

## Section 9 – Asset Accounting

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# Asset Accounting

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## 9.1 Non-current Assets

### □ 9.1.1 Background

Traditionally, Western Australian local governments have placed a lesser priority on accounting for non-current assets in favour of annual budgeting and rate setting. This is partly due to the fact that local governments do not rely on their assets to generate the bulk of their income.

Acquiring and constructing assets, especially infrastructure assets can involve considerable amounts of both capital expenditure and staffing resources. Assets are fundamental to delivering services to the community. It is therefore important to manage those assets in a responsible and effective way. This involves recording their existence, location and depletion over time as a method of assessing future renewal requirements. The development and implementation of effective and efficient asset management policies and procedures is critical for the long term sustainability of all local governments.

The Australian Accounting Standards prescribed the accounting treatments for non-current assets so that the end users of the financial reports can discern information about a local government's investment in its assets. The principal issues in accounting for assets are the recognition of the assets, the determination of their carrying amounts and the depreciation charges and impairment losses to be recognised in relation to them.

This section will provide a general explanation of the accounting treatment of a local government's assets with reference to the applicable Australian Accounting Standards and define some standardised categories, rates and procedures for their accounting treatment as well as considering specific issues of asset management from a local government perspective.

### Reference to the AASBs

Reference is made to various Australian Accounting Standards (Standards) throughout this section of the Manual. Compliance with the Standards is mandatory by virtue of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, regulation 4(1). Individual standards are identified by their AASB number and include a paragraph reference number after the full stop for greater reference. On occasions a reference is made to an 'Aus' paragraph, which is a reference to specific not for profit exemptions and guidance.

### □ 9.1.2 Definition of Non-Current Assets

AASB 101.66 provides that:

*“An entity shall classify an asset as current*

*when:*

- (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;*
- (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;*
- (c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or*
- (d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in AASB 107) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.*

*An entity shall classify all other assets as non-current. ”*

The above recognition criterion does require an understanding of what is an asset before any assessment can be made about its current or non-current status.

An asset is considered to be a resource controlled by the entity (local government) as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity (local government). As can be seen from this definition, an asset does not require the local government to actually own the property, plant or equipment for it to be classified an asset, the local government only needs to have control of the item and be able to direct its use to achieve its strategic goals and receive future benefits from its use.

### □ 9.1.3 Capitalisation Threshold

There are very practical reasons for establishing a minimum threshold amount for the recognition of any non-current assets in the statement of financial position. Without such limits, items like a \$25 calculator would be included as an asset as it would meet all the relevant recognition criteria. This level of asset recording does not present an efficient use of the local government’s resources. To avoid this unnecessary detail, a threshold sets the value under which an asset is considered immaterial and expensed in the year it is acquired.

Capitalisation threshold amounts should be reviewed annually to ensure they remain effective in the face of inflation. Capitalised thresholds are likely to vary between local governments due to their differences in financial capacity however, presented below are some examples of mid-point capitalisation levels in use for each classification of property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets:

• Land	Nil
• Buildings	\$2,000
• Plant & Equipment	\$2,000
• Furniture and Equipment	\$2,000
• Infrastructure - Roads	\$5,000
• Infrastructure – Drainage	\$5,000
• Infrastructure - Parks and Gardens	\$5,000
• Infrastructure - Footpaths and Cycle-ways	\$5,000
• Infrastructure - Airports	\$5,000 *
• Infrastructure – Sewerage	\$5,000
• Infrastructure – Other	\$5,000
• Work in Progress	Same as applicable amount above

*\* Airports have various components, such as buildings and plant and equipment, and the thresholds applicable to these components should be applied to each component.*

#### □ 9.1.4 Asset Register (Material Items)

All non-current assets are recorded in a financial register called an asset register. The purpose of an asset register is to record specific details about the non-current assets as well as reconcile its balance to a specific general ledger control account.

An asset register can take many different forms but the basic information will be the same regardless of whichever register is used. When entering items into an asset register it is important to input meaningful descriptions so that the asset can be easily identified in future years. This will greatly assist in the process of asset management by allowing the local government to know what assets it has (or should have) and where they are located. Other details about the asset can be useful for future research, i.e. supplier details, especially if the asset is a specialised piece of plant or equipment.

Typical information that should be contained in an asset register is listed below:

- unique asset number (identification number),
- description of the asset,
- registration or engine number (if applicable),
- serial number of similar,
- location,
- purchase price (or fair value),
- cost of additions or revaluations,
- depreciation expense,
- accumulated depreciation,
- cost of disposals or write off's,
- depreciation rate and method,
- date of purchase and revaluation
- date of disposal (if applicable),
- responsible officer,
- nature and type classification,
- statutory reporting program,
- asset type classification, and
- history of transactions.

### **Recording the Location of Assets**

It can be difficult to identify the exact location of various assets. In particular, infrastructure assets are sometimes very difficult to locate due to the nature of this classification of asset. Infrastructure assets can be very large, remotely located or have multiple locations. It may be beneficial to use a global positioning system (GPS) to identify the exact location of assets that may otherwise be difficult to record. This information could be included into an asset management module of a graphical information system (GIS) either immediately if the local government has the necessary software or at a later date, if required.

### **Individual Road Valuations**

The ability of a local government to retain information about its assets is extremely important. In particular, information about costs or valuations of individual assets such as roads should be maintained, either in the local

government's asset register or a suitable asset management program. This recording of individual road valuations is especially important when justifying valuations to the local government's auditor and for asset renewal analysis.

Individual recording of asset valuations (including roads) is also needed for the purpose of asset disposal. When an asset is renewed, part of the previous asset may need to be disposed of during the process. It is a requirement of the Standards that the disposal of an asset or part thereof is accounted for. For example, if a road is resealed and the old seal is removed or overlayed, then the original seal value and any accumulated depreciation will need to be removed from the local government's asset register.

### **Annual Reconciliation of Assets**

Annually, a local government will need to reconcile the non-current asset control accounts in the general ledger with the asset register to track movements and verify the balances. A standardised format has been developed to assist with this reconciliation and is attached at *Appendix 1*.

The financial statements of a local government generally cover two broad categories of assets which have their own specific requirements with regards to obtaining information for recording into the asset register.

### **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Most of the necessary information can be obtained from supplier invoices when entering property, plant and equipment details into an asset register. The majority of assets under this classification will involve a single supplier invoice. If there is any relevant information missing from a supplier's invoice then a visual inspection of the asset may be necessary. It can also be advantageous to take photos of assets to assist in their identification for insurance purposes and replacement, especially if they are likely to be stolen or difficult to replace i.e. artwork.

### **Infrastructure**

Infrastructure assets usually involve multiple supplier invoices and can include direct wages, overheads and plant charges. There may be a considerable amount of lead time before these assets can be constructed or otherwise acquired. They can also be acquired at nil or nominal cost from developers or other government agencies. Additional information about a particular infrastructure asset may be obtained for the local government's technical or engineering services, if required.

#### **□ 9.1.5 Asset Register – (Immaterial items)**

Items acquired under a local government's capitalisation thresholds would not be required to be recorded in its asset register. Although there is no reporting requirement from an accounting perspective, it still may be very important to do so for security, control or insurance purposes.



If important immaterial items that may require a specific record to be kept about them are not recorded or controlled via the asset register (at nil value) then some other official register for small asset items will be required. This type of register can also be referred to as an '*attractive items register*'. There is no set format for an '*attractive items register*'. However, it would be useful to record similar details to that of the local government's main asset register.

#### □ 9.1.6 Asset Inspection and Control

It is important to ensure that an asset register is kept up to date and that any items that may have been acquired or disposed of during a reporting period are accounted for accordingly.

Information on acquisitions or disposal of property is not always sourced via the creditor or debtor systems, which is the easiest way to identify that these transactions have actually taken place. For example a developer may hand over control of a parkland area after a set time. Assuming the parkland area has a fair value of \$300,000, the local government is required to recognise the new parkland as an asset. However, unless the finance department is aware of the acquisition, it will remain unrecorded because there is no invoice to identify that this transaction has ever taken place.

#### Identifying Donated Assets

A local government must have in place systems that identify any acquisitions such as donated and otherwise acquired assets. Also, the system needs to include any disposal of assets that will happen from time to time i.e. scrapping for parts. This will enable the local government to properly account for all of its assets regardless of the type of transactions that have taken place.

#### Asset Stock takes

An effective way to ensure the reliability of an asset register is to conduct regular (at least every three years) stock takes and physically assessing what assets are still controlled by the local government. Various unique identification systems are commercially available to help with this process. Where discrepancies emerge from this physical assessment then these occurrences should be investigated to ensure control measures are sufficient to safeguard the local government's assets and maintain the accuracy of the asset register.

### □ 9.1.7 Capitalisation of Assets and Differentiation between Capital and Operating Expenditure

The Standards define property, plant and equipment as tangible items that:

- are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and
- are expected to be used during more than one period.

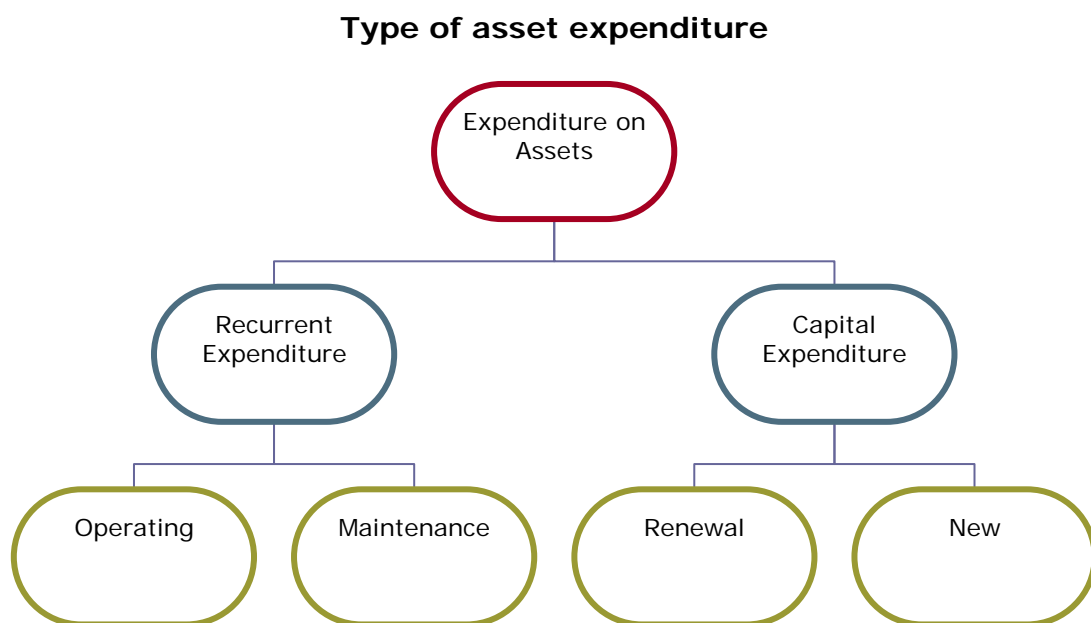
AASB 116.7 provides that the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the local government; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Therefore every potential asset needs to have its future economic benefit assessed and its costs must be checked to see if it can be reliably measured before it can be classified as an asset in the local government's statement of financial position.

If any expenditure does not meet both of these requirements or is considered immaterial in value, then it will be classified as operating expenditure. It is usual for local governments to use capitalisation thresholds to determine if expenditure is material and should be recorded as an asset or be expensed in the year it was acquired. See previous section 9.1.3.

Expenditure on assets can generally be classified in accordance with the diagram below. Not all expenditure on assets qualifies as an asset and the distinction between recurrent and capital expenditure is very important.



*Figure 1 is used to classify the type of asset expenditure.*

## Recurrent

Recurrent expenditure can be separated into two broad categories being:

- Operating expenditure such as insurance or licensing.
- Maintenance expenditure such as small parts or painting. The Standards (AASB 116.12-14) discuss the issue of repairs and maintenance and costs subsequent to the initial acquisition of an asset. Costs that are considered day-to-day servicing of an item, including small parts are expensed. Large components of some items of property, plant and equipment may require replacement at regular intervals and if they meet the recognition criteria they should be included in the value of the asset.

## Capital

Expenditure on assets that does meet the required recognition criteria can broadly be categorized into two sub-components, *Renewal* and *New*.

- Renewal capital expenditure sustains the service at the same level on a like for like basis such as a road re-seal or a building re-roof.
- New capital expenditure can be further segregated into three areas, being -
  - a) New: Assets acquired for a new (never before provided) service to the community such as a new health service.
  - b) Upgrade: Which provides a higher level of service than previously offered, such as a lift in an existing building or a need to increase road pavement to accommodate increased vehicle mass. Upgrade costs are often combined with renewal costs but where practical should be separated.
  - c) Expansion: Extension of an asset at the same level of service as is currently enjoyed by the community but to a new group of users.

It is considered best practice to disclose in the financial reports the separation of renewal/replacement and new capital expenditure. This practice will help greatly with the assessment process of a local government's capital expenditure program.

### Example:

A local government has estimated that its non-current assets are being depleted by \$1 million dollars per year and is spending this amount on capital expenditure each year. On the surface of the financial information provided it appears the local government is maintaining its assets, however this figure can be deceiving, as only half the funds may actually be spent on the renewal of existing assets while the balance is actually spent on new assets. The increase in new assets will also increase the amount of expenditure required to maintain the local government's assets in the future.

Of course, the local government will actually need to spend more than \$1 million dollars to maintain its existing assets due to the effects of inflation. But it is clear that regularly expending under \$1 million dollars per year will result in the depletion of the local government's asset base.

To assess if existing assets are being adequately renewed it is considered best practice to split capital expenditure into two separate categories, renewal/replacement and new in the notes of the annual financial statements as this will provide the required disclosures to calculate the FMR r 50 *Asset Sustainability Ratio*. Although there is no specific accounting requirement to split this information there is likely to be considerable benefit to a local government from an asset management perspective. This is due to the extra level of information that would be provided about the local government's capital expenditure program.

See the attached *Appendix 2* and *3* for an example of the reporting format that is suggested in the annual financial statements.

Examples of capital/maintenance classification issues relevant to local government are:

Maintenance	Capital
Painting	Road gravel re-sheeting
Road grading	New roof on a building
Cutting edges	Re-stumping a building
Consumable Parts	Office refit
	Major building renovation
	Major motor overhaul

#### □ 9.1.8 Disaggregation of Non-Current Assets

AASB 116.43 requires that each part of an asset which has a significant cost component relevant to the total cost should be depreciated separately. The intention of this standard is to recognise that the significant parts of larger assets are likely to have different useful lives and residual values.

The process of separating non-current assets into individual components is called disaggregation.

### **Separation of Assets into Components**

An example of separating components would be where a local government acquires land and building in a single transaction, the standard would require at least two separate assets be recorded in its asset register. The main reason for the separation is due to land not usually being depreciated while buildings are, due to their different economic life span.

Additionally, many local governments may have facilities such as recreation centres, aquatic centres or airports which have many separately identifiable assets contained within the larger assets that are situated in the same location. In the case of a recreation centre it would comprise of land, building, car park, basketball courts, landscaping and sporting equipment etc. A building may be further disaggregated if each part has a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item. As an example, the roof, lifts and escalators or mechanical services such as air conditioning and hot water systems in a building may be separated out and depreciated separately.

