20(a)	<u>94,956</u>	<u>60,425</u>
		<u>1,040,808</u>	<u>866,363</u>

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

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

Other long-term benefits

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

Council member costs

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

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Transactions with related parties

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

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

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

	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
	\$	\$
Sale of goods and services	120,125	135,552
Purchase of goods and services	870	49,872
Short term employee benefits - other related parties	551,921	738,840
Payment of council member costs (Refer to Note 23(a))	94,956	60,425
Amounts outstanding from related parties:		
Trade and other receivables	17,227	8,765
Amounts payable to related parties:		
Trade and other payables	0	900

Related Parties

The Shire's main related parties are as follows:

i. Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Shire, directly or indirectly, including any council member, are considered key management personnel and are detailed in Notes 20(a) and 20(b).

ii. Other Related Parties

During the previous year, a company controlled by a related party of a council member, was awarded a contract under the selective tender process on terms and conditions equivalent for those that prevail in arm's length transactions under the Shire's procurement process.

iii. Entities subject to significant influence by the Shire

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

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

21. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Shire.

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

22. OTHER MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

b) Current and non-current classification

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

c) Rounding off figures

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

d) Comparative figures

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

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

e) Budget comparative figures

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

f) Superannuation

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

g) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

h) Interest revenue

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

i) Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1

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

Level 2

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

Level 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

Valuation techniques

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

Market approach

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

Income approach

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

Cost approach

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

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

j) Impairment of assets

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

Where such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount except for non-financial assets that are:

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

These non-financial assets are assessed in accordance with the regulatory framework detailed in Note 9.

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

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

23. RATING INFORMATION

(a) General Rates

RATE TYPE	Basis of valuation	Rate in \$	Number of Properties	2023/24 Actual Rateable Value*	2023/24 Actual Rate Revenue	2023/24 Actual Interim Rates	2023/24 Actual Total Revenue	2023/24 Budget Rate Revenue	2023/24 Budget Interim Rate	2023/24 Budget Total Revenue	2022/23 Actual Total Revenue
GRV - General Developed	Gross rental valuation	0.1202	160	2,741,601	329,540	(269)	329,271	326,677	48,600	375,277	262,720
GRV - Vacant Land	Gross rental valuation	0.2399	10	44,400	10,652	0	10,652	10,652	0	10,652	10,292
GRV - Business	Gross rental valuation	0.1262	42	1,119,215	141,290	0	141,290	144,026	0	144,026	136,125
Total general rates			212	3,905,216	481,482	(269)	481,213	481,355	48,600	529,955	409,137
Minimum payment											
							0				
GRV - General Developed	Gross rental valuation	780	4	3,540	3,120	0	3,120	3,120	0	3,120	3,004
GRV - Vacant Land	Gross rental valuation	880	5	16,120	4,400	0	4,400	4,400	0	4,400	4,270
GRV - Business	Gross rental valuation	780	19	72,604	14,820	0	14,820	16,380	0	16,380	17,273
Total minimum payments			28	92,264	22,340	0	22,340	23,900	0	23,900	24,547
Total general rates and minimum payments			240	3,997,480	503,822	(269)	503,553	505,255	48,600	553,855	433,684
Discounts							0			0	(29)
Concessions							(3,094)			0	0
Total Rates							500,459			553,855	433,655
Rate instalment interest							1,343			1,000	962
Rate overdue interest							10,841			3,000	2,846

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

*Rateable Value at time of raising of rate.

