



Department of
Primary Industries and
Regional Development

GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Annual Report 2020/21



*We're working for
Western Australia.*

Statement of compliance

For year ended 30 June 2021

Hon. Alannah MacTiernan MLC
Minister for Regional Development; Agriculture and Food

and

Hon. Don Punch MLA
Minister for Fisheries

In accordance with section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the annual report of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development for the reporting period ended 30 June 2021.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and also fulfils reporting obligations under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* and *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945*.



Mr David (Ralph) Addis
Director General

Front cover: DPIRD Aboriginal Economic Development Project Officer Kevin May with Badgingarra Aboriginal Shearing School participants Sheldon Barron, Terry Narrier and Kylie Dann

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Acknowledgment of Country

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country, the Aboriginal people of the many lands that we work on and their language groups throughout Western Australia, and recognises their continuing connection to the land and waters. DPIRD respects the continuing culture of Aboriginal people and the contribution they make to the life of our regions and we pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

Artwork: *"Kangaroos going to the Waterhole"* by Willarra Barker

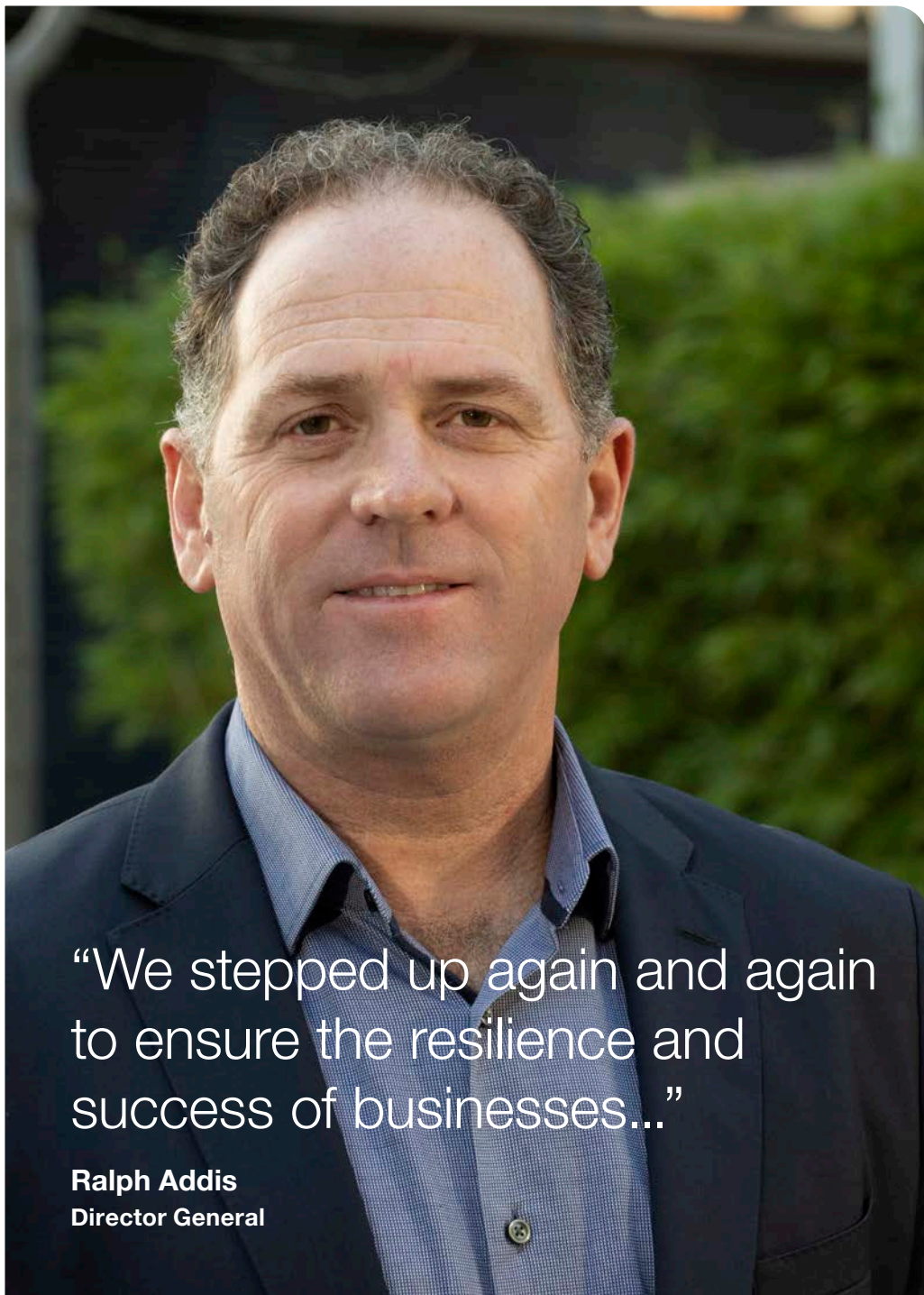
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Overview



DPIRD Research Scientist John Paul Collins reviewing weather station data at Katanning Research Facility



“We stepped up again and again to ensure the resilience and success of businesses...”

Ralph Addis
Director General

Director General's report

The importance of the work DPIRD does to protect, grow and innovate our primary industries and regions was again on show during 2020/21.

The continuing global COVID-19 pandemic, as well a range of pest and disease incursions, natural disasters and trade issues threatened our industries and regional communities, but we were ready to provide effective support and solutions through collaboration with industry, government, experts and the community.

We stepped up again and again to ensure the resilience and success of businesses, whether by facilitating trade through ongoing border closures, addressing regional workforce shortages, eradicating Queensland fruit fly (Qfly) from WA, or assisting industry and communities devastated by Tropical Cyclone Seroja.

Despite these challenges, we remained focused on providing stability and certainty to our primary industries and regions.

We launched our Primary Industries Plan to set clear direction and achievable targets for WA's primary industries to grow and thrive and create jobs.

We also ramped up our efforts in the climate resilience space, developing a framework and taskforce to help regional communities realise the opportunities of a low carbon economy, while assisting WA's agricultural and fisheries sectors to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

On top of this, our department continued to deliver world-class science for our food and fisheries sectors; provide better regional digital connectivity; coordinate sustainable land and water development; provide economic development opportunities for Aboriginal people; and achieve strong animal welfare and shark mitigation outcomes.

Importantly, we also continued to administer the Royalties for Regions program that included 330 regional projects and programs in 2020/21, with \$982 million provided across WA's nine regions to facilitate economic, business and social development.

To ensure our people are able to do their best, we remained committed to modernising our facilities, technology and systems, and developing a positive and supportive workplace culture.

Of note, we established a new modern head office in Nash Street, Perth and relocated about 500 office-based staff from our ageing and outdated South Perth facilities.

We also upgraded some regional offices and research facilities; continued planning for permanent metropolitan research and laboratory facilities; and made inroads into improving employee engagement and wellbeing.

I would like to thank our staff for their resilience, commitment and determination.

I would also like to thank Ministers MacTiernan and Punch for their guidance and support of our department.

Over the coming years, we will continue to put our collective shoulders to the wheel to drive ongoing opportunities, job creation and prosperity in our primary industries and regions.



Mr David (Ralph) Addis
Director General



Overview: Responsible Ministers



The Hon. Alannah MacTiernan MLC
Minister for Regional Development;
Agriculture and Food



The Hon. Don Punch MLA
Minister for Fisheries



Minister MacTiernan (right) at the launch of the Agrifood and Beverage Voucher Program at CORE Cider in Pickering Brook



Minister Punch (left) inspects the concrete modules to be deployed to create the artificial reef at Ocean Reef



Minister MacTiernan (middle) celebrates the launch of the 2021 Bravo® branded apple season with DPIRD staff and industry representatives



Overview: Department profile

DPIRD was formed on 1 July 2017 as part of the State Government's public sector reforms, bringing together the former departments of Agriculture and Food, Fisheries, and Regional Development, along with the staff of our State's nine Regional Development Commissions (RDCs).

Our department's functions and objectives are detailed in our Strategic Intent 2018–21.

Our purpose

To create enduring prosperity for all Western Australians.

Our role

Our department ensures WA's primary industries and regions are key contributors to the Government's agenda for economic growth and diversification, job creation, strong communities and better places.

Our goals



Protect – to manage and provide for sustainable use of our natural resources and soils, and to protect WA's brand and reputation as a reliable producer of premium, clean and safe food, products and services.



Grow – to enable the primary industries sector and regions to increase international competitiveness, and grow in value and social amenity, strengthening these key pillars of the State's economy.



Innovate – to support a culture of scientific inquiry, innovation and adaptation across primary industries and regions to boost industry transformation, economic growth and employment.

How we deliver

DPIRD strives to be a high-performing organisation of excellence, with an innovative, agile and collaborative workforce, delivering effective and efficient public services.

We maximise our value through our strong regional footprint and connections within and across regions, which allow us to build strong partnerships with industry, government and other stakeholders and leverage resources and funding.

We advocate for sustainable primary industries and regions, collaborate across Government to address complex issues, and support Aboriginal entrepreneurship and engagement in natural resource management.

A key focus is to be future-oriented to position WA for ongoing prosperity.

Our values

The following values underpin how we operate:

- We value **relationships**
- We are **resilient**
- We are **responsive**
- We focus on **results**

Overview: Organisational structure





DPIRD Executive Group: (from left) Carl Binning, Nigel Grazia, Heather Brayford, Ralph Addis, Alison Wilson, Cec McConnell and Alex Lyon

Senior Officers



Ralph Addis
Director General

Ralph brings a wealth of experience from the private, not-for-profit and government sectors. He has a natural affinity with regional WA, having grown up on a farm at Cranbrook and spent much of his working life in Kununurra. Ralph has held a range of commercial, not-for-profit and local government board positions. He is a Chartered Accountant, holds a degree in Commerce, a Master of Economic Studies and is a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



Niegel Grazia
**Deputy Director General,
Industry and Economic Development**

Niegel is passionate about driving innovation, building vibrant regions with strong economies and is committed to supporting the State's agribusiness, food and trade development opportunities. His previous experience includes more than 20 years in the oil and gas industry, in addition to the Pilbara Development Commission, the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and other WA public sector agencies.



Heather Brayford PSM
**Deputy Director General,
Sustainability and Biosecurity**

With more than 30 years' experience in fisheries and aquaculture, public policy, regulation, biosecurity and natural resource management, Heather thrives on ensuring DPIRD continues to be a leader in natural resource management and biosecurity. She is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a recipient of the 2020 Queen's Birthday Public Service Medal for outstanding public service to legislative reform and policy development in WA.



Carl Binning
**Deputy Director General,
Primary Industries Development**

Carl joined DPIRD in January 2020 and has more than 30 years' experience in the management of natural resources throughout Australia, including as an Executive Director at the Murray Darling Basin Authority. He has held leadership roles across government, industry, community sector, research and consulting organisations, including at BHP Billiton's Iron Ore Business and CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems.



Alex Lyon
Managing Director,
Capability and Performance

Alex was previously the Government's head of industrial relations, implementing reforms such as Wages Policy, conversion to permanency, COVID-19 workforce arrangements, and sector-wide reviews of employment settings. Alex was also a member of the Service Priority Review secretariat in 2017, examining information and communications technology (ICT) transformation, performance and accountability, and agency 'red tape' reduction.



Alison Wilson
Executive Director,
Strategy and Coordination

Alison is driven to build strategic clarity of the role of government in primary industries and regional development. She spent the first decade of her career working in international development, supporting the agricultural sector and rural communities in developing countries. Alison returned to Australia to complete her doctorate in agricultural economics. This unique background has been the basis for her years of experience in public policy in WA.



Cecilia (Cec) McConnell
Soil and Land Commissioner

Cec has a passion to see natural resource management (NRM) underpin agriculture and regional development. She brings her unique combination of skills in NRM and experience as a business and farm land owner and from senior leadership roles with the former Department of Agriculture and Food. Cec has strong networks in agriculture developed through working and living in regional WA over the past 25 years. She holds a degree in geomorphology, is an Australian Institute of Company Directors graduate, and previously worked as a director of several not-for-profit boards.

Overview: Shared responsibilities with other government agencies



DBCA Environmental Officer Peter Novak (left) and DPIRD Scientist Dave Harris bring in a haul of Swan River crabs for testing for potential toxins caused by microalgae

We work closely with Federal, State and local government agencies to deliver on DPIRD's goals.

State

Aboriginal Lands Trust
 Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)
 Department of Communities
 Department of Finance (DoF)
 Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)
 Department of Health (DoH)
 Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (JTSI)
 Department of Mines and Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)
 Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)
 Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC)
 Department of Transport (DoT) Port Authorities
 Department of Water and Environmental Regulations (DWER)
 Development WA
 Infrastructure WA
 Local government authorities (LGAs)
 Pastoral Lands Board (PLB)
 Regional Development Commissions (RDCs)
 Rural Business Development Corporation (RBDC)
 Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC)
 State Emergency Management Committee
 State Government Biosecurity agencies
 State Health Incident Coordination Centre
 Treasury
 WA Biosecurity Council
 Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA)
 WA Police
 Western Australian Regional Development Trust

Federal

Austrade
 Ausindustry
 Clean Energy Regulator
 CSIRO
 Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE)
 Department of Education, Skills and Employment
 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
 Department of Home Affairs
 Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications (DITRDC)
 Infrastructure Australia
 Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation
 National Water Grid Authority
 Parks Australia
 Regional Development Australia



“DPIRD provides effective support and solutions through collaboration with industry, government, experts and the community.”

Ralph Addis speaks to a DFES officer at the Wooroloo fire incident control centre

Agency performance



Research Scientist Dr Ben Congdon running tests to identify fall armyworm in Kununurra

Agency performance: **Report on operations**

Key achievements

Our key achievements during the year are reported against the six priorities in the DPIRD Strategic Intent 2018–21.

Priority 1: Biosecurity

Delivering respected and recognised state biosecurity

WA's iconic lifestyle and our \$8 billion* agricultural and fisheries export industries and the tourism industry are dependent on the work done by DPIRD to keep our State pest and disease free, allowing us to protect our world-class reputation.

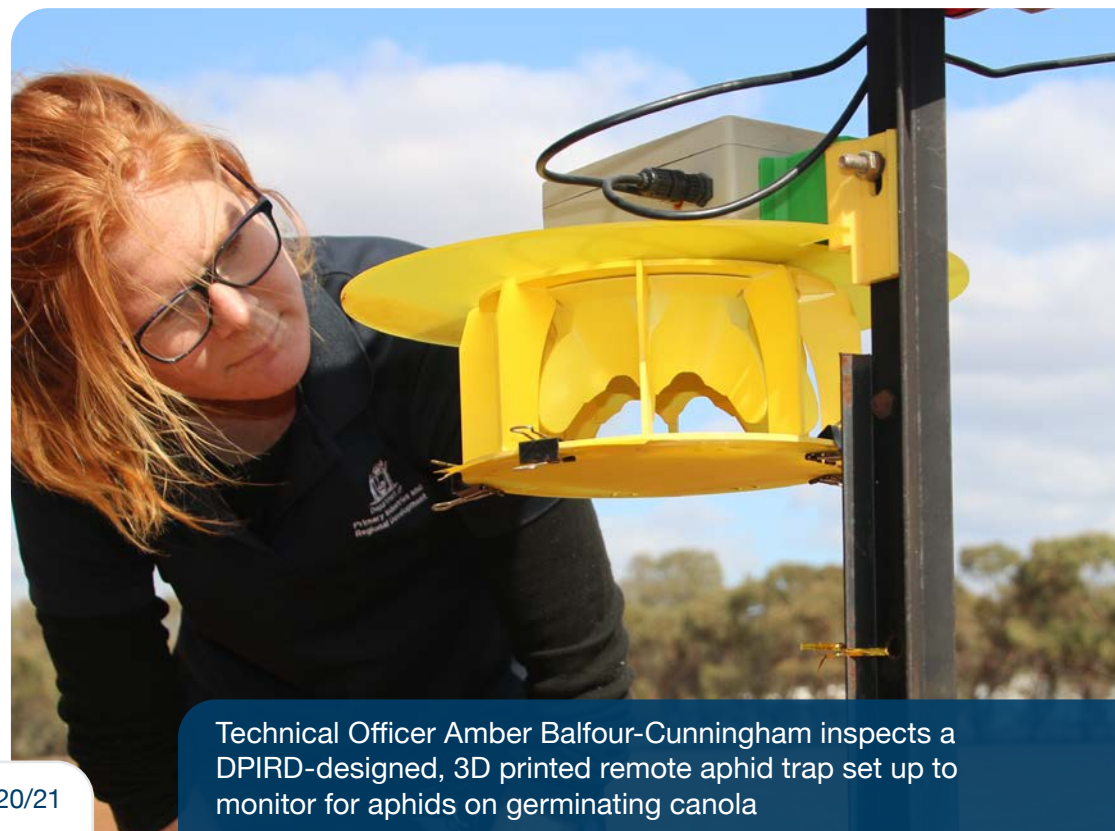
Pest and disease surveillance

DPIRD's biosecurity surveillance and early detection systems this year were focused on diseases of importance to the export of our agricultural produce.

Significant surveillance was conducted to underpin our disease-free status for mad cow disease, blue tongue disease, avian influenza, and foot and mouth disease, and to monitor emerging threats such as African swine fever, khapra beetle, exotic fruit fly, brown marmorated stink bug, European starlings and marine pests. Enhanced surveillance for these potentially damaging pests and diseases ensures early detection and the best chance of eradication or containment.

Data from targeted surveillance also enables WA's industries to provide evidence of freedom of market-sensitive diseases to enable continued access to international markets.

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data 2020/21



Technical Officer Amber Balfour-Cunningham inspects a DPIRD-designed, 3D printed remote aphid trap set up to monitor for aphids on germinating canola

New grains pests

Two new grain pests, Russian wheat aphid (RWA) and fall armyworm, were detected in WA for the first time in 2020 with both pests able to spread rapidly. DPIRD dryland broadacre and irrigated agriculture staff worked together on fall armyworm to undertake extensive surveillance using moth traps fitted with specific pheromone baits.

DPIRD uses science and state-of-the-art technology as part of an integrated approach to manage and detect pests with the potential to impact agricultural productivity.

In an Australian-first, staff developed and tested a sensitive ribonucleic acid (RNA) detection using Loop-mediated isothermal AMPLification (LAMP) method to rapidly identify fall armyworm caterpillars. The team used high-tech drones to find early armyworm infestations as well as in-field surveillance to discover potential natural predators.

Russian wheat aphid was first detected in Esperance in 2020 and spread across most of the grainbelt in 2021. DPIRD is working with growers to monitor its spread and to test control options developed in south-eastern Australia for WA conditions.



DPIRD Laboratory Scientist Craig Webster (left) and Research Scientist Dr Ben Congdon test the new LAMP technology to identify the pest fall armyworm

Queensland fruit fly eradication

Fifteen months of hard work by DPIRD staff led to WA being declared free of the destructive pest Qfly in May 2021.

Following an outbreak in Dalkeith in early 2020 and a detection of a single female Qfly with eggs in Coolbellup in January 2021, more than 550 personnel worked closely with industry and local communities to complete more than 173,000 property and baiting inspections, and collected and disposed of more than 35,000kg of at-risk fruit.

Additionally, more than 54.5 million sterile Qfly were released to prevent potential breeding.

The response efforts have been vitally important to protect our State's \$1 billion horticulture industry and continue to maintain access to vital export markets.



Qfly surveillance in Dalkeith



Senior Quarantine Inspector Rebecca Coats with detector dog Jasper at Perth Parcel Centre

Quarantine WA

DPIRD helped justify WA's area freedom from many pests and diseases found in other states by maintaining strict interstate quarantine processes and procedures delivered by its Quarantine WA service.

In 2020/21, 24,313kg of quarantine risk material was intercepted, with 40 significant pest intercepts. Interstate trade and travel were impacted by COVID-19 with 84,337 vehicles, 597,610 airline passengers, 157,062 lines of produce and seed and 38,089 livestock inspected and certified.

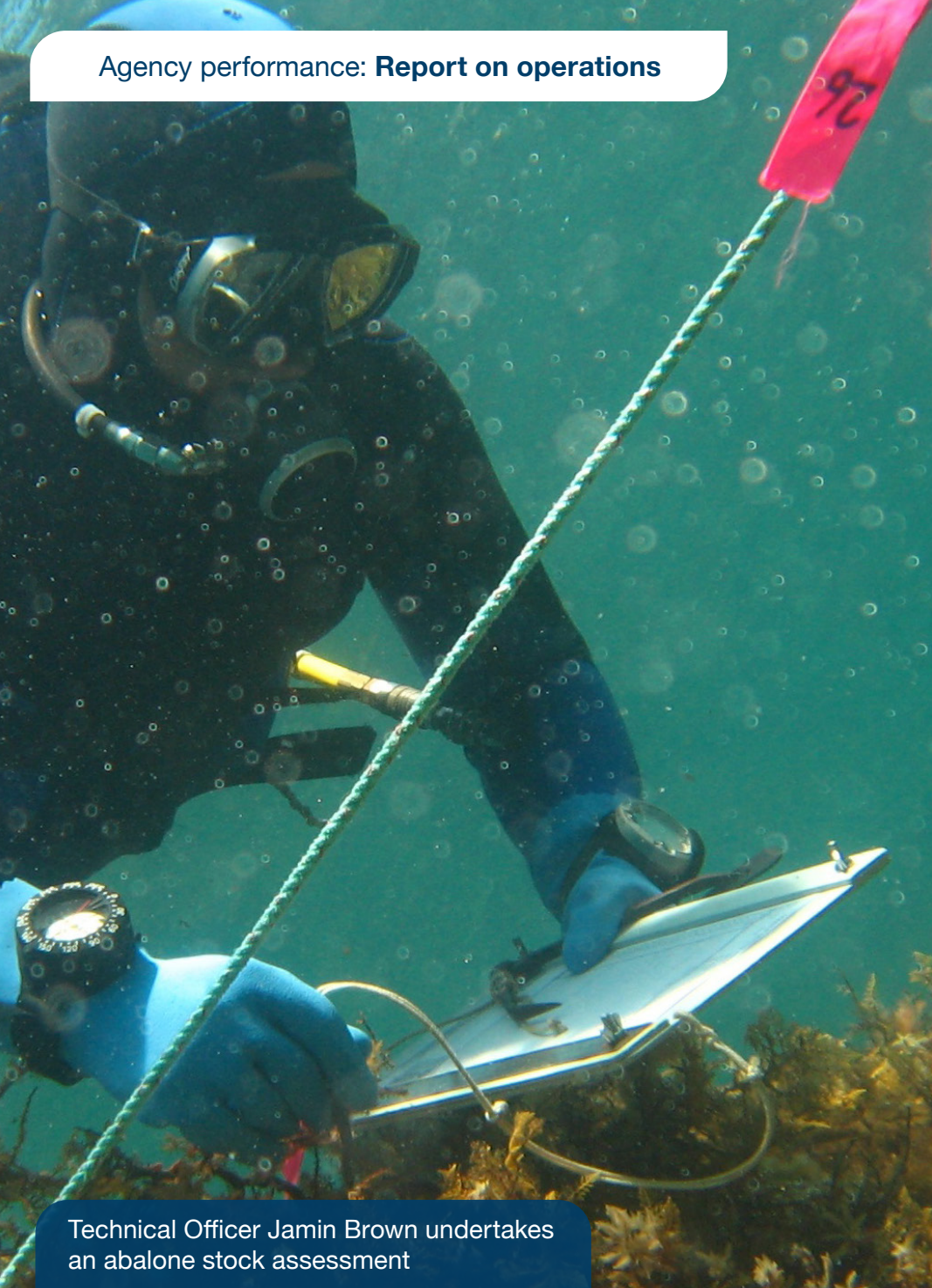
Testing and screening

DPIRD Diagnostic and Laboratory Services (DDLs) conducted 184,233 tests on 99,584 samples of animals, plants and insects to ensure early diagnosis of notifiable diseases and verification for market access importation protocols for the State's agricultural and horticultural industries.

The department's Pest and Disease Information Service (PaDIS) received and screened more than 10,300 enquiries from industry and the public for biosecurity concerns. It resulted in more than 140 detections of animal and plant pests of biosecurity and quarantine concern.



National prawn sampling for white spot disease at the DDLs labs at DPIRD South Perth



Technical Officer Jamin Brown undertakes an abalone stock assessment

Priority 2: Sustainability

Sustaining our State's land, water and aquatic resources, reputation and competitive advantage

DPIRD coordinates land and water planning, promotes sustainable agriculture, fishing and aquatic practices, and is addressing challenges such as climate change, drought, salinity and soil acidity to ensure our primary industries and regions can adapt and thrive.

Recovery of Perth's abalone stocks

The efforts of DPIRD's abalone scientists and managers, in close consultation with the recreational and commercial sectors, resulted in the first successful recovery of an abalone stock in Australia.

Through sector-agreed management strategies, Roe's abalone in the West Coast Zone, located between Moore River and the Busselton Jetty, have returned to pre-2011 marine heatwave stock levels. This recovery has enabled the recreational catch to be lifted from 18-22 tonnes to 28-32 tonnes which added an extra day's extension to the 2020/21 recreational abalone fishing season.

Re-certification of Shark Bay and Exmouth Gulf prawn fisheries against Marine Stewardship Council standard

DPIRD scientists and managers helped to ensure WA's two biggest prawn fisheries – Shark Bay and Exmouth Gulf – received Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) re-certification. This confirms these fisheries continue to be managed effectively and are operating sustainably.

Assessment against the MSC standard is mandatory every five years to maintain certification, with this assessment completed against increased MSC certification requirements.

The re-certifications were completed without any MSC improvement conditions, which highlights the world-class management of these fisheries. WA has 10 MSC-certified fisheries.



Exmouth Gulf community forum with the managers and MSC representatives

First WA Soil Health Strategy

To guide the stewardship of the State's vast soil and land resources and ensure sustainable agricultural production, DPIRD supported the Soil and Land Conservation Council in drafting the first WA Soil Health Strategy.

The strategy, which was prepared after extensive consultation with more than 400 representatives from industry, community and government throughout WA, will set the direction for policy, research, investment and on-ground actions over the next 10 years.



DPIRD Soil Science and Crop Nutrition Research Scientist Dr Gaus Azam (left) plans a re-engineering soil trial at Meckering

Climate change

DPIRD has an important role to play in realising the opportunities of a low carbon economy for regional communities, while assisting WA's agricultural and fisheries sectors in innovating, mitigating and adapting to climate change.


In recognition of this, the department established the Climate Resilience Taskforce to enable the State's primary industries to maximise the opportunities presented by a low carbon future.

DPIRD is working to help Western Australian farmers and industry to respond to the challenges of climate change to meet community and market expectations.

DPIRD is also managing a \$15m Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program, launched in November 2020, that aims to unlock the potential of carbon farming in the South West agricultural zone and enable rural businesses to establish carbon farming projects that deliver priority environmental, community and economic co-benefits.

Other achievements included DPIRD's Dryland Research Institute in Merredin harvesting its first crop from the ground-breaking Climate Resilient Farming Systems trial site, which is evaluating the long-term productivity, profitability and sustainability of lower input regenerative and intensive ag-tech systems.

DPIRD's Katanning Research Facility is also leading the charge to support WA's red meat sector's goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2030. DPIRD collaborated with Integrity Ag to set a baseline carbon footprint assessment and develop an emissions reduction strategy to achieve carbon neutrality at the facility.



Senior Development Officer Mandy Curnow examining pasture at the Katanning Research Facility as part of the Carbon Neutral Project

Priority 3: International competitiveness

Growing internationally competitive industries and businesses

DPIRD is the lead agency for primary industries trade and is committed to assisting WA's \$8 billion agricultural and fisheries export industries retain, diversify and build market share, and help build the capability of businesses.

Aquaculture Development Plan

Aquaculture is the world's fastest-growing food production sector and will play an increasingly vital role in diversifying WA's economy and creating new jobs in regional areas. To help realise the sector's potential, the department released an Aquaculture Development Plan in November 2020.

Developed in consultation with industry and key stakeholders, the plan aims to provide realistic and achievable short-to-long term targets that will achieve growth over the next 10 years and help create an estimated 6000 direct and indirect jobs.

Australia has a reputation for producing safe, sustainable, high-quality and high-value aquaculture products.

On the ground, the Marine Fish Hatchery in Fremantle continued to support the development of a marine finfish aquaculture industry.

Major projects included the supply of over one million juvenile barramundi per year to Marine Produce Australia's Cone Bay Barramundi Farm in the Kimberley.



DPIRD Aquaculture Technical Officer Brendan Spillman grading barramundi at the Marine Fish Hatchery

International Competitiveness Co-investment Fund

Eleven businesses from across WA received a share of \$874,817 as part of Round 1 of DPIRD's International Competitiveness Co-investment Fund.

The fund provides grants of between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to help businesses rebuild their existing Asian market business relationships disrupted by COVID-19 and develop and implement strategies to capture export market opportunities and attract investment that will lead to direct benefits for regional WA.



The Western Australian Premium Food and Beverage stand at the China International Import Exhibition

Digital solutions to maintain exports during COVID-19

The department collaborated with industry and trade offices to harness digital platforms to market WA produce and maintain exports during the ongoing COVID-19 travel restrictions.

This included hosting virtual wine masterclasses with dozens of Japanese wine industry professionals and running a Virtual Business Matching Program, as part of the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, which included live virtual tours of WA farms and packing and processing facilities, to engage Indonesian buyers.

It resulted in the first export of Bravo® branded apples and table grapes to Indonesia, following successful shipments of carrots and onions last year.



A 'Marketing food and beverages in a changing world' presentation at Gingin civic centre

Export Pathways Program and exporter workshops

The department developed and launched the Export Pathways Program to equip WA agribusinesses with the skills and knowledge to export with confidence.

The two-stream program – export market readiness and export market development – gives participants access to a range of co-funded support, including individual business assessments, one-on-one mentoring and export education modules.

The department also delivered WA Agrifood Exporter Roundtables to bring exporters together to make connections and hear from others building export markets along with Partnering for Customer Value events to improve export capability.

Agrifood and Beverage Voucher program

Seventy-four businesses shared in up to \$494,949 worth of vouchers as part of Round 2 of the DPIRD-facilitated Agrifood and Beverage Voucher program.

The program assists small to medium-sized Western Australian agrifood and beverage businesses engage consultants or technical experts, through the provision of vouchers up to \$10,000. Support includes business planning, market positioning, technical and digital advice and export capability development.

The department also developed the online Food and Beverage Professional Service Provider Directory to make it easier for businesses to connect with experts.



DPIRD Agribusiness Food and Trade Executive Director Liam O'Connell (left) with staff at CORE Cider for the launch of Agrifood and Beverage Voucher Program

Priority 4: Regional Opportunities

Capturing regional opportunities to drive economic growth, job creation, local capability and social amenity

Working in partnership with the nine Regional Development Commissions, DPIRD is responsible for the continued growth and success of our regions, which are home to more than 643,000¹ people and contribute more than \$104 billion² in Gross Regional Product, employing over 300,000¹ people.

Royalties for Regions

DPIRD continued to administer the Royalties for Regions (RfR) program that focuses on job creation, utilising local capacity and providing social and economic infrastructure to support our regional communities.

RfR underpins the State Government's long-term commitment to developing WA's regional areas into strong and vibrant regional communities that are desirable places to live, work and invest.

It focuses on delivering benefits to regional WA through six objectives:

1. Building capacity in regional communities
2. Retaining benefits in regional communities
3. Improving services to regional communities
4. Attaining sustainability
5. Expanding opportunity
6. Growing prosperity

The program disburses about \$1 billion annually across WA's nine regions to government agencies, local government and not-for-profit entities to support regional projects and programs that facilitate economic, business and social development for the benefit of all Western Australians.

During 2020/21, the program included 330 projects throughout the State requiring liaison across government, involving budget management, contract development and reporting. This resulted in department approving the disbursement of \$982m to funding recipients.

¹ Source: ABS

² Source: REMPLAN

Gascoyne Native Title agreement/ Ord East Kimberley land transfer

DPIRD assisted extensive negotiations between the State Government and the Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation that resulted in an agreement with the native title holders in December 2020 that allows for the release of new land for intensive horticulture.

The agreement is set to deliver economic benefits for the Gascoyne region's Yinggarda people and the local horticultural industry, while protecting culturally significant areas.

The department also facilitated the handover of 665ha of land (Goornig Lots 15 and 16) for irrigated agriculture to the Miriuwung Gajerrong (MG) Corporation under the Ord East Kimberley Expansion Project and Ord Final Agreement, which will generate local jobs and economic opportunity for Aboriginal people.



Aboriginal Pastoral Academy pilot participants on their first day of training



Minister Alannah MacTiernan, Yinggarda's Marion Crowe, vegetablesWA President Danny Kuzmicich and Carnarvon Shire President Eddie Smith

Pilot Aboriginal Pastoral Academy

DPIRD coordinated an Aboriginal Pastoral Academy pilot program in early 2021 to help give young Aboriginal people a start in the pastoral industry, creating a new skilled, entry-level industry cohort.

Participants spent two weeks on Myroodah Station in the West Kimberley developing practical skills as well as language, literacy and numeracy training to become 'job ready'. The pilot is being developed into a broader DPIRD program.

Regional Economic Development Grants

Strong economy
 Creating jobs
 Diverse industries



Sun City Produce Director Bao Nguyen, Round 3 RED Grant recipient with Minister Alannah MacTiernan

Regional Economic Development (RED) Grants

The department worked with the State's nine Regional Development Commissions to deliver Round 3 of the RED Grants program that supports long-term job sustainability and economic growth in regional WA by providing up to \$250,000 to suitable projects, including those that maximise recovery from COVID-19 impacts.