Separating these assets will allow for improved recording and analysis of renewal need, replacement timing and useful life.

#### **□ 9.1.9 Reporting Assets by Reporting Program**

AASB 1052 – *Disaggregated Disclosures* at paragraph 11 require all assets (current and non-current) to be separately disclosed by the statutory reporting program as a note to the annual financial report. To achieve this disclosure it is usually necessary to attach a descriptor in the asset register to identify the primary purpose of the asset or its components.

For asset management planning purposes it can also be beneficial to split assets into categories to allow for better identification and management of similar types of assets.

Possible criteria for dividing non-current assets into sections will be differences arising from:

- dates of initial construction,
- date of renewal or replacement of components,
- nature and dimension of materials used,
- construction methods or techniques,
- physical separation.

The intention of this form of segmentation is to achieve homogenous groupings of sections of an asset that have similar characteristics.

## **Change of Purpose**

Care should also be taken when the change of use of an asset moves it into the jurisdiction of another accounting standard.

AASB 140 - *Investment Property* for example, requires that property (land and/or buildings) held for investment purposes is accounted for and disclosed as a separate class of assets from other property.

Examples of investment property in the local government context may include off-street car parks, airports, caravan parks, markets and sale yards. However, whether these examples are in fact investment properties depends on the particular purpose and use by each local government.

### **□ 9.1.10 Treatment of Aggregated Assets**

Where local governments acquired large numbers of similar but small value assets they may be recorded in aggregate as a collection. These assets should have the same characteristics (homogeneous) so that a uniform useful life and depreciation can be applied to the aggregated value for example chairs, tables, library books, and so on.

When a small number or a part of the collective of these items are disposed of, approximation or apportionment methods may be used to achieve a split of the asset value and accumulated depreciation.

### **□ 9.1.11 De-recognition of assets**

The carrying amount of a non-current asset is removed from the statement of financial position under the following conditions:

- It is disposed (eg. on sale, trade or gifted or lost), or
- There is no further economic benefit expected from its use or disposal (eg. technical obsolescence or exhaustion of capacity).

Removing the asset generates a profit or loss that is to be shown in the statement of comprehensive income. There may be an exception to this rule if the asset class is on the revaluation model (see the section on revaluation of assets).

### **□ 9.1.12 Calculating a Profit or Loss on Asset Disposal**

To calculate if a disposal of an asset has generated a profit or loss involves taking the carrying value (sometimes referred to as the book value or written down value) away from the proceeds of sale, if any. The possible outcomes from the calculation are:

- If the proceeds are higher than the carrying amount then a profit on disposal has resulted;

- If the proceeds are lower than the carrying amount a loss on disposal has occurred;
- If the carrying amount and proceeds are the same then no profit or loss will result.

### **Analysing Excessive Profits and Losses on Disposal**

On occasions some profits or losses from asset disposal can be very substantial in size, particularly if a local government is involved in property development. If the profit or loss is of such a size, nature or incidence that its disclosure is relevant in explaining the local government's financial performance, in accordance with AASB 101.86, the amount must be separately disclosed in the notes to the annual financial report or on the face of the statement of comprehensive income. In accordance with AASB 101.87 a local government is not permitted to describe any revenue or expenditure as an extraordinary item.

Sustained and excessive;

- profits on disposal indicate that the local government's depreciation rate is too low or possibly the depreciation methodology is not appropriate, and
- losses on disposal indicate that the local government's depreciation rate is too high or possibly the depreciation methodology is not appropriate,

requiring a change to the depreciation rate in use to ensure that in the future a more accurate result is achieved.

### **Examples of Determination of Profit and Loss on Disposal of Non Current Assets (Fixed Assets)**

When an asset is sold, a journal should be done which will reverse the original cost of the asset, the accumulated depreciation on the asset and account for any sale (trade-in) proceeds. The net effect of these transactions should be the profit or loss on the asset disposal and will be shown in the statement of comprehensive income as either a revenue (profit) or expense (loss).

### Example A: (GST exclusive)

A mower is sold with the following relevant amounts to consider:

Original cost	\$10,000
Accumulated depreciation at time of sale	<u>\$7,833</u>
Carrying amount	\$2,167
Sale proceeds	<u>\$5,000</u>
Net profit on disposal	<u>\$2,833</u>

The journal entry to account for the above, assuming the sale proceeds were received as a cash receipt, is as follows:

DR Accumulated depreciation (Statement of financial position)	\$7,833
DR Cash at bank municipal fund (Statement of financial position)	\$5,000
CR Asset (Statement of financial position)	\$10,000
CR Profit on disposal (Statement of comprehensive income)	\$2,833

If the mower was traded in on another asset, the transaction is a little more complex. The asset purchased must be increased by the amount of the trade-in and the traded asset must be reversed from the asset and depreciation account.

### Example B: Traded Asset (GST exclusive)

A mower (Brand A) is traded-in on a new mower (Brand B).

#### Mower (Brand A)

Original cost of asset	\$10,000
Accumulated depreciation at time of sale	<u>\$7,833</u>
Written down value	\$2,167
Trade-in valuation	<u>\$5,000</u>
Net profit on disposal	<u>\$2,833</u>

#### Mower (Brand B)

Cost price	\$20,000
Less trade in	<u>\$5,000</u>
Change over amount	<u>\$15,000</u>

A cheque will be written out for the change over amount (\$15,000).



Entries to account for this scenario are as follows:

### Trade in of Mower (Brand A)

DR Accumulated depreciation (Statement of financial position)	\$7,833	
DR Asset (to value of trade-in) (Statement of financial position)	\$5,000	
CR Asset (Statement of financial position)		\$10,000
CR Profit on disposal (Statement of comprehensive income)		\$2,833

### Acquisition of Mower (Brand B)

DR Asset (to value of cheque) (Statement of financial position)	\$15,000	
CR Cash at bank municipal (Statement of financial position)		\$15,000

The above examples are reproduced below including the effect of GST. Any GST amounts associated with the transaction are added to proceeds or trade amount with the corresponding entries to the GST collected/paid general ledger accounts as follows:

#### Example A

DR Accumulated depreciation	\$7,833	
DR Cash at bank municipal Fund	\$5,500	
CR Asset		\$10,000
CR Profit on disposal		\$2,833
CR GST collected		\$500

#### Example B

DR Accumulated Depreciation	\$7,833	
DR Asset (value of trade-in)	\$5,000	
DR Asset (net value of acquisition)	\$15,000	
DR GST paid	\$2,000	
CR Asset		\$10,000
CR Profit on disposal		\$2,833
CR GST collected		\$500
CR Cash at bank municipal		\$16,500

## 9.2 Classification of Assets

### □ 9.2.1 Classification (Standards) (Disclosures)

A class of property, plant and equipment is a grouping of assets of a similar nature and use in the local government's operation. An example of separate classes is provided by AASB 116.37 as:

- land,
- land and buildings,
- machinery,
- motor vehicles,
- office equipment

Defining a class of assets is important under the Standards as this term is used to define the disclosure requirements and restrict opportunistic revaluations occurring to individual assets.

Standardisation of asset classes is encouraged in local government as it adds to industry comparability. A suggested range of classifications are presented below.

Local Government Asset Classes
Land
Investment Property
Buildings
Furniture and Equipment
Plant and Equipment
Plant and Equipment - Under Lease
Intangibles
Infrastructure – Roads
Infrastructure – Bridges
Infrastructure – Drainage
Infrastructure – Parks, Gardens and Reserves
Infrastructure – Footpaths and Cycleways
Infrastructure – Airports
Infrastructure – Sewerage
Infrastructure – Other
Work in Progress (by Asset Class)

Not every local government will require the full range of these suggested asset class descriptions. Sub-classes will also be necessary to manage the

various groupings under each class. A schedule of example sub-classes is provided at *Appendix 4*.

The adoption of these sub-classes, particularly major infrastructure, would also add to industry comparability and consistency.

### **Major Types of Non-Current Assets (Fixed Assets)**

The following selected asset classes are expanded for clarity.

#### **Land**

Local governments have substantial land assets under their control. The title to land can come in many forms; freehold, leasehold, crown grant, management orders, deed of trust and so on. The value of the land is dependent on the title which the local government has over the land and this status should be recorded in the asset register.

Generally, land is not depreciated as there is no deterioration because it is considered to have an infinite life; therefore the service potential remains the same as when it was first used. Land prices are expected to increase over time which means it is more likely to appreciate in value. However, there are certain activities that result in the land not being able to be used for any future purpose or losing its service potential. In these circumstances the land will be required to be depreciated. An example of this type of use would be landfill or quarry sites, where it is doubtful any approval would be given for a future redevelopment due to contamination.

Purchasing land and buildings is a prime example of when an asset is acquired it is necessary to split (disaggregate) the asset into at least two separately identifiable components due to the anticipated difference in useful life and residual value of the separately identifiable parts.

As local governments are required by FMR r. 17A to measure the value of assets at fair value, land is likely to be required to be revalued due to changes (increases) in fair value. AASB 116 require the revaluation if there is a material difference between its net asset value and fair value.

#### **Investment Property**

AASB 140 provides guidance with respect to the treatment of Investment Property and defines investment property as:

- Property (land and building – or part of a building – or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:
  - a) use in production or supply of goods or services or for administration purposes; or
  - b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

However, a not for profit exemption is provided by AASB 140.Aus9.1 as follows:

- Property may be held to meet service delivery objectives. In these situations it will not meet the definition of investment property and will be accounted for under AASB 116 for example:
  - a) property held for strategic purposes; and
  - b) property held for a social service including those generating incidental cash flows.

Therefore, the instance of investment property in local government will be rare and the application of this standard will not be required very often.

After recognition (and because of the requirement of FMR r 17AQ) investment property is required to be valued under AASB 116 at fair value. In using fair value disclosure whether the valuation is independent or a management valuation is required. Where investment property is present, disclosure as a separate line item on the face of the statement of financial position is also required.

## **Buildings**

Buildings and similar structures form a substantial part of a local government's asset base. Buildings themselves have a number of different components which may have different useful lives or residual values and require disaggregation.

These include:

- building structure,
- plant, such as air-conditioning equipment and lifts etc.,
- fixtures such as light fittings, fans, security screens, plumbing and electrical fittings or plumbing, and
- soft furnishings such as floor treatments and window treatments.

The identifiable parts as listed above should be recorded in the local government's asset register separately.

## **Plant and Equipment**

Plant and equipment is a wide range of tangible assets including machinery, trucks, earthmoving equipment, motor vehicles, playground equipment, pumps, tools, jigs, generating plant, etc.

## **Furniture and Equipment**

Furniture and equipment in this category refers primarily to indoor non-fixture type assets including the following items:

- desks,
- chairs,
- computers,
- communications equipment,

- books,
- computer software,
- kitchen equipment, and
- artworks, etc.

## Intangibles

Intangible asset guidance is contained in AASB 138 which also provides a definition of an intangible asset as '*an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance*'. Intangible assets shall be measured initially at cost. In respect of not-for-profit entities, where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, the cost is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

AASB 138 provides some specific examples where an intangible asset may be obtained via a government grant;

- airport landing rights;
- radio or television station licences; and
- quotas or rights to access other restricted resources.

Easements in favour of the local government are also classified as intangible assets.

Similar to investment property, where an intangible asset is present it must be presented as a separate line item on the face of the statement of financial position.

AASB 138.118 outlines specific disclosures distinguishing between internally generated intangible assets and other intangible assets. Those relevant to local government are likely to be as follows:

- whether the useful lives are indefinite or finite and, if finite, the useful lives or the amortisation rates used;
- the amortisation methods used for intangible assets with finite useful lives;
- the gross carrying amount and any accumulated amortisation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the year;
- the line item(s) of the statement of comprehensive income in which any amortisation of intangible assets is included;
- a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the year showing various disclosures.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life shall be amortised on a systematic basis over their useful life. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life shall not be amortised.

## **Infrastructure – Roads**

Streets and Roads construction involves significant capital expenditure for all local governments. A road is made up of many separate components that have different useful lives and residual values. These separate components are listed as follows:

- clearing, earthworks and formation (usually not depreciated)
- pavement (including gravel)
- road seal (asphalt, aggregate, concrete etc)
- kerb
- road furniture (eg. traffic control devices and signage)

Although it is common for local governments to combine road components, the Standards require the separation if they can be reliably measured and have differing useful lives and residual values.

Many local governments already select the revaluation model for the Infrastructure Roads asset class to reduce the resources required to account for all additions and disposals. It is important to note that FMR r 17A requires fair value to be used from 1 July 2012 and be phased-in over a 3 year period. The regulation requires infrastructure to be valued at fair value by either the financial year ending 30 June 2014 or 30 June 2015. It can be revalued at fair value in earlier reporting periods if required. It must then be revalued every 3 years.

It is important to remember that some road works involve the removal of specific sections of roads, which in turn should be removed from the local government's asset register. Over time, if these disposed of assets are not removed it may lead to a material difference in carrying values of the roads.

## **Infrastructure - Footpaths and Cycleway**

Includes concrete, pavement or gravel which are separate structures from the road.

## **Infrastructure – Drainage**

Includes underground pipes & structures, lined and unlined channels, detention basins, access pits, inlet structures, wetlands and pollution control structures.

## **Infrastructure - Parks, Gardens and Reserves**

Includes passive parks, gardens, landscaping, street-scaping and natural conservation areas.

## Infrastructure - Other Infrastructure

All other infrastructure assets not grouped in the above categories which may include waste management facilities, piers, jetties, caravan parks, markets and sale yards.

Regulation 16 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* provides:

*The annual financial report of a local government –*

(a) *is not to include as an asset –*

- (i) *Crown land that is a public thoroughfare, the responsibility for managing which is vested in the local government; or*
- (ii) *Land that is not owned by the local government but which is under the control or management of the local government (whether the land is Crown land or is owned by another person, or not),*

*Unless it is operated by the local government as a golf course, showground, racecourse or any other sporting or recreational facility of State or regional significance; and*

(b) *is to include as an asset –*

- (i) *a structure or any other improvement placed by the local government on land referred to in paragraph (a); and*
- (ii) *an easement granted in favour of the local government over any land.*

Accordingly, other infrastructure assets are to include golf courses, showgrounds, racecourses or other sporting or recreational facilities of State or regional significance operated by the local government even though it does not own these.

### □ 9.2.2 Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are defined as tangible assets that a community intends to preserve because of unique cultural, historical and environmental considerations. This can be due to existing government legislation or council policy. They are not available for sale or redevelopment as the intention to reserve and use the asset for heritage purposes supersedes other uses the asset might have.

Examples of a heritage asset include historical buildings, monuments, antiques, museum items, artworks, library collections etc.

### □ 9.2.3 Land Under Roads

Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1051 *Land Under Roads* clarifies that land under roads are subject to the requirements of AASB 116 and as such must be recognised as an asset. However, the Standard allows for local governments to elect only to recognise land under roads acquired after 1st July 2008 (i.e. the requirement is not retrospective).

Given the requirements of FMR r 16(a)(i) detailed under *Infrastructure – Other Infrastructure* above, and when read with FMR 4(2) which provides that where a requirement under Australian Accounting Standards is inconsistent with a provision in the regulations the provisions of the regulations prevail to the extent of that inconsistency - local governments are not to recognise land under roads as an asset.