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

24. DETERMINATION OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

	2023/24 (30 June 2024 Carried Forward)	2023/24 Budget (30 June 2024 Carried Forward)	2022/23 (30 June 2023 Carried Forward)
Note	\$	\$	\$
(a) Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities			
The following non-cash revenue or expenditure has been excluded from amounts attributable to operating activities within the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with <i>Financial Management Regulation 32</i> .			
Adjustments to operating activities			
Less: Profit on asset disposals	0	(875)	(8,684)
Less: Movement in liabilities associated with restricted cash			(68,525)
Add: Loss on disposal of assets	61,068	2,379	14,430
Add: Impairment of Plant and Equipment	0	0	0
Add: Depreciation	1,482,319	1,399,290	1,368,269
Non-cash movements in non-current assets and liabilities:			
Employee benefit provisions	(11,225)	15,484	13,771
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	1,532,162	1,416,278	1,319,261
(b) Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates			
The following current assets and liabilities have been excluded from the net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with <i>Financial Management Regulation 32</i> to agree to the surplus/(deficit) after imposition of general rates.			
Adjustments to net current assets			
Less: Reserve accounts	(6,485,944)	(3,354,861)	(3,390,613)
Add: Current liabilities not expected to be cleared at end of year			
- Current portion of lease liabilities	12,908	12,174	11,902
- Employee benefit provisions	346,761	360,106	344,623
Total adjustments to net current assets	(6,126,275)	(2,982,581)	(3,034,088)
Net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity			
Total current assets	10,066,992	4,530,550	4,932,874
Trade receivables (non current)	14,024,262	0	0
Less: Total current liabilities	(1,068,730)	(1,547,969)	(1,147,969)
Less: Total adjustments to net current assets	(6,126,275)	(2,982,581)	(3,034,088)
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates	16,896,249	0	750,817

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

25. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease Liabilities

Purpose	Note	Actual							Budget			
		Principal at 1 July 2022	New Leases During 2022-23	Principal Repayments During 2022-23	Principal at 30 June 2023	New Leases During 2023-24	Principal Repayments During 2023-24	Principal at 30 June 2024	Principal at 1 July 2023	New Leases During 2023-24	Principal Repayments During 2023-24	Principal at 30 June 2024
Shire Office - West Island		\$ 53,135	\$	\$ (11,336)	\$ 41,799	\$	\$ (10,127)	\$ 31,672	\$ 41,799	\$	\$ (11,902)	\$ 29,897
Total Lease Liabilities	10(b)	53,135	0	(11,336)	41,799	0	(10,127)	31,672	41,799	0	(11,902)	29,897

Lease Finance Cost Payments

Purpose	Lease Number	Institution	Interest Rate	Date final payment is due	Actual for year ending 30 June 2024	Budget for year ending 30 June 2024	Actual for year ending 30 June 2023	Lease Term
Shire Office - West Island	B020	JLL	2.40%	1/11/2026	\$ 868	\$ (822)	\$ (1,086)	5 years
Total Finance Cost Payments					868	(822)	(1,086)	

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

26. RESERVE ACCOUNTS	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2023	2023	2023
	Actual Opening Balance	Actual Transfer to	Actual Transfer (from)	Actual Closing Balance	Budget Opening Balance	Budget Transfer to	Budget Transfer (from)	Budget Closing Balance	Actual Opening Balance	Actual Transfer to	Actual Transfer (from)	Actual Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Restricted by council												
(a) Leave reserve	344,623	17,961	0	362,584	344,622	15,484	0	360,106	335,349	9,274	0	344,623
(b) Plant Reserve	977,331	512,064	(502,930)	986,465	959,132	508,367	(702,500)	764,999	1,328,323	92,003	(442,995)	977,331
(c) Building Reserve	1,286,428	338,926	(15,000)	1,610,354	1,280,353	326,641	(181,533)	1,425,461	1,153,686	213,459	(80,717)	1,286,428
(d) Furniture & Equipment Reseve	18,792	23,169	0	41,961	18,792	23,034	0	41,826	18,286	506	0	18,792
(e) Self Insurance reserve	104,401	5,437	0	109,838	104,401	4,691	0	109,092	102,071	2,330	0	104,401
(f) Community Reserve	491,953	25,843	0	517,796	460,149	18,630	0	478,779	657,568	18,185	(183,800)	491,953
(g) Climate adaption Reserve	86,585	4,516	0	91,101	86,585	3,890	0	90,475	83,775	2,810	0	86,585
(h) Land trust Administration Reserve	80,500	3,583	0	84,083	80,500	3,623	0	84,123	0	80,500	0	80,500
(i) Waste Mangement Reserve	0	702,056	(702,056)	0	0	913,230	(913,230)	0	0	0	0	0
(j) IT & Communication Reserve	0	2,877,443	(429,181)	2,448,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(k) Infrastructure Reserve	0	233,500	0	233,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3,390,613	4,744,498	(1,649,167)	6,485,944	3,334,534	1,817,590	(1,797,263)	3,354,861	3,679,058	419,067	(707,512)	3,390,613