A total of \$8.18m was awarded across regional WA to fund 93 projects focused on business recovery, resilience and expansion; job creation and training opportunities; increased manufacturing capability; and diversification in agribusiness and tourism.

Albany aquaculture development zone

DPIRD consulted on a new aquaculture development zone in Albany, which will offer investment-ready opportunities for large-scale commercial shellfish aquaculture.

The Albany Aquaculture Development Zone – Oyster Harbour area was declared and four additional areas around Albany are planned for declaration once the boundaries have been determined and arrangements with Southern Ports Authority have been finalised.

At full capacity, resulting shellfish farming operations are expected to create more than 200 direct jobs.

Plans are also underway for expansion of the Albany Shellfish Hatchery to increase Akoya and rock oyster seed production capacity. The hatchery started operation in 2018 as a platform to attract investment and support the growth of the sector.



Oyster aquaculture in Albany region



DPIRD Technical Officer Kaylie Simpendorfer inspecting cotton bales

Ord River Irrigation Area cotton industry development

DPIRD continued to support the building of a sustainable cotton industry in WA, including assisting the establishment of a cotton gin industry, the first in northern Australia.

The State has allocated almost \$4m to upgrade electricity supply infrastructure for a proposed cotton processing plant and facilitated land for cotton gin, with DPIRD assisting with cotton crop trials, including evaluating genetically modified (GM) pest resistant cotton, at the Frank Wise Institute of Tropical Agriculture.

A recent study indicated the new cotton industry could create more than 1000 local jobs in its first 10 years.

Tropical agriculture on the Ord River in Western Australia's Kimberley region began in 1941 and DPIRD is focused on developing the region.

Installation of seventh artificial reef

WA's seventh purpose-built artificial reef was installed off Ocean Reef to create unique and easily accessible recreational fishing experiences off the north metropolitan coastline. In partnership with Recfishwest, DPIRD developed and managed the installation, including environmental approvals and also undertook comprehensive constraint mapping and consulted with recreational fishers to find the best location for the reef.

The \$1m reef, designed, fabricated and installed by Subcon Blue Solutions, a local artificial reef engineering manufacturer, is located seven kilometres offshore at a depth of 27 metres, spanning 150,000 square metres, and comprising 293 concrete modules. DPIRD scientists will monitor the reef's development using remote underwater video and dive inspections.



Loading the concrete modules for the artificial reef at Ocean Reef

Agtech

DPIRD continued to support the development and use of agtech to enable better, faster and more sustainable food production across WA.

This included rolling out Rounds 2 and 3 of the Digital Farm Grants program that provides funding to deliver enterprise-grade broadband to agribusinesses, allowing widespread adoption of smart farm technologies.



Mt Barker farmers have benefited from the Digital Farm Grants program, with broadband services allowing the use of smart farm technology

Round 2 saw three recipients receive \$2.1m in total to extend services to more than 500 farming businesses across 25,000 square kilometres, while Round 3 included four recipients receiving a total of \$6.3m to deliver broadband to more than 600 agribusinesses and residents across more than 43,600 square kilometres.

DPIRD also continued to manage the \$85m Regional Telecommunications Project, which is expanding mobile phone coverage across regional, rural and remote WA.

Fourteen new mobile base stations were established in partnership with the Commonwealth Government's Mobile Black Spot Program, as well as one new base station and 10 4G upgrades in partnership with Telstra and Optus directly.

Additionally, DPIRD scientists employed a range of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, including water and fuel tank level monitors, temperature and moisture sensors and soil moisture probes, at the Katanning and Merredin research facilities.

The new technology systems will help producers manage ever-larger enterprises with less labour while satisfying a growing consumer-driven need for information about food supply chains.

Growers also continued to access data from DPIRD's network of automatic weather stations throughout the State, available via the DPIRD weather webpage.

Regional worker shortage

DPIRD supported the State Government in a range of initiatives to assist agriculture, fisheries and food processing businesses in regional areas experiencing labour shortages as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The initiatives included the Primary Industries Workers Regional Travel and Accommodation Support Scheme, launched in September 2020, which allowed eligible workers who move to the regions to claim accommodation rebates and receive travel allowances.

As of 30 June 2021, 1339 applications had been approved and funded to \$1,784,530.

The scheme followed the launch of the 'Work and Wander out Yonder' campaign, which promoted local jobs in agriculture, tourism and hospitality throughout regional WA.

The department also helped facilitate the arrival of more than 1000 seasonal workers from Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu into WA to address labour shortages within the horticultural and agriculture sectors. More arrivals were scheduled for the second half of 2021.



DPIRD has been working with WA's strawberry farmers to address seasonal worker shortages

Priority 5: Research, development and innovation

Enabling and delivering research, development and innovation to grow our primary industries, food processors and regional development

DPIRD is investing in research and digital infrastructure across the regions while building scientific capability to increase industry and export capacity and safeguard the foundations of the State's agricultural and fisheries industries.



DPIRD Research Scientist Dr Catherine Borger inspecting glasshouse weed trials at Northam Research Facility

Weed management

With co-investment from the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC), DPIRD investigated the reproduction, growth and persistence of 14 emerging and important weeds in WA to better understand how they emerge in cropping systems.

This has enabled researchers to identify potential weaknesses in their lifecycles and investigate control strategies. For example, Feathertop Rhodes grass is a common summer weed that often grows alongside many WA regional roadsides.

Seed survival studies have shown a high level of germination and low levels of dormancy. As sheep love to eat it, this provides an effective non-chemical management option that can be exploited once the weed enters the paddock.

Improving soils

DPIRD scientists have developed and refined strategic tillage and soil amelioration practices for the grainbelt.

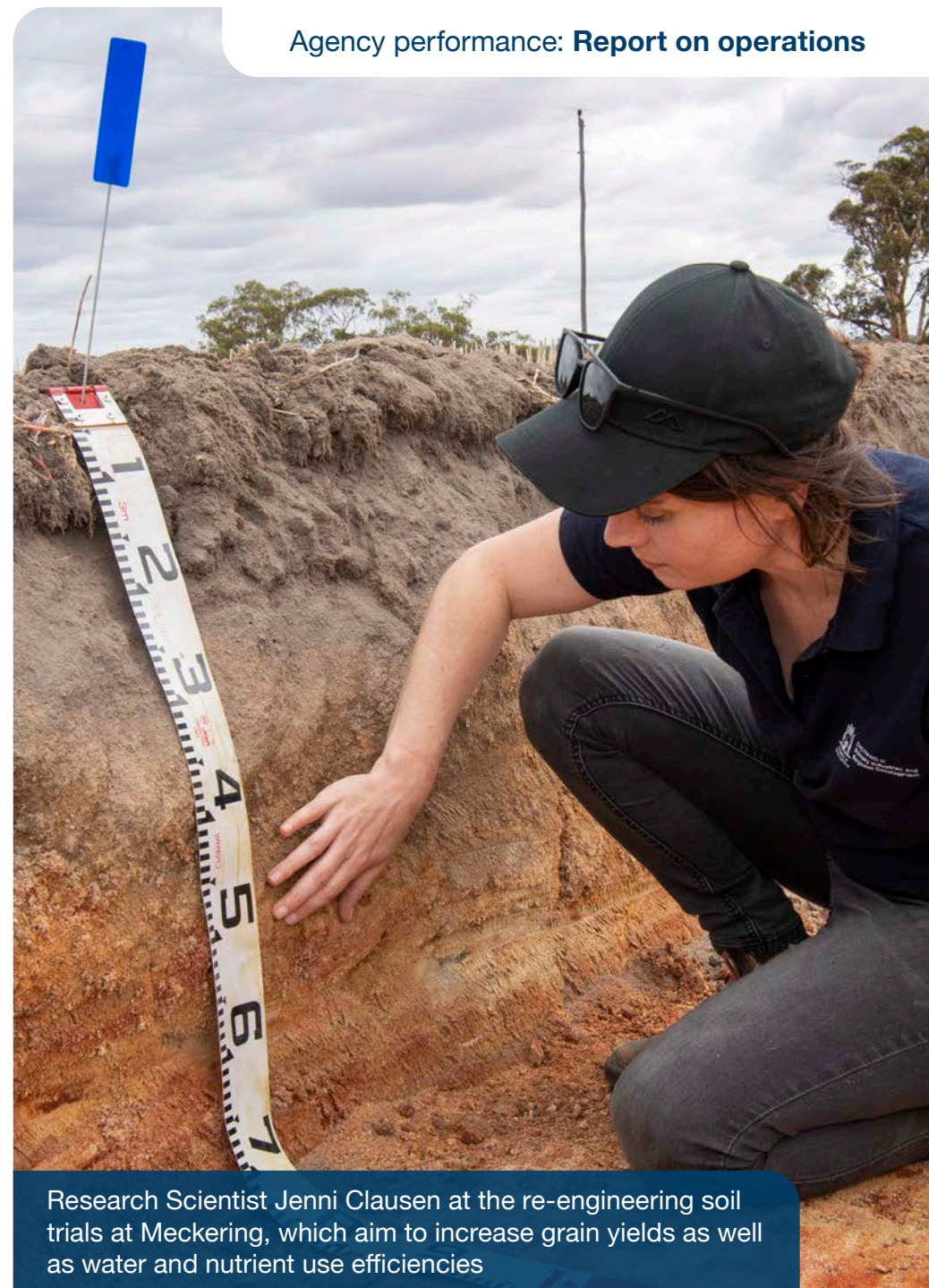
Following more than 35 years of research into surface applications of lime and a marked increase in grower adoption of liming, they confirmed yield benefits from surface applications of lime could be increased by using strategic deep tillage, particularly in compacted and acidic soils.

Much of this research was undertaken with co-investment from the GRDC and the support of grower groups and growers.

The increase in grain production resulting from current and projected adoption of these practices will be worth an additional \$1.4 billion to the WA economy over the next five years.

Recognising not all soil constraints can be overcome through the application of soil ameliorants, DPIRD also began an innovative five-year project, with co-investment with the GRDC, to determine the maximum grain yield potential on difficult soil. Five large-scale research sites were established in the northern and central grainbelt in 2021.

Treatments include re-engineering the soil profile to 80cm by mixing and the addition of clay, organic matter, soil amendments such as lime or gypsum, and nutrients throughout the profile as appropriate to re-engineer the 'ideal soil' for the environmental conditions.



Research Scientist Jenni Clausen at the re-engineering soil trials at Meckering, which aim to increase grain yields as well as water and nutrient use efficiencies



DPIRD's Dr Darshan Sharma (right) and Murdoch University's Dr Tefera Angessa working together as part of the Western Crop Genetics Alliance

National Oat Breeding Program

WA-based cereal breeder InterGrain secured the National Oat Breeding Program, in a major coup for local farmers and local jobs. The program with co-investment from the GRDC and State Government will help to establish WA as a centre for excellence in oat research and part of the State Government's efforts to double the value of the State's oat industry.

The national collaboration will help farmers diversify their products and markets, improve productivity and profitability, and drive local jobs across regional WA.

The program is supported by DPIRD's oat agronomy research and the Western Crop Genetics Alliance, which is a partnership between DPIRD and Murdoch University. The National Oat Breeding Program was previously led by the South Australian Research and Development Institute.

WA is the nation's largest producer of food-grade milling oats, as well as a significant contributor to oaten hay exports.

Bacterial involvement in frost damage

A three-year DPIRD project funded by the Council of Grain Growers Organisations (COGGO) achieved a breakthrough in frost research, with the discovery that a type of bacteria found on some stubbles could increase the risk of frost damage in cereal crops, particularly after rain.

Field trials over the past two seasons at the department's frost nursery showed wheat grown on stubbles with ice nucleation active (INA) bacteria froze from the ground up at temperatures four to five degrees warmer than without stubble.

DPIRD's researchers are now looking at ways to manage these bacteria and understand if genetic specificity exists.



Dr Ben Biddulph discussing frost and stages of crop susceptibility to frost at the annual field day at the DPIRD Dale Frost site with growers and consultants

Yellowtail kingfish medication patent

DPIRD in collaboration with the University of Western Australia has patented a formulation of praziquantel, a medication to treat flukes in yellowtail kingfish. The bitter taste of praziquantel has previously prevented its inclusion into fish diets and industry has had to resort to more expensive and difficult methods to control these parasites.

After 10 years of effort, researchers now have a highly palatable and efficacious formulation for treating these flukes and efforts are now turning to commercialisation opportunities for this product, which is likely to have significant market demand across the globe.



Tropical rock oyster aquaculture development

DPIRD continued to lead research in WA, as part of a Cooperative Research Centre for Developing Northern Australia three-year project, to develop the tropical rock oyster industry in WA and the Northern Territory.

DPIRD researchers and collaborators successfully bred two native and emerging species of tropical rock oysters. In October 2020, more than 30,000 juvenile oysters of the blacklip rock oyster were transferred from the Hillarys hatchery to off the Karratha coast to test them under farming conditions and monitor their growth.

The trials are designed to determine the commercial viability and sustainability of edible oyster aquaculture in the different areas.

In the first half of 2021, another 100,000 hooded rock oyster juveniles were transferred to farm sites in the Pilbara. Both species have so far performed remarkably well and have the potential to grow the industry in northern WA.

The first harvest will take place in early 2022.



DPIRD Researcher Aisling Fontanini with a tropical rock oyster

Improved genetics for yellow spot in wheat

The path has been cleared to develop new, improved wheat varieties with triple resistance to some of the most significant fungal diseases, as a result of research being undertaken in WA.

Yellow spot, nodorum blotch and powdery mildew cost the WA wheat industry more than \$200m each season in lost production and control costs.

Spin-off research by DPIRD from a long-running yellow spot project co-funded by the GRDC, has identified the sources of genes with the triple resistance. Disease screening of 2445 wheat lines from around the world found seven lines with moderate-to-high levels of resistance to the three fungal diseases.

This research will be critical to plant breeding companies, which will be able to use the resulting genetic resources to breed more resilient, high-performance wheat varieties.



DPIRD's yellow spot, nodorum blotch and powdery mildew research team



Development Officer Stephanie Coombes collecting cattle blood sample

Supporting industry development

The department formed several innovative strategic partnerships with industry to support their growth by building consumer awareness and increasing market opportunities.

They included the \$3m Wine Industry Export Growth Partnership with Wines of WA, wine producers and regional wine associations; the Lupins as Food Education Program with the Grains and Legumes Nutrition Council and the Grain Industry Association of WA; and the WA Dairy Industry Working Group with representatives across the dairy supply chain.

Improving beef genetics to open up more markets

DPIRD continued to support livestock producers to improve herd productivity through developing a range of management options to increase kilograms of beef produced. Key drivers include increasing the reproductive rate, reducing the mortality rate and increasing the sale weight per head sold.

Introducing improved genetics into herds could open up alternative markets and reduce the market risk exposure of northern beef enterprises.

Many enterprises focus on producing cattle suitable only for a single live export market. However, breeding programs could introduce improved genetics that maintain adaptation to the environment while improving growth, meat yield and meat quality. This could produce sale cattle that are universally marketable, that is, able to meet specifications for both domestic and export markets.



Director General Ralph Addis signs WA Dairy Industry Working Group MOU

Increasing local sales of WA produce

The Buy West Eat Best program continued to encourage Western Australians to buy locally produced food and beverages.

The annual Plating Up WA campaign engaged and showcased 50 restaurants across WA, who included a hero dish made from seasonal winter produce on their menu, while the 'Good choice, WA campaign' continued, with 95% of grocery shoppers surveyed being aware of the advertising campaign meaning.

Research conducted this year shows awareness of the Buy West Eat Best brand continues to increase with 79% of all West Aussies claiming they are familiar with the distinctive bite mark logo; and more than two thirds of Western Australians are hearing the 'buy local' message and increasingly supporting WA's agriculture, food and beverage industries.



The 'Good choice, WA campaign' on show at Farmer Jack's at Claremont Quarter

Priority 6: Enabling environment

Creating an enabling environment for primary industries and regions (legislation, policy, business systems and practice)

DPIRD strives to provide the right environment for WA's primary industries and regions to prosper, including by providing high-level strategy and leadership, advocacy, reducing red tape, and supporting implementation of modern legislation in line with industry and community sentiment.

Primary Industries Plan

Following extensive consultation, the department launched its Primary Industries Plan (PIP) 2020–24 in November 2020.

The PIP, which contributes to the State's economic diversification drive, sets clear priorities for the department and broader industry to develop the State's primary industries. During the first year of implementation, the department worked hard to create an enabling environment for delivering the plan through its corporate planning processes, with the agency's pillars now aligned with the five strategic themes of the plan:

1. Protect and enhance the condition of our natural resources
2. Build trust in WA's primary production
3. Maintain and build competitiveness
4. Differentiate, value-add, and diversify primary industries
5. Secure and grow markets.

Significant progress has been made against these themes, including development of the State Soil Strategy and Climate Resilience Taskforce; continued rollout of the Digital Farm Grants program and Regional Telecommunications Project; and a range of research facility upgrades, which are reported separately.



Albany Shellfish Hatchery operations

Tropical Cyclone Seroja

DPIRD supported a whole-of-government response and recovery after Tropical Cyclone Seroja hit the Mid West in April 2021, causing significant damage across more than 133,000 square kilometres.

As well as assessing damage and impacts to primary producers, DPIRD helped facilitate disaster recovery funding arrangements for producers, local governments, households and residents.

It also activated the Animals in Emergencies State Support Plan to coordinate animal welfare efforts, while DPIRD's weather station network mapped wind gusts with the data used to assess the impacts.

DPIRD continues to work with the Grower Group Alliance and RDCs to identify any issues that may emerge on agribusinesses and primary industries.

Animal Welfare Act 2002 review

DPIRD supported an independent review of the *Animal Welfare Act 2002*, resulting in major planned changes to animal welfare laws.

The 18-month review investigated the operation and effectiveness of the Act and included extensive industry and public consultation. The State Government released its response to the review recommendations on 2 June 2021.

Changes to the Act will include being clear on standards of care expected for animals, strengthening compliance, and developing legislation and policies that are science-based and reflect community expectations.

Western Australians care about the treatment of animals and this independent review will modernise our animals welfare laws.

Other key areas of focus will include the training of inspectors and clearly outlining the roles and responsibilities of those responsible for animal welfare under the Act.



Communications Officer Sue Manning with her horse Woody

State Support Plan – Animal Welfare in Emergencies

DPIRD activated the State Response Plan – Animal Welfare in Emergencies for the first time during the Wooroloo fires in February 2021. The department’s role was to coordinate animal welfare efforts and provide local governments with resources to assess and manage animals impacted.

Veterinary response teams visited impacted properties within the fire ground, with 756 animals and wildlife assessed and-or treated.

DPIRD also worked closely with Committee for Animal Welfare in Emergencies members, Swan, Mundaring and Wanneroo council staff, and local community groups, associations and volunteers to set up animal evacuation points, identify locations for feed distribution points, and manage animal assessment/treatment reports.



Veterinary officers assessed the Longbottom family’s pet roosters which were in the fire-affected area

Western rock lobster regulation amendments

In response to the dramatic decline in export demand for western rock lobster as a result of COVID-19 and trade issues, DPIRD worked with the State Government in 2020 to amend legislation to allow commercial rock lobster fishers to sell up to 100 lobsters per day directly from the back of boat to supply local restaurants, fresh fish retailers and the public.

DPIRD also worked closely with the industry to implement changes to keep the boats fishing, maintain local employment and minimise the economic fallout from the pandemic.

To assist with the ongoing disruption to the China market, further management measures were developed in consultation with the Western Rock Lobster Council resulting in the extension of the 2021/22 commercial lobster fishing season.



Deploying a shark receiver at Bunker Bay.
Photo courtesy: Surf Life Saving WA

Shark hazard mitigation

The department continued to implement the State's world-leading, evidence-based shark hazard mitigation program in 2020/21, including the highly effective targeted white shark tagging program, where recent operations have seen 76 white sharks captured and released since 2017.

The department also concluded a two-year trial of the use of SMART drumline technology. Following an independent review of the trial by the Chief Scientist of Western Australia, the Government is focusing its efforts on increased tagging and shark monitoring.

Additionally, the department installed two new-generation Shark Monitoring Network receivers at Bunker Bay as well as a permanent telecommunications tower at Twilight Beach in Esperance to help improve beach safety.

The two receivers expand WA's near real-time tagged shark detection capability to 34 sites between Perth and Esperance, while the telecommunications tower provides mobile coverage across the Twilight Beach area.

The additional coverage means Esperance beach goers will receive important alerts and warnings via the SharkSmart WA app, which surpassed 60,000 downloads during 2020/21.

Surf Life Saving WA is funded to conduct beach and aerial patrols in the metropolitan area and South West. DPIRD staff will continue to provide shark monitoring at World Surfing League events in WA.

Improved facilities

The department completed a number of research facility upgrades, including the Gascoyne Research Facility (\$1.1m) and Merredin office (\$1.8m), to help them remain at the forefront of agricultural research.

The Gascoyne facility upgrade included installation of a high-tech shade house with advanced irrigation and misting systems as well as a greenhouse with a retractable roof for environmental control and cyclone protection. The Merredin office has new laboratories and equipment to enable DPIRD scientists work more efficiently and accurately.

Recent facility upgrades allow our researchers and scientists to remain innovative and agile within a changing environment.

The department also set up a new modern fit-for-purpose head office at 1 Nash Street, Perth and relocated about 500 policy and admin staff from the 60-year-old South Perth buildings, which face ongoing safety and maintenance issues.

Additionally, DPIRD commenced substantial remediation and improvement works at South Perth to maintain critical laboratory services that underpin the State's quarantine and biosecurity system, while planning progresses for the development of permanent metropolitan research and laboratory facilities.



Mitchell Crabb measuring leaf area at the new Merredin laboratories



Agency performance: **Statement from the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation**

As the new Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, my drive in 2020/21 has been to build cross-agency, industry and community relationships focused on the importance of the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945*.

The Act seeks to sustain and protect our natural resources for the benefit of primary production, for our community and for Western Australia. This protection has never been more important. In the face of a changing climate, increasing food demand, and increasing scrutiny of our primary industries' environmental stewardship, this Act plays a significant role.

Minister Alannah MacTiernan's commitment to the natural resources that support primary production across the State, has seen the Commissioner's role elevated to become part of the DPIRD Executive. I thank Director General Ralph Addis and the DPIRD Executive for their support, and the opportunity to further embed environmental stewardship in our production and development activities.

The Office of the Commissioner and DPIRD staff have stepped up their commitment to long-term resource protection and sustainable production, continuing to not only administer the Act, but to proactively raise and challenge awareness of the value of healthy land and soil. There has been a strong focus on the development of relationships, education and compliance.

The Soil and Land Conservation Council continues to provide valuable advice and, with support from DPIRD, has delivered the State's first Soil Health Strategy setting direction for the next 10 years. I thank outgoing Chair Kevin Goss for his leadership and guidance of the Council.

In agricultural areas, DPIRD is updating the extent of salinity while developing options for water supplies through desalination. Soil cover management has been, and continues to be, a critical factor in prevention of soil erosion. This is an area for improvement across both agricultural and pastoral regions. The expanding knowledge of carbon across landscapes is building new options for improved soil health, landscape co-benefits and market opportunities.

We need to improve our understanding of the condition of the pastoral estate of WA. DPIRD is developing new land standards for condition assessment and increasing its capacity to analyse remote sensing data. DPIRD has also strengthened cross-agency relationships targeting more consistent whole-of-government approaches to land condition in the pastoral space.

The *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* strongly supports the increased focus of environmental accountability and stewardship. I look forward to its contribution to sustainable production and prosperity for our primary industries and the benefit of the State.


Please read my full report for 2020/21 in Appendix 5.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cecilia McConnell'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Cecilia McConnell
Soil and Land Conservation Commissioner

“The expanding knowledge of carbon across landscapes is building new options for improved soil health...”

Cecilia McConnell
Soil and Land Conservation Commissioner



DPIRD Soil Surveyor Ted Griffin assesses the soils and land capability of the West Midlands, Irwin area – a red loamy earth adjacent to the Irwin River. Photo courtesy Leon van Wyk

Agency performance: Financial targets and results

Table 1a: Financial targets 2020/21

	2021 TARGET ¹ (\$'000)	2021 ACTUAL ² (\$'000)	VARIATION (\$'000)	EXPLANATION OF VARIATION ³
Total cost of services (expense limit) (details from Statement of comprehensive income)	506,156	474,845	31,311	Total cost of services is lower than budget estimates (the 2021 target), mainly as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> delays in delivering Royalties for Regions (RfR) funded programs, partially due to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on the regional areas. Carryovers to 2021/22 and the out-years have been approved in the 2021/22 State Government budget process an adjustment of the Depreciation and Amortisation Expense budget following a review of DPIRD's depreciation and amortisation charges over the forward estimate period to reflect more accurate charges.

¹ As specified in the 2020/21 DPIRD Budget Statements, this includes the financial targets of the department and the nine Regional Development Commissions (RDCs).

² To enable comparison against the 2020/21 DPIRD Budget Statements, the actual figures in this table reflect the audited financial statements of the department and the nine RDCs. The financial information presented in the remainder of this DPIRD annual report 2020/21 does not include the RDCs' financial information. RDCs report their audited financial statements in their respective annual reports.

³ Further explanations are contained in note 9.14 of the financial statements.

Table 1a: Financial targets 2020/21 (continued)

	2021 TARGET ¹ (\$'000)	2021 ACTUAL ² (\$'000)	VARIATION (\$'000)	EXPLANATION OF VARIATION ³
Net cost of services (details from Statement of comprehensive income)	421,325	382,522	37,811	<p>With the revision to TI 1102: Statements of Comprehensive Income, income from other public sector entities, which was previously reflected in grants and subsidies income (which forms part of net cost of services) is now reflected in Income from State Government. The Target for 2020/21 in the latest budget papers is therefore restated to \$431.6m, with the variance in the net cost of services therefore being \$48.1m.</p> <p>This variation is mainly related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the above-mentioned reductions in total cost of services • variations in revenue against target as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in User Charges and Fees by \$9.7m. • Additional Commonwealth grants and contributions for the Horticultural Netting Infrastructure Scheme (\$2.2m) and Regional Recovery Partnership Program (\$3.8m). • Non-Government Grants and subsidies received are \$8.1m below budget as a result of a reduction in externally funded project revenue. • An increase of \$6.4m in Other Revenue, mainly due to RiskCover insurance recoveries such as the Medina site (\$2.8m) and Tropical Cyclone Veronica (\$1.5m).
Total equity (details from Statement of financial position)	593,738	538,773	54,965	This variation relates to a decrease of \$25.6m in contributed equity relating to carryover of the asset investment program as a result of delays, partially due to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on regional areas, and an increase in the accumulated deficit.

Table 1a: Financial targets 2020/21 (continued)

	2021 TARGET ¹ (\$'000)	2021 ACTUAL ² (\$'000)	VARIATION (\$'000)	EXPLANATION OF VARIATION ³
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash held (details from Statement of cash flows)	(32,885)	(10,877)	(22,008)	<p>This variation is mainly related to the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income from Government was \$83.5m below target with Receipts from the Royalties for Regions (RfR) Fund being \$74.8m below target as a result of delays in delivering RfR funded programs, partially due to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on regional areas. Consolidated account Capital contributions were \$22.4m below target due to decreased investing activity. Net cash from operating activities was \$57m better than target mainly as a result of the delivery of RfR and other recurrent programs being carried over to 2021/22 and out-years (\$67.1m). Investing activities were \$52.2m below target as the purchase of non-current assets decreased by \$51.5m offset by a reduction in funding relating thereto of \$0.7m. Cash held decreased with a transfer of \$3.2m to other agencies and increase in liability payments of \$0.5m above target.
Approved salary expense level	178,237	180,880	(2,643)	On target
Agreed Borrowing Limit	8,850	8,850	0	On target

Table 1b: Working cash targets

	2021 TARGET ¹ (\$'000)	2021 ACTUAL ² (\$'000)	VARIATION (\$'000)	EXPLANATION OF VARIATION ³
Agreed working cash limit (at Budget)	24,396	24,396	NA	NA
Agreed working cash limit (at Actuals)	22,639	123,764	101,125	DPIRD holds large restricted cash reserves due to monies held in trust (Special Purpose Accounts) and the carryover of RfR and Externally Funded projects – these funds are subject to contracts and must be spent to deliver these projects.

¹ As specified in the 2020/21 DPIRD Budget Statements, this includes the financial targets of the department and the nine RDCs.

² To enable comparison against the 2020/21 DPIRD Budget Statements, the actual figures in this table reflect the audited financial statements of the department and the nine RDCs. The financial information presented in the remainder of this DPIRD annual report 2020/21 does not include the financial position of the RDCs. RDCs report their audited financial statements in their respective annual reports.

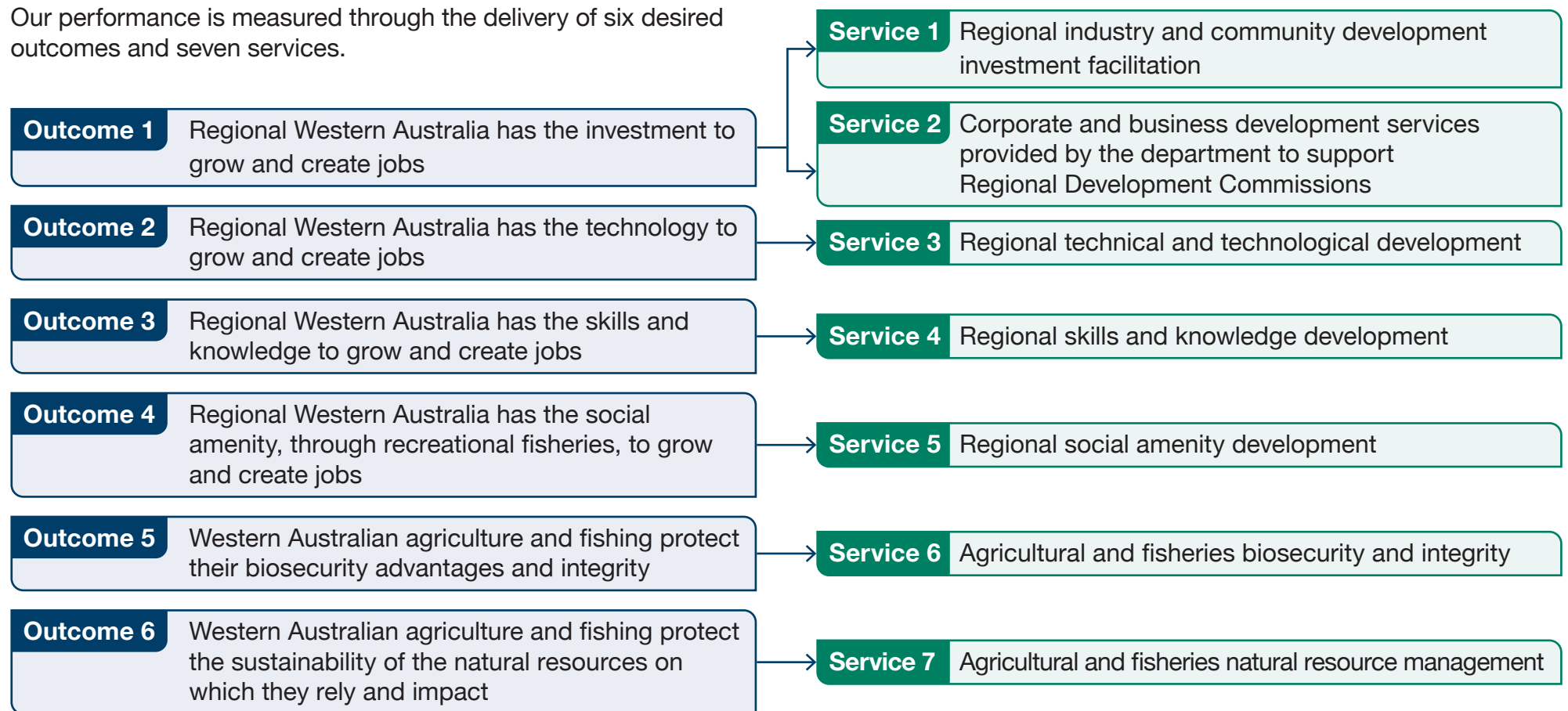
³ Further explanations are contained in note 9.14 of the financial statements.

Agency performance: Performance management framework

Outcome-based management (OBM) framework

Our outcome-based management framework aligns to the State Government's goal of 'Future jobs and skills: Grow and diversify the economy, create jobs and support skills development'.

Our performance is measured through the delivery of six desired outcomes and seven services.



Changes to OBM framework

For 2020/21, several changes were made to our OBM, including:

- discontinuing the outcome 'Regional Development Commissions contribute to the economic development of regions' as it was not considered meaningful in order to understand our actions and performance. The outcomes of each RDC are outside our control. Our activities to support RDCs are adequately covered under Outcome 1.
- discontinuing the following key effectiveness indicators:
 - 'Number of Regional Development Commissions supported through business plans'
 - 'Spatial extent of acid soils does not increase in target landscapes'
- replacing the following key effectiveness indicators:
 - 'Percentage of co-investment the department attracts to its industry and community development initiatives' with 'Ratio of the value of grants awarded from the department for industry and community development initiatives to the value of co-contributions committed from non-WA Government recipients'
 - 'Percentage increase of clients satisfied with the department's technology initiatives' with 'Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's technology initiatives'
 - 'Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's social amenity initiatives' with 'Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's management of recreational fishing'
- discontinuing all previous key efficiency indicators in favour of a consistent measure across all services: 'Average cost per hour to deliver the service'.