### □ 9.2.4 Work in Progress

Under certain circumstances projects being undertaken by a local government may not be physically complete at the reporting date. The work in progress category accrues expenditure at the time of reporting when the asset is not available for use. Upon commissioning the full value is allocated to the appropriate category, such as infrastructure assets.

#### **Example**

The Shire of Eagle Bay is currently constructing a new Administration Centre for \$3,000,000 and it is expected to take two years to complete.

The following transaction will be required on an on going basis while the Administration Centre is still under construction:

		\$	\$
Dr	Capital Expenditure (New Administration Centre)	100,000	
Dr	GST Debtor	10,000	
Cr	Accounts Payable		110,000

At year end, the Shire had expended \$1,000,000 on the construction of its new Administration Centre. The following transaction will be required to recognise this expenditure in the Shire's Balance Sheet:

		\$	\$
Dr	Work in Progress - Building (Asset - Balance Sheet)	1,000,000	
Cr	Capital Expenditure (New Administration Centre)		1,000,000

Once the new Administration Centre has been constructed and ready for use the following transaction will be required to recognise the full cost of the new Administration Centre in the Shire's Balance Sheet.

		\$	\$
Dr	Building (Asset - Balance Sheet)	3,000,000	
Cr	Work in Progress - Building (Asset - Balance Sheet)		1,000,000
Cr	Capital Expenditure (New Administration Centre)		2,000,000



## □ 9.2.5 Leased Assets (Treatment as per Accounting Standards)

A lease is an agreement under which the owner of property (the lessor) grants another party (the lessee), a right to retain possession and use of the property in return for some form of consideration for a specific period of time.

The two most common types of leases are:

- **Operating lease:**

Generally this is a short-term rental agreement which is cancellable at little or no cost to the lessee during the contract period. There is very little financial risk to the lessee and the lessor retains the risk associated with ownership of the property.

- **Finance lease:**

Typically this is entered into for the purpose of funding the purchase of a specific item for the exclusive use of the lessee over a longer period of time. It is likely the property would be used by the lessee for a considerable amount of its economic life. The majority of the risks associated with ownership are transferred from the Lessor to the Lessee.

### **Capacity to enter into agreements**

It should be noted that Western Australian local governments are specifically excluded from entering into certain finance leases i.e. hire purchase type arrangements, for the funding of property due to the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1995*, section 6.21(2), which excludes any security being placed on specific property. A local government is only permitted to offer its general funds (rates and untied grants) as security for any form of borrowings or financial accommodation.

### **Disclosure**

AASB 117 covers the subject of leases and their disclosure requirements in annual financial statements. The Standard requires a lease item of property, plant or equipment to become an asset if the lease is classified as a finance lease. If the lease is considered an operating lease then it is by nature a rental arrangement and is expensed through the statement of comprehensive income rather than being shown in the statement of financial position. There are also additional disclosure requirements for operating leases within the notes of the annual general purpose financial statements as set out in AASB 117.35.

Additional reporting requirements are set out in AASB 117.31 and require the following disclosure information:

Lessees shall, in addition to meeting the requirements of AASB 7, make the following disclosures for finance leases:

- a) for each class of asset, the net carrying amount at the reporting date;
- b) a reconciliation between the total of future minimum lease payments at the reporting date, and their present value.

In addition, an entity shall disclose the total of future minimum lease payments at the reporting date, and their present value, for each of the following periods:

- a) not later than one year;
- b) later than one year and not later than five years;
- c) later than five years;
- d) contingent rents recognised as an expense in the period;
- e) the total of future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the reporting date; and
- f) a general description of the lessee's material leasing arrangements including, but not limited to, the following:
  - i) the basis on which contingent rent payable is determined;
  - ii) the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses; and
  - iii) restrictions imposed by lease arrangements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt, and further leasing.

An example of the above disclosure requirements for leases is contained in *Appendix 5*.

AASB 117.10 sets out guidance as to classify a lease as either finance or operating lease as follows:

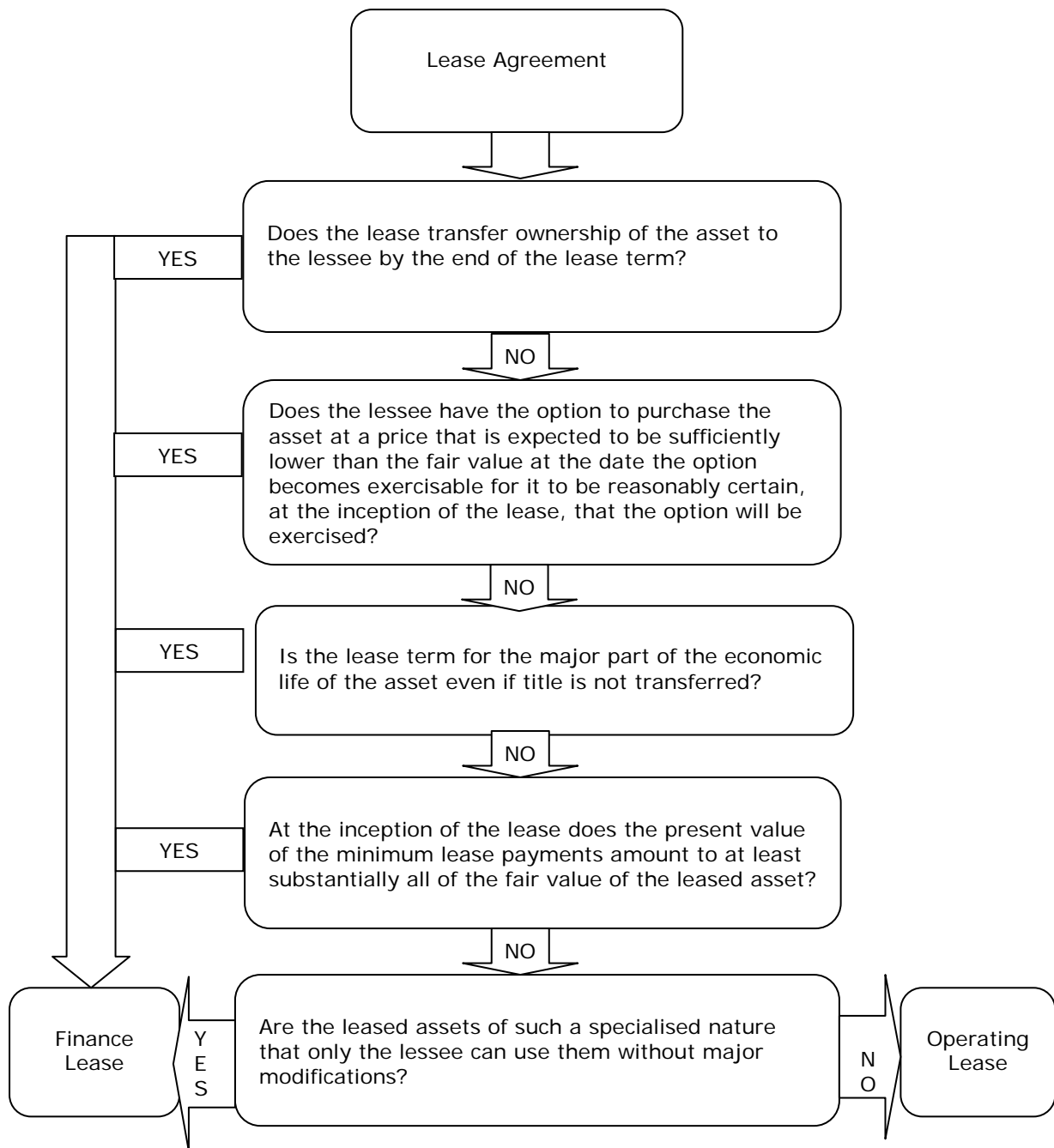


Figure 2 Classification of a lease agreement.

## Initial recognition of a Finance Lease

A finance lease agreement is to be initially recognised in the statement of financial position as per AASB 117.20 as follows:

*“At the commencement of the lease term, lessees shall recognise finance leases as assets and liabilities in their statements of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The discount rate to be used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease, if this is practicable to determine; if not, the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate shall be used. Any initial direct costs of the lessee are added to the amount recognised as an asset”.*

### Present Value

Present value is the value on a given date of a future payment or series of future payments, discounted to reflect the time value of money. Present value calculations are used in business and economics to provide a means to compare cash flows received at different times in the future.

### For Example (GST exclusive):

The Town of Eagle Bay entered into a finance lease arrangement with Black Computers Ltd for the supply of computer equipment for a period of five (5) years. The annual lease payment of \$30,000 is payable at the end of each financial year. The computer equipment could have been purchased at a one off cost of \$108,143.

### Finance Lease

#### Initial Recognition

DR Lease rights	\$108,143	
CR Lease liability		\$108,143

The Present Valuation (PV) of the leased computer equipment is calculated to be \$108,143, (Assuming that Black Computers Ltd earns 12% interest on the lease agreement).

#### Subsequent Measurement

The next calculation required is to split the lease payment into its interest and principal components.

**Year 1**

DR Interest expense	\$12,977	
DR Lease liability	\$17,023	
CR Cash at Bank		\$30,000

It is known that the annual lease payment is \$30,000 and the interest rate is 12%, the first interest payment is calculated on \$108,143 x 0.12 = \$12,977. The lease payment is \$30,000 less the interest payment \$12,977 which sets the remainder at the principal payment of \$17,023.

**Year 2**

DR Interest expense	\$10,934	
DR Lease liability	\$19,066	
CR Cash at bank		\$30,000

For the calculation of the second year payment it is important to calculate the remaining balance of the outstanding principal:

$$\$108,143 - \$17,023 = \$91,120.$$

The interest component is calculated at  $\$91,120 \times 0.12 = \$10,934$ .

End of Year	Rental Payment	Interest Expense	Reduction in Lease Liability	Lease Liability
0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$108,143
1	\$30,000	\$12,977	\$17,023	\$91,120
2	\$30,000	\$10,934	\$19,066	\$72,054
3	\$30,000	\$8,646	\$21,354	\$50,700
4	\$30,000	\$6,084	\$23,916	\$26,784
5	\$30,000	\$3,216	\$26,784	\$0
	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$41,857</b>	<b>\$108,143</b>	

The following transactions will be included in the statement of comprehensive income:

Year	Interest Expense	Depn	Total
1	\$12,977	\$21,629	\$34,606
2	\$10,934	\$21,629	\$32,563
3	\$8,646	\$21,629	\$30,275
4	\$6,084	\$21,629	\$27,713
5	\$3,216	\$21,627	\$24,843
	<b>\$41,857</b>	<b>\$108,143</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>

## Operating Lease

### Initial and Subsequent Recognition

The alternative treatment to the above example is classified as an operating lease. The journal entries for an operating lease would be as follows:

#### Year 1 to 5

DR Lease expense	\$30,000	
CR Cash at bank		\$30,000

Under this scenario all transactions will be allocated directly to the statement of comprehensive income as an expense.

## 9.3 Depreciation of Non-current Assets

### □ 9.3.1 Concept of Depreciation

Depreciation is the process of systematically allocating the cost (or fair value) of a tangible asset over its expected useful life. The expected useful life relates to the expected period or consumption levels that a particular local government uses an asset - not how long the asset can be used, unless they are the same.

In accounting terms, depreciation is an accrued expense which is charged to the statement of comprehensive income and is recorded against the value of an asset. The aim of progressively charging an asset's value to a local government's operation is to apportion the consumption or loss of future economic benefit of the asset over the period to which it provides a benefit to the local government.

### □ 9.3.2 Useful life

The useful life of an asset or part of an asset is the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by the local government.

The useful life of an identical asset may be different in the hands of individual local governments. It is usual to express the useful life of a class of assets as a range, for example from 20 to 40 years. A definitive useful life must be selected for each individual asset in each class to arrive at a percentage rate to be used to depreciate the asset. When setting the useful life used of an asset it cannot exceed that of the asset's physical or economic life.

Useful life may be measured either by its duration (the period over which an asset or component will be used), which is the most common method or usage (the expected capacity or outputs it will produce).

The Standards require the useful life of an asset to be assessed at least annually, and, if expectations differ from previous useful life estimates, the change is to be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

### □ 9.3.3 Residual value

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that would be obtained today from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal.

When deciding on the residual value consideration needs to be given to salvage or scrap value as well as to second hand market values. In the unlikely event that the residual value of an asset happens to increase to a value equal to or greater than the asset's carrying amount, the depreciation charge is zero and this is until its residual value subsequently decreases to an amount below its carrying amount.

In practice, the residual value of many assets or components is often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount.

The Standards require the residual value of an asset to be assessed at least annually, and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change in useful life is to be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

### □ 9.3.4 Carrying Value

All assets will have a carrying value; which is sometimes referred to as the book value, written down value or carrying amount. The carrying value is the amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss.

### □ 9.3.5 Depreciation Methods

It is important to spend time assessing the most appropriate depreciation rate and method to ensure the quality of financial information.

When non-current assets are depreciated appropriately, it adds quality to the information in the financial report and supports accuracy of decision making. One of the major issues with using incorrect depreciation rates and/or methods is that a financial report becomes less reliable or misleading.

A schedule of useful life and depreciation rates is attached which may assist local governments to review their current depreciation rates. Another useful review method is by contacting neighbouring local governments to compare depreciation rates for similar assets in similar use. The sharing of information in this manner can be useful as many local

governments face the same issues, however it is important to remember that the Standards require an individual assessment for each asset which conflicts with the notion of a 'one size fits all' standardised depreciation schedule.

AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* requires each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item to be depreciated separately. The depreciated amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life resulting in an expense in the statement of comprehensive income (except where depreciation is included in the cost of another asset i.e. road construction). Tangible non-current assets must be depreciated regardless of the asset's fair value or state of repair as long as depreciated value is not to exceed its residual value.

The following asset types are not required to be depreciated by the accounting standards:

- land (except where it has a finite life),
- receivables,
- investments,
- inventories,
- investment properties, and
- non-current assets held for sale.

Depreciation is to commence from the date the non-current asset is ready or available for use. Depreciation ceases once an asset has been classified as being held for resale or the net asset value has reached its residual value. Assets are still depreciated even if they are idle or retired from active use.

There are many different depreciation methods that can be used to depreciate tangible non-current assets, but the four main methods discussed are:

- a) straight line method,
- b) diminishing balance method,
- c) units of production method, and
- d) condition based method.

There are likely practical restrictions on the types of depreciation methods that can be used by a local government, especially less common methods, due to the limitations of various accounting software packages.

All depreciation methods endeavour to do the same thing; accurately reflect the pattern of benefits received from a non-current asset and matching the appropriate cost of those benefits against the revenue earned or the period to which the consumption of future economic benefit has



taken place. By far the most common depreciation method in use by local governments is the straight line method.

### Straight Line Method

Straight line method of depreciation is the simplest method to depreciate assets and this has led to its popularity. This method uses a uniform annual depreciation charge which is calculated by simply dividing the useful life into the total cost of the asset, minus the estimated residual value, if any. An example of where this depreciation method would be suitable is with office furniture, administration buildings and drainage.

The formulas for the calculation of straight line depreciation are as follows:

<b>Depreciation Amount =</b>	$\frac{(\text{Acquisition cost (or fair value)} \text{ MINUS } \text{residual value})}{\text{Expected useful life}}$
<b>Depreciation rate (%) =</b>	$\frac{(\text{100 MINUS the residual value (\% of original)})}{\text{Useful life (years)}}$

### Example (GST exclusive):

A road patching light truck is acquired for \$180,000, and rather than replaced every two years, is maintained for its expected life of five (5) years. The expected residual value of this type of vehicle is \$18,000.