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

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

Name of reserve account	Purpose of the reserve account
Restricted by council	
(a) Leave reserve	To be used to fund annual and long service leave requirements.
(b) Plant Reserve	To be used for the purchase of major plant.
(c) Building Reserve	To be used for the construction of Council Buildings.
(d) Furniture & Equipment Reseve	To be used for the purchase of furniture and office equipment.
(e) Self Insurance reserve	To be used to ensure that Council has sufficient cover on all insurance policies.
(f) Community Reserve	To be used for the development of Home Island facilities and infrastructure.
(g) Climate adaption Reserve	To be used for the purpose of providing for the needs of Climate Adaptation in the future.
(h) Land trust Administration Reserve	To be used to provide funds for the future administration and winding up of the 1979 and 1984 Land Trusts
(i) Waste Mangement Reserve	To be used for bin collection and transfer station gate fees to be used to fund waste management operating and capital costs
(j) IT & Communication Reserve	To be used for Contracted ICT income for ICT costs and other communication/connectivity improvement initiatives (refer Note 2(a))
(k) Infrastructure Reserve	To be used for future Shire Infrastructure projects

**SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

27. TRUST FUNDS

Funds held at balance date which are required to be held in trust and which are not included in the financial statements are as follows:

	1 July 2023	Amounts Received	Amounts Paid	30 June 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Contributions	0	402,255	0	402,255
Rent revenue	0	498,233	0	498,233
Other revenue	0	102,456	0	102,456
Total	0	0	0	1,002,944
Employee costs	0	0	(82,761)	(82,761)
Materials and contracts	0	0	(544,480)	(544,480)
Utility charges	0	0	(59,621)	(59,621)
Depreciation on non-current assets	0	0	(1,690,412)	(1,690,412)
Insurance expenses	0	0	(316,081)	(316,081)
Other expenditure	0	0	0	(2,693,355)
Total comprehensive income for the period	0	1,002,944	(2,693,355)	(1,690,411)

LAND TRUST 1979

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	30 June 2023	30 June 2024
	\$	\$
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	48,020,357	46,329,947
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	48,020,357	46,329,947
TOTAL ASSETS	48,020,357	46,329,947
EQUITY		
Retained surplus	(352,457)	(2,042,868)
Revaluation surplus	48,372,813	48,372,815
TOTAL EQUITY	48,020,356	46,329,947

SHIRE OF COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

27. TRUST FUNDS (Continued)

LAND TRUST 1984
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
NATURE OR TYPE

	2023	30 June 2024
	Actual	
Revenue		
Contributions	123,916	127,309
Rent revenue	118,163	156,126
Total	<u>242,079</u>	<u>283,435</u>
Expenses		
Employee costs	(9,241)	(13,504)
Materials and contracts	(174,313)	(43,251)
Utility charges	(5,429)	(5,728)
Depreciation on non-current assets	(258,081)	(259,961)
Insurance expenses	(44,318)	(46,547)
Total	<u>(491,382)</u>	<u>(368,991)</u>
	(249,303)	(85,556)
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	4,360,000	0
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>4,110,697</u>	<u>(85,556)</u>

LAND TRUST 1984
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2023	30 June 2024
	Actual	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	8,245,303	8,159,747
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	<u>8,245,303</u>	<u>8,159,747</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>8,245,303</u>	<u>8,159,747</u>
EQUITY		
Retained surplus	(209,733)	(295,289)
Revaluation surplus	8,455,037	8,455,037
TOTAL EQUITY	<u>8,245,304</u>	<u>8,159,748</u>



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 2024 Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands

To the Council of the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Shire) which comprises:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and statement of financial activity for the year then ended
- notes comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial report:

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Other information

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

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

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

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

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

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Shire is responsible for:

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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

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

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

Matters relating to the electronic publication of the audited financial report

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



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

Contact Us



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<https://shire.cc/en/>



SHIRE OF
COCOS
KEELING
ISLANDS

MAJU PULU KITA | ADVANCE OUR ISLANDS

Territory Week 2024 Christmas Island