Agency performance:

Key performance indicator targets and results

This section summarises our results against our KPI targets in 2020/21. Detailed explanations of the results are provided in the 'Additional key performance indicator information' section that has been audited by the Auditor General.

Table 2: Key effectiveness indicator targets, results and variations

		2019/20	2020/21		
OUTCOME	KEY EFFECTIVENESS INDICATOR	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	% ± FROM TARGET
1 Regional WA has the investment to grow and create jobs	1 Ratio of the value of grants awarded from the department for industry and community development initiatives to the value of co-contributions committed from non-WA Government recipients	NA	1:1	1:2.34	+134%
2 Regional WA has the technology to grow and create jobs	2 Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's technology initiatives	86%	80%	87%	+7%
3 Regional WA has the skills and knowledge to grow and create jobs	3 Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's capability initiatives	75%	70%	73%	+3%
4 Regional WA has the social amenity, through recreational fishing to grow and create jobs	4 Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's management of recreational fishing	90%	85%	89%	+4%

Table 2: Key effectiveness indicator targets, results and variations (continued)

OUTCOME		KEY EFFECTIVENESS INDICATOR	2019/20	2020/21		
			ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	%± FROM TARGET
5	WA agriculture and fishing protect their biosecurity advantages and integrity	5.1 Percentage of exotic terrestrial weed, pest and disease threats resolved appropriately	50%	60%	50%	-10%
		5.2 Percentage of invasive aquatic pests and exotic diseases resolved appropriately	100%	60%	NA	NA
6	WA agriculture and fishing protect the sustainability of the natural resources on which they rely and impact	6.1 Percentage change in the spatial extent of the south-west cropping region that maintains sufficient year-round ground cover for protecting and improving soil health	-0.4%	0%	-2.5%	-2.5%
		6.2 Number of soil health extension workshops held	46	24	46	+92%
		6.3 Proportion of fish stocks identified as not being at risk or vulnerable through exploitation	98%	95%	98%	+3%
		6.4 Percentage of commercial and recreational fisheries where acceptable catches (or effort levels) are achieved	91%	90%	90%	-

Table 3: Key efficiency indicator targets, results and variations

		2020/21		
OUTCOME	KEY EFFICIENCY INDICATOR	TARGET	ACTUAL	% ± FROM TARGET
1 Regional industry and community development investment facilitation	1 Average cost per hour to deliver regional industry and community development investment facilitation	\$348.91	\$252.54	-28%
2 Corporate and business development services provided by the department to support Regional Development Commissions	2 Average cost per hour to deliver corporate and business development services to support Regional Development Commissions	\$129.42	\$147.30	+14%
3 Regional technical and technological development	3 Average cost per hour to deliver regional technical and technological development	\$135.74	\$132.35	-2%
4 Regional skills and knowledge development	4 Average cost per hour to deliver regional skills and knowledge development	\$187.31	\$200.50	+7%
5 Regional social amenity development	5 Average cost per hour to deliver regional social amenity development	\$123.49	\$293.95	+138%
6 Agricultural and aquatic biosecurity and integrity	6 Average cost per hour to deliver agricultural and fisheries biosecurity and integrity	\$96.24	\$137.13	+42%
7 Agricultural and fisheries natural resource management	7 Average cost per hour to deliver agricultural and fisheries natural resource management	\$71.31	\$138.12	+94%

Significant issues impacting the agency

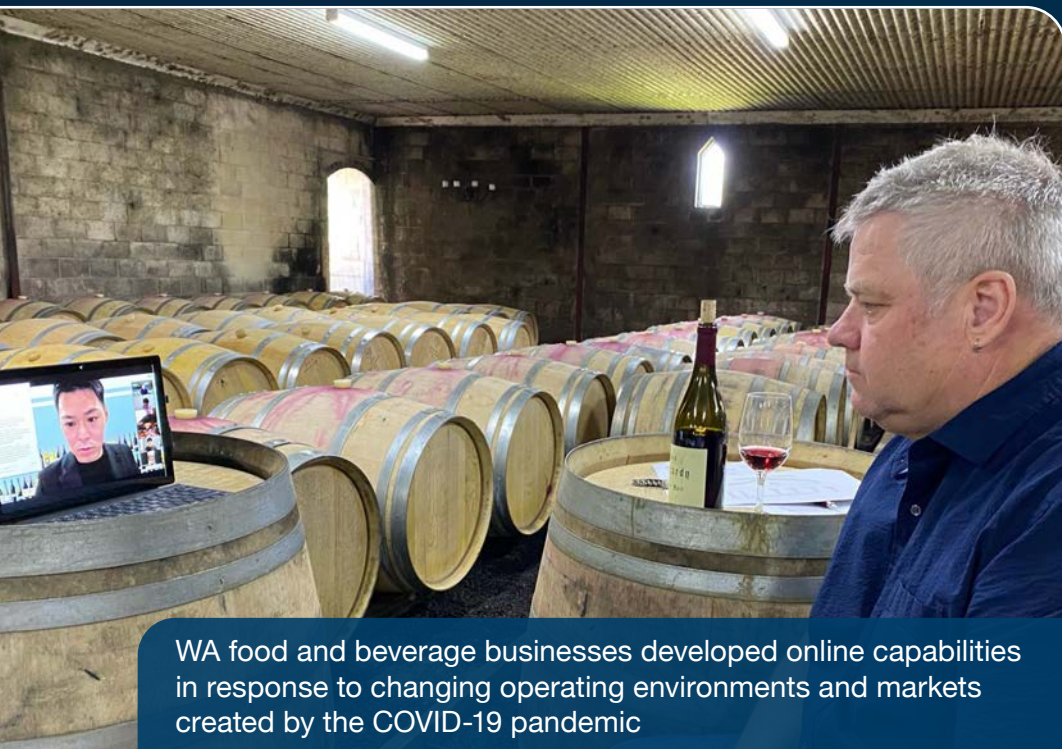


Research Scientist Justin Laycock among irrigated lucerne crop measuring the water infiltration rates using a disc permeameter at Pardoo Station

COVID-19

WA's primary industries continue to pivot and adapt to the new global operating environment created by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on domestic and export supply chains, traditional marketing channels and the availability of seasonal workers.

The department has been proactive and collaborated with stakeholders to address and overcome these challenges, exploring the use of technology and innovation to create new ways of doing business and develop an enabling environment for the sector to continue to grow and thrive.



WA food and beverage businesses developed online capabilities in response to changing operating environments and markets created by the COVID-19 pandemic



Aboriginal shearing school in Badgingarra

Regional growth and job creation

Regional communities are punching above their weight, with the resources and agriculture sectors currently driving the national economy, in the wake of COVID-19. There has been significant growth and investment in these sectors, powered by growing international demand for safe, sustainably produced, high quality products.

The department continues to build the capacity of the regions by enhancing digital connectivity, supporting new food and beverage enterprises, processing and value adding opportunities and helping to develop new industries. The State Government has also invested in the Work and Wander Out Yonder campaign to attract regional workers, while creating other seasonal labour solutions.

Biosecurity

A robust and secure biosecurity system is fundamental to the success of WA's primary industries and access to valuable export markets. Increasing global trade and a changing global climate has increased the potential movement of pests and diseases and the subsequent biosecurity risk to WA's primary industries, environment and social amenity.

The department works hand-in-hand with local, State and Federal government agencies, industry and the community on many fronts, including surveillance, border controls and incident response, to protect our primary industries and reinforce biosecurity defences to maintain and increase market access.



Senior Biosecurity Officer Simon Eyres with new feral bee remote catchboxes



Senior Technical Officer Li Liu and Research Scientist Sue Broughton use a rapid plant breeding method known as doubled haploids

Research, development and innovation

Investment in research, development and innovation (RD&I) is essential to ensure WA's primary industries are at the forefront of scientific and market advances to remain internationally competitive.

The department's specialist staff work closely with stakeholders and collaborators through the reinvigorated research facilities across our vast State to target this investment so it generates short and long-term gains and returns across our diverse agricultural and aquatic industries.

Grains research has been extended to support the acquisition of the National Oat Breeding program now based at InterGrain, which is co-owned by the State; shellfish and emerging aquatic industries have been boosted by a significant RD&I investment; while an incentive program has been developed to encourage carbon farming projects in the agricultural region.



The Future Farming Systems - Regenerative Agriculture Reference Group meets at Merredin Research Facility

Climate resilience

WA's primary industries have been significantly challenged in the past year by climate variability, including extreme incidences of bushfires, cyclones and water deficiencies.

The department is working on many fronts to realise the Government's priorities, to build more resilient and sustainable production systems. This includes supporting the application of the Climate Resilience Fund, the Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program and the Rangelands Restoration Program.

We are also leading by example by creating building a carbon neutral site at our Katanning Research Facility, while a long-term broadacre Future Farming Systems trial is underway at Merredin to provide evidence based data on various production alternatives.

Export opportunities

Exports underpin the WA economy, which has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the State's primary industries have been significantly affected by the impact from border closures and international trade relations.

The department has been proactive in working alongside industry to surmount these challenges and develop alternative pathways to engaging with and supplying the market. It developed the use of digital technology to promote WA produce to international customers, facilitated alternative freight channels to importers and amended regulations to generate innovative, new sales opportunities.



DPIRD supported the 'Less than a container load' sea freight program to help smaller WA primary industries businesses get their products into lucrative international markets



Plans unveiled for DPIRD's new head office at 1 Nash Street, Perth

Public sector reform/service efficiency

The department continues to refine its service delivery model to support the growth, protection and innovation in the State's primary industries and regions and adapt to the changing operating environment created by the disruption of COVID-19.

Staff across the State have shown great flexibility and resilience in adopting new digital systems and work practices to continue to connect with our stakeholders and operate efficiently from remote locations in difficult circumstances, while satisfying State movement requirements.

The transfer of a significant number of metro staff to the new city-based office is now complete, creating greater a safer, more collaborative and productive workplace. This has been backed by the implementation of a suite of corporate systems projects to streamline internal business operations to deliver better synergies and savings across the department.

Changing consumer expectations

Consumer demand around the globe has become increasingly focused on ethical production values, including animal welfare and carbon emissions, driving increasingly demanding market requirements. As an exporting State, it is imperative WA's primary industries are able to adapt and satisfy these demands to remain internationally competitive now and into the future.

The department is working with stakeholders across the supply chain to understand the complexities of this new era of food and fibre production and how to ensure our primary industries are best placed to remain relevant and capitalise on opportunities.

From developing credible systems to measure carbon emissions in different production systems, to assessing carbon farming options, to capturing natural market opportunities, to modernising animal welfare legislation and standards – the department is investing in the capacity, productivity and profitability of the State's primary industries for generations to come.



Photographing some of the best of WA's produce to help promote WA growers and producers



DPIRD's Shark Response Unit provided event support during the Rip Curl Rottneest Search, including patrols by the PV Hamelin serving as an on-water observation and support platform

Disclosures and legal compliance

Disclosures and legal compliance: Independent Auditor's opinion/report



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S OPINION

2021

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development

To the Parliament of Western Australia

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Basis for qualified opinion

While the total cash and cash equivalents of \$115,618,000 at the end of the reporting period is fairly stated, I am unable to determine whether the allocation between cash and cash equivalents ((of \$2,164,000) (ie non-restricted)) in Note 7.4.1 and restricted cash and cash equivalents (of \$113,454,000) in Note 7.4.2 is fairly stated.

The Department uses a system to control, monitor, and allocate funds between the cash and cash equivalent categories of restricted and non-restricted. As noted in my report on the audit of controls below, there were deficiencies in controls over restricted cash, which included weaknesses in this cash monitoring system. In addition, I was unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to substantiate that the cash monitoring system was accurately reporting the allocation between the restricted and non-restricted categories of cash and cash equivalents. Consequently, I am unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

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7th Floor Albert Facey House 469 Wellington Street Perth MAIL TO: Perth BC PO Box 8489 Perth WA 6849 TEL: 08 6557 7500

Qualified opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (Department) which comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2021, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service, Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service and Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations for the year then ended
- Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, including administered transactions and balances.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements are:

- based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the operating results and cash flows of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development for the year ended 30 June 2021 and the financial position at the end of that period
- in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Basis for opinion

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

I am independent of the Department in accordance with the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Emphasis of matters

I draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements which explains the following:

- the amounts reported in the previously issued 30 June 2020 Annual Financial Report have been restated and disclosed as comparatives in the Annual Financial Report
- transactions associated with the Western Australian Agricultural Authority have not been separately disclosed in the financial statements as the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* does not require the Department to do so.

My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of the Director General for the financial statements

The Director General is responsible for:

- keeping proper accounts
- preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Director General is responsible for:

- assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern
- disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Western Australian Government has made policy or funding decisions affecting the continued existence of the Department.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Report on the audit of controls

Basis for qualified opinion

I identified the following weaknesses in control:

- there were deficiencies in the Department's controls over restricted cash. This resulted in restricted cash being used inappropriately throughout the year to fund shortfalls in operational cash.
- we identified significant weaknesses in the payroll controls implemented by the Department. These weaknesses could result in salary errors such as overpayments and payments to individuals who are not entitled to receive payment. Consequently, controls to prevent invalid and inaccurate payroll payments were inadequate.
- in 2019-20, my audit opinion on controls was qualified because there were significant weaknesses in general computer controls implemented by the Department. These weaknesses could result in unauthorised access to sensitive information and increased risk of information loss. The combined weaknesses expose the Department to vulnerabilities which can undermine the integrity of information in the Department's finance, human resources and other business systems. The Department has made insufficient progress to address these weaknesses in 2020-21. Therefore, general computer controls were not adequate throughout 2020-21.

Qualified opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the design and implementation of controls exercised by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. The controls exercised by the Department are those policies and procedures established by the Director General to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions (the overall control objectives).

My opinion has been formed on the basis of the matters outlined in this report.

In my opinion, in all material respects, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the controls exercised by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions during the year ended 30 June 2021.

The Director General's responsibilities

The Director General is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining controls to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006*, the Treasurer's Instructions and other relevant written law.

Auditor General's responsibilities

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the suitability of the design of the controls to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of the controls as designed. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3150 *Assurance Engagements on Controls* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform my procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether, in all material respects, the controls are suitably designed to achieve the overall control objectives and were implemented as designed.

An assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the suitability of the controls design to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of those controls. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including an assessment of the risks that controls are not suitably designed or implemented as designed. My procedures included testing the implementation of those controls that I consider necessary to achieve the overall control objectives.

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

Limitations of controls

Because of the inherent limitations of any internal control structure, it is possible that, even if the controls are suitably designed and implemented as designed, once in operation, the overall control objectives may not be achieved so that fraud, error or non-compliance with laws and regulations may occur and not be detected. Any projection of the outcome of the evaluation of the suitability of the design of controls to future periods is subject to the risk that the controls may become unsuitable because of changes in conditions.

Report on the audit of the key performance indicators

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the key performance indicators of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development for the year ended 30 June 2021. The key performance indicators are the Under Treasurer-approved key effectiveness indicators and key efficiency indicators that provide performance information about achieving outcomes and delivering services.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the key performance indicators of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Department's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Emphasis of matter

As reported by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development in its report on Key Performance Indicators, the effectiveness indicator 'Percentage of Clients Satisfied with the Department's Technology Initiatives' is based on a client survey taken at a 95% confidence level with a sampling error of 11%. The Department expressed confidence that the result remains reliable. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The Director General's responsibilities for the key performance indicators

The Director General is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions and for such internal control as the Director General determines necessary to enable the preparation of key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the key performance indicators, the Director General is responsible for identifying key performance indicators that are relevant and appropriate, having regard to their purpose in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 904 *Key Performance Indicators*.

Auditor General's responsibilities

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators. The objectives of my engagement are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the key performance indicators are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the entity's performance and whether the key performance indicators are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3000 *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements.

An assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the key performance indicators. It also involves evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators against the criteria and guidance in Treasurer's Instruction 904 for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and the efficiency of service delivery. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

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

My independence and quality control relating to the reports on controls and key performance indicators

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

Other information

The Director General is responsible for the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, but not the financial statements, key performance indicators and my auditor's report.

My opinions do not cover the other information and, accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Matters relating to the electronic publication of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development for the year ended 30 June 2021 included on the Department's website. The Department's management is responsible for the integrity of the Department's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Department's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements, controls or key performance indicators. If users of the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to contact the entity to confirm the information contained in the website version of the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators.



Caroline Spencer
Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
4 November 2021

Disclosures and legal compliance: Financial statements

Certification of financial statements

For the reporting period ended 30 June 2021

The accompanying financial statements of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the reporting period ended 30 June 2021 and the financial position as at 30 June 2021.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Ms Mandy Taylor
Chief Financial Officer

1 November 2021



Mr David (Ralph) Addis
Accountable Authority

1 November 2021

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	Restated 2020 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	3.1.1	201,564	196,384
Supplies and services	3.3	130,497	114,054
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1	18,102	18,245
Share of loss in joint venture entities using the equity method	6.6.1	-	2,462
Finance costs	7.3	832	1,225
Accommodation expenses	3.3	12,031	9,855
Other expenses	3.3	11,171	22,591
Grants and subsidies	3.2	98,286	80,588
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	4.6	866	-
Total cost of services		473,349	445,404
Income			
User charges and fees	4.2	42,453	41,906
Commonwealth grants and contributions	4.3	10,094	4,053
Non-government grants and subsidies	4.4	18,327	27,177
Other revenue	4.5	18,553	19,706
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	4.6	-	195
Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method	6.6.1	1,400	-
Total income		90,827	93,037
NET COST OF SERVICES		382,522	352,367
Income from State Government			
Service appropriations	4.1	234,053	194,177
Services received free of charge	4.1	1,737	2,346
Royalties for Regions Fund	4.1	132,162	129,874
Income from other public sector entities	4.1	3,006	279
Total income from State Government		370,958	326,676
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		(11,564)	(25,691)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not reclassified subsequently to net cost of services			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		2,020	-
Total other comprehensive income		2,020	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		(9,544)	(25,691)

The Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	Restated 2020 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.4.1	2,164	2,859
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4.2	110,419	121,501
Biological assets	6.5	1,072	864
Inventories	6.4	1,319	1,499
Receivables	6.1	14,533	21,549
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	5,778	5,846
Other current assets	6.3	3,690	3,767
Total Current Assets		138,975	157,885
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4.2	3,035	1,678
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	174,765	160,160
Receivables	6.1	5,770	5,950
Other non-current assets	6.3	5,191	5,898
Investments accounted for using the equity method	6.6.1	15,456	12,181
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	5.1	266,218	264,109
Intangible assets	5.2	15,127	9,912
Right-of-use assets	5.3	9,350	9,256
Total Non-Current Assets		494,912	469,144
TOTAL ASSETS		633,887	627,029
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	6.7	21,231	25,739
Contract liabilities	6.8	20,822	20,413
Employee related provisions	3.1.2	47,014	43,112
Borrowings	7.1	3,385	8,960
Lease liabilities	7.2	3,070	3,420
Other current liabilities	6.9	5,202	305
Total Current Liabilities		100,724	101,949
Non-Current Liabilities			
Contract liabilities	6.8	924	792
Employee related provisions	3.1.2	8,923	8,948
Borrowings	7.1	5,465	5,950
Lease liabilities	7.2	3,542	3,606
Other non-current liabilities	6.9	3,751	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		22,605	19,296
TOTAL LIABILITIES		123,329	121,245

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021 (continued)

	Notes	2021 \$'000	Restated 2020 \$'000
NET ASSETS		510,558	505,784
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	9.11	560,324	546,006
Reserves	9.11	2,020	-
Accumulated deficit	9.11	(51,786)	(40,222)
TOTAL EQUITY		510,558	505,784

The Statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus/(deficit) \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2019		536,670	-	(8,078)	528,592
Initial Application of AASB 16		-	-	-	-
Initial Application of AASB 15/1058		-	-	(917)	(917)
Correction of prior period error	1	-	-	(5,536)	(5,536)
Restated balance at 1 July 2019		536,670	-	(14,531)	522,139
Surplus/(deficit)		-	-	(16,104)	(16,104)
Correction of prior period error	1	-	-	(9,587)	(9,587)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	(25,691)	(25,691)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations	9.11	9,336	-	-	9,336
Other contributions from owners		-	-	-	-
Distributions to owners		-	-	-	-
Total		9,336	-	-	9,336
Balance at 30 June 2020		546,006	-	(40,222)	505,784
Balance at 1 July 2020		546,006	-	(40,222)	505,784
Initial Application of 1059	9.2	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at 1 July 2020		546,006	-	(40,222)	505,784
Surplus/(deficit)		-	-	(11,564)	(11,564)
Other comprehensive income		-	2,020	-	2,020
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	2,020	(11,564)	(9,544)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations	9.11	14,778	-	-	14,778
Other contributions from owners		-	-	-	-
Distributions to owners		(460)	-	-	(460)
Total		14,318	-	-	14,318
Balance at 30 June 2021		560,324	2,020	(51,786)	510,558

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
CASH FLOW FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriations		216,939	167,166
Capital contributions		14,778	9,336
Holding account drawdown		2,577	5,846
Royalties for Regions Fund		132,162	129,874
Funds from other public sector entities		3,006	279
Net cash provided by State Government		369,462	312,501
Utilised as Follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee benefits		(196,829)	(193,153)
Supplies and services		(134,329)	(115,197)
Accommodation		(12,031)	(9,855)
Finance costs		(961)	(1,309)
GST payments on purchases		(24,202)	(22,637)
Other payments		(8,273)	(18,649)
Grants and subsidies		(89,509)	(80,588)
Receipts			
User charges and fees		45,228	49,887
Commonwealth grants and contributions		10,094	4,053
Interest received		775	2,188
GST receipts on sales		3,570	4,296
GST receipts from taxation authority		19,986	18,341
Non-government grants and subsidies		18,327	27,177
Other receipts		17,681	24,161
Net cash used in operating activities	7.4.3	(350,473)	(311,285)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Investment in joint ventures		(3,000)	(2,000)
Purchase of non-current assets		(23,456)	(13,028)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		174	242
Repayment of investment		1,125	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(25,157)	(14,786)

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2021 (continued)

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Principal elements of lease		(4,252)	(3,743)
Repayment of borrowings		(6,060)	(2,307)
Receipts			
Proceeds from industry		6,060	2,307
Net cash provided by financing activities		(4,252)	(3,743)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(10,420)	(17,313)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		126,038	143,351
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	7.4.3	115,618	126,038

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Summary of consolidated account appropriations for the year ended 30 June 2021

	2021 Budget Estimate \$'000	2021 Supplementary Funding \$'000	2021 Revised Budget \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2021 Variance \$'000
Delivery of Services					
Item 45 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	218,824	9,089	227,913	227,829	84
Amount authorised by Other Statutes					
- <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>	3,042	-	3,042	3,042	-
- <i>Salaries & Allowances Act 1975</i>	3,182	-	3,182	3,182	-
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	225,048	9,089	234,137	234,053	84
Capital					
Item 119 Capital appropriations	31,495	(19,614)	11,881	11,881	-
Administered Transactions					
Item 46 Administered grants, subsidies and other transfer payments	1,550	-	1,550	1,550	-
Total administered transactions	1,550	-	1,550	1,550	-
GRAND TOTAL	258,093	(10,525)	247,568	247,484	84

Index of notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

Subject	Note	Note title
Basis of preparation	1	Statement of compliance
Basis of preparation	1	Basis of preparation
Basis of preparation	1	Judgements and estimates
Basis of preparation	1	Joint research activities
Basis of preparation	1	Contributed equity
Basis of preparation	1	Memorandum of understanding
Basis of preparation	1	Accountability for Western Australian Agricultural Authority (WAAA)
Basis of preparation	1	Correction of prior period error
Department outputs	2.1	Department objectives
Department outputs	2.2	Schedule of income and expenses by service
Department outputs	2.3	Schedule of assets and liabilities by service
Use of our funding	3.1.1	Employee benefits expense
Use of our funding	3.1.2	Employee related provisions
Use of our funding	3.2	Grants and subsidies
Use of our funding	3.3	Other expenditure
Our funding sources	4.1	Income from State Government
Our funding sources	4.2	User charges and fees
Our funding sources	4.3	Commonwealth grants and contributions
Our funding sources	4.4	Non-government grants and subsidies received
Our funding sources	4.5	Other revenue
Our funding sources	4.6	Gains/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets
Key assets	5.1	Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment
Key assets	5.1.1	Depreciation and impairment
Key assets	5.2	Intangible assets
Key assets	5.2.1	Amortisation and impairment
Key assets	5.3	Right-of-use assets
Key assets	5.3.1	Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets
Other assets and liabilities	6.1	Receivables
Other assets and liabilities	6.1.1	Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables
Other assets and liabilities	6.2	Amounts receivable for services (Holding Account)
Other assets and liabilities	6.3	Other assets
Other assets and liabilities	6.4	Inventories
Other assets and liabilities	6.5	Biological assets

Subject	Note	Note title
Other assets and liabilities	6.6	Joint arrangements
Other assets and liabilities	6.6.1	Investments accounted for using the equity method
Other assets and liabilities	6.6.2	Jointly controlled assets
Other assets and liabilities	6.7	Payables
Other assets and liabilities	6.8	Contract liabilities
Other assets and liabilities	6.8.1	Movement in contract liabilities
Other assets and liabilities	6.9	Other current liabilities
Financing	7.1	Borrowings
Financing	7.2	Lease liabilities
Financing	7.3	Finance costs
Financing	7.4	Cash and cash equivalents
Financing	7.4.1	Reconciliation of cash
Financing	7.4.2	Restricted cash and cash equivalents
Financing	7.4.3	Reconciliation of net cost of services
Financing	7.5	Capital commitments
Risks and contingencies	8.1	Financial risk management
Risks and contingencies	8.2	Contingent assets and liabilities
Risks and contingencies	8.2.1	Contingent assets
Risks and contingencies	8.2.2	Contingent liabilities
Risks and contingencies	8.3	Fair value measurements
Other disclosures	9.1	Events occurring after the end of the reporting period
Other disclosures	9.2	Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards
Other disclosures	9.3	Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards
Other disclosures	9.4	Key management personnel
Other disclosures	9.5	Related party transactions
Other disclosures	9.6	Related bodies
Other disclosures	9.7	Affiliated bodies
Other disclosures	9.8	Special purpose accounts
Other disclosures	9.9	Remuneration of auditor
Other disclosures	9.10	Services provided free of charge
Other disclosures	9.11	Equity
Other disclosures	9.12	Supplementary financial information
Other disclosures	9.13	Indian Ocean Territories Service Level Agreement

Index of notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 (continued)

Subject	Note	Note title
Other disclosures	9.14	Explanatory statement
Other disclosures	9.14.1	Statement of comprehensive income variances
Other disclosures	9.14.2	Statement of financial position variances
Other disclosures	9.14.3	Statement of cash flows variances
Administered disclosures	10.1	Disclosure of administered income and expenses by service
Administered disclosures	10.2	Explanatory statement for administered items
Administered disclosures	10.3	Administered assets and liabilities
Administered disclosures	10.4	Special purpose accounts

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

1 Basis of preparation

The department is a Western Australian Government entity and is controlled by the State of Western Australia, which is the ultimate parent. The entity is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and it has no cash generating units. A description of the nature of its operations and its principal activities has been included in the '**Overview**', which does not form part of these financial statements.

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Accountable Authority of the department on 1 November 2021.

Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

1. The *Financial Management Act 2006* (**FMA**)
2. The Treasurer's Instructions (**the Instructions or TI**)
3. Australian Accounting Standards (**AAS**) including applicable interpretations
4. Where appropriate, those **AAS** paragraphs applicable for not-for-profit entities have been applied.

The *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions (the Instructions) take precedence over AAS. Several AAS are modified by the Instructions to vary application, disclosure format and wording. Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars applying the accrual basis of accounting and using the historical cost convention. Certain balances will apply a different measurement basis (such as the fair value basis). Where this is the case, the different measurement basis is disclosed in the associated note. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

Judgements and estimates

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. The significant judgements and estimates made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgements and/or estimates are disclosed. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Joint research activities

The department participates in a number of joint research activities, such as Cooperative Research Centres. The department recognises within its financial statements: the assets that it controls, the liabilities and expenses that it incurs and its share of the income that it earns from the joint research activities.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**1. Basis of preparation (continued)****Contributed equity**

AASB Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities* requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, to be designated by the Government (the owner) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior, to transfer) before such transfers can be recognised as equity contributions. Capital appropriations have been designated as contributions by owners by TI 955 *Contributions by Owners made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities* and have been credited directly to Contributed Equity.

The transfers of net assets to/from other departments, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, are designated as contributions by owners where the transfers are non-discretionary and non-reciprocal.

Memorandum of understanding

During the year, the department had a memorandum of understanding with the Agricultural Produce Commission and the Rural Business Development Corporation. The objective of these arrangements is to establish the types and standards of services to be provided, the basis for determining the level and the costs of services and responsibilities of the parties to the memorandum.

Accountability for Western Australian Agriculture Authority (WAAA)

Section 152 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) creates the WAAA and vests in it powers that are appropriate for a statutory authority. However, by virtue of section 156 of the BAM Act, WAAA's exercise of powers is regarded as 'services' under the control of the Department for the purposes of the *Financial Management Act* (FMA act). Consequently, pursuant to Part 5 of the FMA Act, the Department has included WAAA's income, expenses, assets and liabilities in its financial statements as though they relate to the Department. The Department does not separately disclose WAAA transactions in its financial statements as the BAM Act does not require it to do so.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

Correction of prior period error

During the 2020/21 financial year the Department commenced a review of revenue recognised under newly implemented AASB 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. In doing so, it was identified that a portion of revenue recognised for Access Fees had been incorrectly applied under this new accounting standard.

A further error was identified in the distribution of cash between unrestricted and restricted cash & cash equivalents balances.

The estimated errors in the treatment of Access Fees and Cash & Cash Equivalents has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items as at the 1st July 2020. The impact of the relevant balances on rectification of the error is a follow:

	As reported previously \$'000	Adjustment \$'000	Restated \$'000
Statement of financial position			
As at 1 July 2019			
Current Liabilities			
Contract Liabilities	917	5,536	6,453
Equity			
Accumulated deficit	(8,995)	(5,536)	(14,531)
As at 30 June 2020			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	19,281	(16,422)	2,859
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	105,079	16,422	121,501
Current Liabilities			
Contract liabilities ^A	5,290	15,123	20,413
Equity			
Accumulated deficit	(25,099)	(15,123)	(40,222)

(A) The balance of \$15.123 m consists of adjustments to opening balance as at 1st July 2019 (\$5.536 m) and 30 Jun 2020 (\$9.587 m).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**2. Department outputs****How the department operates**

This section includes information regarding the nature of funding the department receives and how this funding is utilised to achieve the department's objectives. This note also provides the distinction between controlled funding and administered funding:

Department objectives	2.1
Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service	2.2
Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service	2.3

2.1 Department objectives**Mission**

Our department ensures that primary industries and regions are key contributors to the government's agenda for economic growth and diversification, job creation, strong communities and better places.