A motor vehicle is acquired for \$40,000 and in accordance with the local government's vehicle replacement policy is replaced in 2 years or 40,000 km. On renewal, the local government can expect to receive a \$40,000 recovery as a sale or trade-in for the vehicle.

In the above examples using straight line depreciation the useful life and residual values are calculated as follows –

Item	Cost	Useful Life	Residual	as % of cost
Truck	\$180,000	5 years	\$18,000	10%
Motor Vehicle	\$40,000	2 years	\$40,000	100%

The calculation of the depreciation rate is as follows -

Item	Depreciation Rate			
Truck	$\frac{100\% - 10\%}{5}$	=	$\frac{90\%}{5}$	= 18%
Motor Vehicle	$\frac{(100\% - 100\%) }{2}$	=	$\frac{0\%}{2}$	= 0%

Generally local governments will find the straight line method the easiest to implement and adequate to meet its needs. But it is important to remember that it is the responsibility of every individual local government to select appropriate depreciation rates based on their own particular circumstances.

### **Diminishing Balance Method**

The diminishing balance method of depreciation requires the application of a constant rate of depreciation each year to the carrying value of the asset at the close of the previous period. The amount of depreciation charged in each year therefore progressively reduces with the written down value of the asset.

This method of depreciation assumes that the benefits provided by an asset will be greater in the initial years, and hence apportions a greater share of the cost to those earlier years of the asset's expected useful life. An example of where this depreciation method would be suitable is with a motor vehicle.

#### **Example:**

Under the diminishing balance method the deduction is calculated as a percentage of the balance you have left to deduct.

The formula for calculating depreciation using the diminishing value method is:

$$\text{Opening cost} \quad \times \quad \frac{150\%}{\text{asset's effective life (in years)}}$$

The cost of an item of plant purchased on 1 July 2012 is \$15,000. It has an effective life of 5 years and is owned for the full year.

The depreciation expense will be \$1,500 calculated as follows:

$$\$15,000 \quad \times \quad \frac{150\%}{5} \quad = \quad \$4,500$$

## Units of Production Method

The units of production method require the application of units such as machine hours, kilometres or physical consumption which reflects the utilisation of the asset. This method is best applied when the economic benefit of an asset is expected to be utilised in proportion to its use. An example where this type of depreciation method would best be suitable is with specialised heavy road plant. i.e. grader.

The formulas for the calculation of unit of production depreciation are as follows:

$$\text{Depreciation Amount} = \frac{\text{Acquisition cost (or fair value)}}{\text{the expected total number of units that can be consumed}}$$

## Condition Based Depreciation

Condition based depreciation is a method of depreciation that directly assesses and measures the allocation of service potential of an asset. It is based on a verifiable and cost-justified asset renewal program. The cost of replacing lost service potential over a set period depending on the asset involved and is expressed as an annuity over the period. The annuity is the depreciation expense. This method of depreciation is re-estimated on a continuous basis, based on an ongoing future period. It is only suitable to be used for assets which are essentially renewable rather than replaceable, i.e. road works and footpaths.

The Standards have excluded the use of this method when it does not meet strict criteria as set out in UIG 1030 *Depreciation of Long-Lived Physical Assets*. This method of depreciation has been included in this section to highlight the different methods that can be used in calculating depreciation.

## Examples of Different Methods of Depreciation

Examples of straight line, diminishing value depreciation and units of production follow:

### Example A (Excluding GST):

A road patching light truck is acquired for \$180,000 and has an expected useful life of five (5) years or five thousand (5,400) operating hours; the residual value of the truck is \$18,000.

Year	Straight Line (18%)			Reducing Balance (37%)			Units of Production (\$30)		
	WDV	Depn	Residual Value	WDV	Depn	Residual Value	WDV	Depn	Hours
1	180,000	32,400	147,600	180,000	66,420	113,580	180,000	29,400	980
2	147,600	32,400	115,200	113,580	41,910	71,670	150,600	32,400	1,080
3	115,200	32,400	82,800	71,670	26,450	45,220	118,200	39,600	1,320
4	82,800	32,400	50,400	45,220	16,690	28,530	78,600	33,600	1,120
5	50,400	32,400	18,000	28,530	10,530	18,000	45,000	27,000	900
	<b>18,000</b>	<b>162,000</b>		<b>18,000</b>	<b>162,000</b>		<b>18,000</b>	<b>162,000</b>	<b>5,400</b>

### Example B (Excluding GST):

A road patching light truck is acquired for \$180,000. It has an expected useful life of ten (10) years or ten thousand (10,000) operating hours and has an expected residual value of \$5,000.

Year	Straight Line (9.7%)			Reducing Balance (30%)			Unit of Production (\$17.50)		
	WDV	Depn	Residual Value	WDV	Depn	Residual Value	WDV	Depn	Hours
1	180,000	17,500	162,500	180,000	54,000	126,000	180,000	17,150	980
2	162,500	17,500	145,000	126,000	37,800	88,200	162,850	18,900	1,080
3	145,000	17,500	127,500	88,200	26,460	61,740	143,950	23,100	1,320
4	127,500	17,500	110,000	61,740	18,540	43,200	120,850	19,600	1,120
5	110,000	17,500	92,500	43,200	12,980	30,220	101,250	15,750	900
6	92,500	17,500	75,000	30,220	9,090	21,130	85,500	15,400	880
7	75,000	17,500	57,500	21,130	6,360	14,770	70,100	16,800	960
8	57,500	17,500	40,000	14,770	4,460	10,310	53,300	16,450	940
9	40,000	17,500	22,500	10,310	3,120	7,190	36,850	16,100	920
10	22,500	17,500	5,000	7,190	2,190	5,000	20,750	15,750	900
	<b>5,000</b>	<b>175,000</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>

### 9.3.6 Depreciation Rates

Attached at *Appendix 6* are five depreciation schedules, separated by the following regions:

- Metropolitan
- South West
- Midwest / Wheat belt
- Gascoyne / Goldfields
- Pilbara / Northwest

Regionalised depreciation schedules have been developed in recognition that different regions may use different assets and have different environmental influences on the asset's useful life. Regionalised depreciation schedules also allows for future customisation and improvements to be made.

*Appendix 7* shows the detailed listing of all Western Australian local governments classified in their regional categories.

## 9.4 Valuation and Revaluation of Non-current Assets

The valuation and revaluation requirements for non-current assets are dealt with in AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

### □ 9.4.1 Fair Value

The fair value of an asset is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction (AASB 116.6).

It is the best estimate of the price reasonably obtainable in the market at the date of the valuation. The estimate specifically excludes an estimated price inflated or deflated by special terms or circumstances such as typical financing, sale and leaseback arrangements, or concessions granted by anyone associated with the sale.

Underlying the definition of fair value is a presumption that the local government is a going concern without any intention or need to liquidate, to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms. Similarly, to determine the fair value of an asset, it is assumed that the asset is exchanged after an adequate period of marketing to obtain its best price.

The fair value of an asset is determined by reference to its highest and best use, that is, the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible; and as such results in the highest

value. Opportunities that are not available to the entity are not taken into account.

A principal test in determining the fair value of an asset is whether there is an active and liquid market available for the asset. Where a quoted market price in an active and liquid market is available for an asset, that price represents the best evidence of the asset's fair value.

For many infrastructure assets, the fair value of the asset is not able to be determined from market-based evidence. The market buying price and market selling price of an asset differ materially because the asset is usually bought separately in the new asset market, but if sold separately could only be sold for its residual value. In other circumstances the fair value of the asset is not able to be determined from market-based evidence, as there is no market evidence of the asset's market selling price. These circumstances will usually arise where the transaction price evidence arises *"in a monopoly context or the asset is specialised and rarely sold, except as part of a continuing business"*.

Many infrastructure assets in the local government sector have few or no alternative uses in the existing socio-political environment. The assets are extremely specialised and have been established to meet the community's need for economic and social facilities and services.

If the fair value of an item cannot be reliably determined using market-based evidence, its fair value is measured at its market buying price.

The best indicator of an asset's market buying price is either:

- depreciated replacement / reproduction cost (DRC), or
- an income approach (Net Present Value).

Current market prices for the same or similar assets can usually be observed for land and non-specialised buildings. For land and buildings these prices can also be derived from observable market evidence (eg. observable current market rentals) using discounted cash flow analysis.

For infrastructure assets such as roads, the best indicator of fair value is depreciated replacement cost. This is the *"current cost of replacement (CRC) or reproduction of an asset less deductions for accumulated depreciation, physical deterioration and all relevant forms of obsolescence and optimisation"*.

#### □ 9.4.2 Initial Valuation

AASB 116.15 requires an item of property, plant and equipment to be measured at:

- its cost if it qualifies to be an asset, or
- if the item has no or a nominal cost, such as donated items, then it is to be valued at its *'fair value'*.

When determining the cost of an item the following elements need to be taken into consideration:

### **Purchase Price**

Purchase price includes any non refundable taxes and charges such as goods and services tax (GST) less any discounts and rebates, all costs associated with bringing the asset to the location and to working order and any initial estimates for dismantling and removal of the asset.

The purchase price of a self-constructed asset is determined using the same principles as for an acquired asset. Any internal profits are eliminated in arriving at the cost. Similarly, the cost of abnormal amounts of wasted material, labour, or other resources incurred in self-constructing an asset is not included in the cost of the asset. Interest on certain borrowings may also be recognised as a component of cost.

The direct attributable costs of an asset can be:

- costs of employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*) arising directly from the construction or acquisition of the asset;
- costs of site preparation;
- initial delivery and handling costs;
- installation and assembly costs;
- costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly; and
- professional fees.

Restoration costs are an element of cost which is particularly relevant to licensed landfill operations. An estimate of remediation and restoration costs is required for all active landfills when they commence operation, or are held ready for operation. For road and drainage networks it is unlikely that this element of cost will apply on initial construction unless it is known that the network asset has a fixed life and will not be renewed.

An asset is to be recognised as an asset once it is ready or available for use by the local government.

### **□ 9.4.3 Revaluation – Measurement subsequent to Initial Recognition**

Revaluations of assets must be accounted for in accordance with AASB 116.Aus39.1 and AASB 116.Aus40.1.

AASB 116.29 requires, subsequent to initial recognition, each class of non-current assets must be measured on either the cost model or the revaluation model.

Under the revaluation model revaluations must be made with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying value is not materially different from fair value.

For the year ended 30 June 2005 some local governments may have elected to revert to the cost basis for measuring a class of non-current assets previously carried at a re-valued amount and deem the carrying value as at 1 July 2004 to be their cost (as allowed by the transition to AIFRS by AASB 1). If this was the case, continuing to carry assets at their cost is appropriate. However, if the local government did not so elect and they now have assets carried at their fair value or re-valued amount then they will be subject to the requirement to regularly revalue its assets.

Revaluation is to occur with sufficient regularity so as to ensure there is no material difference in the assets carrying amount and its fair value at the reporting date. Once an asset is re-valued the entire class of asset must also be re-valued. This is to avoid the possibility that only selective assets are being re-valued which then gives a distorted picture of financial performance of the local government.

If an asset is re-valued it must be at its fair value less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

When an asset's carrying amount is changed due to a revaluation:

- Revaluation increments are recorded to the Asset Revaluation Reserve (debit asset, credit revaluation reserve);
- Revaluation decrements are recorded against any existing revaluation reserve for that class of asset (debit revaluation reserve, credit asset) or if no such reserve exists for that class of assets then it must be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense (debit expense, credit asset).

This method ensures that profit or loss is not affected by gains in asset values while any loss in carrying amount values are taken directly to profit or loss. If there is any previous revaluation then that must be reversed before any impairment losses can occur.

#### □ 9.4.4 Impairment

The Australian Accounting Standard that covers the issue of impairment of assets is AASB 136.

AASB 136.12 to 14 describes some indications of when an impairment loss may have occurred. If any impairment is discovered then the asset is deemed to be impaired. There are two groups of indicators – external or internal.

External indicators that may be applicable are:



- a significant decline in an asset's market value as a result of time or usage,
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment, and
- an increase in market interest rates that are likely to increase the discount rate including in the cash flow calculation when determining value in use.

Internal indicators that may be applicable are:

- evidence of obsolescence or physical damage to an asset;
- significant changes regarding the way an asset is used or expected to be used, and
- evidence from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of an asset is or will be worse than anticipated.

Examples of impaired assets include buildings damaged by flood or fire, a building closed due to identification of structural defects, computer software that is obsolete and so on.

At each reporting date a local government is required to assess if there is any indication of impairment on its assets, except for the following items:

- inventories,
- construction contract assets,
- deferred tax assets,
- employee benefit assets,
- non-current assets classified as held for sale,
- various financial assets,
- investment properties carried at fair value,
- biological assets carried at fair value,
- deferred acquisition costs,
- intangible assets arising from an insurer's contractual right under an insurance contract within the scope of IFRS 4.

If any indication is present an entity is required to make a formal estimate of recoverable amount. No formal estimate of recoverable amount is required to be made if no indication of an impairment loss is present.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's *'fair value less costs to sell'* and its *'value in use'*.

The *'fair value less cost to sell'* is the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset or *Cash-Generating Unit (CGU)* in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less costs of disposal.

The *'value in use'* is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or CGU.

In respect of local governments (AASB 136.Aus32.1) where the future economic benefits of an asset are not primarily dependant on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use shall be determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset.

Due to the nature of most local government assets being service oriented, recoverable amount would more correctly be defined as the higher of an asset's *'fair value less costs to sell'* and its *'depreciated replacement cost'*. On this basis it would be rare to find a situation where the carrying amount of an asset held by a local government was more than the asset's depreciated replacement cost.

Consequently, whilst AASB 136.9 requires at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication an asset may be impaired, it is unlikely, based on the guidelines provided within AASB 136, any such indication will exist. If in the rare cases there was an indication and an estimate of recoverable amount was required, it is equally unlikely the carrying value will be more than its depreciated replacement cost.

The only exception would be if the asset was no longer considered to be of *'service value'* and would not be replaced should the local government be deprived of its use.

The Standard treats impaired losses differently depending on whether the asset is valued at cost or has been previously re-valued. If at cost, impairment loss goes to the statement of comprehensive income but a revaluated asset would have its impairment loss reduce the revaluation reserve.

If an asset is re-valued to an increased valuation any previous impairment losses need to be reversed first.

The Standard discusses an impairment being on either an asset or a CGU. The definition of a CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of cash from other assets or group of assets. An example of a CGU in local government would be the operations of a regional airport.

Following the recognition of an impairment loss the depreciation of a local government's asset is to be adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its remaining useful life.

### **Example A:**

The Town of Eagle Bay has a recreation centre that was damaged by a recent bush fire and is valued as follows:

DR cost	\$ 900,000	
CR less accumulated depreciation		\$(500,000)

As there was damage to the building due to the recent bush fire, the Town would be required to investigate if it had suffered any impairment losses. The fair value of the recreation centre is estimated to be \$750,000 and the value in use is \$700,000.

To determine the recoverable amount is a process of measuring the higher amount of either the fair value or value in use of the recreation centre.