Services

The department provides the following services:

- Service 1: Regional Industry and Community Development Investment Facilitation
- Service 2: Corporate and Business Development Services Provided by the department to Support Regional Development Commissions
- Service 3: Regional Technical and Technological Development
- Service 4: Regional Skills and Knowledge Development
- Service 5: Regional Social Amenity Development
- Service 6: Agricultural and Aquatic Biosecurity and Integrity
- Service 7: Agricultural and Fisheries Natural Resource Management

The department administers assets, liabilities, income and expenses on behalf of Government which are not controlled by, nor integral to, the function of the department. These administered balances and transactions are not recognised in the principal financial statements of the department but schedules are prepared using the same basis as the financial statements and are presented at note 10.1 'Disclosure of administered income and expenses by service'.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

2.2 Schedule of income and expenses by service for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Regional Industry and Community Development Investment Facilitation		Corporate and Business Development Services Provided by the Department to Support Regional Development Commissions		Regional Technical and Technological Development		Regional Skills and Knowledge Development	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES								
Expenses								
Employee benefits expenses	35,977	40,458	15,440	13,858	33,592	32,214	9,309	7,569
Supplies and services	36,418	33,471	5,397	5,072	20,585	20,106	5,993	6,092
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3,748	3,974	1,991	2,935	1,890	1,890	698	581
Share of loss in joint venture entities using the equity method	-	2,462	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	46	47	36	198	125	22	10	7
Accommodation expenses	2,452	2,713	2,073	2,039	1,547	1,059	518	276
Other expenses	1,818	12,967	(380)	(228)	3,118	2,903	3,098	1,220
Grants and subsidies	34,556	41,390	4,492	1,822	6,176	7,165	5,131	3,648
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	111	-	62	-	142	-	53	-
Total cost of services	115,126	137,482	29,111	25,696	67,175	65,359	24,810	19,393
Income								
User charges and fees	920	909	-	-	1,501	1,545	1,000	927
Commonwealth grants and contributions	4,108	466	1	23	2,285	33	189	235
Non-government grants and subsidies	1,699	1,446	-	-	14,493	18,792	253	2,118
Other revenue	1,312	5,837	238	312	3,951	4,274	309	201
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	-	59	-	11	-	32	-	8
Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income	9,439	8,717	239	346	22,230	24,676	1,751	3,489
NET COST OF SERVICES	105,687	128,765	28,872	25,350	44,945	40,683	23,059	15,904
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT								
Service appropriations	28,814	59,189	730	10,493	67,857	28,087	6,256	9,221
Services received free of charge	217	724	5	135	510	344	40	102
Royalties for Regions Fund	29,690	45,629	22,651	24,501	25,528	19,363	16,244	16,066
Income from other public sector entities	1,535	-	-	-	172	-	241	-
Total income from State Government	60,256	105,542	23,386	35,129	94,067	47,794	22,781	25,389
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	(45,431)	(23,223)	(5,486)	9,779	49,122	7,111	(278)	9,485

The Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

2.2 Schedule of income and expenses by service for the year ended 30 June 2021 (continued)

	Regional Social Amenity Development		Agricultural and Aquatic Biosecurity and Integrity		Agricultural and Fisheries Natural Resource Management		Total	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES								
Expenses								
Employee benefits expenses	15,587	14,152	50,466	46,426	41,193	41,707	201,564	196,384
Supplies and services	8,242	4,933	33,728	21,671	20,134	22,709	130,497	114,054
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,727	1,082	2,862	2,575	5,186	5,208	18,102	18,245
Share of loss in joint venture entities using the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,462
Finance costs	24	13	40	29	551	909	832	1,225
Accommodation expenses	1,411	721	2,068	1,551	1,962	1,496	12,031	9,855
Other expenses	(993)	235	2,930	5,034	1,580	460	11,171	22,591
Grants and subsidies	35,248	16,271	9,613	8,937	3,070	1,355	98,286	80,588
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	126	-	216	-	156	-	866	-
Total cost of services	61,372	37,407	101,923	86,223	73,832	73,844	473,349	445,404
Income								
User charges and fees	9,277	8,434	8,605	8,331	21,150	21,760	42,453	41,906
Commonwealth grants and contributions	300	253	2,259	2,081	952	962	10,094	4,053
Non-government grants and subsidies	25	5	2,151	3,919	(294)	897	18,327	27,177
Other revenue	1,040	323	9,838	5,519	1,865	3,240	18,553	19,706
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	-	18	-	37	-	30	-	195
Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-
Total income	10,642	9,033	22,853	19,887	23,673	26,889	90,827	93,037
NET COST OF SERVICES	50,730	28,374	79,070	66,336	50,159	46,955	382,522	352,367
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT								
Service appropriations	32,483	15,900	72,005	39,122	25,908	32,165	234,053	194,177
Services received free of charge	244	197	524	454	197	390	1,737	2,346
Royalties for Regions Fund	18,408	8,107	14,684	7,162	4,957	9,046	132,162	129,874
Income from other public sector entities	268	-	167	148	623	131	3,006	279
Total income from State Government	51,403	24,204	87,380	46,886	31,685	41,732	370,958	326,676
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	673	(4,170)	8,310	(19,450)	(18,474)	(5,223)	(11,564)	(25,691)

The Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

2.3 Schedule of assets and liabilities by service as at 30 June 2021

	Regional Industry and Community Development Investment Facilitation		Corporate and Business Development Services Provided by the Department to Support Regional Development Commissions		Regional Technical and Technological Development		Regional Skills and Knowledge Development	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Assets								
Current assets	33,801	48,944	8,547	9,474	19,723	23,683	7,284	6,315
Non-current assets	120,370	145,435	30,439	28,148	70,237	70,372	25,940	18,766
Total assets	154,171	194,379	38,986	37,622	89,960	94,055	33,224	25,081
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	24,498	31,469	6,195	5,882	14,294	14,960	5,279	4,439
Non-current liabilities	5,498	5,982	1,390	1,158	3,208	2,894	1,185	772
Total liabilities	29,996	37,451	7,585	7,040	17,502	17,854	6,464	5,211
NET ASSETS	124,175	156,928	31,401	30,582	72,458	76,201	26,760	19,870

The Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

2.3 Schedule of assets and liabilities by service as at 30 June 2021 (continued)

	Regional Social Amenity Development		Agricultural and Aquatic Biosecurity and Integrity		Agricultural and Fisheries Natural Resource Management		Total	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Assets								
Current assets	18,019	12,631	29,925	29,998	21,676	26,840	138,975	157,885
Non-current assets	64,167	37,532	106,567	89,137	77,192	79,754	494,912	469,144
Total assets	82,186	50,163	136,492	119,135	98,868	106,594	633,887	627,029
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	13,059	8,561	21,688	19,736	15,711	16,902	100,724	101,949
Non-current liabilities	2,931	1,544	4,867	3,666	3,526	3,280	22,605	19,296
Total liabilities	15,990	10,105	26,555	23,402	19,237	20,182	123,329	121,245
NET ASSETS	66,196	40,058	109,937	95,733	79,631	86,412	510,558	505,784

The Schedule of Assets and Liabilities by Service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

3. Use of our funding

Expenses incurred in the delivery of services

This section provides additional information about how the department's funding is applied and the accounting policies that are relevant for an understanding of the items recognised in the financial statements. The primary expenses incurred by the department in achieving its objectives and the relevant notes are:

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Employee benefits expenses	3.1.1	201,564	196,384
Employee related provisions	3.1.2	55,937	52,060
Grants and subsidies	3.2	98,286	80,588
Supplies and services	3.3	130,497	114,054
Accommodation expenses	3.3	12,031	9,855
Other expenditure	3.3	11,171	22,591

3.1.1 Employee benefits expense

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Employee benefits expenses		
Employee benefits ^(a)	178,131	171,685
Termination benefits	1,548	4,491
Superannuation-defined contribution plans ^(b)	17,621	16,448
Other related expenses ^(c)	4,264	3,760
Total employee benefits expenses	201,564	196,384
Add: AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits	1,942	1,312
Less: Employee Contribution	(922)	(1,102)
Net employee benefits	202,584	196,594

(a) Includes the value of the fringe benefit to the employee plus the fringe benefit tax component and leave entitlements.

(b) Defined contribution plans include West State Superannuation (WSS), Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS), and Government Employees Superannuation Board Schemes (GESBs) to the amount of \$15.8 million (\$16.3 million in 2019/20) and other eligible funds.

(c) The department paid \$2.4 million (\$2.1 million in 2019/20) to the Department of Communities for staff housing under the Government Regional Officers Housing (GROH) program.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

3.1.1 Employee benefits expense (continued)

Employee benefits: includes wages, salaries and social contributions, accrued and paid leave entitlements, paid sick leave and fringe benefits tax.

Termination benefits: Payable when employment is terminated before normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Termination benefits are recognised when the department is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

Superannuation: The amount recognised in profit or loss of the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises employer contributions paid to the GSS (concurrent contributions), the WSS, the GESBs, or other superannuation funds.

Other related expenses: Other related expenses include costs associated with the reimbursement of employee entitlements, GROH housing leases, staff training and development and advertising for the recruitment of employees.

AASB 16 Non-Monetary Benefits: Employee benefits in the form of non-monetary benefits, predominantly relate to the provision of vehicles and housing benefits, are measured at the cost incurred by the department.

Employee Contributions: contributions made to the department by employees towards employee benefits that have been provided by the department. This includes both AASB 16 and non-AASB 16 employee contributions.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

3.1.2 Employee related provisions

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

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current		
Employee benefits provisions		
Annual leave ^(a)	22,255	19,463
Deferred and purchased leave ^(b)	332	389
Long service leave ^(c)	23,798	22,684
	46,385	42,536
Other provisions		
Employee on-costs ^(d)	629	576
Total current employee related provisions	47,014	43,112
Non-current		
Employee benefits provisions		
Long service leave ^(c)	8,804	8,829
Total non-current employee benefits provision	8,804	8,829
Other provisions		
Employee on-costs ^(d)	119	119
Total non-current employee benefits provision	8,923	8,948
Total employee related provisions	55,937	52,060

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**3.1.2 Employee benefits provision (continued)**

- (a) **Annual leave liabilities:** Classified as current, as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	13,801	12,385
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	8,454	7,078
	22,255	19,463

The provision for annual leave is calculated at the present value of expected payments to be made in relation to services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

- (b) **Deferred salary scheme liabilities:** Classified as current where there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	332	389
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	-	-
	332	389

- (c) **Long service leave liabilities:** Unconditional long service leave provisions are classified as **current** liabilities as the department does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Pre-conditional and conditional long service leave provisions are classified as **non-current** liabilities because the department has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability until the employee has completed the requisite years of service.

Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	8,961	8,301
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	23,641	23,212
	32,602	31,513

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**3.1.2 Employee benefits provision (continued)**

The provision for long service leave is calculated at present value as the department does not expect to wholly settle the amounts within 12 months. The present value is measured taking into account the present value of expected present future payments to be made in relation to services provided by employees up to the reporting date. These payments are estimated using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement, and discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

- (d) **Employment on-costs:** The settlement of annual and long service leave liabilities gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation insurance. The provision is the present value of expected future payments.

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are included as part of 'Other expenses, Note 3.3 apart from the unwinding of the discount (finance cost)' and are not included as part of the department's 'employee benefits expense'. The related liability is included in 'Employment on-costs provision'.

Movements in other provisions

Movements in each class of provisions during the financial year, other than employee benefits are set out below:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Employment on-cost provision		
Carrying amount at start of period	695	631
Additional provisions recognised	53	64
Carrying amount at end of period	748	695

Key sources of estimation uncertainty – long service leave

Key estimates and assumptions concerning the future are based on historical experience and various other factors that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Several estimates and assumptions are used in calculating the department's long service leave provision. These include:

- expected future salary rates
- discount rates
- employee retention rates; and
- expected future payments.

Changes in these estimations and assumptions may impact on the carrying amount of the long service leave provision.

Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of long service leave liabilities is recognised as employee benefits expense.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**3.2 Grants and subsidies**

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Recurrent		
Other grant payments	60,759	22,081
Regional Community Services Fund	34,759	49,215
Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Fund	2,768	9,292
Total grants and subsidies	98,286	80,588

Transactions in which the department provides goods, services, assets (or extinguishes a liability) or labour to another party without receiving approximately equal value in return are categorised as 'Grant expenses'. Grants can either be operating or capital in nature.

Grants can be paid as general purpose grants which refer to grants that are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

Grants and other transfers to third parties (other than contribution to owners) are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable. They include transactions such as grants, subsidies, personal benefit payments made in cash to individuals, other transfer payments made to public sector departments, local government, non-government schools, and community groups.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

3.3 Other expenditure

Supplies and services

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Professional services	68,174	58,808
Travel	4,138	4,318
Communications	4,923	4,767
Consumables	12,359	10,571
Lease, rent and hire costs ^(a)	2,519	1,926
Consultancies expense	642	706
Utilities, rates and charges	3,806	3,574
Insurance	2,207	2,179
Licences, fees and registration	6,555	2,818
Advertising	1,511	1,071
Minor equipment and maintenance	12,012	12,481
Services purchased from non-government agencies	9,862	9,029
General administration costs	1,789	1,806
Total supplies and services expenses	130,497	114,054

Accommodation expenses

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Rental ^(b)	8,874	7,108
Repairs and maintenance	3,157	2,747
Total accommodation expenses	12,031	9,855

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

3.3 Other expenditure (continued)

Other expenses

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Expected credit losses expense	159	(271)
Donations and sponsorships	736	1,383
Employment on-costs	3	215
Return of unused grants	3,195	12,346
Miscellaneous other	4,158	3,487
Fisheries adjustment scheme buybacks	22	1,489
Impairment losses	1,575	-
Revaluation decrement	1,323	3,942
Total other expenses	11,171	22,591
Total other expenditure	153,699	146,500

(a) Included within leases, rent and hire costs are variable lease payments and low level leases up to \$5,000. This excludes leases with another wholly-owned public sector entity lessor agency.

(b) The department paid \$6.9 million (\$5.5 million in 2019/20) to the Department of Finance for accommodation.

Supplies and services

Supplies and services are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred. The carrying amounts of any materials held for distribution are expensed when the materials are distributed.

Lease, rent and hire costs

Lease, rent and hire costs include:

- i) Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less;
- ii) Low-value leases with an underlying value of \$5,000 or less; and
- iii) Variable lease payments, recognised in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Accommodation expenses

Accommodation lease payments are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the benefits derived from the use of the leased asset.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**3.3 Other expenditure (continued)****Expected credit loss**

Expected credit losses is an allowance of trade receivables, measured at the lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The department has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Please refer to note 6.1.1. Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables.

Employee on-costs

Employee on-costs include workers' compensation insurance and other employment on-costs. The on-costs liability associated with the recognition of annual and long service leave liabilities is included at Note 3.1.2 Employee benefit provision. Superannuation contributions accrued as part of the provision for leave are employee benefits and are not included in employment on-costs.

Other

Other operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**4 Our funding sources****How we obtain our funding**

This section provides additional information about how the department obtains its funding and the relevant accounting policy notes that govern the recognition and measurement of this funding. The primary income received by the department and the relevant notes are:

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Income from State Government	4.1	370,958	326,676
User charges and fees	4.2	42,453	41,906
Commonwealth grants and contributions	4.3	10,094	4,053
Non-Government grants and subsidies	4.4	18,327	27,177
Other revenue	4.5	18,553	19,706
Gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets	4.6	(866)	195

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

4.1 Income from State Government

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Appropriations received during the period:		
Service appropriations	234,053	194,177
	234,053	194,177
Resources received free of charge from other State government agencies during the period:		
Landgate	81	84
State Solicitor's Office	951	1,544
Department of Finance	692	702
Department of Transport	13	13
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	-	2
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	-	1
Total services received	1,737	2,346
Income received from other public sector entities during the period:		
Department of Transport	5	5
Fremantle Ports Authority	23	22
Kimberley Ports Authority	18	18
Pilbara Ports Authority	65	69
Southern Ports Authority	35	34
Mid West Ports Authority	21	20
Western Australian Land Authority	-	111
Department of Biodiversity, Conversation and Attractions	315	-
Development WA	110	-
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	894	-
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	1,520	-
Total other income from State Government	3,006	279

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

4.1 Income from State Government (continued)

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Royalties for Regions Fund		
Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	1,914	6,520
Regional Community Services Account	68,597	63,877
Regional and Statewide Initiatives	61,651	59,477
Total Royalties for Regions Fund	132,162	129,874
Total income from State Government	370,958	326,676

Service appropriations are recognised as income at fair value of consideration received in the period in which the department gains control of the appropriated funds. The department gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited to the department's bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivable for services' (holding account) held at Treasury.

Service appropriations fund the net cost of services delivered (as set out in note 2.2). Appropriation revenue of \$234.053 million in 2020/21 (\$194.177 million in 2019/20) comprises the following:

Cash component

Service appropriations \$210,715,000

Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 \$3,042,000

Salaries and Allowances Act 1975 \$3,182,000

A receivable (asset) \$17,114,000

The receivable (holding account – note 6.2) comprises the following:

The budgeted depreciation expense for the year

Any agreed increase in leave liabilities during the year

Income from other public sector entities are recognised as income when the department has satisfied its performance obligations under the funding agreement. If there is no performance obligation, income will be recognised when the department receives the funds.

Resources received from other public sector entities are recognised as income (and assets or expenses) equivalent to the fair value of the assets, or the fair value of those services that can be reliably determined and which would have been purchased if not donated.

The Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account, Regional Community Services Accounts and Regional Statewide Initiative are sub funds within the overarching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas and are recognised as revenue when the department gains control on receipt of the funds. The department has assessed Royalties for Regions agreements and concludes that they are not within the scope of AASB15 as they do not meet the 'sufficiently specific' criterion.

The department received \$132.162 million under Royalties for Regions funds in 2020/21 (\$129.874 million in 2019/20).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

4.2 User charges and fees

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Access Fees	20,069	19,890
Recreational licence fees	9,255	8,418
Sale of Goods	1,257	1,298
Other user charges and fees	11,335	11,929
Memorandum of understanding—services provided		
Agricultural Produce Commission	118	151
Rural Business Development Corporation	419	220
Total user charges and fees	42,453	41,906

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when the department transfers control of the services to customers.

Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when the department transfers control of the goods to the customer.

Net appropriation determination

The Treasurer may make a determination providing for prescribed receipts to be retained for services under the control of the department.

In accordance with the determination specified in the 2020/21 Budget Statements, the department retained \$115.6 million in 2020/21 from the following:

- proceeds from fees and charges
- sale of goods
- Commonwealth – specific purpose grants and contributions
- one-off gains with a value of less than \$10,000 derived from the sale of property other than real property
- revenues from services provided through the establishment of memorandum of understandings
- other departmental revenue.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

4.3 Commonwealth grants and contributions

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Commonwealth National Partnership Agreements	3,556	688
Federation Funding Agreement	3,840	-
Director National Park	423	345
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	131	-
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	693	207
Other grants from the Commonwealth	208	1,640
Indian Ocean Territories	1,243	1,173
Total Commonwealth grants and contributions	10,094	4,053

Where an enforceable agreement exists between the department and the Government to transfer sufficiently specific goods or services to a customer, the department recognises grant revenue as and when goods and services are transferred. Revenue is recognised based on the department's input (cost) to the satisfaction of a performance obligation over the total expected input.

When the department has not yet met the performance obligations, amounts received are treated as contract liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

Where there is no identified enforceable agreement or performance obligation is not sufficiently specific, revenue is recognised:

- where the grant does not relate to capital funding, immediately when the department has the contractual right to receive the grant.
- where the grant is to acquire or construct a non-financial asset, over time, as the building or facility is constructed. Income is recognised to the extent of costs incurred to-date because the costs of construction are the best measure of the stage of completion of the building.

Grants can further be split between:

- general purpose grants
- specific purpose grants.

General purpose grants refer to grants which are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Specific purpose grants are received for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

4.4 Non-government grants and subsidies received

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Meat and Livestock Australia	1,087	992
Grains Research and Development Corporation	8,726	11,762
Rural Industry Research and Development Corporation	25	720
Murdoch University	378	651
Agrifutures Australia	841	-
Cooperative Research Centres research grants	-	200
Commercial grants	2,032	4,093
Horticulture industry	1,856	4,161
Shire of Esperance	-	956
Broadspectrum	-	28
Citic Pacific Mining Management Pty Ltd	18	18
University of Western Australia	68	1,010
Rio Tinto	18	18
University of Adelaide	530	-
Future Green Solution Pty Ltd	-	325
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	221	378
Other grants and subsidies	2,527	1,865
Total non-government grants and subsidies	18,327	27,177

Consultancy and contract research

Research grants that are considered within the scope of AASB 15 due to the existence of an enforceable agreement and the promise to transfer goods or services to the customer (or on behalf of the customer) are sufficiently specific as the department has the obligation to provide:

- A refund if the goods or services are not provided
- Comprehensive academic paper with the results of the research after completion
- Intellectual property
- Perpetual and royalty-free licence to the developed intellectual property

Depending on the nature of the promise, the department either recognises revenue over time as the services are performed or at a point in time when the obligation is delivered.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

4.5 Other revenue

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Levies and rates	5,885	4,386
Return of grant allocations	416	4,378
Royalties	1,288	2,200
Rents and leases	1,944	2,229
Interest revenue	751	1,627
Other	8,269	4,886
Total other revenue	18,553	19,706

Levies and rates relate to levies and rates received under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* Industry Funded Scheme. Revenue is recognised upon entitlement usually being when cash is received.

Return of grant allocations relate to return of unspent Royalties for Regions funds provided to grants' recipients in previous years. Revenue is recognised upon entitlement usually being when cash is received.

Royalties relates to royalties collected from third parties who bought the rights to sell and produce products that the department developed such as apples and other horticultural products. The revenue is recognised at the point in time when a product is sold by the licensee in accordance with AASB 15.

Other relates to miscellaneous recoups and cost recoveries from the department's operation. The revenue is recognised upon entitlement usually being when cash is received.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**4.6 Gains/(Loss) on disposal of non-current assets**

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Net Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets		
Buildings	133	-
Vehicles and buses	-	188
Plant and machinery	9	22
Marine vessels	32	32
	174	242
Carrying amount of non-current assets disposed		
Buildings	(871)	-
Vehicles and buses	(5)	(22)
Infrastructure	(12)	-
Plant and machinery	(20)	(25)
Marine vessels	(132)	-
	(1,040)	(47)
Net (loss)/gain on disposal	(866)	195

Gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets are presented by deducting from the proceeds on disposal the carrying amount of the asset and related selling expenses. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (from the proceeds of sale).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**5 Key assets****Assets the department utilises for economic benefit or service potential**

This section includes information regarding the key assets the department utilises to gain economic benefits or provide service potential. The section sets out both the key accounting policies and financial information about the performance of these assets:

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	5.1	266,217	264,109
Intangible assets	5.2	15,127	9,912
Right-of-use assets	5.3	9,350	9,256

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

5.1. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Computer and communications equipment	Office and other equipment	Plant and machinery	Marine vessels	Vehicles and buses	Infra-structure	Capital works in progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Year ended 30 June 2021										
1 July 2020										
Gross carrying amount	98,322	94,591	15,113	7,892	56,211	19,591	12,049	45,536	4,395	353,700
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(14,738)	(5,409)	(35,090)	(13,460)	(11,339)	(9,555)	-	(89,591)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at start of period	98,322	94,591	375	2,483	21,121	6,131	710	35,981	4,395	264,109
Additions	-	28	24	384	2,603	99	736	177	11,012	15,063
Transfers ^(a)	-	1,136	5	26	97	676	352	690	(3,286)	(304)
Disposal	-	(871)	-	-	(20)	(132)	(5)	(12)	-	(1,040)
Revaluations increments/(decrements)	2,020	(1,323)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697
Impairment losses	-	(1,575)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,575)
Impairment losses reversed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(4,351)	(227)	(519)	(3,031)	(690)	(299)	(1,615)	-	(10,732)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	100,342	87,635	177	2,374	20,770	6,084	1,494	35,221	12,121	266,218
Gross carrying amount	100,342	87,635	14,603	8,052	58,581	19,009	12,613	46,339	12,121	359,294
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(14,426)	(5,678)	(37,811)	(12,925)	(11,119)	(11,118)	-	(93,077)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) is the only agency with the power to sell Crown Land. The land is transferred to DPLH for sale and the agency accounts for the transfer as a distribution to owner.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

5.1. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Computer and communications equipment	Office and other equipment	Plant and machinery	Marine vessels	Vehicles and buses	Infrastructure	Capital works in progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Year ended 30 June 2020											
At 30 June 2019											
Open net carrying amount	101,980	94,357	2,323	692	1,980	21,829	6,199	792	32,135	5,081	267,368
Adjustment for change in accounting policy - AASB 16 ^(a)	-	-	(2,323)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,323)
Restated Opening Carrying Balance	101,980	94,357	-	692	1,980	21,829	6,199	792	32,135	5,081	265,045
1 July 2019											
Gross carrying amount	101,980	98,546	-	15,048	6,882	55,472	18,960	12,097	40,304	5,081	354,370
Accumulated depreciation	-	(4,189)	-	(14,356)	(4,902)	(33,643)	(12,761)	(11,305)	(8,169)	-	(89,325)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at end of period	101,980	94,357	-	692	1,980	21,829	6,199	792	32,135	5,081	265,045
Additions	-	850	-	65	710	1,391	144	146	3,845	5,631	12,782
Transfers ^(b)	-	4,104	-	-	300	39	487	-	1,387	(6,317)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(25)	-	(22)	-	-	(47)
Revaluations increments/(decrements)	(3,658)	(284)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,942)
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses reversed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(4,436)	-	(382)	(507)	(2,113)	(699)	(206)	(1,386)	-	(9,729)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	98,322	94,591	-	375	2,483	21,121	6,131	710	35,981	4,395	264,109

(a) The application of AASB 16 has resulted in the reclassification of finance lease assets to right-of-use assets.

(b) The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) is the only agency with the power to sell Crown Land. The land is transferred to DPLH for sale and the agency accounts for the transfer as a distribution to owner.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

5.1. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Initial recognition

Items of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment costing \$5,000 or more are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired for no cost or significantly less than fair value, the cost is valued at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Items of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment costings less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed direct to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The cost of a leasehold improvement is capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the leasehold improvement.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition as an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of land and buildings.

Land is carried at fair value.

Buildings are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Land and buildings are independently valued annually by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate) and recognised annually to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2020 by Landgate. The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2021 and recognised at 30 June 2021. In undertaking the valuation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land \$14.2 million (\$14.5 million in 2019/20) and buildings \$4.5 million (\$4.8 million in 2019/20). For the remaining balance fair value of buildings were determined on the basis of current replacement cost and fair value of land was determined on the basis of comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility (high restricted used land).

Key sources of estimation uncertainty – Measurement of fair values

A number of the department's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Landgate provide valuation services for the department's land and buildings.

The department provides the remaining useful life and depreciated book value to Landgate to assist them in their calculation of Level 3 fair value. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the department uses market observable data as far as possible.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

5.1. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The department recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**5.1.1 Depreciation and impairment**

Charge for the period	Notes	2021	2020
		\$'000	\$'000
Buildings	5.1	4,351	4,436
Computer and communications equipment	5.1	227	382
Office and other equipment	5.1	519	507
Plant and machinery	5.1	3,031	2,113
Marine vessels	5.1	690	699
Infrastructure	5.1	1,615	1,386
Vehicles and buses	5.1	299	206
Total depreciation for the period		10,732	9,729

Finite useful lives

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their estimated useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits. The exceptions to this rule include land.

Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight line basis, at rates that allocate the asset's value, less any estimated residual value, over the estimated useful life. Typical estimated useful lives for different asset classes for current and prior years are included in the table below:

Asset	Useful life: years
Buildings	20 to 40 and/or estimated useful life
Computer and communications equipment	3 to 5
Office and other equipment	5 to 10
Plant and machinery	5 to 20
Marine vessels	5 to 6
Infrastructure	20 to 80
Vehicles and buses	5 to 10

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

5.1.1 Depreciation and impairment (continued)

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, and adjustments should be made where appropriate. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Land, which is considered to have an indefinite life, is not depreciated. Depreciation is not recognised in respect of these assets because their service potential is not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period.

Impairment

Non-financial assets, including items of infrastructure, plant and equipment, are tested for any indication of impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised.

Where an asset measured at cost is written down to its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised through profit and loss.

Where a previously revalued asset is written down to its recoverable amount, the loss is recognised as a revaluation decrement through the other comprehensive income.

As the department is a not-for-profit entity, the recoverable amount of regularly revalued specialised assets is anticipated to be materially the same as fair value.

If there is an indication that there has been a reversal in impairment, the carrying amount shall be increased to its recoverable amount. However, this reversal should not increase the asset's carrying amount above what would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised in prior years.

The risk of impairment is generally limited to circumstances where an asset's depreciation is materially understated, where the replacement cost is falling or where there is a significant change in useful life. Each relevant class of assets is reviewed annually to verify that the accumulated depreciation/amortisation reflects the level of consumption or expiration of the asset's future economic benefits and to evaluate any impairment risk from declining replacement costs.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

5.2. Intangible assets

	Computer software \$'000	Capital works in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2020			
1 July 2019			
Gross Carrying amount	34,552	292	34,844
Accumulated amortisation	(22,772)	-	(22,772)
Carrying amount at start of period	11,780	292	12,072
Additions	-	239	239
Transfer from capital works in progress	6	-	6
Amortisation expense	(2,405)	-	(2,405)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	9,381	531	9,912
Year ended 30 June 2021			
1 July 2020			
Gross Carrying amount	34,558	531	35,089
Accumulated amortisation	(25,177)	-	(25,177)
Carrying amount start of period	9,381	531	9,912
Additions	26	8,365	8,391
Transfer from capital works in progress	275	(430)	(155)
Amortisation expense	(3,021)	-	(3,021)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	6,661	8,466	15,127

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**5.2. Intangible assets (continued)****Initial recognition**

Intangible assets are recognised at cost. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal cost, the cost is their fair value at date of acquisition.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following are demonstrated:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- An intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
- The ability to use or sell the intangible asset
- The intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefit
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development

Acquisitions of intangible assets costing \$5,000 or more and internally generated intangible assets costing \$50,000 or more that comply with the recognition criteria as per AASB 138.57 (as noted above) are capitalised.

Costs incurred below these thresholds are immediately expensed directly to profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Costs incurred in the research phase of a project are immediately expensed.

Subsequent measurement

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement of intangible assets, requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

5.2.1 Amortisation and impairment**Charge for the period**

Intangible assets

Total amortisation for the period

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
	3,021	2,405
	3,021	2,405

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

5.2.1 Amortisation and impairment (continued)

As at 30 June 2021 there was no impairment to intangible assets.

The department held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period.

Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated for the period of the expected benefit (estimated useful life which is reviewed annually) on the straight line basis. All intangible assets controlled by the department have a finite useful life and zero residual value. The expected useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

Asset category	Life (years)
Licences	up to 10
Development costs	3 to 5
Software ^(a)	3 to 10
Website costs	3 to 5

(a) Software that is not integral to the operation of any related hardware.

Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or when an indication of impairment is identified. The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in note 5.1.1.

Licences

Licences have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs incurred for an individual project are carried forward when the future economic benefits can reasonably be regarded as assured and the total project costs are likely to exceed \$50,000. Other development costs are expensed as incurred.

Computer software

Software that is an integral part of the related hardware is treated as property, plant and equipment. Software that is not an integral part of the related hardware is treated as an intangible asset. Software costing less than \$5,000 is expensed in the year of acquisition.

Website costs

Website costs are charged as expenses when they are incurred unless they relate to the acquisition or development of an asset when they may be capitalised and amortised. Generally, costs in relation to feasibility studies during the planning phase of a website, and ongoing costs of maintenance during the operating phase are expensed. Costs incurred in building or enhancing a website, to the extent that they represent probable future economic benefits that can be reliably measured, are capitalised.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

5.3. Right-of-use assets

	Employee housing \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Other ^(a) \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2021				
1 July 2020				
Gross carrying amount	1,578	6,800	18,751	27,129
Accumulated amortisation	(760)	(2,262)	(14,851)	(17,873)
Carrying amount at start of period	818	4,538	3,900	9,256
Additions	2,212	2,179	366	4,757
Disposals	(252)	(37)	(25)	(314)
Depreciation	(1,332)	(2,128)	(889)	(4,349)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	1,446	4,552	3,352	9,350
Gross carrying amount	2,441	8,297	18,870	29,608
Accumulated amortisation	(995)	(3,745)	(15,518)	(20,258)
Year ended 30 June 2020				
1 July 2019				
Gross carrying amount	-	-	14,868	14,868
Accumulated amortisation	-	-	(12,545)	(12,545)
Carrying amount at start of period	-	-	2,323	2,323
Recognition of right-of-use asset on initial application of AASB 16	766	5,529	3,809	10,104
Adjusted balance at 1 July 2019	766	5,529	6,132	12,427
Additions	1,382	1,552	132	3,066
Disposals	(81)	(45)	-	(126)
Depreciation	(1,249)	(2,498)	(2,364)	(6,111)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	818	4,538	3,900	9,256
Gross carrying amount	1,578	6,800	18,751	27,129
Accumulated amortisation	(760)	(2,262)	(14,851)	(17,873)

(a) The other right-of-use assets relate to \$2.85 million (\$3.05 million in 2019/20) for the Indian Ocean Marine Research Centre, nil (\$0.465 million in 2019/20) for the Coral Bay worker's accommodation facility and \$0.502 million (\$0.385 million in 2019/20) for other commercial leases.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

5.3. Right-of-use assets (continued)

Initial recognition

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost including the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs, including dismantling and removing the underlying asset.

The department has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases (with a lease of 12 months or less) and low value leases (with underlying value of \$5,000 or less). Lease payments associated with these leases are expensed over a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Subsequent measurement

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets, requiring the asset to be carried at the cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liability.

Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the department at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use assets are tested of impairment when an indication of impairment is identified. The policy in connection with testing for impairment of outlined in note 5.1.1.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**5.3.1 Depreciation charge**

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Employee housing	1,332	1,249
Vehicles	2,128	2,498
Other	889	2,364
Total right-of-use depreciation	4,349	6,111
Lease interest expense (included in Finance Cost)	212	341

The following amounts relating to leases have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The total cash outflow for leases in 2021 was \$3,834,771 (2020 was \$3,907,924).

The department's leasing activities for and how these are accounted for:

The department has leases for residential accommodation, vehicles and other.

The department has also entered in a Memorandum of Understanding Agreements (MOU) with the Department of Finance for the Leasing of office accommodation. These are not recognised under AASB 16 because of substitution rights held by the Department of Finance and are accounted for as an expense incurred.

The department recognises leases as right-of-use assets and associated lease liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. The corresponding leases liabilities in relation to these right-of-use assets have been disclosed in note 7.2.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**6 Other assets and liabilities**

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from the department's controlled operations and includes other assets utilised for economic benefits and liabilities incurred during normal operations:

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Receivables	6.1	20,303	27,499
Amounts receivable for services (holding account)	6.2	180,543	166,006
Other assets	6.3	8,881	9,665
Inventories	6.4	1,319	1,499
Biological assets	6.5	1,072	864
Joint arrangements	6.6	15,456	12,181
Share of gain/(loss) in joint venture entity using equity method	6.6.1	1,400	(2,462)
Jointly controlled assets	6.6.2	11,659	12,132
Payables	6.7	21,231	25,739
Contract liabilities	6.8	21,746	21,205
Other current liabilities	6.9	8,953	305

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

6.1 Receivables

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current		
Trade receivables	4,731	5,623
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	(356)	(305)
Accrued revenue	2,996	4,166
GST receivable	3,697	3,051
Interest receivable	30	54
Other debtors	3,435	8,960
Total current	14,533	21,549
Non-current		
Other debtors	5,770	5,950
Total non-current	5,770	5,950
Total receivables	20,303	27,499

Trade receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less any allowances for uncollectable amounts (i.e. impairment). The carrying amount of net trade receivables is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

6.1.1 Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Reconciliation of changes in the allowances for impairment of trade receivables:		
Opening balance	305	576
Expected credit losses expense	159	(242)
Amounts written off during the period	(108)	(29)
Balance at end of period	356	305

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period for trade receivables is the carrying amount of the asset inclusive of any allowance for impairment as shown in the table at Note 8.1(b) 'Financial instruments disclosures'.

The department does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements for trade receivables.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**6.2 Amounts receivable for services (Holding Account)**

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current	5,778	5,846
Non-current	174,765	160,160
Balance at end of period	180,543	166,006

Amounts receivable for services represents the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability.

Amounts receivable for services are considered not impaired (i.e. there is no expected credit loss of the holding accounts).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

6.3 Other assets

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current		
Prepaid goods and services	2,127	2,083
Doppler radar maintenance ^(a)	530	530
Lease prepayments ^(b)	-	605
Contract Asset	1,033	549
Total current assets	3,690	3,767
Non-current		
Doppler radar maintenance ^(a)	5,140	5,305
Available for sale financial assets		
Unlisted shares	51	51
Contract Asset	-	542
Total non-current assets	5,191	5,898
Balance at end of period	8,881	9,665

(a) Prepaid value of future maintenance associated with Doppler radars. The department owns Doppler radars, situated in the Wheatbelt, which are designed to provide more precise weather information to help growers in their decision making.

(b) The department, on behalf of the State, has entered into a lease agreement with the Baiyungu Aboriginal Corporation. The lease is in relation to the Royalties for Regions-funded Coral Bay Services Workers' Accommodation project. The 10-year lease was due to expire in 2020 but it has been extended to October 2021. At the end of the lease, the workers' accommodation will be transferred to the Baiyungu Aboriginal Corporation unless advised otherwise within three months from lease expiry. The value of the building has been recognised as a prepayment and will be expensed annually up the lease expiry date.

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

6.4 Inventories

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Inventories held for resale		
Agricultural produce	160	213
Raw materials and stores	1,159	1,286
Balance at end of period	1,319	1,499

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventory is based on the first-in first-out basis.

Inventories not held for resale are measured at cost unless they are no longer required, in which case they are valued at net realisable value.

6.5 Biological assets

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Livestock	876	699
Field crops	196	165
Balance at end of period	1,072	864
Balance at 1 July	864	946
Purchases	208	6
Sales of livestock	-	(88)
Balance at 30 June	1,072	864

Biological assets are valued at fair value less estimated point of sale costs and costs necessary to get them to market. A gain or loss on valuation is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

6.6 Joint arrangements

The department has interests in a number of joint arrangements, some of which are classified as joint operations and others as joint ventures.

A joint venture is an arrangement in which the department has joint control, whereby the department has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. The department recognises its investment in joint ventures using the equity method of accounting (refer to note 6.6.1).

A joint operation is an arrangement in which the department has joint control, whereby the department has direct rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. The department recognises its share of any joint operation assets and liabilities to the extent of its interest (refer to note 6.6.2).

6.6.1 Investments accounted for using the equity method

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Share of gain/(loss) in joint venture entity using the equity method	1,400	(2,462)
	1,400	(2,462)
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Investments in joint ventures at initial cost of investment	47,939	41,939
Share of profit/(loss) using the equity method	(32,483)	(34,077)
Recognition of gain on dilution	-	-
	15,456	7,862
Loan to InterGrain Pty Ltd	-	4,319
	15,456	12,181

The Western Australian Agriculture Authority (WAAA), a body corporate established under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*, is a joint venturer in:

InterGrain Pty Ltd

InterGrain Pty Ltd was incorporated on 26 October 2007 and is resident in Australia. The principal activity of the joint venture is to commercialise the research from wheat and barley breeding. As at 30 June 2021, WAAA holds a 57.9% equity interest in InterGrain Pty Ltd.

The department regards the investment in InterGrain Pty Ltd as a joint venture, due to the contractually agreed sharing of control over economic activity and the financial and operating decisions relating to the activity requiring the unanimous consent of the shareholders.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

6.6.1 Investments accounted for using the equity method (continued)

Australian Export Grains Innovation Centre Ltd (Limited by Guarantee) (AEGIC)

AEGIC was incorporated on 24 October 2012. The primary aim of the joint venture is to lead the establishment and operation of a centre of science, technology and innovation to facilitate the competitiveness of the Australian grains industry with a particular focus on export markets. As at 30 June 2021, the department holds a 50% equity interest in AEGIC.

The department has no obligations with respect to liabilities incurred by InterGrain Pty Ltd and AEGIC.

Summary financials of equity accounted investees

Summary financials from the management accounts for equity accounted investees, not adjusted for the percentage ownership by the department:

	2021 \$'000 InterGrain	2020 \$'000 InterGrain	2021 \$'000 AEGIC	2020 \$'000 AEGIC
Current assets	31,328	23,493	4,722	3,276
Non-current assets	7,463	7,467	1,940	2,729
Total assets	38,791	30,960	6,662	6,005
Current liabilities	13,506	9,009	3,240	1,944
Non-current liabilities	1,557	11,667	-	951
Total liabilities	15,063	20,676	3,240	2,895
Net assets	23,728	10,284	3,422	3,110
Revenue	33,605	24,851	9,451	6,266
Expenses	(27,560)	(21,982)	(9,139)	(9,999)
Net gain/(loss)	6,045	2,869	312	(3,733)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

6.6.2 Jointly controlled assets

The department has shared ownership of Crown land and buildings. The following amounts represent the fair value of the assets employed in the joint ownership:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Non-current assets		
Land	9,810	10,230
Building	1,849	1,902
Balance at end of period	11,659	12,132

The department's share of these assets has been included in infrastructure, property, plant and equipment.

The shared ownership of Crown land and buildings relates to the following sites:

- (a) The department jointly owns the land at Forrestfield with Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. Forrestfield was established in 1993 to protect fauna and flora located on the site and the department has been responsible for all costs in regards to maintaining the site and any proposed future developments.

The portion held by the Department represents the majority of the land value as it has no restriction when progressed to sale. The portion held by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions represents a minor value of the land and is held for protection of the natural habitat.

The land was valued by Landgate at \$8.1 million in 2020/21 (\$8.6 million in 2019/20).

- (b) The department has a 50% share of ownership of Crown land and building with the Department of Transport in the Fremantle Marine Operations Centre. It was valued by Landgate in 2020/21 at \$3.5 million (land \$1.7 million and buildings \$1.8 million), (\$3.6 million in 2019/20; land \$1.7 million and buildings \$1.9 million).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

6.7 Payables

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current		
Trade payables	4,859	12,414
Accrued expenses	11,779	9,316
Accrued salaries	2,978	2,121
Other payables	1,615	1,888
Balance at end of period	21,231	25,739

Payables are recognised at the amounts payable when the department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value, as settlement is generally within 30 days.

Accrued salaries represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the reporting period end. The department considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its fair value.

The accrued salaries suspense account (See Note 7.4.2 'Restricted cash and cash equivalents') consists of amounts paid annually, from departmental appropriations for salaries expense, into a Treasury suspense account to meet the additional cash outflow for employee salary payments in reporting periods with 27 pay days instead of the normal 26. No interest is received on this account.

6.8 Contract liabilities

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current	20,822	20,413
Non-current	924	792
Total contract liabilities	21,746	21,205

The department's contract liabilities mainly relate to research contracts yet to be performed and access fees revenue received in advance.

6.8.1 Movement in contract liabilities

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Reconciliation of changes in contract liabilities		
Opening balance	21,205	5,537
Additions	3,419	17,309
Revenue recognised in the reporting period	(2,878)	(1,641)
Balance at end of period	21,746	21,205

The department expects to satisfy the performance obligations unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period within the next 12 months.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**6.9 Other current liabilities**

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current		
Native Title Settlements payable	5,026	-
Accrued West Australian Treasury Corporation charges	176	305
Total current liabilities	5,202	305
Non-Current		
Native Title Settlements payable	3,751	-
Total non-current liabilities	3,751	-
Balance at end of period	8,953	305

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**7 Financing**

This section sets out the material balances and disclosures associated with the financing and cash flows of the department.

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Borrowings	7.1	8,850	14,910
Lease liabilities	7.2	6,612	7,026
Finance costs	7.3	832	1,225
Reconciliation of cash	7.4.1	2,164	2,859
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4.2	113,454	123,179
Capital commitments	7.5	18,073	6,696

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**7.1 Borrowings**

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current		
Borrowings from Western Australian Treasury Corporation ^(a)	3,385	8,960
	3,385	8,960
Non-current		
Borrowings from Western Australian Treasury Corporation ^(a)	5,465	5,950
	5,465	5,950
Balance at end of period	8,850	14,910

(a) 'Borrowings' refer to interest bearing liabilities mainly raised from public borrowings raised through the Western Australian Treasury Corporation (WATC) and other interest bearing arrangements.

Borrowings are classified as financial instruments. All interest-bearing borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. The measurement basis subsequent to initial recognition depends on whether the department has categorised its interest-bearing liabilities as either 'financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss', or financial liabilities at 'amortised cost'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the interest-bearing liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**7.2 Lease liabilities**

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current	3,070	3,420
Non-Current	3,542	3,606
Total lease liabilities	6,612	7,026

Initial measurement

The department measures a lease liability, at the commencement date, at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the department uses the incremental borrowing rate provided by Western Australia Treasury Corporation.

Lease payments included by the department as part of the present value calculation of lease liability include:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options (where these are reasonably certain to be exercised);
- Payments for penalties for terminating a lease, where the lease term reflects the department exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The interest on the lease liability is recognised in profit or loss over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Lease liabilities do not include any future changes in variable lease payments (that depend on an index or rate) until they take effect, in which case the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Periods covered by extension or termination options are only included in the lease term by the department if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Variable lease payments, not included in the measurement of lease liability, that are dependent on sales are recognised by the department in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs

This section should be read in conjunction with note 5.3.

Subsequent measurement

Lease liabilities are measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities; reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and remeasuring the carrying amount at amortised cost, subject to adjustments to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

7.3 Finance costs

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Finance costs		
WATC borrowing charges	621	884
Lease interest expense	211	341
Finance costs expensed	832	1,225

'Finance costs' includes costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds and short-term and long-term borrowings, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, interest component of lease repayments, and the increase in financial liabilities and non-employee provisions due to the unwinding of discounts to reflect the passage of time.

7.4 Cash and cash equivalents

7.4.1 Reconciliation of cash

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents		
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash advances	19	21
Cash at bank	2,145	2,838
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,164	2,859

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalent (and restricted cash and cash equivalent) assets comprise cash on hand and short-term deposits with only maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

7.4.2 Restricted cash and cash equivalents

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
Royalties for Regions fund ^(a)	48,215	52,000
Funds for capital purposes ^(b)	4,291	4,971
Colocation fund	-	77
Recurrent grants	386	485
Commonwealth fund	3,808	-
Trust Account	69	468
Special purpose accounts ^(c)		
Agriculture Research Grants Account No. 1 (non-interest bearing)	19,167	21,052
Agriculture Research Grants Account No. 2	8,814	9,699
Commonwealth Agriculture Activity Grants (non-interest bearing)	4,128	4,064
Plant Research and Development	4,132	3,532
Cattle Industry Funded Scheme	5,580	5,551
Declared Pest Account	2,204	2,382
Land Conservation Districts Fund	68	80
Grain, Seeds and Hay Industry Funded Scheme	6,309	7,543
Sheep and Goats Industry Funded Scheme	2,138	1,513
Fisheries Research and Development	100	5,559
Recreational Fishing Account	500	1,960
Fisheries Adjustment Schemes Trust Account	510	565
Total current	110,419	121,501
Non-current		
Accrued salaries suspense account ^(d)	3,035	1,678
Total non-current	3,035	1,678
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	113,454	123,179

(a) Unspent funds are committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas.

(b) Funds for capital purposes are restricted by the fact that these amounts are specifically appropriated by Treasury for capital spend.

(c) Receipts and disbursements are disclosed in note 9.8 (Special Purpose Accounts) in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 1103(15).

(d) Funds held in the suspense account are to be used only for the purpose of meeting the 27th pay in a financial year that occurs every 11 years.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

7.4.3 Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 7.4.1)	2,164	2,859
Restricted cash and cash equivalents: current (note 7.4.2)	110,419	121,501
Restricted cash and cash equivalents: non-current (note 7.4.2)	3,035	1,678
	115,618	126,038
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities		
Net cost of services	(382,522)	(352,367)
Non-cash items		
Net (gain)/loss on sale of assets (note 4.6 'Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets')	866	(195)
Depreciation and amortisation expense (note 5.1.1 'Depreciation expense'; note 5.3.1 Depreciation Right-of-use assets note 5.2.1 'Amortisation expense')	18,102	18,245
Expected credit loss expense (note 3.3 'Other expenditure')	159	(271)
Impairment expense (note 3.3 'Other expenditure')	1,575	-
Revaluation decrement expense (note 3.3 'Other expenditure')	1,323	3,942
Resources received free of charge (note 4.1 'Income from State Government')	1,737	2,346
Other non-cash items	194	(917)
Share of net (profit)/loss in joint ventures using equity method (note 6.6.1 'Investments accounted for using the equity method')	(1,400)	2,462
(Increase)/decrease in assets		
Biological assets	(208)	82
Inventories	180	(624)
Receivables	1,491	(568)
Other assets	(528)	(289)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities		
Payables	(4,508)	(3,599)
Contract liabilities	541	15,669
Provisions	3,877	4,882
Lease liabilities	8,777	-
Other liabilities	(129)	(83)
Net cash used in operating activities	(350,473)	(311,285)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**7.5 Capital commitments**

The commitments below are inclusive of GST where relevant.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Within 1 year	18,073	4,483
Later than 1 year	-	2,213
Total capital commitments	18,073	6,696

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**8 Risks and contingencies**

This note sets out the key risk management policies and measurement techniques of the department.

	Notes
Financial risk management	8.1
Contingent assets and liabilities	8.2
Fair value measurements	8.3

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

8.1 Financial risk management

Financial instruments held by the department are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, loans and receivables, payables, Western Australian Treasury Corporation (WATC)/bank borrowings, finance leases, and Treasurer's advances. The department has limited exposure to financial risks. The department's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

(a) Summary of risk and risk management

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the department's receivables defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the department.

Credit risk associated with the department's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amount receivable for services (holding accounts). For receivables other than government, the department trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. The department has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the department's exposure to bad debts is minimal. Debt will be written-off against the allowance account when it is improbable or uneconomical to recover the debt. At the end of the reporting period there was no significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the department is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The department is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

The department has appropriate procedures to manage cash flows, including drawdown of appropriations by monitoring forecast cash flows to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet its commitments.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the department's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The department does not trade in foreign currency. The department is not materially exposed to other price risks (for example, equity securities or commodity prices changes). The department's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the long-term debt obligations.

All borrowings are due to the WATC and are repayable at fixed rates with varying maturities. Other than as detailed in the interest rate sensitivity analysis table at Note 8.1(e), the department is not exposed to interest rate risk because the majority of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are non-interest bearing and it has no borrowings other than WATC borrowings and finance leases (fixed interest rate).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

8.1 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Categories of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,164	2,859
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	113,454	123,179
Receivables ^(a)	7,401	9,538
Lease prepayments	-	605
Available for sale financial assets	51	51
Loans and advances	9,205	19,229
Amounts receivable for services ^(b)	180,543	166,006
Total financial assets	312,818	321,467
Financial liabilities		
Payables	21,231	25,739
Lease liabilities	6,612	7,026
Borrowings	8,850	14,910
Other Liabilities	8,777	-
Total financial liability	45,470	47,675

(a) The amount of Receivables/Financial assets at amortised cost excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

(b) Service appropriations fund the net cost of services delivered. Appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (Holding Account) comprises the budgeted depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liabilities during the year.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

8.1 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Credit risk exposure

The following table details the credit risk exposure on the department's trade receivables using a provision matrix.

	Total \$'000	Days past due				
		Current \$'000	<30 days \$'000	31-60 days \$'000	61-90 days \$'000	>91 days \$'000
30 June 2021						
Expected credit loss rate		1.89%	2.18%	5.13%	3.66%	34.59%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	4,407	2,325	824	78	382	798
Expected credit losses	(356)	(44)	(18)	(4)	(14)	(276)
30 June 2020						
Expected credit loss rate		1.58%	2.58%	5.20%	10.12%	33.91%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	4,644	2,842	619	269	336	578
Expected credit losses	(305)	(45)	(16)	(14)	(34)	(196)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

8.1 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk and interest rate exposure

The following table details the department's interest rate exposure and the contractual maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities. The maturity analysis section includes interest and principal cash flows. The interest rate exposure section analyses only the carrying amounts of each item.

	Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities										
	Weighted average effective interest rate	Carrying amount	Interest rate exposure			Nominal amount	Maturity dates				
			Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing		Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
2021											
Financial assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,164	-	-	2,164	2,164	2,164	-	-	-	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	0.32	113,454	-	49,522	63,932	113,454	113,454	-	-	-	
Receivables ^(a)	-	7,401	-	30	7,371	7,401	4,405	-	2,996	-	
Available for sale financial assets	-	51	-	-	51	51	-	-	-	51	
Loans and advances	1.62	9,205	7,305	1,900	-	9,430	-	950	1,999	5,432	
Amounts receivable for services	-	180,543	-	-	180,543	180,543	1,444	1,444	2,890	-	
		312,818	7,305	51,452	254,061	313,043	121,467	2,394	7,885	5,483	
Financial liabilities											
Payables	-	21,231	-	-	21,231	21,231	20,720	399	109	3	
Lease liabilities ^(b)	3.00	6,612	-	-	6,612	6,959	299	567	2,065	4,025	
WATC borrowings	1.60	8,850	6,950	1,900	-	9,049	-	950	1,949	5,101	
Other Liabilities	0.70	8,777	8,777	-	-	9,330	-	-	5,162	3,178	
		45,470	15,727	1,900	27,843	46,569	21,019	1,916	9,285	12,307	
										2,042	

(a) The amount of Receivables/Financial assets at amortised cost excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

(b) The amount of lease liabilities includes \$4.652 million from leased vehicles, \$1.451 million from residential accommodation leases, and \$0.509 million from other commercial leases.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

8.1 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk and interest rate exposure (continued)

The following table details the department's interest rate exposure and the contractual maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities. The maturity analysis section includes interest and principal cash flows. The interest rate exposure section analyses only the carrying amounts of each item.

	Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities										
	Weighted average effective interest rate	Carrying amount	Interest rate exposure			Nominal amount	Maturity dates				
			Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Non-interest bearing		Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
2020											
Financial assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	-	19,281	-	-	19,281	19,281	19,281	-	-	-	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	0.92	106,757	-	59,009	47,748	106,757	106,757	-	-	-	
Receivables ^(a)	-	9,538	-	54	9,484	9,538	5,372	-	4,166	-	
Lease prepayments	5.09	605	605	-	-	605	101	202	302	-	
Available for sale financial assets	-	51	-	-	51	51	-	-	-	51	
Loans and advances	3.50	19,229	5,950	13,279	-	20,704	-	-	9,300	10,400	
Amounts receivable for services	-	166,006	-	-	166,006	166,006	-	-	5,846	-	
		321,467	6,555	72,342	242,570	322,942	131,511	202	19,614	10,451	
Financial liabilities											
Payables	-	25,739	-	-	25,739	25,739	24,139	280	1,318	2	
Lease liabilities ^(b)	3.05	7,026	-	-	7,026	7,312	818	825	2,356	3,283	
WATC borrowings	3.30	14,910	5,950	8,960	-	15,552	-	-	9,300	5,248	
		47,675	5,950	8,960	32,765	48,603	24,957	1,105	12,974	8,533	

(a) The amount of Receivables/Financial assets at amortised cost excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

(b) The amount of lease liabilities includes \$4.981 million from leased vehicles, \$0.835 million from the Coral Bay workers' accommodation lease, \$0.821 million from residential accommodation leases, and \$0.389 million from other commercial leases.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

8.1 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The department is exposed to interest rate risk on its restricted cash \$49.5 million in 2020/21 (\$59 million in 2019/20) which earn interest at a variable rate (note 8.1 (d)). A 1% change in interest rates at reporting period end would result in an increase/decrease in profit or loss and equity of \$495,000 depending upon whether interest rates increased/decreased. It is assumed that the change in interest rates is held constant throughout the reporting period.

	Interest rate sensitivity analysis				
	Carrying amount	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
	Surplus	Equity	Surplus	Equity	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2021					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	49,522	(495)	(495)	495	495
Total Increase/(Decrease)		(495)	(495)	495	495
	Carrying amount	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
	Surplus	Equity	Surplus	Equity	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2020					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	59,436	(594)	(594)	594	594
Total Increase/(Decrease)		(594)	(594)	594	594

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

8.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent asset and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are disclosed and, if quantifiable, are measured at the best estimate.

Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

8.2.1 Contingent assets

There are currently no contingent assets.

8.2.2 Contingent liabilities

Under the Long Service Leave Act 1058 (LSL Act) casual employees who have been employed for more than 10 years and meet continuous service requirements may be entitled to long service leave. While the Department is currently assessing the impact of the LSL Act for those casual employees who meet the criteria, the preliminary review by the Department indicates the impact is minimal.

Litigation in progress

The department has three pending litigation claims in progress. One claim, if the department is unsuccessful in the litigation, the department will likely be ordered to pay the other party's legal costs of approximately \$600,000. Currently, this is with the State Solicitor's Office and it is uncertain when the case will be finalised.

The other two claims relate to compensation under the *Fishing and Related Industries Compensation (Marine Reserves) Act 1997*. The potential financial effect should these claims be successful cannot be reliably measured at this time.

The Department has a contingent liability in relation to the re-assessment of Declared Pest Rates.

Contaminated sites

Under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* (the Act), the department is required to report suspected contaminated sites to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). In accordance with the Act, DWER classifies these sites on the basis of the risk to human health, the environment and environment values. Where sites are classified as 'contaminated – remediation required' or 'possibly contaminated – investigation required', the department may have a liability in respect of investigation or remediation purposes.

The department currently has eight sites registered with DWER as possibly contaminated and one site registered as contaminated. These have yet to be classified. The department is unable to assess the likely outcome of the classification process, and accordingly, it is not practicable to estimate the potential financial effect or to identify the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflows. While there is no possibility of reimbursement of any future expenses that may be incurred in the remediation of these sites, the department may apply for funding from the Contaminated Sites Management Account to undertake further investigative work or to meet remediation cost that may be required.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

8.3 Fair value measurements

Assets measured at fair value: 2021	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Fair value at end of period \$'000
Land (note 5.1)	-	14,280	86,062	100,342
Buildings (note 5.1)	-	4,555	83,080	87,635
	-	18,835	169,142	187,977

Assets measured at fair value: 2020	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Fair value at end of period \$'000
Land (note 5.1)	-	14,529	83,793	98,322
Buildings (note 5.1)	-	4,773	89,818	94,591
	-	19,302	173,611	192,913

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the current period.

Valuation techniques to derive Level 2 fair values

Level 2 fair values of land and buildings are derived using the market approach. Market evidence of sales prices of comparable land and buildings in close proximity is used to determine price per square metre. Non-current assets held for distribution to owners have been written down to fair value less costs to sell. Fair value has been determined by reference to market evidence of sales prices of comparable assets.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**8.3 Fair value measurements****Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000
2021		
Fair value at start of period	83,793	89,818
Additions	-	28
Revaluation increments/(decrements) recognised in Other comprehensive income	2,269	(1,289)
Revaluation increments/(decrements) recognised in profit or Loss		(1,575)
Other transfers	-	1,136
Disposals	-	(871)
Depreciation expense	-	(4,167)
Fair value at end of period	86,062	83,080
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit and loss	-	(738)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

8.3 Fair value measurements (continued)

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000
2020		
Fair value at start of period	87,451	89,338
Additions	-	4,922
Revaluation increments/(decrements) recognised in Other comprehensive income	(3,658)	(252)
Depreciation expense	-	(4,190)
Fair value at end of period	83,793	89,818
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit and loss	-	-

Valuation processes

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the period. However, the valuation processes have been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Transfers in and out of a fair value level are recognised on the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. Transfers are generally limited to assets newly classified as non-current assets held for distribution as Treasurer's Instructions require valuations of land and buildings to be categorised within Level 3 where the valuations will utilise significant Level 3 inputs on a recurring basis.

Land (Level 3 fair values)

Fair value for restricted use land is based on comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility (high restricted use land). The relevant comparators of land with low level utility is selected by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations and Property Analytics) and represents the application of a significant Level 3 input in this valuation methodology. The fair value measurement is sensitive to values of comparator land, with higher values of comparator land correlating with higher estimated fair values of land.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

8.3 Fair value measurements (continued)

Buildings (Level 3 fair values)

Fair value for existing use specialised buildings is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e. current replacement cost. Current replacement cost is generally determined by reference to the market observable replacement cost of a substitute asset of comparable utility and the gross project size specifications, adjusted for obsolescence. Obsolescence encompasses the physical deterioration, functional (technological) obsolescence and economic (external) obsolescence.

Valuation of using current replacement cost utilises the significant Level 3 input, consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset which is estimated by Landgate. The fair value measurement is sensitive to the estimate of consumption/obsolescence, with higher values of the estimate correlating with lower estimated fair values of buildings and infrastructure.

Basis of valuation

In the absence of market-based evidence, due to the specialised nature of some non-financial assets, these assets are valued at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy on an existing use basis. The existing use basis recognises that restrictions or limitations have been placed on their use and disposal when they are not determined to be surplus to requirements. These restrictions are imposed by virtue of the assets being held to deliver a specific community service.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**9 Other disclosures**

This section includes additional material disclosures required by accounting standards or other pronouncements, for the understanding of this financial report.

	Notes
Events occurring after the end of the reporting period	9.1
Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards	9.2
Future impact of Australian standards issued not yet operative	9.3
Key management personnel	9.4
Related party transactions	9.5
Related bodies	9.6
Affiliated bodies	9.7
Special purpose accounts	9.8
Remuneration of auditor	9.9
Services provided free of charge	9.10
Equity	9.11
Supplementary financial information	9.12
Indian Ocean Territories Service Level Agreement	9.13
Explanatory statement	9.14

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.1 Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

There were no other events that occurred after the end of the reporting period that would materially affect the financial statements or disclosures.

9.2 Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards

The department has adopted the following new Australian Accounting Standards in accordance with the transitional provisions applicable to each standard:

AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors

AASB 2018-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business

AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material

AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework

AASB 2019-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

AASB 2019-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of the Effect of New IFRS Standards Not Yet Issued in Australia

AASB 2019-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of GFS Measures of Key Fiscal Aggregates and GAAP/GFS Reconciliations

The department considers the above standards do not have material impact on the department.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.3 Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

The department cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements or by an exemption from TI 1101. Where applicable, the department plans to apply the following Australian Accounting Standards from their application date.

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i> This Standard establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. The department has not assessed the impact of the Standard.	1 Jan 2023
AASB 1060	<i>General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities</i> This Standard sets out a new, separate disclosure standard to be applied by all entities that are reporting under Tier 2 of the Differential Reporting Framework in AASB 1053. There is no financial impact.	1 Jul 2021
AASB 2020-1	<i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i> This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position as current or non-current. There is no financial impact.	1 Jan 2023
AASB 2020-3	<i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments</i> This Standard amends: (a) AASB 1 to simplify the application of AASB 1; (b) AASB 3 to update a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; (c) AASB 9 to clarify the fees an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability; (d) AASB 116 to require an entity to recognise the sales proceeds from selling items produced while preparing property, plant and equipment for its intended use and the related cost in profit or loss, instead of deducting the amounts received from the cost of the asset; (e) AASB 137 to specify the costs that an entity includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making; and (f) AASB 141 to remove the requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value. There is no financial impact.	1 Jan 2022

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.3 Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative (continued)

	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
<p><i>AASB 2020-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts</i></p> <p>This Standard amends AASB 17 to reduce the costs of applying AASB 17 by simplifying some of its requirements. The department has not assessed the impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2021
<p><i>AASB 2020-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date</i></p> <p>This Standard amends AASB 101 to defer requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current that were added to AASB 101 in AASB 2020-1. There is no financial impact</p>	1 Jan 2022
<p><i>AASB 2020-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19- Related Rent Concessions: Tier 2 Disclosures</i></p> <p>This Standard adds new disclosure requirements to AASB 1060. There is no financial impact</p>	1 Jul 2021
<p><i>AASB 2021-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition to Tier 2: Simplified Disclosures for Not-for-Profit Entities</i></p> <p>This Standard amends AASB 1060 to provide not-for-profit entities with optional relief from presenting comparative information in the notes to the financial statements where the entity did not disclose the comparable information in its most recent previous general purpose financial statements. There is no financial impact</p>	1 July 2021
<p><i>AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates</i></p> <p>This Standard amends: (a) AASB 7, to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity's financial statements; (b) AASB 101, to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies; (c) AASB 108, to clarify how entities should distinguish changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates; (d) AASB 134, to identify material accounting policy information as a component of a complete set of financial statements; and (e) AASB Practice Statement 2, to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**9.3 Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative (continued)**

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
<i>AASB 2021-3</i>	<i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19- Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021</i>	1 Apr 2021
	This Standard amends AASB 16 to extend by one year the application period of the practical expedient added to AASB 16 by AASB 2020-4. There is no financial impact	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.4 Key management personnel

The department has determined that key management personnel include Cabinet Ministers and senior officers of the department. However, the department is not obligated to reimburse for the compensation of Ministers and therefore no disclosure is required. The disclosures in relation to Ministers' compensation may be found in the Annual Report on State Finances.

The total fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for seniors of the department for the reporting period are presented within the following bands:

Compensation band (\$)	2021	2020
50,001 - 60,000	-	1
70,001 - 80,000	2	-
110,001 - 120,000	1	-
130,001 - 140,000	1	1
150,001 - 160,000	1	-
200,001 - 210,000	-	1
210,001 - 220,000	1	-
250,001 - 260,000	1	1
320,001 - 330,000	1	-
370,001 - 380,000	1	1
410,001 - 420,000	-	1

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,384	1,122
Post-employment benefits	163	162
Other long-term benefits	166	142
Termination benefits	-	24
Total compensation of senior officers	1,713	1,450

Total compensation includes the superannuation expense incurred by the department in respect to senior officers.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**9.5 Related party transactions**

The department is a wholly owned and controlled entity of the State of Western Australia.

Related parties of the department include:

- all cabinet ministers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities
- all senior officers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities
- other departments and statutory authorities, including their related bodies, that are included in the whole of government consolidated financial statements
- associates and joint ventures of an entity that are included in the whole of government consolidated financial statements, and the
- Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB).

Significant transactions with government-related entities

In conducting its activities, the department is required to transact with the State and entities related to the State. These transactions are generally based on the standards terms and conditions that apply to all agencies, such transactions include:

- Superannuation payments to GESB (note 3.1.1)
- Staffing housing costs to the Department of Communities (note 3.1.1)
- Grants and subsidies paid (note 3.2) includes:
 - Agriculture Produce Commission \$151,101
 - Main Roads Western Australia \$56,815
 - Western Australian Museum \$487,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.5 Related party transactions (continued)

- Supplies and services (note 3.3) includes:
 - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions \$24,000
 - Department of Finance \$3,350,020
 - Department of Health \$20,630
 - Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science, and Innovation \$113,537
 - Department of Justice \$86,019
 - Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage \$34,085
 - Department of the Premier and Cabinet \$998,167
 - Department of Training and Workforce Development \$26,207
 - Department of Transport \$125,750
 - RiskCover \$2,459,646
 - Water Corporation \$248,833
- Accommodation lease payments (note 3.3) includes:
 - Department of Finance \$6,916,630
 - Department of Housing \$310,000
 - Department of Training and Workforce Development \$86,864
- Other expenditures (note 3.3)
- Service appropriation (note 4.1)
- Resources received free of charge (note 4.1)
- Income from other public sector entities (note 4.1)
- Royalties for Regions Fund (note 4.1)
- User charges and fees (note 4.2) includes:
 - Agricultural Produce Commission \$638,510
 - Rural Business Development Corporation \$1,236,172
- Other revenue (note 4.5) includes:
 - Agricultural Produce Commission \$35,750
 - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions \$91,664
 - Department of Communities \$297,000
 - Department of Water and Environment Regulation \$151,101
 - Fremantle Ports Authority \$23,336
 - Forrest Products Commission \$189,445

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.5 Related party transactions (continued)

- Remuneration for services provided by the Auditor General (note 9.9)
- Service provided free of charge (note 9.10)
- Capital appropriations (note 9.11)

Material transactions with other related parties

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with the Agency, there were no other related party transactions that involved key management personnel and/or their close family members and/or their controlled (or jointly controlled) entities.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.6 Related bodies

The following industry funding schemes are deemed to be related bodies by the Treasurer:

- The Cattle Industry Funded Scheme
- The Grains, Seeds and Hay Industry Funded Scheme
- The Sheep and Goat Industry Funded Scheme

The funds of the three schemes are reported as restricted cash and cash equivalents (note 7.4.2) and movements in Special Purpose Accounts (note 9.8).

The transactions and results of these related bodies have been included in the financial statements.