The Town would be required to enter the following journal entries:

DR Impairment loss	\$150,000	
CR Accumulated impairment losses		\$150,000

### Example B:

If the Town of Eagle Bay had previously re-valued its recreation centre by \$50,000 (Increase) and the cost of disposal of the centre is estimated to be \$10,000;

The fair value would be adjusted by  $\$750,000 - \$10,000 = \$740,000$ .

The Town would be required to enter the following journal entries:

DR Revaluation reserve	\$50,000	
DR Impairment loss	\$110,000	
CR Accumulated impairment losses		\$160,000

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APPENDIX 1  
TOWN OF EAGLE BAY  
ANNUAL ASSET RECONCILIATION  
for the year ending 30th June 20XX

General Ledger Account		Asset Classifications													
Events		Land	Buildings	Furniture and Equipment	Plant and Equipment	Plant and Equipment (Under Lease)	Infrastructure - Roads	Infrastructure - Bridges	Infrastructure - Drainage	Infrastructure - Parks, Gardens and Reserves	Infrastructure - Footpaths and Cycleways	Infrastructure - Airports	Infrastructure - Sewerage	Infrastructure - Other	TOTALS
<b>Opening Balance as per control accounts</b>															
	At Cost														-
	At Valuation														-
<b>Additions</b>															
	Additions - Purchases/Construction (see below)														-
	Works in Progress														-
	Revaluation Increments														-
	Internal Re-classifications/Adjustments														-
	Previously Unrecorded Items														-
	Gifted/Donated Assets														-
	<b>Total - Additions</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Reductions</b>															
	Write Offs - Disposals (see below)														-
	Revaluation Decrements														-
	Impairment losses														-
	Other Write Offs														-
	<b>Total - Reductions</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing Balance as per control accounts</b>															
General Ledger Account															
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>															
	Opening Balance as per control accounts														-
	Plus Depreciation for the year														-
	Less Write Back Acc. Depr. on Disposal (see below)														-
	Revaluation adjustments														-
	Previously unrecorded Items														-
	Internal Re-classification														-
	<b>Closing Balance as per control accounts</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Written Down Value</b>															
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ADDITIONS</b>															
Ref	Asset Description														-
															-
															-
															-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DISPOSALS - ASSET WRITE OFF</b>															
Ref	Asset Description														-
															-
															-
															-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DISPOSALS - DEPRECIATION WRITE OFF</b>															
Ref	Asset Description														-
															-
															-
															-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## APPENDIX 2

### Town of Eagle Bay NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2010

#### PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT Movement in Carrying Amounts

The following represents the movement in the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

Detail	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Plant & Equip Under Lease	Furniture and Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July	100,000	250,000	500,000	75,000	150,000	1,075,000
Additions						
Renewal	0	5,000	25,000	0	0	30,000
New	0	50,000	50,000	20,000	25,000	145,000
(Disposal)	0	0	(75,000)	0	0	(75,000)
Revaluation						
Increments	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Decrements)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment						
Increments	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Decrements)	0	(20,000)	0	0	0	(20,000)
Depreciation (Expense)	0	(5,000)	(35,000)	(20,000)	(4,500)	(64,500)
Other Movements	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 30 June	100,000	280,000	465,000	75,000	170,500	1,090,500

### APPENDIX 3

**Town of Eagle Bay  
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2010**

INFRASTRUCTURE

Movement in Carrying Amounts

The following represents the movement in the carrying amounts of each sub class of infrastructure assets between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

Detail	Roadworks	Drainage	Bridges	Footpath and Cycleway	Parks and Gardens	Airports	Sewerage	Other	WIP	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July	15,000,000	175,000	5,000,000	55,000	280,000	2,500,000	450,000	19,000	0	23,479,000
Additions										
Renewal	75,000	5,000	90,000	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	185,000
New	200,000	45,000	25,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	60,000	370,000
(Disposal)	(20,000)	0	0	0	(5,000)	0	0	0	0	(25,000)
Revaluation										
Increments	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
(Decrements)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment										
Increments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Decrements)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation (Expense)	(75,000)	(5,000)	(8,000)	(2,000)	(15,000)	(20,000)	(6,000)	(250)	0	(131,250)
Other Movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 30 June	17,180,000	220,000	5,107,000	93,000	275,000	2,480,000	444,000	18,750	60,000	25,877,750

## APPENDIX 4

### Recommended Asset Classes

Class	Sub-class
Land	Land
	Land held for resale
Investment Property	Residential
	Commercial
Buildings	Buildings
	Heritage Buildings
	Minor Structures
Furniture and Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment
	All Other
Plant and Equipment	Major Plant
	Light Vehicles
	All Other
Plant and Equipment - Under Lease	Major Plant
	Light Vehicles
	All Other
Intangibles	Subclass by nature
Infrastructure - Roads	Clearing, Earthworks & Formation
	Pavements
	Seal - Asphalt
	Seal - Aggregate/Bitumen
	Seal - Other
	Kerbing
	Road Furniture
Infrastructure - Bridges	Deck
	Substructure
	Guardrails
Infrastructure - Drainage	Underground pipes
	Basins
	Pollution control equipment
Infrastructure - Parks, Gardens and Reserves	Sporting Fields
	Playgrounds
	Fencing
	Reticulation and Pumps
	Playing Lights
	Other (goals and signage etc)
Infrastructure - Footpaths and Cycleways	Clearing and Earthworks
	Pavement
	Seal
Infrastructure - Airports	Buildings and Structures
	Air movement area - clearing and earthworks
	Air movement area - Sealed
	Air movement area - Unsealed
	Lighting and Communications
	Other (fuelling and fencing etc)
Infrastructure - Sewerage	Pipes/Lines
	Pumps
	Inspection access
	Storage and Treatment
Infrastructure - Other	Waste Management
	Marine assets, jetties, sea walls & boat ramps etc
	Uncovered Car parks
	Saleyards
Work in Progress ( <i>Asset Class</i> )	Separate into appropriate asset class



## APPENDIX 5

Town of Eagle Bay  
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 20X1

<b>CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>20X1</b>	<b>20X0</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>(a) Finance Lease Commitments</b>		
Payable:		
- not later than one year	17,500	17,500
- later than one year but not later than five years	14,000	31,500
Minimum Lease Payments	31,500	49,000
Total Lease Liability	<u>31,500</u>	<u>49,000</u>
<b>(b) Operating Lease Commitments</b>		
Payable:		
- not later than one year	25,000	25,000
- later than one year but not later than five years	10,000	35,000
Minimum Lease Payments	35,000	60,000
Total Lease Liability	<u>35,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
<b>(c) Capital Expenditure Commitments</b>		

There were no capital expenditure commitments for the Shire of Eagle Bay in the year ending 30 June 20X1.

**APPENDIX 6  
EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
METROPOLITAN REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	METRO REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Bandstands (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Buildings (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Car Parking Facilities (High Rise)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Child Care Centre (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Clock Towers	Buildings	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Community Halls (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Dog Pound (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Grandstands (Concrete)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Health Centres (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Hot Houses (Glass)	Buildings	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Indoor Recreation Centre (Concrete & Steel)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Library Building (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Markets (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Outdoor Music Shells (Concrete)	Buildings	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Public Changing Room (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Public Halls (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Works Depot (Brick and Steel)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Residential House (Brick and Tile)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Sheds (Steel)	Buildings	15 to 35	25	0.00%	6.67% to 2.86%	4.00%
Toilets (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Town Hall (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Welfare Centres (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Artworks	Furniture and Equipment	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Audio/Visual Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Books	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	0.00%	33.33% to 14.29%	20.00%
Communications Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Computer Hardware	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	5.00%	47.50% to 19.00%	31.67%
Computer Software	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	0.00%	50.00% to 20.00%	33.33%
Dictaphone and Transcribers	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Facsimile Machines	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	5.00%	31.67% to 13.57%	19.00%
Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 15	10	10.00%	18.00% to 6.00%	9.00%
Kitchen Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	0.00%	33.33% to 14.29%	20.00%
Library Books	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 9	7	5.00%	19.00% to 10.56%	13.57%
Murals	Furniture and Equipment	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Musical Instruments	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 15	10	25.00%	15.00% to 5.00%	7.50%
Office Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 9	7	10.00%	18.00% to 10.00%	12.86%
Office Fit Out	Furniture and Equipment	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Office Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	7 to 13	10	10.00%	12.86% to 6.92%	9.00%
Outdoor Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	15 to 25	20	10.00%	6.00% to 3.60%	4.50%
Computers Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	5.00%	47.50% to 19.00%	31.67%
Photocopiers	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Plan Printer	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Plotter	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Satellite Telephones	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	10.00%	45.00% to 22.50%	30.00%
Scanners	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	10.00%	45.00% to 22.50%	30.00%
Sculptures	Furniture and Equipment	75 to 85	80	0.00%	1.33% to 1.18%	1.25%
Telephones - Mobile	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	0.00%	50.00% to 25.00%	33.33%
Telephone Systems	Furniture and Equipment	7 to 13	10	0.00%	14.29% to 7.69%	10.00%
Typewriters	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 8	5	0.00%	50.00% to 12.50%	20.00%
Bridges	Infrastructure - Bridges	60 to 90	75	0.00%	1.67% to 1.11%	1.33%
Drains	Infrastructure - Drainage	60 to 90	75	0.00%	1.67% to 1.11%	1.33%
Retarding Basins	Infrastructure - Drainage	Infinite	Infinite			
Cycle Ways (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycle ways	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Footpath (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycle ways	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Footpath (Slab)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycle ways	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Overpasses	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycle ways	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Underpass	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycle ways	70 to 90	80	0.00%	1.43% to 1.11%	1.25%
Bicycle Ramps (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Bridle Trail	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Bus Shelters (Steel)	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Car Parks Sealed (Off Road)	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Flood Control Structure	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%

**APPENDIX 6  
EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
METROPOLITAN REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	METRO REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Fountains	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	10.00%	2.25% to 1.50%	1.80%
Irrigation	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Jetties (Wooden)	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Manholes	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Monuments	Infrastructure - Other	70 to 90	80	0.00%	1.43% to 1.11%	1.25%
Piers (Wooden)	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Reservoirs	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
River Bank Remedial Work	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Seats and Benches	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Statues	Infrastructure - Other	75 to 95	85	0.00%	1.33% to 1.05%	1.18%
Stockyards	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Street Lights	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 30	25	0.00%	5.00% to 3.33%	4.00%
Tanks and Reservoirs	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Waste Transfer Station	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
War Memorials	Infrastructure - Other	90 to 110	100	0.00%	1.11% to 0.91%	1.00%
Water Reticulation Systems	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Water and Effluent Treatment	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Weirs	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Sea Walls (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Wharves	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 70	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.43%	2.00%
Bicycle Racks/Shelters	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Boat Ramp	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Public Access Ways	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Skate Park	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Tennis and Basketball Courts	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Crash Barriers	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Culverts	Infrastructure - Bridges	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Kerbs & Channel	Infrastructure - Roadworks	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Median Strips	Infrastructure - Roadworks	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Road Furniture (Signage etc.)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 15	12	0.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.33%
Traffic Lights	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 15	12	0.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.33%
Fire (Access) Track	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
<b>Road Works in Built up Areas (Residential Areas)</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	55 to 85	70	60.00%	0.73% to 0.47%	0.57%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	25 to 35	30	10.00%	3.60% to 2.57%	3.00%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
<b>Road Works in Built up Areas (Local Distributor and Industrial Roads)</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	50 to 60	55	55.00%	0.90% to 0.75%	0.82%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	20 to 30	25	10.00%	4.50% to 3.00%	3.60%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
<b>Roads Outside Built up Areas</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	45 to 60	52.5	25.00%	1.67% to 1.25%	1.43%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	8 to 12	10	25.00%	9.38% to 6.25%	7.50%
Land	Land	Infinite	Infinite			

**APPENDIX 6  
EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
METROPOLITAN REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	METRO REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Land Fill Sites	Land	10 to 40	30	5.00%	9.50% to 2.38%	3.17%
Drinking Fountains	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	10.00%	9.00% to 4.50%	6.00%
Bulldozers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	20.00%	16.00% to 5.33%	8.00%
Car Parking Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	0.00%	20.00% to 10.00%	14.29%
Construction Plant	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	12.86%
Decorations	Plant and Equipment	3 to 10	5	5.00%	31.67% to 9.50%	19.00%
Earthmoving Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	8	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	10.63%
Elevating Platform (large)	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.00%	11.43%
Elevating Platform (small)	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	12.14%
Four Wheel Drive Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	3 to 8	5	50.00%	16.67% to 6.25%	10.00%
Global Positioning Systems (GPS)	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Graders	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	20.00%	16.00% to 5.33%	8.00%
Gully Educators	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	12	20.00%	8.00% to 4.00%	6.67%
Line Markers	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	10.00%	12.86% to 6.92%	9.00%
Loaders	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	40.00%	12.00% to 6.67%	8.57%
Minor Plant	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Motor Cycles	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	4	25.00%	25.00% to 10.71%	18.75%
Motor Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	2 to 4	3	50.00%	25.00% to 12.50%	16.67%
Mowers	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	20.00%	26.67% to 11.43%	16.00%
Parking Meters	Plant and Equipment	7 to 15	10	20.00%	11.43% to 5.33%	8.00%
Plant Boxes	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	0.00%	20.00% to 10.00%	14.29%
Playground Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	5.00%	19.00% to 6.33%	9.50%
Power Generators	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	10.00%	11.25% to 6.00%	9.00%
Pumping Equipment	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	5.00%	11.88% to 6.33%	9.50%
Pumps and Bores	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Radio Communication Equipment	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	10.00%	9.00% to 4.50%	6.00%
Recreation Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	12.86%
Recycling Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	5.00%	19.00% to 6.33%	9.50%
Ride on Mower	Plant and Equipment	3 to 5	4	50.00%	16.67% to 10.00%	12.50%
Road Cleaners	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	20.00%	11.43% to 6.15%	8.00%
Road Making Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 8	6	20.00%	16.00% to 10.00%	13.33%
Rollers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	10.00%	18.00% to 6.00%	9.00%
Rubbish Bins	Plant and Equipment	3 to 10	6	0.00%	33.33% to 10.00%	16.67%
Scaffolding	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Security Systems	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	0.00%	12.50% to 6.67%	10.00%
Sedans	Plant and Equipment	2 to 4	3	90.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Sound Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	5.00%	19.00% to 10.56%	13.57%
Sports Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	15.00%	17.00% to 9.44%	12.14%
Street Cleaners	Plant and Equipment	8 to 12	10	20.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.00%
Street Furniture	Plant and Equipment	15 to 25	20	5.00%	6.33% to 3.80%	4.75%
Street Sweeper	Plant and Equipment	8 to 12	10	20.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.00%
Surveying Equipment	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Tools	Plant and Equipment	3 to 9	6	0.00%	33.33% to 11.11%	16.67%
Tractors	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.89%	11.43%
Trailers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	15.00%	17.00% to 5.67%	8.50%
Trucks - Heavy	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.89%	11.43%
Trucks - Light	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	25.00%	25.00% to 10.71%	15.00%
TV Rebroadcasting Equipment	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	20.00%	8.00% to 4.00%	5.33%
Utilities or Panel Vans	Plant and Equipment	2 to 5	3	85.00%	7.50% to 3.00%	5.00%
Waste Disposal Machines	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	7.00%	13.29% to 7.15%	9.30%
Waste Disposal Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	6	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	15.00%
Wood Chippers	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	13.00%	12.43% to 6.69%	8.70%
Leased Vehicle (5 year lease)	Plant and Equipment - Under Lease	5 to 5	5	0.00%	20.00% to 20.00%	20.00%
Fauna Parks		Split into individual components				
Sporting Reserves		Split into individual components				
Golf Course		Split into individual components				
Gardens		Split into individual components				
Parks		Split into individual components				
Cemeteries		Split into individual components				
Animal Parks		Split into individual components				
Forest Plantations		Split into individual components				
Plant Nurseries		Split into individual components				
Quarries		Split into individual components				

**APPENDIX 6  
EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
SOUTH WEST REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	SOUTH WEST REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Buildings (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Car Parking Facilities (Under Cover)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Child Care Centre (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Clock Towers	Buildings	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Community Halls (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Dog Pound (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Grandstands (Concrete)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Health Centres (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Hot Houses (Glass)	Buildings	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Indoor Recreation Centre (Concrete & Steel)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Library Building (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Outdoor Music Shells (Concrete)	Buildings	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Public Changing Room (Concrete)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Public Halls (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Works Depot (Brick & Steel)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Residential House (Concrete Slab)	Buildings	45 to 65	55	0.00%	2.22% to 1.54%	1.82%
Residential House (Brick and Tile)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Residential House (Steel Frame Construction)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Sheds (Steel)	Buildings	15 to 35	25	0.00%	6.67% to 2.86%	4.00%
Toilets (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Town Hall (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Welfare Centres (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Heritage/Historical Buildings (Brick)	Buildings	80 to 120	100	0.00%	1.25% to 0.83%	1.00%
Volunteer Bush Fire Fighting Brigade Shed (Steel)	Buildings	15 to 35	25	0.00%	6.67% to 2.86%	4.00%
Transportable Building (Fibro)	Buildings	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Artworks	Furniture and Equipment	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Audio/Visual Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Books	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	0.00%	33.33% to 14.29%	20.00%
Communications Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Computer Hardware	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	5.00%	47.50% to 19.00%	31.67%
Computer Software	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	0.00%	50.00% to 20.00%	33.33%
Dictaphone and Transcribers	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Facsimile Machines	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	5.00%	31.67% to 13.57%	19.00%
Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 15	10	10.00%	18.00% to 6.00%	9.00%
Kitchen Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	0.00%	33.33% to 14.29%	20.00%
Library Books	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 9	7	5.00%	19.00% to 10.56%	13.57%
Murals	Furniture and Equipment	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Musical Instruments	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 15	10	25.00%	15.00% to 5.00%	7.50%
Office Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 9	7	10.00%	18.00% to 10.00%	12.86%
Office Fit Out	Furniture and Equipment	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Office Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	7 to 13	10	10.00%	12.86% to 6.92%	9.00%
Outdoor Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	15 to 25	20	10.00%	6.00% to 3.60%	4.50%
Computers Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	5.00%	47.50% to 19.00%	31.67%
Photocopiers	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Plan Printer	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Plotter	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Satellite Telephones	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	10.00%	45.00% to 22.50%	30.00%
Scanners	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	10.00%	45.00% to 22.50%	30.00%
Sculptures	Furniture and Equipment	75 to 85	80	0.00%	1.33% to 1.18%	1.25%
Telephones - Mobile	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	0.00%	50.00% to 25.00%	33.33%
Telephone Systems	Furniture and Equipment	7 to 13	10	0.00%	14.29% to 7.69%	10.00%
Typewriters	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 8	5	0.00%	50.00% to 12.50%	20.00%
Airfields	Infrastructure - Airports	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Bridges	Infrastructure - Bridges	60 to 90	75	0.00%	1.67% to 1.11%	1.33%
Drains	Infrastructure - Drainage	60 to 90	75	0.00%	1.67% to 1.11%	1.33%
Retarding Basins	Infrastructure - Drainage	Infinite	Infinite			
Cycle Ways (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%

**APPENDIX 6  
EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
SOUTH WEST REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	SOUTH WEST REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Footpath (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Footpath (Slab)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Bicycle Ramps (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Bridle Trail	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Bus Shelters (Steel)	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Car Parks Sealed (Off Road) (Uncovered)	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Dams	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Flood Control Structure	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Fountains	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	10.00%	2.25% to 1.50%	1.80%
Irrigation	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Jetties (Wooden)	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Manholes	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Monuments	Infrastructure - Other	70 to 90	80	0.00%	1.43% to 1.11%	1.25%
Piers (Wooden)	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Reservoirs	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
River Bank Remedial Work	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Seats and Benches	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Statues	Infrastructure - Other	75 to 95	85	0.00%	1.33% to 1.05%	1.18%
Stockyards	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Street Lights	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 30	25	0.00%	5.00% to 3.33%	4.00%
Tanks and Reservoirs	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Waste Transfer Station	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
War Memorials	Infrastructure - Other	90 to 110	100	0.00%	1.11% to 0.91%	1.00%
Water Reticulation Systems	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Water and Effluent Treatment	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Weirs	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Sea Walls (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Wharves	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 70	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.43%	2.00%
Bicycle Racks/Shelters	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Boat Ramp	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Public Access Ways	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Skate Park	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Tennis and Basketball Courts	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Outdoor Swimming Pool	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 30	22	0.00%	6.67% to 3.33%	4.55%
Crash Barriers	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Culverts	Infrastructure - Bridges	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Kerbs & Channel	Infrastructure - Roadworks	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Median Strips	Infrastructure - Roadworks	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Road Furniture (Signage etc..)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 15	12	0.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.33%
Fire (Access) Track	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
<b>Road Works in Built up Areas (Residential Areas)</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	45 to 55	50	40.00%	1.33% to 1.09%	1.20%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	25 to 30	27.5	10.00%	3.60% to 3.00%	3.27%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
<b>Road Works in Built up Areas (Local Distributor and Industrial Roads)</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	45 to 55	50	35.00%	1.44% to 1.18%	1.30%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	20 to 30	25	10.00%	4.50% to 3.00%	3.60%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%

**APPENDIX 6  
EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
SOUTH WEST REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	SOUTH WEST REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Roads Outside Built up Areas	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	35 to 55	45	25.00%	2.14% to 1.36%	1.67%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sheetting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
- Sheetting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	8 to 12	10	25.00%	9.38% to 6.25%	7.50%
Sewerage Piping	Infrastructure - Sewerage	70 to 90	80	0.00%	1.43% to 1.11%	1.25%
Land	Land	Infinite	Infinite			
Land Fill Sites	Land	10 to 40	30	5.00%	9.50% to 2.38%	3.17%
Drinking Fountains	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	10.00%	9.00% to 4.50%	6.00%
Bulldozers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	20.00%	16.00% to 5.33%	8.00%
Car Parking Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	0.00%	20.00% to 10.00%	14.29%
Construction Plant	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	12.86%
Decorations	Plant and Equipment	3 to 10	5	5.00%	31.67% to 9.50%	19.00%
Earthmoving Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	8	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	10.63%
Elevating Platform (large)	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.00%	11.43%
Elevating Platform (small)	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	12.14%
Four Wheel Drive Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	3 to 8	5	50.00%	16.67% to 6.25%	10.00%
Global Positioning Systems (GPS)	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Graders	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	20.00%	16.00% to 5.33%	8.00%
Gully Educators	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	12	20.00%	8.00% to 4.00%	6.67%
Line Markers	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	10.00%	12.86% to 6.92%	9.00%
Loaders	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	40.00%	12.00% to 6.67%	8.57%
Minor Plant	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Motor Cycles	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	4	25.00%	25.00% to 10.71%	18.75%
Motor Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	2 to 4	3	50.00%	25.00% to 12.50%	16.67%
Mowers	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	20.00%	26.67% to 11.43%	16.00%
Parking Meters	Plant and Equipment	7 to 15	10	20.00%	11.43% to 5.33%	8.00%
Plant Boxes	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	0.00%	20.00% to 10.00%	14.29%
Playground Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	5.00%	19.00% to 6.33%	9.50%
Power Generators	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	10.00%	11.25% to 6.00%	9.00%
Pumping Equipment	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	5.00%	11.88% to 6.33%	9.50%
Pumps and Bores	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Radio Communication Equipment	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	10.00%	9.00% to 4.50%	6.00%
Recreation Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	12.86%
Recycling Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	5.00%	19.00% to 6.33%	9.50%
Ride on Mower	Plant and Equipment	3 to 5	4	50.00%	16.67% to 10.00%	12.50%
Road Cleaners	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	20.00%	11.43% to 6.15%	8.00%
Road Making Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 8	6	20.00%	16.00% to 10.00%	13.33%
Rollers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	10.00%	18.00% to 6.00%	9.00%
Rubbish Bins	Plant and Equipment	3 to 10	6	0.00%	33.33% to 10.00%	16.67%
Scaffolding	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Security Systems	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	0.00%	12.50% to 6.67%	10.00%
Sedans	Plant and Equipment	2 to 4	3	90.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Sound Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	5.00%	19.00% to 10.56%	13.57%
Sports Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	15.00%	17.00% to 9.44%	12.14%
Street Cleaners	Plant and Equipment	8 to 12	10	20.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.00%
Street Furniture	Plant and Equipment	15 to 25	20	5.00%	6.33% to 3.80%	4.75%
Street Sweeper	Plant and Equipment	8 to 12	10	20.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.00%
Surveying Equipment	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Tools	Plant and Equipment	3 to 9	6	0.00%	33.33% to 11.11%	16.67%
Tractors	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.89%	11.43%
Trailers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	15.00%	17.00% to 5.67%	8.50%
Trucks - Heavy	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.89%	11.43%
Trucks - Light	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	25.00%	25.00% to 10.71%	15.00%
TV Rebroadcasting Equipment	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	20.00%	8.00% to 4.00%	5.33%
Utilities or Panel Vans	Plant and Equipment	2 to 5	3	85.00%	7.50% to 3.00%	5.00%
Waste Disposal Machines	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	7.00%	13.29% to 7.15%	9.30%
Waste Disposal Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	6	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	15.00%
Wood Chippers	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	13.00%	12.43% to 6.69%	8.70%
Impound Yard Fencing	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%

**APPENDIX 6  
EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
SOUTH WEST REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	SOUTH WEST REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Volunteer Bush Fire Fighting Light Vehicle	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	12.14%
Leased Vehicle (5 year lease)	Plant and Equipment - Under Lease	5 to 5	5	0.00%	20.00% to 20.00%	20.00%
Outdoor Swimming Pool	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Fauna Parks		Split into individual components				
Sporting Reserves		Split into individual components				
Golf Course		Split into individual components				
Gardens		Split into individual components				
Parks		Split into individual components				
Cemeteries		Split into individual components				
Animal Parks		Split into individual components				
Forest Plantations		Split into individual components				
Plant Nurseries		Split into individual components				
Quarries		Split into individual components				



**APPENDIX 6 EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
GASCOYNE / GOLDFIELDS REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	GASCOYNE / GOLDFIELDS REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Buildings	Buildings	45 to 55	50	0.00%	2.22% to 1.82%	2.00%
Car Parking Facilities (High Rise)	Buildings	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Child Care Centre (Brick)	Buildings	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Clock Towers	Buildings	60 to 80	70	0.00%	1.67% to 1.25%	1.43%
Community Halls (Brick)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Dog Pound (Brick)	Buildings	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Grandstands (Concrete)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Health Centres (Brick)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Indoor Recreation Centre (Concrete & Steel)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Library Building	Buildings	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Outdoor Music Shells (Concrete)	Buildings	60 to 80	70	0.00%	1.67% to 1.25%	1.43%
Public Changing Room (Brick)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Public Halls (Brick)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Works Depot (Brick & Steel)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Residential House (Concrete Slab)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Residential House (Brick and Tile)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Residential House (Steel Frame Construction)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Residential House (Brick and Tile)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Donga (Fibro)	Buildings	8 to 12	10	5.00%	11.88% to 7.92%	9.50%
Welfare Centres (Brick)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Volunteer Bush Fire Fighting Brigade Shed (Steel)	Buildings	15 to 35	25	0.00%	6.67% to 2.86%	4.00%
Transportable Building (Fibro)	Buildings	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Artworks	Furniture and Equipment	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Audio/Visual Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Books	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	0.00%	33.33% to 14.29%	20.00%
Communications Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Computer Hardware	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	5.00%	47.50% to 19.00%	31.67%
Computer Software	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	0.00%	50.00% to 20.00%	33.33%
Dictaphone and Transcribers	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Facsimile Machines	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	5.00%	31.67% to 13.57%	19.00%
Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 15	10	10.00%	18.00% to 6.00%	9.00%
Kitchen Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	0.00%	33.33% to 14.29%	20.00%
Library Books	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 9	7	5.00%	19.00% to 10.56%	13.57%
Murals	Furniture and Equipment	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Musical Instruments	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 15	10	25.00%	15.00% to 5.00%	7.50%
Office Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 9	7	10.00%	18.00% to 10.00%	12.86%
Office Fit Out	Furniture and Equipment	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Office Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	7 to 13	10	10.00%	12.86% to 6.92%	9.00%
Outdoor Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	15 to 25	20	10.00%	6.00% to 3.60%	4.50%
Computers Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	5.00%	47.50% to 19.00%	31.67%
Photocopiers	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Plan Printer	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Plotter	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Satellite Telephones	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	10.00%	45.00% to 22.50%	30.00%
Scanners	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	10.00%	45.00% to 22.50%	30.00%
Sculptures	Furniture and Equipment	75 to 85	80	0.00%	1.33% to 1.18%	1.25%
Telephones - Mobile	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	0.00%	50.00% to 25.00%	33.33%
Telephone Systems	Furniture and Equipment	7 to 13	10	0.00%	14.29% to 7.69%	10.00%
Typewriters	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 8	5	0.00%	50.00% to 12.50%	20.00%
Airfields	Infrastructure - Airports	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Bridges	Infrastructure - Bridges	60 to 90	75	0.00%	1.67% to 1.11%	1.33%
Drains	Infrastructure - Drainage	60 to 90	75	0.00%	1.67% to 1.11%	1.33%
Retarding Basins	Infrastructure - Drainage	Infinite	Infinite			
Cycle Ways (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Footpath (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Footpath (Slab)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	15 to 35	30	0.00%	6.67% to 2.86%	3.33%
Bicycle Ramps (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Bridle Trail	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%