9.7 Affiliated bodies

The Community Resource Centre Network is an affiliated body that received administrative support through contracts for service for \$9.8 million (\$9 million in 2019/20) and grant funding of \$3.8 million (\$3 million in 2019/20) from the department. The Community Resource Centres are not subject to operational control by the department.

The Grower Group Alliance is an affiliated body that received \$1.1 million in support from department in 2020/21 (\$0.561 million in 2019/20). The Grower Group Alliance is not subject to operational control by the department.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.8 Special purpose accounts

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Special purpose accounts		
Agriculture Research Grants Account No. 1 (non-interest bearing)		
The purpose of the fund is to receive and disperse funds from industry and other organisations in support of agricultural research projects.		
Balance at start of period	21,052	18,600
Receipts	21,759	20,246
Payments	(23,644)	(17,794)
Balance at end of period	19,167	21,052
Agriculture Research Grants Account No. 2		
The purpose of the fund is to receive and disperse funds from industry and other organisations in support of agricultural research projects.		
Balance at start of period	9,699	6,020
Receipts	3,309	8,092
Payments	(4,194)	(4,413)
Balance at end of period	8,814	9,699
Commonwealth Agriculture Activity Grants (non-interest bearing)		
The purpose of the fund is to receive and disperse funds to conduct Commonwealth-funded activities.		
Balance at start of period	4,064	3,299
Receipts	3,975	3,109
Payments	(3,911)	(2,344)
Balance at end of period	4,128	4,064
Plant Research and Development		
The purpose of the fund is to receive and disperse funds to conduct plant research and development in Western Australia.		
Balance at start of period	3,532	6,569
Receipts	606	354
Payments	(6)	(3,391)
Balance at end of period	4,132	3,532

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.8 Special purpose accounts (continued)

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cattle Industry Funded Scheme		
The purpose of the fund is to receive and disperse funds from the cattle industry to enable industry to self-determine and self-fund appropriate responses to serious pest and disease incursions which predominantly impact on the industry sector and which are not otherwise covered under existing arrangements at the national level.		
Balance at start of period	5,551	5,563
Receipts	240	287
Payments	(211)	(299)
Balance at end of period	5,580	5,551
Declared Pest Account		
The purpose of the fund is to receive and disperse funds collected to carry out measures to control declared pests on and in relation to areas for which the rates were collected.		
Balance at start of period	2,382	5,077
Receipts	6,440	5,123
Payments	(6,618)	(7,818)
Balance at end of period	2,204	2,382
Land Conservation Districts Fund		
The purpose of the fund is to promote soil conservation through research and implementation of soil and conservation measures and practices.		
Balance at start of period	80	80
Receipts	71	84
Payments	(83)	(84)
Balance at end of period	68	80

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.8 Special purpose accounts (continued)

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Grain, Seeds and Hay Industry Funded Scheme		
The purpose of the fund is to receive and disperse funds from the grain, seeds and hay industry to enable the industry to self-determine and self-fund appropriate responses to serious pest and disease incursions which predominantly impact on the industry sector and which are not otherwise covered under existing arrangements at the national level.		
Balance at start of period	7,543	9,511
Receipts	4,009	3,369
Payments	(5,243)	(5,337)
Balance at end of period	6,309	7,543
Sheep and Goats Industry Funded Scheme		
The purpose of the fund is to receive and disperse funds from the sheep and goats industry to enable the industry to self-determine and self-fund appropriate responses to serious pest and disease incursions which predominantly impact on the industry sector and which are not otherwise covered under existing arrangements at the national level.		
Balance at start of period	1,513	1,760
Receipts	1,639	905
Payments	(1,014)	(1,152)
Balance at end of period	2,138	1,513

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.8 Special purpose accounts (continued)

Fisheries Research and Development Account

The Fisheries Research and Development Account, which was established under the *Fisheries Act 1905* (repealed), was continued under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* (FRMA 1994). The purpose of the Account is to hold funds in accordance with section 238 of the FRMA 1994 which may be used and applied by the Minister in such manner and in such proportion as the Minister thinks fit for all or any of the purposes prescribed by section 238(5) of the FRMA 1994 and section 37(3), 41 and 55(4) and (5) of the *Pearling Act 1990*. All revenue and expenditure relating to commercial fishing, fish and fish habitat protection, pearling and aquaculture services is transacted through this account. AFMA Account and Fisheries Research and Development Corporation Account no longer exist in 2011/12. The balances of the two funds were transferred to Fisheries Research and Development Account in 2011/12.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Balance at start of period	5,559	100
Receipts		
Contribution from Consolidated Account	41,689	39,366
Fisheries Access Fees	22,167	30,367
Grants and Contributions	1,757	1,214
Other Receipts	1,290	3,578
Interest	-	80
Payments		
Contributions to Fisheries WA operations	(72,362)	(69,146)
Balance at end of period	100	5,559

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.8 Special purpose accounts (continued)

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Recreational Fishing Account		
The Recreational Fishing Account is established under the FRMA 1994. The purpose of the account is to hold funds in accordance with section 239 of the FRMA 1994 which may be applied by the Minister for all or any of the purposes prescribed by section 239(4) of the FRMA 1994. The main revenue sources include contributions from the Consolidated Account and revenue from recreational fishing licences. The funds support activity relating to recreational fishing.		
Balance at start of period	1,960	2,500
Receipts		
Contribution from Consolidated Account	3,708	7,613
Recreational Fishing Licences	9,255	8,418
Payments		
Expenditure on recreational fishing related activities	(14,423)	(16,571)
Balance at end of period	500	1,960
Fisheries Adjustment Schemes Trust Account		
The purpose of this account is to hold funds in accordance with section 5 of the <i>Fisheries Adjustment Scheme Act 1987</i> which shall be applied by the Minister for the purposes prescribed by section 6 of that Act.		
Balance at start of period	565	672
Receipts		
Repayments from Industry for Voluntary Fisheries Adjustment Schemes	6,685	4,654
Payments		
Loan repayment, Interests and guarantee fees to WATC for Voluntary Fisheries Adjustment Schemes	(6,718)	(3,272)
Unit buy back State Scheme	(22)	(1,489)
Balance at end of period	510	565

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.9 Remuneration of auditor

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Remuneration paid or payable to the Auditor General in respect of the audit for the current financial year is as follows:		
Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators	609	597

9.10 Services provided free of charge

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Services provided free of charge		
During the period the following services were provided to other agencies free of charge for functions outside the normal operations of the department.		
Gascoyne Development Commission	1,555	1,273
Goldfields-Esperance Development Commission	1,788	1,452
Great Southern Development Commission	1,432	1,386
Kimberley Development Commission	1,752	1,933
Mid West Development Commission	1,198	1,091
Peel Development Commission	1,615	1,438
Pilbara Development Commission	2,808	2,760
South West Development Commission	3,604	3,202
Wheatbelt Development Commission	1,214	1,037
Agricultural Produce Commission (APC)	56	67
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	36	53
Department of Communities	33	19
Department of Education WA	4	34
Department of Finance	194	79
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	24	22
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety	35	27
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	17	13
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	34	16

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.10 Services provided free of charge (continued)

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Services provided free of charge		
During the period the following services were provided to other agencies free of charge for functions outside the normal operations of the department.		
Department of Transport	24	11
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	16	48
Forest Products Commission, Western Australia	-	1
Landgate	11	25
Legal Aid Western Australia	3	1
Lotteries Commission of Western Australia	2	2
Main Roads of Western Australia	-	1
Ministry of Internal Affairs	-	4
Office of Digital Government	2	1
Environmental Protection Authority	-	2
Parliamentary Services Department	-	6
Perth Zoological Gardens	-	-
Public Transport Authority of Western Australia	10	9
Racing and Wagering Western Australia	-	2
Western Australian Museum	5	5
Western Australia Police	5	21
Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission	1	-
Work-Cover Western Australia	2	4
	17,480	16,045

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.11 Equity

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Contributed equity		
Balance at start of period	546,006	536,670
Transfer of net assets from other departments		-
Contributions by owners		
Capital appropriations	11,881	5,102
Other contributions by owners		
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Community Services Account	2,897	2,234
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	-	2,000
Distributions to owners		
Transfer of assets to other agencies:		
Transfer of assets to Department of Biosecurity, Conservation and Attractions	(460)	-
Balance at end of period	560,324	546,006
Asset revaluation surplus	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<i>Net revaluation increments/(decrements)</i>		
Balance at start of period	-	-
Land	2,020	-
Balance at end of period	2,020	-
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Balance at start of period	(40,222)	(8,078)
Initial Application of AASB 15/1058	-	(917)
Correction of prior period error	-	(5,536)
Restated balance as at 1 July 2019	(40,222)	(14,531)
Result for the period	(11,564)	(16,104)
Restated previous period surplus/(deficit)	-	(9,587)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at end of period	(51,786)	(40,222)
Total equity at end of period	510,558	505,784

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.12 Supplementary financial information

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
(a) Write-offs		
Irrecoverable amounts and inventory		
During the financial year \$114,640 (2020: \$52,299) was written off in bad debts and inventory under the authority of:		
The accountable authority	115	52
The Minister	-	-
	115	52
(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes		
Losses of public moneys and public and other property through theft or default		
	11	3
Amounts recovered - insurance	(11)	(3)
	-	-

(c) Gifts of public property

There were no gifts of public property provided by the department during the financial year.

9.13 Indian Ocean Territories Service Level Agreement

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
The provision of services to the Indian Ocean Territories are recouped from the Commonwealth Government		
Opening balance	670	441
Adjustment to prior year closing balance	-	68
Receipts	1,243	1,174
Payments	(1,353)	(1,013)
Closing balance	560	670

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14 Explanatory statement

All variances between annual estimates (original budget) and actuals results for 2021, and between the actual results for 2021 and 2020 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances, which are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Cost of Services for the previous year for the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows (\$4.45m), and greater than 10% and 1% of Total Assets for the previous year for the Statement of Financial Position (\$6.27m).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances

Statement of comprehensive income	Variance note	Estimate 2021 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000	Variance between estimate and actual \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2021 and 2020 \$'000
Cost of service						
Expenses						
Employee benefits expenses		199,834	201,564	196,384	1,730	5,180
Supplies and services	1, A	107,035	130,497	114,054	23,462	16,443
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2	27,740	18,102	18,245	(9,638)	(143)
Share of loss in joint venture entities using the equity method		-	-	2,462	-	(2,462)
Finance costs		973	832	1,225	(141)	(393)
Accommodation expenses		11,015	12,031	9,855	1,016	2,176
Grants and subsidies	3, B	137,170	98,286	80,588	(38,884)	17,698
Other expenses	4, C	18,002	11,171	22,591	(6,831)	(11,420)
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		-	866	-	866	866
Total cost of services		501,769	473,349	445,404	(28,420)	27,945
Income						
User charges and fees	5	32,740	42,453	41,906	9,713	547
Commonwealth grants and contributions	6, D	5,164	10,094	4,053	4,930	6,041
Non-government grants and subsidies	7, E	26,405	18,327	27,177	(8,078)	(8,850)
Other revenue	8	12,112	18,553	19,706	6,441	(1,153)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets		-	-	195	-	(195)
Share of gain in joint venture entities using equity method		-	1,400	-	1,400	1,400
Total income		76,421	90,827	93,037	14,406	(2,210)
NET COST OF SERVICES		425,348	382,522	352,367	(42,826)	30,155
Income from State Government						
Service appropriations	F	222,841	234,053	194,177	11,212	39,876
Services received free of charge		1,849	1,737	2,346	(112)	(609)
Royalties for Regions Fund	9	183,065	132,162	129,874	(50,903)	2,288
Income from other public sector entities	10	8,320	3,006	279	(5,314)	2,727
Total income from State Government		416,075	370,958	326,676	(45,117)	44,282
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		(9,273)	(11,564)	(25,691)	(2,291)	14,127
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Items not reclassified subsequently to net cost of service						
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	2,020	-	2,020	2,020
Total other comprehensive income		-	2,020	-	2,020	2,020
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		(9,273)	(9,544)	(25,691)	(271)	16,147

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances (continued)

Major Estimate and Actual (2021) Variance Narratives

- 1) Supplies and Services was \$23.5 million higher than estimated as a result of actual expenditure related to minor equipment and repair maintenance, advertising and insurance (\$15.7 million) budgeted under other expenses; travel (\$4.1 million) budgeted under employee benefit; and utilities, rates and charges (\$3.8 million) budgeted under accommodation.
- 2) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense is \$9.6 million below budget. Subsequent to the 2020/21 WA State Government budget process DPIRD has undertaken a desktop review of its depreciation and amortisation charges over the forward estimate period to reflect more accurate charges – multiple carryovers, in addition to the Fisheries' boats, Garrjang Village (disposed in October 2020) and Coral Bay Workers' Village being fully depreciated to their residual values; resulted in the budgeted depreciation being overstated across the out-years. This was adjusted through the 2020/21 WA State Government mid-year review process.
- 3) Grants and subsidies was \$38.9 million lower as a result of delays in delivering Royalties for Regions (RfR) funded programs such as the Regional Economic Development Grants Scheme (\$7.5 million); Leonora Ageing In Place Project (\$3 million); Myalup Wellington Water for Growth (\$4.7 million); Pilbara Aboriginal Town Based Reserves project (\$2.8 million); Greenbushes Lithium Supply Chain (\$3.8 million); Dampier Peninsula Activation Project (\$1.9 million); Mandurah Eastern Foreshore Revitalisation (\$1.5 million); Regional Telecommunication project (\$1.7 million); Carnarvon Flood Mitigation Works (\$2.5 million); and Regional Development Leverage Unit (\$5.5 million), among others, due to COVID-19 restrictions in the regional areas. Carryovers to 2021/22 and the out-years have been approved in the 2021/22 WA State Government budget process.
- 4) Other expenses is \$6.8 million below budget mainly due to some budgeted administered expenses being reported under supplies and services in the 2020-21 actuals.
- 5) User Charges and Fees was \$9.7 million higher than estimated mainly due to payment of access fees by the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fisheries licensees (\$5.3 million) prior to the new fishing season which commenced on 1 July 2021, Recreational licence and other regulatory fees of \$1.3 million and \$3.8 million relating to increased Plant inspection fees mainly arising from incident responses as well as services provided to other entities.
- 6) Commonwealth grants and contributions exceed the budget by \$4.9 million mainly as a result of additional Commonwealth funding approved and received during the financial year for the Horticultural Netting Infrastructure Scheme (\$2.2 million) and Regional Recovery Partnership Program (\$3.8 million).
- 7) Non-Government Grants and subsidies received are \$8.0 million below budget as a result of as a result a reduction in externally funded project revenue as fewer new externally funding contracts were signed and projects delivered on activities which were delayed from the previous financial year due to COVID-19.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**9.14.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances**

- 8) Other Revenue exceeded budget by \$6.4 million mainly as a result of additional revenue received related to RiskCover insurance recovery for the Medina site (\$2.8 million), Tropical Cyclone Veronica under the WANDRRA scheme (\$1.5 million) and Industry funding scheme levies (\$1.8 million more than budgeted).
- 9) Royalties for Regions (RfR) Fund is \$50.9 million below budget as a result of delays in RfR funded programs such as the State Agricultural Telecommunications Project (\$6.4 million); Leonora Ageing In Place Project (\$3 million); Myalup Wellington Water for Growth (\$4.7 million); Pilbara Aboriginal Town Based Reserves project (\$2.8 million); Greenbushes Lithium Supply Chain (\$3.8 million); Dampier Peninsula Activation Project (\$1.9 million); Mandurah Eastern Foreshore Revitalisation (\$1.5 million); Regional Telecommunication Project (\$1.7 million); Carnarvon Flood Mitigation Works (\$2.5 million); and Regional Development Leverage Unit (\$3.7 million), among others, due to COVID-19 restrictions in the regional areas. In addition to the delay, \$2 million funding from North West Aboriginal Housing Initiative was re-allocated to other State Government agency. Carryovers to 2021/22 and the out-years have been approved in the 2021/22 WA State Government budget process.
- 10) Income from other public sector entities was \$5.3 million below budget as a result of the re-allocation of the Royalties for Regions funded program, North West Aboriginal Housing Initiative to another State Government agency (\$7.8 million) offset by monies received from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services with respect to recoveries relating to WANDRRA and other grants received from a number of State Government agencies – refer Note 4.1 Income from State Government

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances (continued)

Major Actual (2021) and Comparatives (2020) Variance Narratives

- A) Supplies and Services increased by \$16.4 million from prior year as a result of increased labour hire for temporary personnel expenditure (\$7.6 million) for emergency response on Qfly in Dalkeith and Coolbellup; Project management (\$1 million) paid to the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for the Work and Wander Out Yonder campaign; and computer software licences (\$4.4 million) – the increase partially relates to the implementation of the core business systems and the resulting overlap of licences.
- B) Grants and Subsidies paid increased by \$17.7 million from the prior year as a result of additional grant projects such as Tropical Cyclone Seroja Assistance Package (\$2 million); COVID Recovery Projects (Broome Town Beach Revitalisation \$3 million, Margaret River Main Street Redevelopment \$4 million, Primary Industries Workers Regional Travel Scheme \$1.8 million and the Residential Facilities for Martu Students \$2 million); the Collie Tourism Readiness and Economic Stimulation Proposal (\$1.1 million); Broome Chinatown Revitalisation (\$1 million). In addition, there was an increased payment for AGSOC (\$2.5 million) and the Election Commitment Small Grants Program (\$2.6 million).
- C) Other Expenses decreased by \$11.4 million from prior year mainly as a result of the refund of \$12.3 million of Royalties for Regions grants to the Treasury Consolidated Account in 2019/20, with only \$3 million returned in 2020/21.
- D) Commonwealth Grants and Contributions increased by \$6 million from prior year mainly as a result of additional Commonwealth funding approved and received during the financial year for the Horticultural Netting Infrastructure Scheme (\$2.2 million) and Regional Recovery Partnership Program (\$3.8 million).
- E) Non-Government Grants and subsidies received are \$8.9 million below prior year as a result of as a result a reduction in externally funded project revenue as fewer new externally funding contracts were signed and projects delivered on activities which were delayed from the previous financial year due to COVID-19.
- F) Service appropriations was \$39.9 million higher than prior year actuals as a result of additional appropriations received in relation to Biosecurity Incidents and Emergency Responses (\$11.5 million), Margaret River Main Street Redevelopment (\$3.1 million), Premier's Grants for Tropical Cyclone Seroja (\$2.1 million) and 2021/22 Election Commitment Small Grants Program (\$2.6 million). In addition, DPIRD also received supplementary funding of \$15.1 million to fund additional costs related to emergency responses for the Avian influenza and Khapra Beetle (\$2.3 million), additional building maintenance costs across DPIRD's premises (\$4.8 million), and additional funding as a result of a forecast reduction in DPIRD's own sourced revenue related to the Managed Fisheries Access Fees (\$8.1 million).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14.2 Statement of Financial Position Variances (continued)

Statement of financial position	Variance note	Estimate 2021 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000	Variance between estimate and actual \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2021 and 2020 \$'000
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		14,299	2,164	2,859	(12,135)	(695)
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		78,379	110,419	121,501	32,040	(11,082)
Biological assets		864	1,072	864	208	208
Inventories		589	1,319	1,499	730	(180)
Receivables	G	9,053	14,533	21,549	5,480	(7,016)
Amounts receivable for services		9,078	5,778	5,846	(3,300)	(68)
Other current assets	11	13,060	3,690	3,767	(9,370)	(77)
Total current assets		125,322	138,975	157,885	13,653	(18,910)
Non-current assets						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		2,194	3,035	1,678	841	1,357
Amounts receivable for services		179,446	174,765	160,160	(4,681)	14,605
Receivables		4,404	5,770	5,950	1,366	(180)
Other non-current assets		6,994	5,191	5,898	(1,803)	(707)
Investments accounted for using equity method		12,181	15,456	12,181	3,275	3,275
Infrastructure, property plant and equipment	12	311,546	266,218	264,109	(45,328)	2,109
Intangible assets		17,517	15,127	9,912	(2,390)	5,215
Right-of-use assets		6,589	9,350	9,256	2,761	94
Total non-current assets		540,871	494,912	469,144	(45,959)	25,768
TOTAL ASSETS		666,193	633,887	627,029	(32,306)	6,858
Current liabilities						
Payables		22,666	21,231	25,739	(1,435)	(4,508)
Contract liabilities	13	5,045	20,822	20,413	15,777	409
Employee related provisions		45,224	47,014	43,112	1,790	3,902
Borrowings		2,864	3,385	8,960	521	(5,575)
Lease liabilities		3,496	3,070	3,420	(426)	(350)
Other current liabilities	14, H	-	5,202	305	5,202	4,897
Total current liabilities		79,295	100,724	101,949	21,429	(1,225)
Non-current liabilities						
Contract liabilities		791	924	792	133	132
Employee related provisions		9,113	8,923	8,948	(190)	(25)
Borrowings		6,946	5,465	5,950	(1,481)	(485)
Lease liabilities		3,083	3,542	3,606	459	(64)
Other non-current liabilities	15, I	-	3,751	-	3,751	3,751
Total non-current liabilities		19,933	22,605	19,296	2,672	3,309
TOTAL LIABILITIES		99,228	123,329	121,245	24,101	2,084
NET ASSETS		566,965	510,558	505,784	(56,407)	4,774

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14.2 Statement of Financial Position Variances (continued)

Statement of financial position	Variance note	Estimate 2021	Actual 2021	Actual 2020	Variance	Variance
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	between estimate and actual \$'000	between actual results for 2021 and 2020 \$'000
EQUITY						
Contributed equity		585,943	560,324	546,006	(25,619)	14,318
Reserves		139	2,020	-	1,881	2,020
Accumulated deficit		(19,117)	(51,786)	(40,222)	(32,669)	(11,564)
TOTAL EQUITY		566,965	510,558	505,784	(56,407)	4,774

Major Estimate and Actual (2021) Variance Narratives

- 11) Other Current Assets were \$9.4 million lower mainly due to lower prepayments (\$3.6 million), other current investments (\$2.6 million) and other current receivables (\$4.3 million), offset by higher contract assets of \$0.5 million.
- 12) The lower Infrastructure, Property Plant and Equipment of \$45.3 million is mainly due to the deferral of spending for the Collie Industry Attraction and Development Fund (\$9.7 million) and other Royalties for Regions capital programs, including the global provision, to 2021/22 and across the forward estimates period. Capital programs include the Pilot Nursery Aquaculture Development in Geraldton (\$5.5 million), Wild Dog Action Plan (\$4.1 million), Equipment Replacement Programs (\$3.2 million), Small Boats and Trailers Rolling Program (\$2.5 million), Regional Natural Resource Management Program (\$2 million) and Geraldton Finfish Nursery (\$1 million). In addition, total capital funding of \$7.4 million has been allocated from the North West Aboriginal Housing Fund to the Yawuru Home Ownership Program as administered grants.
- 13) Contract Liabilities exceeded the budget by \$15.7 million as a result of the application of AASB 15 on the access fees received in advance.
- 14) The higher than expected Other Current Liabilities of \$5.2 million relates to the decision to treat the Yamatji Nation Native Title Settlement payments as liabilities to the state with the capital works components to be recognised as current liabilities. This accounting treatment has only just been determined by Treasury and was not available at the time of preparing the budget.
- 15) The higher Other Non-Current Liabilities of \$3.8 million relates to the decision to treat the Yamatji Nation Native Title Settlement payments as liabilities to the State. This accounting treatment has only just been determined by Treasury and was not available at the time of preparing the budget.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**9.14.2 Statement of Financial Position Variances (continued)****Major Actual (2021) and Comparatives (2020) Variance Narratives**

- G) Actual Receivables has decreased from prior year by \$7 million mainly due to lower current receivables from debtors and accrued revenue as a result of normal operating cycle of the department.
- H) Actual Other Current Liabilities increased by \$4.9 million from the prior year as a result of the decision to treat the Yamatji Nation Native Title Settlement payments as liabilities to the state with the capital works components to be recognised as current liabilities. This liability was first recognised in 2021.
- I) Actual Other Non-Current Liabilities increased by \$3.8 million from the prior year as a result of the decision to treat the Yamatji Nation Native Title Settlement payments as liabilities to the state. This liability was first recognised in 2021.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14.3 Statement of Cash Flows Variances

Statement of cash flows	Variance note	Estimate	Actual 2021	Actual 2020	Variance	Variance
		2021 \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	between estimate and actual \$'000	between actual results for 2021 and 2020 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT						
Service appropriations	16, J	194,477	216,939	167,166	22,462	49,773
Capital contributions	17, K	31,495	14,778	9,336	(16,717)	5,442
Holding account drawdown		5,846	2,577	5,846	(3,269)	(3,269)
Royalties for Regions Fund	18	206,994	132,162	129,874	(74,832)	2,288
Funds from other public sector entities	19	8,320	3,006	279	(5,314)	2,727
Net cash provided by State Government		447,132	369,462	312,501	(77,670)	56,961
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Employee benefits		(199,833)	(196,829)	(193,153)	3,004	(3,676)
Supplies and services	20, L	(100,627)	(134,329)	(115,197)	(33,702)	(19,132)
Accommodation		(8,534)	(12,031)	(9,855)	(3,497)	(2,176)
Finance Costs		(973)	(961)	(1,309)	12	348
GST payments on purchases	21	(15,493)	(24,202)	(22,637)	(8,709)	(1,565)
Other payments	22, M	(24,678)	(8,273)	(18,649)	16,405	10,376
Grants and subsidies	23, N	(137,108)	(89,509)	(80,588)	47,599	(8,921)
Receipts						
User charges and fees	24	36,230	45,228	49,887	8,998	(4,659)
Commonwealth grants and contributions	25, O	5,164	10,094	4,053	4,930	6,041
Interest received		2,013	775	2,188	(1,238)	(1,413)
GST receipts on sales		6,461	3,570	4,296	(2,891)	(726)
GST receipts from taxation authority	26	9,033	19,986	18,341	10,953	1,645
Non-government grants and subsidies	27, P	26,405	18,327	27,177	(8,078)	(8,850)
Other receipts	28, Q	5,696	17,681	24,161	11,985	(6,480)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED) IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(396,244)	(350,473)	(311,285)	45,771	(39,188)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14.3 Statement of Cash Flows Variances (continued)

		Estimate 2021 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000	Variance between estimate and actual \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2021 and 2020 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Investment in joint ventures		-	(3,000)	(2,000)	(3,000)	(1,000)
Purchase of non-current assets	29, R	(78,055)	(23,456)	(13,028)	54,599	(10,428)
Receipts						
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		531	174	242	(357)	(68)
Repayment of investment		-	1,125	-	1,125	1,125
Net cash used in investing activities		(77,524)	(25,157)	(14,786)	52,367	(10,371)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Principal elements of lease (2019 - finance lease)		(1,037)	(4,252)	(3,743)	(3,215)	(509)
Repayment of borrowings	30	(11,353)	(6,060)	(2,307)	5,293	(3,753)
Receipts						
Proceeds from borrowings		1,037	-	-	(1,037)	-
Proceeds from industry		6,762	6,060	2,307	(702)	3,753
Net cash from/(used by) financing activities		(4,591)	(4,252)	(3,743)	339	(509)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(31,227)	(10,420)	(17,313)	20,807	6,893
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		126,099	126,038	143,351	(61)	(17,313)
Net cash transferred to/from other agencies		-	-	-	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD		94,872	115,618	126,038	20,746	(10,420)

Major Estimate and Actual (2021) Variance Narratives

- 16) Service appropriations were \$22.4 million higher as a result of additional appropriations received in relation to Biosecurity Incidents and Emergency Responses (\$11.5 million), Margaret River Main Street Redevelopment (\$3.1 million), Premier's Grants for Tropical Cyclone Seroja (\$2.1 million) and 2021/22 Election Commitment Small Grants Program (\$2.6 million).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14.3 Statement of Cash Flows Variances (continued)

Major Estimate and Actual (2021) Variance Narratives

- 17) Capital contributions were \$16.7 million lower mainly as a result of carryovers of capital expenditures such as laboratory upgrades – Kensington site (\$13 million), Geraldton Finfish Nursery (\$1 million), Modern Biosecurity and Product Integrity (\$0.8 million), Frank Wise Tropical Research Institute Refurbishment (\$0.7 million), and Albany shellfish hatchery (\$0.5 million) into 2021/2022.
- 18) Royalties for Regions (RfR) Fund is \$74.8 million below budget as a result of delays in RfR funded Recurrent programs such as the State Agricultural Telecommunications Project (\$6.4 million); Leonora Ageing In Place Project (\$3 million); Myalup Wellington Water for Growth (\$4.7 million); Pilbara Aboriginal Town Based Reserves Project (\$2.8 million); Greenbushes Lithium Supply Chain (\$3.8 million); Dampier Peninsula Activation Project (\$1.9 million); Mandurah Eastern Foreshore Revitalisation (\$1.5 million); Regional Telecommunication Project (\$1.7 million); Carnarvon Flood Mitigation Works (\$2.5 million); and Regional Development Leverage Unit (\$5.5 million), among others, due to COVID-19 restrictions in the regional areas. In addition, RfR funded Capital programs such as the North West Aboriginal Housing Initiative (\$7.8 million), Wild Dog Action Plan (\$5 million), Geraldton Marine FinFish Nursery Facility (\$5.5 million), Industry Attraction and Development Fund – Collie (\$11.2 million) were re-cash flowed into 2021/2022 and across the out-years through the 2021/22 WA State Government budget process.
- 19) Funds from other public sector entities was \$5.3 million below budget as a result of the re-allocation of the Royalties for Regions funded program, North West Aboriginal Housing Initiative to another State Government agency (\$7.8 million) offset by monies received from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services with respect to recoveries relating to WANDRRA and other grants received from a number of State Government agencies – refer Note 4.1 Income from State Government.
- 20) Supplies and Services were \$33.7 million higher as a result of actual expenditure related to minor equipment and repair maintenance, advertising and insurance (\$15.7 million) budgeted under other expenses; travel (\$4.1 million) budgeted under employee benefit; and utilities, rates and charges (\$3.8 million) budgeted under accommodation.
- 21) GST payment on purchases is \$8.7 million higher than budgeted as the budget calculation understated the value of GST payments. However, this is offset by GST receipts from taxation authority.
- 22) Other payments were \$16.4 million lower as a result of minor equipment and repair maintenance, advertising and insurance (\$15.7 million) budgeted under other payments but actual expenditure is included in supplies and services above. Refer note 17 (Supplies and services).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**9.14.3 Statement of Cash Flows Variances (continued)****Major Estimate and Actual (2021) Variance Narratives**

- 23) Grants and subsidies was \$47.6 million lower than budget mainly as a result of delays in delivering Royalties for Regions (RfR) funded programs such as the Regional Economic Development Grants Scheme (\$7.5 million); Leonora Ageing In Place Project (\$3 million); Myalup Wellington Water for Growth (\$4.7 million); Pilbara Aboriginal Town Based Reserves project (\$2.8 million); Greenbushes Lithium Supply Chain (\$3.8 million); Dampier Peninsula Activation Project (\$1.9 million); Mandurah Eastern Foreshore Revitalisation (\$1.5 million); Regional Telecommunication project (\$1.7 million); Carnarvon Flood Mitigation Works (\$2.5 million); and Regional Development Leverage Unit (\$5.5 million), among others, due to COVID-19 restrictions in the regional areas. Carryovers to 2021/22 and the out-years have been approved in the 2021/22 WA State Government budget process.
- 24) User charges and fees were \$8.9 million higher mainly due to payment of access fees by the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fisheries licensees (\$5.3 million) prior to the new fishing season which commenced on 1 July 2021, Recreational licence and other regulatory fees of \$1.3 million and \$3.8 million relating to increased Plant inspection fees mainly arising from incident responses as well as services provided to other entities, partially offset by an increase in receivables.
- 25) Commonwealth grants and contributions was \$4.9 million greater than budget mainly as a result of additional Commonwealth funding approved and received during the financial year for the Horticultural Netting Infrastructure Scheme (\$2.2 million) and Regional Recovery Partnership Program (\$3.8 million).
- 26) GST receipts from taxation authority are \$11.0 million above budget as the budget calculation understated the value of GST payments, which has a flow on impact on GST receipts from taxation authority. Refer note 18 (GST Payment on purchases)
- 27) Non-Government Grants and subsidies was \$8.1 million lower as a result of a reduction in externally funded project revenue.
- 28) Other receipts were \$12.6 million higher mainly as a result of additional revenue received related to RiskCover insurance recovery for the Medina site (\$2.8 million), Tropical Cyclone Veronica under the WANDRRA scheme (\$1.5 million) and Industry funding scheme levies (\$1.8 million more than budgeted and an increase in receivables of some \$5 million.
- 29) Purchase of non-current assets was \$54.6 million lower than budget mainly due to the deferral of spending for the Collie Industry Attraction and Development Fund (\$9.7 million) and other Royalties for Regions capital program and global provision to 2021/22 and across forward estimates. Capital programs include the Pilot Nursery Aquaculture Development in Geraldton (\$5.5 million), Wild Dog Action Plan (\$4.1 million), Equipment Replacement Programs (\$3.2 million), Small Boats and Trailers Rolling Program (\$2.5 million), Regional Natural Resource Management Program (\$2 million) and Geraldton Finfish Nursery (\$1 million). In addition, capital funding of \$7.4 million has been allocated from the North West Aboriginal Housing Fund to the Yawuru Home Ownership Program as administered grants.
- 30) Repayment of borrowings was \$5.3 million lower than budget mainly due to deferral of the Fisheries Adjustment Scheme following the impact of COVID-19, as approved by the Treasurer.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14.3 Statement of Cash Flows Variances (continued)

Major Actual (2021) and Comparatives (2020) Variance Narratives

- J) Service appropriations increased by \$49.8 million from prior years mainly due to additional appropriations received in relation to Biosecurity Incidents and Emergency Responses (\$11.5 million), Margaret River Main Street Redevelopment (\$3.1 million), Premier's Grants for Tropical Cyclone Seroja (\$2.1 million) and 2021/22 Election Commitment Small Grants Program (\$2.6 million). In addition, DPIRD also received supplementary funding of \$15.1 million to fund additional costs related to emergency responses for the Avian influenza and Khapra Beetle (\$2.3 million), additional building maintenance costs across DPIRD's premises (\$4.8 million), and additional funding as a result of a forecast reduction in DPIRD's own sourced revenue related to the Managed Fisheries Access Fees (\$8.1 million).
- K) Capital Contributions increased by \$5.4 million from prior year mainly as a result of the commencement of core systems upgrade projects for the Human Resource Management Information System, Financial Management Information System and Electronic Document and Records Management System.
- L) Supplies and services increased by \$19.1 million from prior year mainly a result of increased labour hire for temporary personnel expenditure (\$7.6 million) for emergency response on Qfly in Dalkeith and Coolbellup; Project management (\$1 million) paid to the Department of the Premier and Cabinet for the Work and Wander Out Yonder campaign; and computer software licences (\$4.4 million) – the increase partially relates to the implementation of the core business systems and the resulting overlap of licences.
- M) Other Payments decreased by \$10.3 million from prior year mainly as a result of reduced repayment of refunded Royalties for Regions grants to Treasury Consolidated Account.
- N) Grants and subsidies increased by \$8.9 million from the prior year as a result of additional grant projects such as the Tropical Cyclone Seroja Assistance Package (\$2 million); COVID Recovery Projects (Broome Town Beach Revitalisation \$3 million, Margaret River Main Street Redevelopment \$4 million, Primary Industries Workers Regional Travel Scheme \$1.8 million and the Residential Facilities for Martu Students \$2 million); the Collie Tourism Readiness and Economic Stimulation Proposal (\$1.1 million); Broome Chinatown Revitalisation (\$1 million). In addition, there was an increased payment for AGSOC (\$2.5 million) and the Election Commitment Small Grants Program (\$2.6 million). The increases were offset by decreases in grant payments as projects come to an end, including Busselton Airport (\$1.8 million), Donnybrook Town Centre Revitalisation (\$1.8 million), Esperance Indoor Stadium (\$1 million) and the WA Regional Film Fund (\$3 million)
- O) Commonwealth grants and contributions increased by \$6 million from prior year mainly as a result of additional Commonwealth funding approved and received during the financial year for the Horticultural Netting Infrastructure Scheme (\$2.2 million) and Regional Recovery Partnership Program (\$3.8 million).
- P) Non-Government Grants and subsidies received are \$8.8 million below prior year as a result of as a result a reduction in externally funded project revenue as fewer new externally funding contracts were signed and projects delivered on activities which were delayed from the previous financial year due to COVID-19.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

9.14.3 Statement of Cash Flows Variances (continued)

Major Actual (2021) and Comparatives (2020) Variance Narratives

- Q) Other receipts decreased by \$5.8 million from prior year mainly due to a decrease of return of refunded Royalties for Regions grants (see note K – Other Payments).