**APPENDIX 6 EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
GASCOYNE / GOLDFIELDS REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	GASCOYNE / GOLDFIELDS REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Bus Shelters (Steel)	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Car Parks Sealed (Off Road) (Uncovered)	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Dams	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Flood Control Structure	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Fountains	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	10.00%	2.25% to 1.50%	1.80%
Irrigation	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Jetties	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Manholes	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Monuments	Infrastructure - Other	70 to 90	80	0.00%	1.43% to 1.11%	1.25%
Reservoirs	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
River Bank Remedial Work	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Seats and Benches	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Statuses	Infrastructure - Other	75 to 95	85	0.00%	1.33% to 1.05%	1.18%
Stockyards	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Street Lights	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 30	25	0.00%	5.00% to 3.33%	4.00%
Tanks and Reservoirs	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Waste Transfer Station	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
War Memorials	Infrastructure - Other	90 to 110	100	0.00%	1.11% to 0.91%	1.00%
Water Reticulation Systems	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Water and Effluent Treatment	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Weirs	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Bicycle Racks/Shelters	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Boat Ramp	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Public Access Ways	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Skate Park	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Tennis and Basketball Courts	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Outdoor Swimming Pool	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 30	22	0.00%	6.67% to 3.33%	4.55%
Crash Barriers	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Culverts	Infrastructure - Bridges	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Kerbs & Channel	Infrastructure - Roadworks	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Median Strips	Infrastructure - Roadworks	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Road Furniture (Signage etc..)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	8 to 13	10	0.00%	12.50% to 7.69%	10.00%
<b>Road Works in Built up Areas (Residential Areas)</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	45 to 55	50	40.00%	1.33% to 1.09%	1.20%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	25 to 30	27.5	10.00%	3.60% to 3.00%	3.27%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
<b>Road Works in Built up Areas (Local Distributor and Industrial Roads)</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	45 to 55	50	35.00%	1.44% to 1.18%	1.30%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	20 to 30	25	10.00%	4.50% to 3.00%	3.60%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
<b>Roads Outside Built up Areas</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	35 to 55	45	25.00%	2.14% to 1.36%	1.67%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	8 to 12	10	25.00%	9.38% to 6.25%	7.50%
Sewerage Piping	Infrastructure - Sewerage	70 to 90	80	0.00%	1.43% to 1.11%	1.25%

**APPENDIX 6 EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
GASCOYNE / GOLDFIELDS REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	GASCOYNE / GOLDFIELDS REGION					
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE	
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE	
Land	Land	Infinite	Infinite				
Land Fill Sites	Land	10 to 40	30	5.00%	9.50% to 2.38%	3.17%	
Drinking Fountains	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	10.00%	9.00% to 4.50%	6.00%	
Bulldozers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	20.00%	16.00% to 5.33%	8.00%	
Construction Plant	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	12.86%	
Decorations	Plant and Equipment	3 to 10	5	5.00%	31.67% to 9.50%	19.00%	
Earthmoving Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	8	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	10.63%	
Elevating Platform (large)	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.00%	11.43%	
Elevating Platform (small)	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	12.14%	
Four Wheel Drive Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	3 to 8	5	50.00%	16.67% to 6.25%	10.00%	
Global Positioning Systems (GPS)	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%	
Graders	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	20.00%	16.00% to 5.33%	8.00%	
Gully Educators	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	12	20.00%	8.00% to 4.00%	6.67%	
Line Markers	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	10.00%	12.86% to 6.92%	9.00%	
Loaders	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	40.00%	12.00% to 6.67%	8.57%	
Minor Plant	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%	
Motor Cycles	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	4	25.00%	25.00% to 10.71%	18.75%	
Motor Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	2 to 4	3	50.00%	25.00% to 12.50%	16.67%	
Mowers	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	20.00%	26.67% to 11.43%	16.00%	
Plant Boxes	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	0.00%	20.00% to 10.00%	14.29%	
Playground Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	5.00%	19.00% to 6.33%	9.50%	
Power Generators	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	10.00%	11.25% to 6.00%	9.00%	
Pumping Equipment	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	5.00%	11.88% to 6.33%	9.50%	
Pumps and Bores	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%	
Radio Communication Equipment	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	10.00%	9.00% to 4.50%	6.00%	
Recreation Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	12.86%	
Recycling Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	5.00%	19.00% to 6.33%	9.50%	
Ride on Mower	Plant and Equipment	3 to 5	4	50.00%	16.67% to 10.00%	12.50%	
Road Cleaners	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	20.00%	11.43% to 6.15%	8.00%	
Road Making Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 8	6	20.00%	16.00% to 10.00%	13.33%	
Rollers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	10.00%	18.00% to 6.00%	9.00%	
Rubbish Bins	Plant and Equipment	3 to 10	6	0.00%	33.33% to 10.00%	16.67%	
Scaffolding	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%	
Security Systems	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	0.00%	12.50% to 6.67%	10.00%	
Sedans	Plant and Equipment	2 to 4	3	90.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%	
Sound Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	5.00%	19.00% to 10.56%	13.57%	
Sports Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	15.00%	17.00% to 9.44%	12.14%	
Street Cleaners	Plant and Equipment	8 to 12	10	20.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.00%	
Street Furniture	Plant and Equipment	15 to 25	20	5.00%	6.33% to 3.80%	4.75%	
Street Sweeper	Plant and Equipment	8 to 12	10	20.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.00%	
Surveying Equipment	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%	
Tools	Plant and Equipment	3 to 9	6	0.00%	33.33% to 11.11%	16.67%	
Tractors	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.89%	11.43%	
Trailers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	15.00%	17.00% to 5.67%	8.50%	
Trucks - Heavy	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.89%	11.43%	
Trucks - Light	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	25.00%	25.00% to 10.71%	15.00%	
TV Rebroadcasting Equipment	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	20.00%	8.00% to 4.00%	5.33%	
Utilities or Panel Vans	Plant and Equipment	2 to 5	3	85.00%	7.50% to 3.00%	5.00%	
Waste Disposal Machines	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	7.00%	13.29% to 7.15%	9.30%	
Waste Disposal Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	6	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	15.00%	
Impound Yard Fencing	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%	
Volunteer Bush Fire Fighting Light Vehicle	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	12.14%	
Leased Vehicle (5 year lease)	Plant and Equipment - Under Lease	5 to 5	5	0.00%	20.00% to 20.00%	20.00%	
Fauna Parks		Split into individual components					
Sporting Reserves		Split into individual components					
Golf Course		Split into individual components					
Gardens		Split into individual components					
Parks		Split into individual components					
Cemeteries		Split into individual components					
Animal Parks		Split into individual components					
Forest Plantations		Split into individual components					
Plant Nurseries		Split into individual components					
Quarries		Split into individual components					

**APPENDIX 6 EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
MIDWEST / WHEATBELT REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	MIDWEST / WHEATBELT REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Buildings (Brick )	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Car Parking Facilities (High Rise)	Buildings	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Child Care Centre (Brick)	Buildings	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Clock Towers	Buildings	60 to 80	70	0.00%	1.67% to 1.25%	1.43%
Community Halls (Brick)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Dog Pound (Brick)	Buildings	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Grandstands (Concrete)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Health Centres (Brick)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Hot Houses (Glass)	Buildings	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Indoor Recreation Centre (Concrete & Steel)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Library Building (Brick)	Buildings	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Outdoor Music Shells (Concrete)	Buildings	60 to 80	70	0.00%	1.67% to 1.25%	1.43%
Public Changing Room (Brick)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Public Halls (Brick)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Works Depot (Brick & Steel)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Residential House (Concrete Slab)	Buildings	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Residential House (Brick and Tile)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Residential House (Steel Frame Construction)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Residential House (Brick and Tile)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Welfare Centres (Brick)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Volunteer Bush Fire Fighting Brigade Shed (Steel)	Buildings	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Transportable Building (Fibro)	Buildings	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Donga (Fibro)	Buildings	8 to 12	10	5.00%	11.88% to 7.92%	9.50%
Heritage/Historical Buildings (Brick)	Buildings	70 to 110	90	0.00%	1.43% to 0.91%	1.11%
Audio/Visual Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Books	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	0.00%	33.33% to 14.29%	20.00%
Communications Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Computer Hardware	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	5.00%	47.50% to 19.00%	31.67%
Computer Software	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	0.00%	50.00% to 20.00%	33.33%
Dictaphone and Transcribers	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Facsimile Machines	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	5.00%	31.67% to 13.57%	19.00%
Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 15	10	10.00%	18.00% to 6.00%	9.00%
Kitchen Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	0.00%	33.33% to 14.29%	20.00%
Library Books	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 9	7	5.00%	19.00% to 10.56%	13.57%
Murals	Furniture and Equipment	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Musical Instruments	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 15	10	25.00%	15.00% to 5.00%	7.50%
Office Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 9	7	10.00%	18.00% to 10.00%	12.86%
Office Fit Out	Furniture and Equipment	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Office Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	7 to 13	10	10.00%	12.86% to 6.92%	9.00%
Outdoor Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	15 to 25	20	10.00%	6.00% to 3.60%	4.50%
Computers Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	5.00%	47.50% to 19.00%	31.67%
Photocopiers	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Plan Printer	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Plotter	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Satellite Telephones	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	10.00%	45.00% to 22.50%	30.00%
Scanners	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	10.00%	45.00% to 22.50%	30.00%
Sculptures	Furniture and Equipment	75 to 85	80	0.00%	1.33% to 1.18%	1.25%
Telephones - Mobile	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	0.00%	50.00% to 25.00%	33.33%
Telephone Systems	Furniture and Equipment	7 to 13	10	0.00%	14.29% to 7.69%	10.00%
Typewriters	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 8	5	0.00%	50.00% to 12.50%	20.00%
Airfields	Infrastructure - Airports	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Bridges	Infrastructure - Bridges	60 to 90	75	0.00%	1.67% to 1.11%	1.33%
Drains	Infrastructure - Drainage	60 to 90	75	0.00%	1.67% to 1.11%	1.33%
Retarding Basins	Infrastructure - Drainage	Infinite	Infinite			
Cycle Ways (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Footpath (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Footpath (Slab)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	15 to 35	30	0.00%	6.67% to 2.86%	3.33%
Bicycle Ramps (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%

**APPENDIX 6 EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
MIDWEST / WHEATBELT REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	MIDWEST / WHEATBELT REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Bridle Trail	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Bus Shelters (Steel)	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Car Parks Sealed (Off Road) (Uncovered)	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Dams	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Flood Control Structure	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Fountains	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	10.00%	2.25% to 1.50%	1.80%
Irrigation	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Jetties	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Manholes	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Monuments	Infrastructure - Other	70 to 90	80	0.00%	1.43% to 1.11%	1.25%
Reservoirs	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
River Bank Remedial Work	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Seats and Benches	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Statues	Infrastructure - Other	75 to 95	85	0.00%	1.33% to 1.05%	1.18%
Stockyards	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Street Lights	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 30	25	0.00%	5.00% to 3.33%	4.00%
Tanks and Reservoirs	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Waste Transfer Station	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
War Memorials	Infrastructure - Other	90 to 110	100	0.00%	1.11% to 0.91%	1.00%
Water Reticulation Systems	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Water and Effluent Treatment	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Weirs	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Bicycle Racks/Shelters	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Boat Ramp	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Public Access Ways	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Skate Park	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Tennis and Basketball Courts	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Crash Barriers	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Culverts	Infrastructure - Bridges	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Kerbs & Channel	Infrastructure - Roadworks	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Median Strips	Infrastructure - Roadworks	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Road Furniture (Signage etc..)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	8 to 13	10	0.00%	12.50% to 7.69%	10.00%
Fire (Access) Track	Infrastructure - Roadworks	8 to 28	18	0.00%	12.50% to 3.57%	5.56%
<b>Road Works in Built up Areas (Residential Areas)</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	45 to 55	50	40.00%	1.33% to 1.09%	1.20%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	25 to 30	27.5	10.00%	3.60% to 3.00%	3.27%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
<b>Road Works in Built up Areas (Local Distributor and Industrial Roads)</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	45 to 55	50	35.00%	1.44% to 1.18%	1.30%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	20 to 30	25	10.00%	4.50% to 3.00%	3.60%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
<b>Roads Outside Built up Areas</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	35 to 55	45	25.00%	2.14% to 1.36%	1.67%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	15 to 25	20	15.00%	5.67% to 3.40%	4.25%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	8 to 12	10	25.00%	9.38% to 6.25%	7.50%
Sewerage Piping	Infrastructure - Sewerage	70 to 90	80	0.00%	1.43% to 1.11%	1.25%

**APPENDIX 6 EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
MIDWEST / WHEATBELT REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	MIDWEST / WHEATBELT REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Land	Land	Infinite	Infinite			
Land Fill Sites	Land	10 to 40	30	5.00%	9.50% to 2.38%	3.17%
Drinking Fountains	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	10.00%	9.00% to 4.50%	6.00%
Bulldozers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	20.00%	16.00% to 5.33%	8.00%
Construction Plant	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	12.86%
Decorations	Plant and Equipment	3 to 10	5	5.00%	31.67% to 9.50%	19.00%
Earthmoving Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	8	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	10.63%
Elevating Platform (large)	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.00%	11.43%
Elevating Platform (small)	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	12.14%
Four Wheel Drive Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	3 to 8	5	50.00%	16.67% to 6.25%	10.00%
Global Positioning Systems (GPS)	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Graders	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	20.00%	16.00% to 5.33%	8.00%
Gully Educators	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	12	20.00%	8.00% to 4.00%	6.67%
Line Markers	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	10.00%	12.86% to 6.92%	9.00%
Loaders	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	40.00%	12.00% to 6.67%	8.57%
Minor Plant	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Motor Cycles	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	4	25.00%	25.00% to 10.71%	18.75%
Motor Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	2 to 4	3	50.00%	25.00% to 12.50%	16.67%
Mowers	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	20.00%	26.67% to 11.43%	16.00%
Plant Boxes	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	0.00%	20.00% to 10.00%	14.29%
Playground Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	5.00%	19.00% to 6.33%	9.50%
Power Generators	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	10.00%	11.25% to 6.00%	9.00%
Pumping Equipment	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	5.00%	11.88% to 6.33%	9.50%
Pumps and Bores	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Radio Communication Equipment	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	10.00%	9.00% to 4.50%	6.00%
Recreation Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	12.86%
Recycling Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	5.00%	19.00% to 6.33%	9.50%
Ride on Mower	Plant and Equipment	3 to 5	4	50.00%	16.67% to 10.00%	12.50%
Road Cleaners	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	20.00%	11.43% to 6.15%	8.00%
Road Making Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 8	6	20.00%	16.00% to 10.00%	13.33%
Rollers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	10.00%	18.00% to 6.00%	9.00%
Rubbish Bins	Plant and Equipment	3 to 10	6	0.00%	33.33% to 10.00%	16.67%
Scaffolding	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Security Systems	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	0.00%	12.50% to 6.67%	10.00%
Sedans	Plant and Equipment	2 to 4	3	90.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Sound Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	5.00%	19.00% to 10.56%	13.57%
Sports Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	15.00%	17.00% to 9.44%	12.14%
Street Cleaners	Plant and Equipment	8 to 12	10	20.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.00%
Street Furniture	Plant and Equipment	15 to 25	20	5.00%	6.33% to 3.80%	4.75%
Street Sweeper	Plant and Equipment	8 to 12	10	20.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.00%
Surveying Equipment	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Tools	Plant and Equipment	3 to 9	6	0.00%	33.33% to 11.11%	16.67%
Tractors	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.89%	11.43%
Trailers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	15.00%	17.00% to 5.67%	8.50%
Trucks - Heavy	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.89%	11.43%
Trucks - Light	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	25.00%	25.00% to 10.71%	15.00%
TV Rebroadcasting Equipment	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	20.00%	8.00% to 4.00%	5.33%
Utilities or Panel Vans	Plant and Equipment	2 to 5	3	85.00%	7.50% to 3.00%	5.00%
Waste Disposal Machines	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	7.00%	13.29% to 7.15%	9.30%
Waste Disposal Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	6	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	15.00%
Impound Yard Fencing	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Volunteer Bush Fire Fighting Light Vehicle	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	12.14%
Leased Vehicle (5 year lease)	Plant and Equipment - Under Lease	5 to 5	5	0.00%	20.00% to 20.00%	20.00%
Outdoor Swimming Pool	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Fauna Parks		Split into individual components				
Sporting Reserves		Split into individual components				
Golf Course		Split into individual components				
Gardens		Split into individual components				
Parks		Split into individual components				
Cemeteries		Split into individual components				
Animal Parks		Split into individual components				

**APPENDIX 6 EXAMPLE DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE  
PILBARA / NORTHWEST REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	PILBARA / NORTHWEST REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Buildings (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Car Parking Facilities (High Rise)	Buildings	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Child Care Centre (Brick)	Buildings	20 to 40	50	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	2.00%
Clock Towers	Buildings	55 to 75	65	0.00%	1.82% to 1.33%	1.54%
Community Halls (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Dog Pound (Brick)	Buildings	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Grandstands (Concrete)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Health Centres (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Indoor Recreation Centre (Concrete & Steel)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Library Building (Brick)	Buildings	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Public Changing Room (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Public Halls (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Works Depot (Brick & Steel)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Residential House (Concrete Slab)	Buildings	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Residential House (Brick and Tile)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Residential House (Steel Frame Construction)	Buildings	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Residential House (Brick and Tile)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Donga (Fibro)	Buildings	8 to 12	10	5.00%	11.88% to 7.92%	9.50%
Welfare Centres (Brick)	Buildings	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Transportable Building (Fibro)	Buildings	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Artworks	Furniture and Equipment	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Audio/Visual Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Books	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	0.00%	33.33% to 14.29%	20.00%
Communications Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Computer Hardware	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	5.00%	47.50% to 19.00%	31.67%
Computer Software	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	0.00%	50.00% to 20.00%	33.33%
Dictaphone and Transcribers	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Facsimile Machines	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	5.00%	31.67% to 13.57%	19.00%
Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 15	10	10.00%	18.00% to 6.00%	9.00%
Kitchen Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	0.00%	33.33% to 14.29%	20.00%
Library Books	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 9	7	5.00%	19.00% to 10.56%	13.57%
Murals	Furniture and Equipment	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Musical Instruments	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 15	10	25.00%	15.00% to 5.00%	7.50%
Office Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	5 to 9	7	10.00%	18.00% to 10.00%	12.86%
Office Fit Out	Furniture and Equipment	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Office Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	7 to 13	10	10.00%	12.86% to 6.92%	9.00%
Outdoor Furniture	Furniture and Equipment	15 to 25	20	10.00%	6.00% to 3.60%	4.50%
Computers Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 5	3	5.00%	47.50% to 19.00%	31.67%
Photocopiers	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	15.00%	28.33% to 12.14%	17.00%
Plan Printer	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Plotter	Furniture and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Satellite Telephones	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	10.00%	45.00% to 22.50%	30.00%
Scanners	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	10.00%	45.00% to 22.50%	30.00%
Sculptures	Furniture and Equipment	75 to 85	80	0.00%	1.33% to 1.18%	1.25%
Telephones - Mobile	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 4	3	0.00%	50.00% to 25.00%	33.33%
Telephone Systems	Furniture and Equipment	7 to 13	10	0.00%	14.29% to 7.69%	10.00%
Typewriters	Furniture and Equipment	2 to 8	5	0.00%	50.00% to 12.50%	20.00%
Airfields	Infrastructure - Airports	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Bridges	Infrastructure - Bridges	60 to 90	75	0.00%	1.67% to 1.11%	1.33%
Drains	Infrastructure - Drainage	60 to 90	75	0.00%	1.67% to 1.11%	1.33%
Retarding Basins	Infrastructure - Drainage	Infinite	Infinite			
Cycle Ways (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Footpath (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	25 to 45	35	0.00%	4.00% to 2.22%	2.86%
Footpath (Slab)	Infrastructure - Footpaths & Cycleways	15 to 35	30	0.00%	6.67% to 2.86%	3.33%
Bicycle Ramps (Concrete)	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Bridle Trail	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Bus Shelters (Steel)	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 30	20	0.00%	10.00% to 3.33%	5.00%
Car Parks Sealed (Off Road) (Uncovered)	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Dams	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Flood Control Structure	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Fountains	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	10.00%	2.25% to 1.50%	1.80%

**APPENDIX 6 EXAMPLE DEPREICATION SCHEDULE  
PILBARA / NORTHWEST REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	PILBARA / NORTHWEST REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Irrigation	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Jetties	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Manholes	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Monuments	Infrastructure - Other	70 to 90	80	0.00%	1.43% to 1.11%	1.25%
Reservoirs	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
River Bank Remedial Work	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Seats and Benches	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Statues	Infrastructure - Other	75 to 95	85	0.00%	1.33% to 1.05%	1.18%
Stockyards	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Street Lights	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 30	25	0.00%	5.00% to 3.33%	4.00%
Tanks and Reservoirs	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Waste Transfer Station	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
War Memorials	Infrastructure - Other	90 to 110	100	0.00%	1.11% to 0.91%	1.00%
Water Reticulation Systems	Infrastructure - Other	15 to 25	20	0.00%	6.67% to 4.00%	5.00%
Water and Effluent Treatment	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Weirs	Infrastructure - Other	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Wharves	Infrastructure - Other	40 to 70	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.43%	2.00%
Bicycle Racks/Shelters	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Boat Ramp	Infrastructure - Other	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Public Access Ways	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Skate Park	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Tennis and Basketball Courts	Infrastructure - Other	30 to 50	40	0.00%	3.33% to 2.00%	2.50%
Crash Barriers	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 20	15	0.00%	10.00% to 5.00%	6.67%
Culverts	Infrastructure - Bridges	40 to 60	50	0.00%	2.50% to 1.67%	2.00%
Kerbs & Channel	Infrastructure - Roadworks	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Median Strips	Infrastructure - Roadworks	35 to 55	45	0.00%	2.86% to 1.82%	2.22%
Road Furniture (Signage etc..)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	8 to 13	10	0.00%	12.50% to 7.69%	10.00%
Traffic Lights	Infrastructure - Roadworks	8 to 13	10	0.00%	12.50% to 7.69%	10.00%
<b>Road Works in Built up Areas (Residential Areas)</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	45 to 55	50	40.00%	1.33% to 1.09%	1.20%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 15	12.5	15.00%	8.50% to 5.67%	6.80%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	25 to 30	27.5	10.00%	3.60% to 3.00%	3.27%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
<b>Road Works in Built up Areas (Local Distributor and Industrial Roads)</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	45 to 55	50	35.00%	1.44% to 1.18%	1.30%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 15	12.5	15.00%	8.50% to 5.67%	6.80%
- Sealed Roads (Asphalt Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	20 to 30	25	10.00%	4.50% to 3.00%	3.60%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
<b>Roads Outside Built up Areas</b>	Infrastructure - Roadworks					
- Sealed Roads (Formation - Clearing and Earthworks)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	Infinite	Infinite			
- Sealed Roads (Pavement under seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	40 to 55	47.5	25.00%	1.88% to 1.36%	1.58%
- Sealed Road (Aggregate Seal)	Infrastructure - Roadworks	10 to 15	12.5	15.00%	8.50% to 5.67%	6.80%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	18 to 22	20	40.00%	3.33% to 2.73%	3.00%
- Sheeting on Paved Roads	Infrastructure - Roadworks	8 to 12	10	25.00%	9.38% to 6.25%	7.50%
Sewerage Piping	Infrastructure - Sewerage	65 to 85	75	0.00%	1.54% to 1.18%	1.33%
Land	Land	Infinite	Infinite			
Land Fill Sites	Land	10 to 40	30	5.00%	9.50% to 2.38%	3.17%
Drinking Fountains	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	10.00%	9.00% to 4.50%	6.00%
Bulldozers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	20.00%	16.00% to 5.33%	8.00%
Construction Plant	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	12.86%



**APPENDIX 6 EXAMPLE DEPREICATION SCHEDULE  
PILBARA / NORTHWEST REGION**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	CLASS	PILBARA / NORTHWEST REGION				
		RANGE	MID POINT	EXAMPLE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE RANGE AND RESIDUAL VALUE	BASED ON USEFUL LIFE MID POINT AND RESIDUAL VALUE
		USEFUL LIFE	USEFUL LIFE	RESIDUAL VALUE	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Decorations	Plant and Equipment	3 to 10	5	5.00%	31.67% to 9.50%	19.00%
Earthmoving Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	8	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	10.63%
Elevating Platform (large)	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.00%	11.43%
Elevating Platform (small)	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	12.14%
Four Wheel Drive Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	3 to 8	5	50.00%	16.67% to 6.25%	10.00%
Global Positioning Systems (GPS)	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Graders	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	20.00%	16.00% to 5.33%	8.00%
Gully Educators	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	12	20.00%	8.00% to 4.00%	6.67%
Line Markers	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	10.00%	12.86% to 6.92%	9.00%
Loaders	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	40.00%	12.00% to 6.67%	8.57%
Minor Plant	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Motor Cycles	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	4	25.00%	25.00% to 10.71%	18.75%
Motor Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	2 to 4	3	50.00%	25.00% to 12.50%	16.67%
Mowers	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	20.00%	26.67% to 11.43%	16.00%
Plant Boxes	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	0.00%	20.00% to 10.00%	14.29%
Playground Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	5.00%	19.00% to 6.33%	9.50%
Power Generators	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	10.00%	11.25% to 6.00%	9.00%
Pumping Equipment	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	5.00%	11.88% to 6.33%	9.50%
Pumps and Bores	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Radio Communication Equipment	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	10.00%	9.00% to 4.50%	6.00%
Recreation Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	12.86%
Recycling Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	5.00%	19.00% to 6.33%	9.50%
Ride on Mower	Plant and Equipment	3 to 5	4	50.00%	16.67% to 10.00%	12.50%
Road Cleaners	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	20.00%	11.43% to 6.15%	8.00%
Road Making Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 8	6	20.00%	16.00% to 10.00%	13.33%
Rollers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	10.00%	18.00% to 6.00%	9.00%
Rubbish Bins	Plant and Equipment	3 to 10	6	0.00%	33.33% to 10.00%	16.67%
Scaffolding	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Security Systems	Plant and Equipment	8 to 15	10	0.00%	12.50% to 6.67%	10.00%
Sedans	Plant and Equipment	2 to 4	3	90.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Sound Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	5.00%	19.00% to 10.56%	13.57%
Sports Equipment	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	15.00%	17.00% to 9.44%	12.14%
Street Cleaners	Plant and Equipment	8 to 12	10	20.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.00%
Street Furniture	Plant and Equipment	15 to 25	20	5.00%	6.33% to 3.80%	4.75%
Street Sweeper	Plant and Equipment	8 to 12	10	20.00%	10.00% to 6.67%	8.00%
Surveying Equipment	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	10.00%	30.00% to 12.86%	18.00%
Tools	Plant and Equipment	3 to 9	6	0.00%	33.33% to 11.11%	16.67%
Tractors	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.89%	11.43%
Trailers	Plant and Equipment	5 to 15	10	15.00%	17.00% to 5.67%	8.50%
Trucks - Heavy	Plant and Equipment	5 to 9	7	20.00%	16.00% to 8.89%	11.43%
Trucks - Light	Plant and Equipment	3 to 7	5	25.00%	25.00% to 10.71%	15.00%
TV Rebroadcasting Equipment	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	20.00%	8.00% to 4.00%	5.33%
Utilities or Panel Vans	Plant and Equipment	2 to 5	3	85.00%	7.50% to 3.00%	5.00%
Waste Disposal Machines	Plant and Equipment	7 to 13	10	7.00%	13.29% to 7.15%	9.30%
Waste Disposal Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	6	10.00%	18.00% to 9.00%	15.00%
Impound Yard Fencing	Plant and Equipment	10 to 20	15	5.00%	9.50% to 4.75%	6.33%
Volunteer Bush Fire Fighting Light Vehicle	Plant and Equipment	5 to 10	7	15.00%	17.00% to 8.50%	12.14%
Leased Vehicle (5 year lease)	Plant and Equipment - Under Lease	5 to 5	5	0.00%	20.00% to 20.00%	20.00%
Outdoor Swimming Pool	Infrastructure - Other	20 to 40	30	0.00%	5.00% to 2.50%	3.33%
Fauna Parks		Split into individual components				
Sporting Reserves		Split into individual components				
Golf Course		Split into individual components				
Gardens		Split into individual components				
Parks		Split into individual components				
Cemeteries		Split into individual components				
Animal Parks		Split into individual components				
Forest Plantations		Split into individual components				
Plant Nurseries		Split into individual components				
Quarries		Split into individual components				

## APPENDIX 7

### Local Government Regions

#### Pilbara/Northwest

Ashburton  
Broome  
Derby West Kimberley  
East Pilbara  
Halls Creek  
Port Hedland  
Roebourne  
Wyndham East Kimberley  
Christmas Island  
Cocos (Keeling) Islands

#### Gascoyne and Goldfields

Carnarvon  
Coolgardie  
Cue  
Dundas  
Esperence  
Exmouth  
Kalgoolie/Boulder  
Laverton  
Leonora  
Meekatharra  
Menzies  
Mount Magnet  
Murchison  
Ngaanyatajarraku  
Northampton  
Ravensthorpe  
Sandstone  
Shark Bay  
Upper Gascoyne  
Wiluna  
Yalgoo  
Yilgarn

#### Midwest and Wheatbelt

Beverley  
Brookton  
Broomehill  
Bruce Rock  
Canamah  
Chapman Valley  
Chittering  
Coorow  
Corrigin  
Cranbrook  
Cuballing  
Cunderdin  
Dalwallinu  
Dandaragan  
Dowerin  
Dumbleyung  
Geraldton-Greenough  
Gingin  
Gnowangerup  
Goomalling

## APPENDIX 7

Irwin  
Jerramungup  
Katanning  
Kellerberrin  
Kent  
Kojonup  
Kondinin  
Koorda  
Kulin  
Lake Grace  
Merredin  
Mingenew  
Moora  
Morawa  
Mount Marshall  
Mukinbudin  
Mullewa  
Narembeen  
Narrogin (S)  
Narrogin (T)  
Northam  
Nungarin  
Perenjori  
Pinjelly  
Quairading  
Tambellup  
Tammin  
Three Springs  
Toodyay  
Trayning  
Victoria Plains  
Wagin  
Wandering  
West Arthur  
Westonia  
Wickepin  
Williams  
Wongan-Ballidu  
Woodanilling  
Wyalkatchem  
York

### **South West**

Albany  
Augusta-Margret River  
Boddington  
Boyup Brook  
Bridgetown-Greenbushes  
Bunbury  
Busselton  
Capel  
Collie  
Dardanup  
Denmark  
Donnybrook-Balingup  
Harvey  
Manjimup  
Murray  
Nannup

## APPENDIX 7

Plantagenet  
Waroona

### **Metro**

Armadale  
Bassendean  
Bayswater  
Belmont  
Cambridge  
Canning  
Claremont  
Cockburn  
Cottesloe  
East Fremantle  
Fremantle  
Gosnells  
Joondalup  
Kalamunda  
Kwinana  
Mandurah  
Melville  
Moseman Park  
Mundaring  
Nedlands  
Peppermint Grove  
Perth  
Rockingham  
Serpentine-Jarradale  
South Perth  
Stirling  
Subiaco  
Swan  
Victoria Park  
Vincent  
Wanneroo