- R) Purchase of non-current assets increased by \$10.4 million from prior year mainly due to the commencement of core systems upgrade for the Human Resource Management Information System, Financial Management Information System and Electronic Document and Records Management System and other approved capital expenditure programs.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**10 Administered disclosures**

This section sets out all of the statutory disclosures regarding the financial performance of the department.

	Notes
Disclosure of administered income and expenses by service	10.1
Explanatory statement for administered items	10.2
Administered assets and liabilities	10.3
Special purpose accounts	10.4

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

10.1 Disclosure of administered income and expenses by service

	Co-operative loans		Commonwealth grants		State NRM program		Regional Reform Fund		Infringements		Total	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
ADMINISTERED ITEMS												
Income												
Interest revenue	967	1,176	2	47	-	106	-	-	-	-	969	1,329
Other revenue	-	-	1,114	-	2,979	-	-	-	-	-	4,093	-
Royalties for Regions	-	-	-	-	7,022	1,704	-	-	-	-	7,022	1,704
Service appropriations	-	-	-	-	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	-	1,550	1,550
Regulatory fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	380	319	380
Total administered income	967	1,176	1,116	47	11,551	3,360	-	-	319	380	13,953	4,963
Expenses												
Employee benefits expense	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Grants & subsidies	-	-	1,289	51	9,744	5,398	11,855	10,652	-	-	22,888	16,101
Interest payments	662	994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	662	994
Supplies and services	282	182	-	-	686	487	-	-	319	380	1,287	1,049
Other expenses	-	-	8	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
Total administered expenses	944	1,176	1,297	51	10,446	5,895	11,855	10,652	319	380	24,861	18,154

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

10.2 Explanatory statement for administered items

All variances between annual estimates and actuals results for 2021, and between the actual results for 2021 and 2020 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances which are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Administered Income.

	Variance note	Estimate 2021 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2020 \$000	Variance estimate and actual \$000	Variance actual 2021 and 2020 \$000
ADMINISTERED ITEMS						
Income						
Interest revenue		987	969	1,329	(18)	(360)
Other revenue	1, A	-	4,093	-	4,093	4,093
Royalties for Regions	2, B	6,358	7,022	1,704	664	5,318
Revenue from Regional and Statewide Initiatives	3	(101,677)	-	-	101,677	-
Service appropriations		1,550	1,550	1,550	-	-
Regulatory fees and charges	4, C	-	319	380	319	(61)
Total administered income		(92,782)	13,953	4,963	106,735	8,990
Expenses						
Employee benefits expense			-	10	-	(10)
Grants & subsidies	5, D	43,796	22,888	16,101	(20,908)	6,787
Interest payments	E	678	662	994	(16)	(332)
Supplies and services	6, F	438	1,287	1,049	849	238
Other expenses			24	-	24	24
Royalties for Regions Program Underspend Provision	7	(112,724)	-	-	112,724	-
Total administered expenses		(67,812)	24,861	18,154	92,673	6,707

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**10.2 Explanatory statement for administered items****Major Estimate and Actual (2021) Variance Narratives**

- 1) Other Revenue was \$4 million higher mainly as a result of a one-off arrangement for funds transferred from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for DPIRD to assist in the facilitation of the Green Jobs Plan by utilising existing governance arrangements and online grants processes of the State Natural Resource Management (NRM) Office.
- 2) Royalties for Regions were \$0.7 million higher mainly due to re-cashflowing of the Natural Resource Management Program from 2019/20 into 2020/21 as part of 2020/21 Mid-Year Review process.
- 3) Revenue from Regional and Statewide Initiatives is a budget adjustment applied by Treasury to take into account the expected underspend in the entire Royalties for Regions fund. The impact is on the budget only.
- 4) Regulatory fees and charges were \$0.3 million higher as a result of fisheries infringements (fines) received which are subsequently paid to the Treasury Consolidated Account (see note 6 – Supplies and Services).
- 5) Grants and subsidies expenditure was \$20.9 million lower mainly as a result of delays in payment of grants from the Regional Reform Funds for North West Aboriginal Housing (\$7.8 million), East Kimberley Transitional Housing (\$1.5 million), Hedland Transitional Housing Project (\$1.5 million), Essential and Municipal Services Improvement in Remote Aboriginal Communities (\$7.9 million) and Kimberley Schools Project (\$0.4 million). In addition, \$8.2 million of the RfR global provision was transferred to Controlled for the Regional Telecommunication Project – Stage 3 and carryover for the Natural Resource Management Program (\$1.5 million) into the out-years was approved as part of the 2021/22 WA State government budget process.
- 6) Supplies and services was \$0.8 million higher mainly as a result of the payment of fisheries infringements to Treasury Consolidated Account (see variance note 4 – Regulatory Fees and Charges).
- 7) Royalties for Regions Program Underspend Provision is a budget adjustment applied by Treasury to take into account the expected underspend in the entire Royalties for Regions Fund. The impact is on the budget only.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

10.2 Explanatory statement for administered items (continued)

Major Actual (2021) and Comparatives (2020) Variance Narratives

- A) Other Revenue increased by \$4 million from the prior year mainly as a result of a one-off arrangement for funds transferred from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for DPIRD to assist in the facilitation of the Green Jobs Plan by utilising existing governance arrangements and online grants processes of the State Natural Resource Management (NRM) Office.
- B) Royalties for Regions increased by \$5.3 million from prior year mainly as a result of re-cash flowing of revenue for the Natural Resource Management program from 2019/20 into 2020/21.
- C) Regulatory fees and charges decreased by \$0.1 million from the prior year mainly as a result of lower fisheries infringements received which are subsequently paid into the Treasury Consolidated Account (see note F – supplies and services)
- D) Grants and subsidies increased by \$6.8 million from prior year mainly as a result of a \$4.4 million increase of grants payment through the Natural Resource Management (NRM) program of which \$3 million related to the one-off arrangement for funds transferred from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for DPIRD to assist in the facilitation of the Green Jobs Plan and a \$1.2 million increase in grants payment through the Regional Reform Fund.
- E) Interest payments decreased by \$0.3 million mainly as a result of lower WATC loan balances in the Co-Operative Loan Scheme.
- F) Supplies and services increased by \$0.2 million from the prior year mainly as a result of higher fisheries infringements received from prior years and paid into the Treasury Consolidated Account (see C – regulatory fees and charges)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**10.3 Administered assets and liabilities**

	Total	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,591	5,530
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	57,591	69,528
Receivables	7,973	7,591
Total administered current assets	72,155	82,649
Non-current assets		
Loan	13,987	18,679
Total administered non-current assets	13,987	18,679
TOTAL ADMINISTERED ASSETS	86,142	101,328
Current liabilities		
Payables	262	148
Borrowings	7,692	7,391
Total administered current liabilities	7,954	7,539
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	13,987	18,679
Total administered non-current liabilities	13,987	18,679
TOTAL ADMINISTERED NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	21,941	26,218

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021**10.4 Special purpose accounts****Regional Reform Fund Special Purpose Account**

The purpose of this account is to hold capital and recurrent funds for expenditure on approved Regional Reform Fund projects as authorised by the Treasurer and the Minister, pursuant to section 9(1)(a), (b) and (c) of the *Royalties for Regions Act 2009* to be charged to the Royalties for Regions Act Fund and credited to the account.

	Total	
	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at start of period	69,424	80,075
Receipts	-	-
Payments	(11,855)	(10,651)
Balance at end of period	57,569	69,424

Disclosures and legal compliance: Additional key performance indicator information

Certification of key performance indicators

I hereby certify that the key performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the department for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.



Mr David (Ralph) Addis
Accountable Authority
1 November 2021

Table 4: Outcome-based management framework

Government goal future jobs and skills: grow and diversify the economy, create jobs and support skills development.			
Agency outcome	Key effectiveness indicators	Agency services	Key efficiency indicators
1. Regional WA has the investment to grow and create jobs	1. Ratio of the value of grants awarded from the department for industry and community development initiatives to the value of co-contributions committed from non-WA government recipients	1. Regional industry and community development investment facilitation	1. Average cost per hour to deliver regional industry and community development investment facilitation
		2. Corporate and business development services provided by the department to support Regional Development Commissions	2. Average cost per hour to deliver corporate and business development services to support Regional Development Commissions
2. Regional WA has the technology to grow and create jobs	2. Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's technology initiatives	3. Regional technical and technological development	3. Average cost per hour to deliver regional technical and technological development
3. Regional WA has the skills and knowledge to grow and create jobs	3. Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's capability initiatives	4. Regional skills and knowledge development	4. Average cost per hour to deliver regional skills and knowledge development

Table 4: Outcome-based management framework (continued)

Government goal future jobs and skills: grow and diversify the economy, create jobs and support skills development.				
Agency outcome	Key effectiveness indicators	Agency services	Key efficiency indicators	
4 Regional WA has the social amenity, through recreational fishing to grow and create jobs	4 Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's management of recreational fishing	5 Regional social amenity development	5 Average cost per hour to deliver regional social amenity development	
5 WA agriculture and fishing protect their biosecurity advantages and integrity	5.1 Percentage of exotic terrestrial weed, pest and disease threats resolved appropriately	6 Agricultural and fisheries biosecurity and integrity	6 Average cost per hour to deliver agricultural and fisheries biosecurity and integrity	
	5.2 Percentage of invasive aquatic pests and exotic diseases resolved appropriately			
6 WA agriculture and fishing protect the sustainability of the natural resources on which they rely and impact	6.1 Percentage change in the spatial extent of the south-west cropping region that maintains sufficient year-round ground cover for protecting and improving soil health	7 Agricultural and fisheries natural resource management	7 Average cost per hour to deliver agricultural and fisheries natural resource management	
	6.2 Number of soil health extension workshops held			
	6.3 Proportion of fish stocks identified as not being at risk or vulnerable through exploitation			
	6.4 Percentage of commercial and recreational fisheries where acceptable catches (or effort levels) are achieved			

Key effectiveness indicators

1. Ratio of the value of grants awarded from DPIRD for industry and community development initiatives to the value of co-contributions committed by non-Western Australian Government entities

Description

This KPI provides an indicator of our effectiveness in leveraging State Government funding to facilitate non-State Government funding contributions into regional WA to promote and facilitate economic development.

This links to the department's strategic priorities regarding building international competitiveness, regional opportunities and sustainability.

Regional WA industries and communities require development funding to realise their growth potential. DPIRD leverages resources and funding to deliver against our priorities.

The result is expressed as a ratio to show the extent to which DPIRD leverages State Government funding.

Calculation

Grants are defined as 'the total State Government secured funding amount awarded to the project recipient'.

Co-contribution is defined as 'the additional cash funding committed to the project from a non-State Government entity'. This includes funding from the Commonwealth Government, private sector, industry associations, not-for-profit and local government. The amount of co-contribution used for this indicator excludes in-kind.

The result is the ratio of the value awarded to the value of co-contributions committed expressed as \$ awarded: \$ co-contributed (i.e. every \$1 DPIRD grants facilitates \$x of non-State Government co-contribution).

Results

Table 5: Key effectiveness indicator 1 results

2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
NA ¹	1.00:1.00	1.00:2.34	NA ¹	134%

Analysis

During 2020/21, DPIRD's Industry and Economic Development (I&ED) pillar executed 510 grant agreements for regional community and industry development initiatives valued at \$29.13m, across 17 grant schemes. These schemes attracted \$68.27m cash co-contribution from non-WA Government recipients. These grants support better outcomes in digital

¹ New indicator for 2020/21 – no historical data is available

telecommunications, community services, value adding and diversification to primary industries and regions, and stewardship of the natural environment.

The target ratio of cash awarded to co-contributed was 1.00:1.00 as it was considered there was potential for a reduction in co-contribution commitment from non-WA Government entities in 2020/21 due to economic downturn due to COVID-19 pandemic disruptions.

The actual ratio of the value of grants awarded to the value of co-contribution is 1.00:2.34 (i.e. for every \$1.00 DPIRD awarded in grants facilitates \$2.34 in co-contribution).

This positive ratio indicates that DPIRD grants are stimulating external investment leading to growth in regional community and industry development.

The ratio of cash awarded to cash co-contributed is summarised by initiative in Table 6. Community based initiatives such as Community Stewardship Grants and Community Resource Centres had relatively low cash co-contribution, with in-kind co-contribution excluded from the analysis. Industry development initiatives and the Regional Telecommunications Project had positive ratios, indicating that they attracted capital investment to facilitate growth in regional economic development.

The Food and Beverage – Value Add Investment Grant attracted the most co-contribution and had the highest actual ratio of 1.00:11.20. Two agreements under this initiative increased the amount of \$ co-contribution from \$29.52m to \$68.27m. The two grant agreements are detailed below:

- Emu Point Aquaculture Facility – \$0.70m awarded to \$10.19m co-contribution; and
- State of the Art Cold Store Facility in the South West – \$0.7m awarded to \$28.65m co-contributed.

Table 6: Key effectiveness indicator 1 results by initiative

	NAME OF I&ED PILLAR INITIATIVE	AWARDED (\$)	CO-CONTRIBUTION (\$)	RATIO
1	CRC* – Operational Funding Grant	\$0.76m	\$0.00	1:0
2	CRC*– Support and Video Conferencing Grants	\$0.12m	\$0.00	1:0
3	CRC*– Technology and Innovation Grant	\$0.67m	\$0.00	1:0
4	Community Stewardship Grants - Small	\$0.97m	\$0.15m	1:0.15
5	CRC* – Regional Traineeship Program	\$1.43m	\$0.34m	1:0.24
6	Collie Futures Fund – Small Grants Agreement	\$0.73m	\$0.18m	1:0.25
7	Small Grants Program 2021	\$2.61m	\$0.69m	1:0.26
8	Community Stewardship Grants – Large	\$4.35m	\$1.47m	1:0.33
9	Digital Farm Grants Program	\$2.10m	\$0.79m	1:0.38

* Community Resource Centres

Table 6: Key effectiveness indicator 1 results by initiative (continued)

	NAME OF I&ED PILLAR INITIATIVE	AWARDED (\$)	CO-CONTRIBUTION (\$)	RATIO
10	National Lupins for Food Education Campaign	\$0.03m	\$0.01m	1:0.50
11	Regional New Industries Fund	\$0.70m	\$0.42m	1:0.59
12	Value Add Agribusiness Investment Attraction Fund	\$1.40m	\$2.01m	1:1.43
13	Regional Economic Development Grants	\$4.88m	\$8.09m	1:1.66
14	International Competitiveness Co-investment Fund	\$0.87m	\$1.46m	1:1.67
15	WA Agrifood and Beverage Voucher Program	\$0.27m	\$0.48m	1:1.78
16	Regional Telecommunications Project	\$3.20m	\$7.47m	1:2.33
17	Food and Beverage – Value Add Investment Grants	\$3.95m	\$44.64m	1:11.20

2. Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's technology initiatives

Technological change drives long-term economic growth and improved living standards. Historically, this process has led to net job creation by generating more new job opportunities than the low-skilled jobs it displaces.

Description

This KPI demonstrates our effectiveness in providing technology initiatives that support the success of our State's agrifood businesses through services and partnerships that help increase industry profitability and sustainability, while safeguarding our State's precious natural resources.

Through research, development and extension activities with partners around Australia and throughout the world, DPIRD strives to harness the best knowledge and technical excellence available. DPIRD is committed to sharing data that is collected by and maintained by DPIRD during these activities.

Client satisfaction with the department's technology initiatives is measured by undertaking an annual perception survey. The survey is designed to collect client feedback in relation to the use of our APIs. API is the acronym for Application Programming Interface, which is a software intermediary that allows two applications to talk to each other. For example, each time a person uses an app like Facebook, sends an instant message or checks the weather on their phone, they are using an API.

Calculation

An external market research provider was engaged to conduct the satisfaction survey. A sample of 55 API users was provided and 33 surveys were completed, giving a response rate of 60%².

Results

Table 7: Key effectiveness indicator 2 results

2018/19 ACTUAL ³	2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
95%	86%	80%	87%	+1%	+7%

Analysis

A sample of 33 responses was achieved from the 55 registered users of the API within the 2020/21 financial year. This provided a confidence interval of +11% at the 95% confidence level.

To achieve a maximum error level of +5% at the 95% confidence level would have required a sample of 49 interviews, which was not possible with the contact details available from DPIRD. However, the department still considers the results reliable. For instance, in nine of the 55 current registered users, either the registered user is not the current user of the API or is no longer with the company to whom the API is registered:

- Five registered users responded they had not used the API between 1 May 2020 and 30 April 2021 (though there was some usage of the API during that period)

- Three registered API users referred the researcher to a third party who after multiple contacts did not complete the survey (some contact tracing involved two or three interim contacts, before the final contact)
- One API user was no longer at the company and the company has no idea who is the current user, if there is one

Of the remaining sample of 46 contactable API users, 33 were interviewed. The remaining 13 could not be interviewed for the following reasons:

- One respondent who had only an email address but no company name so no telephone number was traceable; he did not respond to three email contacts.
- Two API registered users refused to participate.
- Two API registered users were not available after having made an appointment and received further follow-up calls.
- Eight API registered users received an email invitation and two reminder emails over 14 days followed by seven contact calls via CATI⁴ over nine days. However, after 10 contacts, an interview had not been achieved with the API user.

A record of the calls to each registered user and the final call has been kept and the updated list of current API users where the user could be identified will be provided to DPIRD to enable them to update its records.

² The 2020/21 survey results have a confidence interval of $\pm 11\%$ at the 95% confidence level

³ Not reported previously due to revised methodology for 2020/21

⁴ Computer assisted telephone interviewing

3. Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's capability initiatives

Developing skills and knowledge across industries, communities and government is critical to the resilience and further development of regional WA.

This KPI focuses on our role and effectiveness in developing and extending the skills, knowledge and qualities that regional industries and communities need to grow and create jobs. This links to our strategic priorities regarding regional opportunities, research and development, and an enabling environment.

The survey sample was drawn from the following representative bodies:

- Grower groups
- Agricultural Produce Commission committees
- WA Farmers Federation
- Aquaculture Council of WA
- Aboriginal groups and businesses
- Agribusiness, including packing sheds, marketers, exporters and food and beverage producers.

This indicator aligns with the activities of our I&ED and Primary Industry Development (PID) pillars. The indicator does not include events where DPIRD is a financial sponsor but does not have a role in determining content.

Calculation

The KPI is reported as the percentage of surveyed clients satisfied with our efforts in building the capability of regionally significant industries and communities.

DPIRD provided the sample list to the consultant who conducted the survey. The order in which the individuals were contacted was randomised using Dimensions' Computer Aided Telephone Interview software. Out of a possible 245 clients selected, 146 responded resulting in a response rate of 59.6%⁵.

Results

Table 8: Key effectiveness indicator 3 results

2018/19 ACTUAL	2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
73%	75%	70%	73%	-2%	+3%

Analysis

The 2020/21 result is consistent with the previous year's satisfaction level and the target.

⁵ The 2020/21 survey results have a confidence interval of $\pm 5.17\%$ at the 95% confidence level.

4. Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's management of recreational fishing

Description

This KPI helps stakeholders to understand the department's role and effectiveness in facilitating the development of the social amenities that regional communities and industries need to grow and create jobs. Specifically, it focuses on the department's recreational fishing management activities.

Recreational fisheries provide social and economic benefits for the community. These may include social benefits such as spending time with family or friends and/or economic benefits such as the sale of tackle, boats and other gear, and economic support for boating and tourism industries based on fishing. The level of participation in recreational fishing is a measure of the use of this community resource and influences the estimation of satisfaction through the level of community knowledge of resource management issues.

The KPI is reported as client satisfaction regarding the department's recreational fishing initiatives and used to monitor, evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the department's programs, activities and functions.

Calculation

The information used to assess our performance against this effectiveness indicator is derived from an annual telephone-based community survey.

This survey is conducted to assess the understanding and satisfaction of the WA community on our management strategies and examine the key aspects of fishing and appreciation of the aquatic environment by the WA community.

An external research company contracted by the department conducted the community survey in March 2021. Survey respondents were asked about their experiences and views for the 12-month period prior to their interview date. Of a total of 3709 in-scope respondents (WA residents aged 18 years and older), 711 interviews were completed representing a response rate of 19%. The 711 interviews comprised:

- 551 respondents from major cities
- 61 respondents from inner regional areas
- 99 respondents from outer regional/remote/very remote areas or who were migratory residents.

As part of the community survey, respondents were asked to rate the department in its management of recreational fishing. Rating options comprised 'very poor', 'poor', 'good' or 'very good'. Only respondents who were aware of DPIRD or the previous Department of Fisheries or that fisheries within DPIRD was responsible for a management area, were asked to rate our performance for that management area as part of the community survey.

Satisfaction rates are calculated as the proportion of respondents who ranked our management of that particular area as 'good' or 'very good'. Note that responses of 'can't say' and 'neither' were excluded from the calculation of the satisfaction rates.

The KPI calculation is the 2020/21 satisfaction weighted to reflect the estimated resident population based on March 2021 Labour Force Survey estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, with the survey providing estimates for the 2020/21 financial year.

Results

Table 9: Key effectiveness indicator 4 results

2018/19 ACTUAL	2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
86%	90%	85%	89%	-1%	+4%

Analysis

The level of participation in recreational fishing is a measure of the use of this community resource and is based on the estimated resident population of WA aged five years and older at 30 June 2020 (Australian Bureau of Statistics). The estimated number of people in WA who participated in recreational fishing at least once in the previous 12-month period was approximately 620,000 (95% CI [541,000, 699,000]). The estimated participation rate of 25% is similar to other recent years, however, this participation rate is consistent with the long-term, slight declining trend observed since the late 1990s where the historical participation rate was 32-33%.

The estimation of satisfaction through the level of community knowledge of resource management issues is based on the community survey data, the department was given a satisfaction rate of 89% (95% CI [85.2%, 92.8%]) by the WA community on managing recreational fishing activities in 2020/21. The level of satisfaction was similar to recent years, ranging 86–90% since 2011/12. Given the high level of satisfaction achieved over recent years, ongoing annual increases are difficult to attain.

The department's 2020/21 target satisfaction rating by the broader community is 85% compared to the actual 89%. The department considers it has met this performance indicator.

5.1 Percentage of exotic terrestrial weed, pest and disease threats resolved appropriately

Biosecurity management is complex. Protecting the economy, environment and community from the negative impacts of pests and diseases, weeds and contaminants is everyone's responsibility. DPIRD is required to respond according to local, national and international biosecurity threats and requirements.

Not all threats will be resolved within the space of a year, with many requiring ongoing or seasonal surveillance before a resolution is declared. This may take several years.

Description

This KPI helps stakeholders understand our role and effectiveness in ensuring the appropriate management of biosecurity threats that may impact WA agriculture, the environment and/or communities as directed by government.

This KPI provides a key indicator of the extent to which DPIRD ensures WA complies with its most critical local, national and international biosecurity responsibilities, and the extent to which our industries, communities and environment are protected from significant biosecurity threats.

Calculation

The KPI is a measure of the percentage of exotic terrestrial weed, pest and disease approved incidents, declared incidents and emergencies that were closed-out during the financial year.

For pests and diseases that are not considered to be present in Australia, and that are considered to be an emergency pest

under the appropriate national deed, resolved means according to national agreement. This may include pest and disease incidents in other jurisdictions to which WA is required to respond.

For pests and diseases that are not considered to be present in Australia, and that are not considered to be an emergency pest on a national level, resolved means according to State policy.

For pests and diseases that are present in Australia but not considered to be present in WA or parts of WA, resolved means according to State policy.

Appropriate resolution of an incursion or incident does not necessarily imply eradication of the pest or disease.

It may include pests and diseases that are determined to be not technically or economically feasible to eradicate. Appropriate resolution may include ongoing controls and/or transition to management if this is in keeping with national or State agreements and policies.

All incidents, declared incidents and emergencies are recorded on DPIRD's Incident Management Database.

An incident, declared incident or emergency is considered to be:

- approved when a declaration form is completed and signed by an authorised staff member
- resolved when a close-out form is completed and signed by an authorised staff member.

The database is interrogated and the percentage determined annually.

Results

Table 10: Key effectiveness indicator 5.1 results

2018/19 ACTUAL	2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
87.5%	50%	60%	50%	-	-10%

Analysis

While all incidents have been managed appropriately to date, two exotic terrestrial weed, pest and disease threats are still subject to ongoing surveillance and/or response and will carry over into 2021/22. As they were not resolved in the current financial year, this shows as a 10% shortfall against the target.

5.2 Percentage of invasive aquatic pests and exotic diseases resolved appropriately

Description

This KPI helps stakeholders to understand our role and effectiveness in ensuring the appropriate management of biosecurity threats that may impact commercial or recreational fishing, aquaculture and the aquatic environment in WA.

The intent is that aquatic pests and exotic diseases are resolved appropriately.

For pests and diseases that are not considered to be present in Australia, and that are considered to be nationally significant, resolved means according to national and State policy. This may include pest and disease incidents in other jurisdictions to which WA is required to respond.

For pests and diseases that are not considered to be present in Australia, and that are not considered to be an emergency pest on a national level, resolved means according to State policy.

For pests and diseases that are present in Australia but not considered to be present in WA or parts of WA, resolved means according to State policy.

Appropriate resolution of an incursion or incident does not necessarily imply eradication of the pest or disease.

It may include pests and diseases that are determined to be not technically or economically feasible to eradicate. Appropriate resolution may include ongoing controls and/or transition to management if this is in keeping with national or State agreements and policies.

This KPI provides an indication of the extent to which DPIRD ensures WA complies with its most critical local, national and international biosecurity responsibilities, and the extent to which our industries, communities and environment are protected from significant biosecurity threats.

Calculation

This KPI is a measure of the percentage of aquatic pest and disease approved incidents, declared incidents and emergencies that were closed out during the financial year.

All incidents, declared incidents and emergencies are recorded on DPIRD’s Incident Management Database.

An incident, declared incident or emergency is considered to be:

- approved when a declaration form is completed and signed by an authorised staff member
- resolved when a close-out form is completed and signed by an authorised staff member.

The database is interrogated and the percentage determined annually.

Results

Table 11: Key effectiveness indicator 5.2 results

2018/19 ACTUAL	2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
0%	100%	60%	NA	NA	NA

Analysis

There were no reportable declared aquatic exotic disease incidents during the 2020/21 financial year.

6.1 Percentage change in the spatial extent of the south-west cropping region that maintains sufficient year-round ground cover for protecting and improving soil health

Description

Sustainable resource management and use is essential to protect and grow WA's primary industries.

This KPI assists stakeholders to understand our role and effectiveness in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the soil resources on which WA agriculture relies. It links to our strategic priorities regarding sustainability, research and development and an enabling environment.

The intent is for cropping land to maintain adequate groundcover, preventing loss of carbon and other nutrients through soil erosion, and where possible, accumulating organic matter in these agricultural soils.

Ground cover on arable land in WA's south-west cropping region is dependent on seasonal weather and land management activities such as grazing, tillage and burning. Inadequate ground cover increases the likelihood of wind and water erosion, which impacts the sustainability of our soils, decreases agricultural productivity and therefore longer-term agricultural industry outcomes.

Calculation

Adequate ground cover is defined as 40% or more of the land surface covered with living or dead vegetation. When ground cover is lower than 40%, erosion hazard is severe.

Autumn is the best time to measure erosion hazard because this is when the ground cover is at an annual minimum, the landscape is dry, and strong pre-frontal winds and storms increase in frequency as winter approaches.

The KPI compares the current year's (autumn to autumn) level of adequate ground cover to the median for the previous 10 years.

The KPI is measured using satellite imagery obtained from the Joint Remote Sensing Research Program, whereby a time series of representative seasonal (four per year) fractional ground cover products for 2020/21 were compared to the median ground cover from the previous 10 years (2010/11–2019/20).

The KPI (percentage change in area of the cropping region maintaining sufficient ground cover) is calculated using the following formula within each of the four seasons:

- The percent of arable land with adequate cover in 2020, minus the median land area with adequate cover from 2010/11 to 2019/20 is divided by the median land area with adequate cover from 2010/11 to 2019/20. The result is multiplied by 100 to give the percentage change.

A value of zero or larger (the KPI target) indicates no change or increasing groundcover.

Because different satellite pixels are excluded from analysis each year due to cloud cover, comparisons use % of cropping land in the south-west agricultural region per year, rather than absolute area (hectares).

Results

The area of the south-west cropping region with adequate ground cover in autumn 2020 (exceeding the 40% threshold) covered 92.9% of arable land (Fig. 1). This area represents less than the 10-year average of 95.4%. The KPI was therefore -2.5% below the target of 0% and is similar to the result for 2018. All seasons in 2020/21 had less ground cover than the 10-year median.

Table 12: Key effectiveness indicator 6.1 results

2018 (AUTUMN)	2019 (AUTUMN)	2020 (AUTUMN)		VARIANCE	
ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	2019 (AUTUMN)	2020 TARGET
-2.5%	-0.4%	0%	-2.5%	-2.1%	-2.5%

Table 13: Arable land maintaining sufficient ground cover

ARABLE LAND MAINTAINING SUFFICIENT GROUND COVER (%)	2010/11-2019/20 AVERAGE	2020/21 ACTUAL	CHANGE IN AREA
Autumn 2020	95.4%	92.9%	-2.5%
Winter 2020	99.1%	97.5%	-1.6%
Spring 2020	98.8%	98.0%	-0.8%
Summer 2020/21	95.6%	93.8%	-1.8%

Analysis

The below-target area of arable land maintaining adequate ground cover in autumn 2020 can be partially attributed to below average rainfall in the previous four years (2017–20), which led to lower plant biomass production.

Some landscapes had not achieved the target 40% ground cover by the end of the 2019 growing season; grazing and natural decay of plant residue over summer led to further loss of ground cover.

Most locations where land cover was below the threshold were within the Northern Agricultural region (Fig. 1). Increased extension of those farming practices that reduce erosion risks will be undertaken.

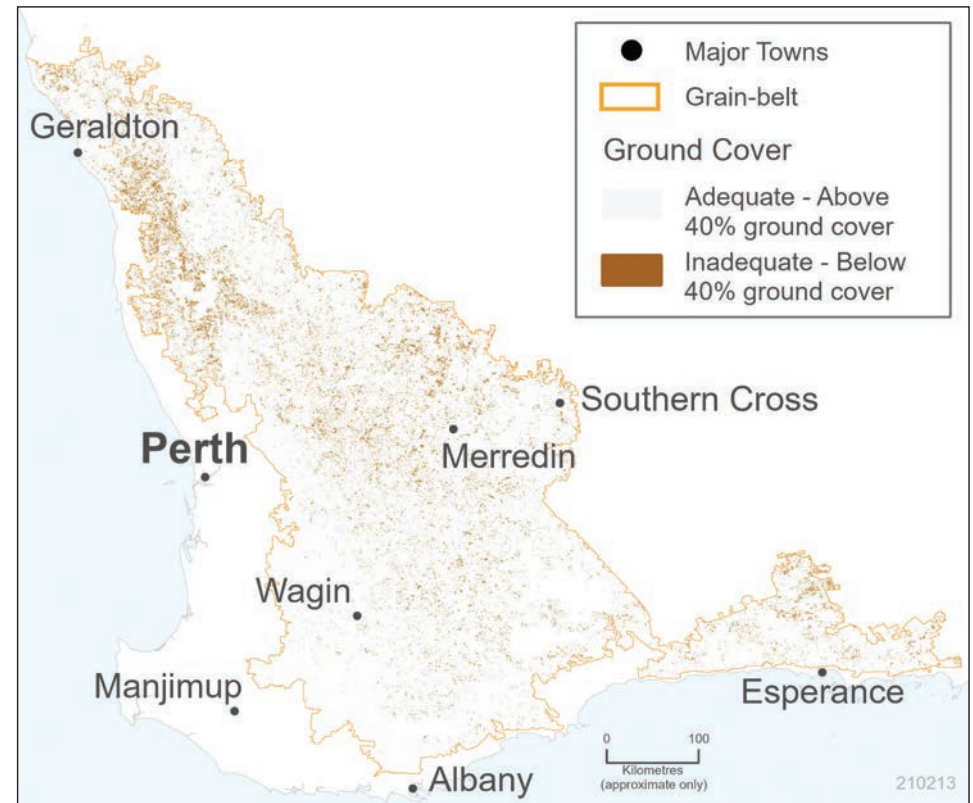


Figure 1: Area of the south-west cropping region with sufficient ground cover in autumn 2020

6.2 Number of soil health extension workshops held

This KPI promotes the WA Government's role and effectiveness in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the land, soil and water resources upon which WA agriculture relies.

A good understanding of soil health is essential to long-term, sustainable agricultural systems. The intent is that DPIRD supports capability development through soil health workshops, promoting sustainable natural resource use.

Calculation

Soil health extension workshops are supported and/or sponsored by DPIRD to address a range of soil constraints, nutrient management, soil testing and land management practices. Workshops in this KPI include interactive educational and awareness-raising seminars, presentations, events and formal workshops that are supported and/or sponsored by DPIRD.

In some instances, DPIRD may partner with other organisations to deliver the event, but will remain a major sponsor or contributor.

Workshop data is collated across DPIRD from any section of the organisation that has delivered a soil health workshop.

Workshop data, including date presented, number of attendees and where delivered is documented.

Results

Table 14: Key effectiveness indicator 6.2 results

2018/19 ACTUAL	2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
31	46	24	46	0%	+92%

Analysis

It was initially believed the number of soil health workshops delivered in 2020/21 would be less because of COVID-19 restrictions (social distancing and travel lock-downs). Some of the larger events were cancelled (e.g. the Dirt Pavilion at the Perth Royal Show; and annual soil and NRM conference events). However, with the migration to online e-conferencing, and some regions not impacted by snap lockdowns, several workshops still took place, especially where they aligned to key project deliverable outcomes.

6.3 Proportion of fish stocks identified as not being at risk or vulnerable through exploitation

Description

This KPI helps stakeholders to understand our role and effectiveness in ensuring the long-term sustainability of natural resources on which WA fishing relies and impacts.

The department undertakes annual assessments of fisheries that are subject to management. These assessments have been used to determine the sustainability status of the State's most significant commercial and recreational fisheries.

Calculation

Performance is measured as the proportion of all fisheries (that have sufficient data) for which the breeding stocks of each of the major target or indicator species:

- are being maintained at levels that ensure catches could be sustained at desirable levels, given effort levels and normal environmental conditions; or
- are recovering from a depleted state at an appropriate rate following management intervention.

The indicator is derived from annual assessments and trends in catch and fishing activity. The calculation of the proportion of fish stocks identified as not being at risk or vulnerable through exploitation is:

- [number of stocks maintained or recovering] divided by [total number of stocks].

Results

Table 15: Key effectiveness indicator 6.3 results

2018/19 ACTUAL	2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
98%	98%	95%	98%	0%	+3%

Analysis

Aquatic resource status assessments are based on all information up to and including the most recent fishing season. Because aquatic resources have various levels of available information, resource status is based on all available data using a risk-based weight-of-evidence assessment approach, full details of which are in the companion Status Reports on Western Australia's Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 2020/21.

Status updates were undertaken during March–June with 48 resource and fishery combinations reviewed for 2020/21. The one fishery not examined is northern shark which has not operated since 2009.

Of the 47 assessments, 38 were considered to have adequate breeding stock levels and a further five fisheries (the South West Coast Herring Managed Fishery, the South Coast Estuarine Managed Fishery, the West Coast Demersal Scalefish Fishery [WCDSF], the Temperate Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline Fishery [TDGDLF] and the Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish Fishery) had breeding stocks considered to be recovering at acceptable rates. The WCDSF and TDGDLF target relatively long-lived species so recovery is expected to take decades to complete.

Of the four remaining fisheries, the Cockburn Sound Crab Managed Fishery, the West Coast Beach Bait Fishery and the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery continue to be environmentally limited with stocks recovering from the 2010/11 marine heat wave. Only one fishery (Abalone Managed Fishery) has a stock (greenlip abalone) that is considered inadequate as a result of exploitation with management actions already implemented to assist stock recovery.

The department's 2020/21 target for the proportion of fish stocks not at risk from fishing is 95%. For the 2020/21 reporting period, the proportion of the assessed groups identified as not being at risk or vulnerable through exploitation is 98%, which is above the target level. The department considers it has met this indicator.

6.4 Percentage of commercial and recreational fisheries where acceptable catches (or effort levels) are achieved

Description

This KPI helps stakeholders to understand our role and effectiveness in ensuring the long-term sustainability of natural resources on which WA fishing relies and impacts. It provides an assessment of the success of the department's management plans and regulatory activities in keeping fish catches at appropriate levels (including those in a recovery phase).

Where management is operating effectively, annual catches by each fishery should vary within an acceptable range. The extent of this range reflects the degree to which normal environmental variations affect the recruitment of juveniles to the stock that cannot be 'controlled' by fishery management.

Additional factors may result in ongoing changes to the amount of effort expended in a fishery, which will in turn influence the appropriateness of acceptable catch ranges for individual fisheries.

Calculation

For most fisheries in WA, each management plan seeks to directly control the amount of fishing pressure applied to stocks, with the level of catch taken providing an indication of the effectiveness of the plan. Where the plan is operating effectively, the catch by the fishery should fall within an acceptable range.

For quota-managed fisheries, the measure of success of management arrangements is that the majority of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) is achieved and that it has been possible to take this catch using an acceptable amount of fishing effort.

If an unusually large expenditure of effort is needed to take the TAC, or fails to achieve the TAC by a significant margin, this may indicate that the abundance of the stock is significantly lower than anticipated. For these reasons, an appropriate range of fishing effort to take a TAC has also been incorporated for assessing the performance of quota-managed fisheries.

Acceptable levels of catch are also determined for each of the major recreational fisheries.

The KPI shows the percentage of commercial and/or recreational fisheries achieving acceptable catches or effort levels (i.e. the number of days taken to achieve the catch). The calculation of the proportion of fisheries achieving acceptable catches or effort levels is:

- $\frac{\text{[number of fisheries achieving acceptable levels]}}{\text{[total number of fisheries]}}$

Results

Table 16: Key effectiveness indicator 6.4 results

2018/19 ACTUAL	2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
96%	91%	90%	90%	-1%	0%

Analysis

Fisheries catch and effort information are provided by commercial and charter fishers through mandatory returns and recreational fisheries through surveys. Fisheries catch and effort data are dependent on the fishers' accuracy and completeness of data reporting, which is based on the most recent fishing season or most recent survey estimate.

Status updates were undertaken during March–June and for the purpose of this indicator, of the 48 resource and fishery combinations, comparisons between actual catches (or effort) with acceptable ranges have been undertaken for 31 commercial fisheries and an additional 17 have been identified as having a 'material' recreational catch share. A relatively high number of fisheries were not assessed due to a combination of ongoing environmentally induced stock issues or poor economic conditions resulting in minimal or no material levels of catches during this reporting period. Over time, the indicator may need to expand to include reference to fisheries or stocks for which there are other 'material' sectoral shares (e.g. customary fishing).

Of the 17 assessed recreational fisheries, only six currently have formal acceptable catch ranges developed and another 11 were assessed based on non-formal ranges related to resource sustainability. Of these, the data from the 2018/19 statewide survey of boat-based recreational fishing and additional annual surveys had catch estimate levels for 15 that were within acceptable catch ranges and two that exceeded the acceptable catch range. These were baldchin groper and pink snapper, which exceeded the acceptable catch range of the recreational sector within the WCDSF and pink snapper, which exceeded the recreational catch range within Inner Shark Bay.

Of the 31 commercial fisheries, 12 were primarily catch-quota managed, with 19 subject to effort-control management. Of the 12 individually transferable catch-quota managed fisheries, three operated within, seven were acceptably below and two were unacceptably below (West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery, greenlip abalone in the Abalone Managed Fishery) their effort/catch ranges. In the 19 effort-controlled fisheries, 13 were within, one was above, four were acceptably below and one was unacceptably below (southern rock lobster in the South Coast Crustacean Managed Fishery) their catch ranges. Catch/effort above or below their acceptable ranges were determined acceptable due to adequate resource sustainability. In summary, 15 of the 17 recreational fisheries and 28 of the 31 commercial fisheries (43 of the 48 fisheries overall) assessed were considered to have met their performance criteria. The department's 2020/21 target is 90% for all major recreational and commercial fisheries. For the 2020/21 reporting period, the percentage of fisheries where acceptable catches are achieved is 90%, which is at the target level. The department considers it has met this performance indicator.

Key efficiency indicators

Description

Our efficiency indicators are a representation of the efficiency with which the department delivers its services. They demonstrate the productivity of our staff in delivering our services. A lower dollar value demonstrates that services are being delivered with fewer resource inputs (i.e. more efficiently). Conversely, a higher dollar value may indicate that additional resources have been directed to a particular service in response to an emerging need.

Calculation

For 2020/21, DPIRD adopted a common calculation method for all efficiency indicators: average cost per hour to deliver each service.

Each position is allocated to a service and the paid hours of work (including ordinary hours, overtime hours and commuted overtime, as well as contract and casual staff) are used in the calculation of the efficiency indicators. Leave hours are excluded. The hours worked by corporate staff are distributed across services using a weighted average approach.

Total cost of service (TCoS) is determined by attributing all project codes and cost centres to a service. Corporate overheads are attributed across services on a weighted average basis.

The calculation is:

- $\text{TCoS} / \text{total paid hours attributed to the service}$

1. Average cost per hour to deliver regional industry and community development investment facilitation

This service facilitates high-impact regional development and primary industry initiatives that contribute to economic growth, diversification, job creation and strong communities, with a focus on attracting the investment needed to grow regional WA.

Results

Table 17: Key efficiency indicator 1 results

2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
NA ⁶	\$348.91	\$252.54	NA	-28%

Analysis

The decrease in cost per hour from the 2020/21 target is largely due to lower TCoS. This is partially attributable to the Broome Chinatown and COVID-19 recovery projects, which were budgeted in Service 1, but actuals are reflected in Service 5. The balance relates to delays in delivery of Royalties for Regions programs such as the Regional Economic Development Grants, Pilbara Aboriginal Town Based Reserves, Dampier Peninsula Activation, Carnarvon Flood Mitigation works, Leonora Ageing in Place Project and the Regional Development Leverage Unit.

⁶ This is a new efficiency indicator and has not been reported previously, therefore no 2019/20 Actual is available.

2. Average cost per hour to deliver corporate and business development services to support Regional Development Commissions

This service focuses on the department providing operational resources and services to the nine RDCs.

This KPI helps stakeholders understand the efficiency of our service to RDCs. The intent is that the net cost of this service as a factor of RDC support trends down.

Results

Table 18: Key efficiency indicator 2 results

2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
NA ⁷	\$129.42	\$147.30	NA	+14%

Analysis

The increase in cost per hour from the target is driven by a combination of decrease in TCoS and a decrease in FTE.

The decrease in total cost of service is mainly due to underspends as a result of the ongoing effect of COVID-19 on the ability to deliver projects and the focus on the delivery of election commitments, as well as the difficulties experienced in filling vacancies in some regional areas, which has also impacted the hours worked.

3. Average cost per hour to deliver regional technical and technological development

This service includes agronomic and business development activities, including updating the technologies needed to retain the competitiveness of regionally significant businesses as they exist today; and developing new technologies that they need to increase their contribution to WA's economic diversity and jobs.

Results

Table 19: Key efficiency indicator 3 results

2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
NA ⁸	\$135.74	\$132.35	NA	-2%

Analysis

The cost per hour for this indicator is slightly (2%) lower than the target. This is related to the delay in delivering Royalties for Regions programs such as the Regional Telecommunication Project, State Agricultural Telecommunication Infrastructure programs and Greenbushes Lithium Chain.

^{7 8} This is a new efficiency indicator and has not been reported previously, therefore no 2019/20 Actual is available.

4. Average cost per hour to deliver regional skills and knowledge development

This service aims to develop skills and knowledge in primary industries and regions. It includes developing, conducting, contracting and/or encouraging training and education programs and workshops; and making information available in a range of user-friendly and integrated formats, including websites, presentations, publications and decision-support applications.

Results

Table 20: Key efficiency indicator 4 results

2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
NA ⁹	\$187.31	\$200.50	NA	+7%

Analysis

The increase in cost per hour from the target is mainly attributable to the return of unspent grant monies from prior years.

5. Average cost per hour to deliver regional social amenity development

This service focuses on facilitating the development of amenities, in areas such as recreational fishing, education, health and connectivity, to support regional growth and resilience. This involves working collaboratively across governments, industries and communities to identify, define, champion, support and/or fund development initiatives.

Results

Table 21: Key efficiency indicator 5 results

2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
NA ¹⁰	\$123.49	\$293.95	NA	+138%

Analysis

The increase in cost per hour from the target partially relates to the Broome Chinatown project and COVID-19 recovery projects, which were included in the Service 1 calculation when developing the target. For the 2020/21 actual, these costs are correctly recorded in Service 5.

^{9 10} This is a new efficiency indicator and has not been reported previously, therefore no 2019/20 Actual is available.

6. Average cost per hour to deliver agricultural and fisheries biosecurity and integrity

This service focuses on maintaining and enhancing WA's biosecurity status and meeting WA's national and international biosecurity commitments.

Activities in this service span a wide range of research, monitoring, analytical, educational and policy activities in both legislated and non-legislated aspects of terrestrial and aquatic biosecurity risk management. It also includes integrity matters such as animal welfare regulatory obligations.

Results

Table 22: Key efficiency indicator 6 results

2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
NA ¹¹	\$96.24	\$137.13	NA	+42%

Analysis

The increase in cost per hour from the target is mainly attributable to an increase in the number and cost of emergency incidents with the main cost relating to Qfly Dalkeith and Coolbellup and grants awarded to those affected by Tropical Cyclone Seroja.

7. Average cost per hour to deliver agricultural and fisheries natural resource management

This service supports the productive capacity of terrestrial and aquatic natural resources that underpin WA's primary industries. It is also strongly linked to WA's national and international natural resource management commitments.

Activities related to this service span a wide range of research, monitoring, analytical, educational, assessment and policy activities in both legislated and non-legislated aspects of terrestrial and aquatic natural resource management.

Results

Table 23: Key efficiency indicator 7 results

2019/20 ACTUAL	2020/21		VARIANCE	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	2019/20	TARGET
NA ¹²	\$71.31	\$138.12	NA	+94%

Analysis

The higher cost per hour from the target is mainly due to the actual hours worked being significantly less than the target hours worked, mainly as a result of a lower average annual salary used to determine the 2020/21 target hours.

End of audited section.

^{11 12} This is a new efficiency indicator and has not been reported previously, therefore no 2019/20 Actual is available.

Disclosures and legal compliance:

Other financial disclosures

Pricing policies of services provided

DPIRD charges on a full or partial cost recovery basis for some goods and services, with fees and charges determined in accordance with the Costing and Pricing Government Services: Guidelines for use by Agencies in the Western Australian Public Sector published by the Department of Treasury and statutory requirements.

The 2020/21 list of fees and charges was implemented on 1 July 2020.

DPIRD receives a significant proportion of own source revenue from regulatory fees and charges related to commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture and biosecurity services.

The level of cost recovery for all fees and charges is based on the nature of the transaction. For example, commercial access to fish resources is determined to reflect an appropriate payment to the community for access to that resource. Similarly, some services may be exempted from charges in certain circumstances. This may include, but not be limited to, where the service relates to an outbreak of a suspected exotic disease or where the service involves approved research or surveillance.

Priority Start policy

The department does not manage any contracts in scope of the State Government's Priority Start policy, as the Department of Finance is managing all of DPIRD's building construction, civil construction and maintenance contracts valued over \$5m (including GST) on DPIRD's behalf.

Unauthorised use of corporate credit cards

DPIRD is required to report on instances where a DPIRD-issued government purchasing card ('a credit card') was used for personal use.

Table 24: Unauthorised use of credit cards 2020/21

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY/VALUE
Number of instances the Western Australian Government purchasing card has been used for personal use expenditure	156
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure	\$7,890.61
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled by due date	\$1,496.69
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled after the period required	\$6,393.92
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure outstanding at the end of the period	\$25.78
Number of referrals for disciplinary action instigated by the notifiable authority during the reporting period	0

Shares held by the department

Our department does not hold shares in any subsidiary body as defined by section 60 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.

Director indemnity insurance

DPIRD paid the following premiums to indemnify any director (as defined in Part 3 of the *Statutory Corporations (Liability of Directors) Act 1996*) against a liability incurred under sections 13 or 14 of that Act.

Table 25: Premiums paid to indemnify any director in 2020/21

DESCRIPTION	VALUE
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development	\$44,695
Gascoyne Development Commission	\$21,661
Great Southern Development Commission	\$5,000
Kimberley Development Commission	\$7,569
Peel Development Commission	\$5,956
Pilbara Development Commission	\$9,504

Act of Grace payments

The department from time to time processes Act of Grace payments on behalf of the Government. No payments were made in 2020/21.

Expenditure on advertising, market research, polling and direct mail

In accordance with section 175ZE of the *Electoral Act 1907*, the department reports incurring expenditure in relation to advertising agencies, market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising organisations. Total expenditure for 2020/21 was \$961,580.

Table 26: Expenditure on advertising, market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising in 2020/21

ADVERTISING	\$	MARKET RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS	\$
Base Imagery	1,990	Nil	-
Block Branding Pty Ltd	1,753		
CGM Communications	8,688		
Crush	4,747		
Esperance Tide	900		
Impact Media Karratha	1,674		
Mailing Solutions Pty Ltd	7,886		
Rare Creative Thinking	1,253		
Rochelle Design	950		
Total	29,840		
		POLLING ORGANISATIONS	\$
		Nil	-
		DIRECT MAIL ORGANISATIONS	\$
		Mailing Solutions Pty Ltd	1,388
		Quickmail	1,975
		Total	3,362

Table 26: Expenditure on advertising, market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising in 2020/21 (continued)

MEDIA ADVERTISING ORGANISATIONS	\$
Ad Billboards Pty Ltd & Two Tops Pty Ltd	1,675
Albany Chamber of Commerce	305
Boddington Community Newsletter	80
Broome CCI	593
Business News	3,806
C Results Print	3,880
Carat Australia Media Services Pty Ltd	850,934
Collie Chamber of Commerce	364
Createsend	1,570
Facebook	98
Firefly 360	305
Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd	50,651
Kalgoorlie Miner Classified	700
Kojonup Community Newspaper	114
Lizart Productions	450
Marble Bar Community Resource Centre	41
Merredin Community Resource Centre Inc	206
Norseman Today Newspaper Inc	20
North West Telegraph	553
Pingelly Times	180

MEDIA ADVERTISING ORGANISATIONS	\$
Plantagenet News	342
Potato Growers' Association of WA (Inc)	1,050
Southern Cross Austere	4,215
The Gimlet Newspaper Inc	16
The KP Collective	4,970
The West Australian	669
vegetablesWA	590
Total	928,377

Disclosures and legal compliance:

Additional disclosures

Staff development

DPIRD is committed to the development of its employees and aims to build a highly skilled, professional workforce to deliver on current and future requirements.

Key activities during 2020/21 included:

- developing leadership skills for middle managers, emerging leaders and other interested employees through the Middle Management Development Program (MMDP), with more than 400 employees completing the core modules across metropolitan and regional locations
- successfully completing the Senior Leadership Development Program, which expanded individual and group leadership capabilities and will inform future leadership strategies
- initiating a review of the department's current learning management system to identify and implement a learning platform that better aligns development with current and future capability needs.

Employment and industrial relations

Table 27: Staff profile

STAFF PROFILE	2019/20 AVERAGE FTE*	2020/21 AVERAGE FTE*
Permanent full time	1,115	1,229
Permanent part time	131	135
Contract full time	272	227
Contract part time	40	37
Total	1,559	1,628

* Full-time equivalent (FTE)

Workers' compensation

During 2020/21, 22 new workers' compensation claims were recorded. This is the same number of claims as recorded in 2019/20.

Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

Compliance issues that arose during 2020/21 regarding public sector standards are documented in Table 28.

Table 28: Compliance issues/breach claims

	2019/20	2020/21
Breach claims lodged		
Claims carried over	0	1
New claims received	7	12
Relevant standard		
Employment	7	11
Performance management	0	0
Redeployment	0	0
Termination	0	0
Grievance resolution	0	1
Handling of claims		
Withdrawn in agency	0	5
Resolved in agency	3	0
Still pending in agency	1	0
Referred to Public Sector Commission	3	8
Total claims completed	6	13

During 2020/21, the department initiated seven disciplinary processes under Part 5 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*. One process was discontinued within this period. Nine disciplinary processes were completed and actions taken as an outcome of those processes ranged from issuing reprimands through to dismissal.

The department also continues to operate an Integrity Working Group to identify, prioritise and implement additional actions in line with the objectives set out in the Public Sector Commission Integrity Strategy for WA Public Authorities 2020–23.

Occupational safety, health and injury management

Safety commitment

The department upheld its occupational safety and health (OSH) responsibilities during the year, with the safety of staff, contractors, volunteers and visitors the number one priority.

Following building failures at the ageing South Perth facilities in mid-2020, DPIRD acted swiftly to ensure staff safety, including by:

- establishing a new modern head office at 1 Nash Street in Perth and relocating about 500 staff from South Perth to the CBD between December 2020 and July 2021
- undertaking extensive remediation and cleaning works to enhance safety for staff remaining at South Perth.

Another notable achievement was undertaking a comprehensive remediation program to improve the management of hazardous chemicals across all sites.

Safety system

The department is continuing to amalgamate the policies, procedures and guidelines from its former agencies to consolidate them into a new health and safety policy framework that effectively manages health and safety risks across the broad range of activities and functions undertaken within the department. The department also begun preparing for the planned commencement of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* in early 2022.

Performance

DPIRD's performance against key indicators for occupational safety, health and injury management is outlined in Table 29.

Table 29: Occupational safety, health and injury management performance against key indicators

MEASURES	RESULTS, TARGETS AND COMMENTARY FOR DPIRD				
	RESULTS 2018/19	RESULTS 2019/20	RESULTS 2020/21	TARGETS	COMMENTS ON PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS
Number of fatalities	0	0	0	0	Target achieved
Lost time injury and disease incidence rate	0.57	0.32	0.49	0 or 10% reduction in incidence rate	Target not achieved
Lost time injury and disease severity rate	11%	16%	0%	0 or 10% reduction in severity rate	Target achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work (i) within 13 weeks	89%	83%	100%	Greater than or equal to 60%	Target achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work (ii) within 26 weeks	100%	100%	100%	Greater than or equal to 80%	Target achieved
Percentage of managers trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities, including refresher training within three years	63%	64%	53%	Greater than or equal to 80%	Target not achieved. This training is being updated to reflect upcoming legislative changes and measures will be put in place to improve uptake once this has occurred.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan outcomes

DPIRD is committed to ensuring clients and staff have access to its information, services and facilities. In accordance with the *Disability Services Act 1993* and Schedule 3 of the Disability Services Regulations 2004, the department continues to implement strategies and initiatives in support of the seven access and inclusion outcomes identified in its Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) 2018–23.

Key achievements for the year included:

- ensuring the planning, design and consultation for the relocation to the department's new modern head office at 1 Nash Street, Perth focused on meeting the needs of staff and clients with special requirements
- progressing the development of a new integrated web presence on the WA.gov.au website, a whole-of-government site that makes it easier for people to find and access government services and information
- updating DPIRD's brand guidelines to ensure building signage adheres to relevant access requirements.

DPIRD has also become a participating agency in the Building the Talent Pool program, delivered by the WA division of National Disability Services, the peak body for non-government disability services. This program will help build the capability of WA's public sector, including in regional areas, and to increase meaningful workplace opportunity and participation for people with disability.

WA Multicultural Policy Framework

DPIRD is committed to providing goods, services, facilities and employment opportunities that meet the different needs and aspirations of the culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) communities of WA.

The DPIRD Multicultural Plan sets out how DPIRD and relevant RDCs will achieve the policy priorities, outcomes and strategies of the WA Multicultural Policy Framework. The plan was submitted and acknowledged in June 2021 by the Minister of Citizenship and Multicultural Interests.

Board and committee remuneration

These bodies provide essential services and advice in regards to fish resource allocation, the ethical use of animals in science, biosecurity policy and the management of industry funding schemes (IFS).

Total remuneration across all boards for 2020/21 was \$206,904.

Table 30: Abalone Managed Fishery (Ocean Reef Marina) Voluntary Fisheries Adjustment Scheme Committee

POSITION	NAME	TYPE OF REMUNERATION	PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP		GROSS REMUNERATION
			FROM	TO	
Chair	R Donald	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$1,080
Member	K Webber	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$350
Member	K Tocas	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$350
Member	N Moore	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	NA
Total					\$1,780

Table 31: Animal Ethics Committee

POSITION	NAME	TYPE OF REMUNERATION	PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP		GROSS REMUNERATION
			FROM	TO	
Chair	Dr B Mullan	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	NA
Member	Dr K Kelman	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$2,205
Member	Prof I Robertson	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$2,940
Member	S Vanstan	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$2,205
Member	R Moore	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$2,205
Member	S Leitch	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$2,940
Member	G Mabury	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$1,470
Member	M Paton	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$1,102
Member	S Zulsdorf	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$2,940
Total					\$18,007

Table 32: Animal Welfare Act Review Panel

POSITION	NAME	TYPE OF REMUNERATION	PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP		GROSS REMUNERATION
			FROM	TO	
Chair	L Black	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Dec-2020	\$13,916
Member	Dr D Blache	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Dec-2020	\$7,924
Member	Dr D Evans	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Dec-2020	\$6,796
Member	C Marriott	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Dec-2020	\$13,278
Member	Dr D Marshall	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Dec-2020	\$7,158
Total					\$49,072

Table 33: Biosecurity Council of Western Australia

POSITION	NAME	TYPE OF REMUNERATION	PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP		GROSS REMUNERATION
			FROM	TO	
Chair	S McKirdy	Per fortnight	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$27,213
Member	B Adams	Per fortnight	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$13,656
Member	N Batten	Per fortnight	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$13,656
Member	J Bellanger	Per fortnight	Feb-2021	Jun-2021	\$4,412
Member	D Bowran	Per fortnight	Jul-2020	Feb-2021	\$9,244
Member	K Pearce	Per fortnight	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$13,656
Member	R Flugge	Per fortnight	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$13,656
Member	J Mackenzie	Per fortnight	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$13,656
Member	C Winfield	Per fortnight	Jul-2020	Feb-2021	\$9,244
Total					\$118,395

Note: Industry Funding Schemes (IFS) committees are industry funded. Member contributions are collected by industry and these funds are managed by our department.

Table 34: Industry Funding Scheme Appointments Committee

POSITION	NAME	TYPE OF REMUNERATION	PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP		GROSS REMUNERATION
			FROM	TO	
Chair	I Longson	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$400
Member	C Bowen	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$0*
Member	E Brennan	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$270
Member	A Seabrook	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$0*
Member	A York	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$0*
Total					\$670

* Members sat in a meeting during 2020/21, however, payments will be made in 2021/22.

Table 35: Cattle Industry Funding Scheme Management Committee

POSITION	NAME	TYPE OF REMUNERATION	PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP		GROSS REMUNERATION
			FROM	TO	
Chair	S Meerwald	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$1,300
Member	D Dowden	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$860
Member	L Craig	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$540
Member	J Giumelli	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$540
Member	L McTaggart	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$540
Member	M Norton	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$860
Member	R Paliskis	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	NA
Total					\$4,640

Table 36: Grains, Seed and Hay Industry Funding Scheme Management Committee

POSITION	NAME	TYPE OF REMUNERATION	PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP		GROSS REMUNERATION
			FROM	TO	
Chair	R Day	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$1,960
Member	R Birch	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$640
Member	B Eastough	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$960
Member	J Foss	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$1,280
Member	D Leake	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$1,180
Member	S Tilbrook	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$640
Member	A Wilkins	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$960
Total					\$7,620

Table 37: Sheep and Goat Industry Funding Scheme Management Committee

POSITION	NAME	TYPE OF REMUNERATION	PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP		GROSS REMUNERATION
			FROM	TO	
Chair	C Wass	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$980
Member	G Bowen	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$1,410
Member	M Donaldson	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$960
Member	K Pearce	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$640
Member	K Smith	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$1,450
Member	J Sullivan	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$1,280
Member	P Boyle	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$0
Total					\$6,720

The following committee did not convene during the year.

Table 38: Industry Funding Scheme Review Panel*

POSITION	NAME	TYPE OF REMUNERATION	PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP		GROSS REMUNERATION
			FROM	TO	
Chair	H Cowan	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$0
Member	R Gillam	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$0
Member	S Woods	Per meeting	Jul-2020	Jun-2021	\$0
Total					\$0

* Amalgamating the three IFS Review Panels into a single panel will deliver administrative efficiencies and is in accord with the Government's review of boards and committees.

Disclosures and legal compliance: Other reporting requirements

Ministerial directives

No ministerial directives were received during the financial year.

Recordkeeping Plan

Evaluation of recordkeeping systems

In accordance with section 19 of the *State Records Act 2000*, DPIRD's Recordkeeping Plan was approved in 2018 by the State Records Commission and is valid until 2023. The agency is currently reviewing its recordkeeping program to ensure compliance with the principles and standards governing recordkeeping by State organisations.

Recordkeeping training program

This year, 254 staff attended face-to-face training on recordkeeping systems and practices across metropolitan and regional locations and 190 staff completed the online interactive recordkeeping awareness induction course. The recordkeeping training program integrates best practice standards, core recordkeeping processes, Electronic Document and Record Management System (EDRMS) functionality and workflow management activities.

Evaluation of the recordkeeping training program

DPIRD regularly reviews its recordkeeping training initiatives and materials to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and standards, in addition to ensuring staff are well informed with changes in recordkeeping systems.

Recordkeeping induction program

DPIRD's recordkeeping induction program is delivered to all new staff upon commencement. The records management component of the corporate induction provides guidance and awareness training to ensure staff roles and responsibilities are clear in accordance with the approved Recordkeeping Plan.

Electronic document records management system (EDRMS)

The department is implementing a consolidated EDRMS, which will replace three existing legacy agency systems with one simplified, streamlined records and document management tool. The system will assist all staff to meet current record statutory and legislative recordkeeping requirements. The system is expected to be implemented by the end of 2021.

Fish Resources Management Act 1994

Additional reporting required under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* is contained in Appendices 3 and 4 of this report.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Acronyms and abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
API	Application Programming Interface
CI	Confidence Interval
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (former department)
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (Western Australia)
DDLS	DPIRD Diagnostic and Laboratory Services
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (Western Australia)
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (Western Australia)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulations (Western Australia)
EDRMS	Electronic document records management system
FTE	full-time equivalent (staff hours)
FRMA	<i>Fish Resources Management Act 1994</i>
GRDC	Grains Research and Development Corporation

I&ED	Industry and Economic Development (department pillar)
ICT	information and communications technology
IFS	Industry funding scheme
IoT	Internet of things
KPI	key performance indicator
LAMP	Loop-mediated isothermal AMPLification
LCDC	Land Conservation District Committee
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NA	not applicable
NOID	Notice of Intention to Drain
NRM	natural resource management
OBM	Outcome-based management (framework)
PLB	Pastoral Lands Board
PIP	Primary Industries Plan
Qfly	Queensland fruit fly
R&D	research and development
RED	Regional Economic Development (grants program)
RDC	Regional Development Commission
SLCC	Soil and Land Conservation Council
TAC	Total Allowable Catch

TCoS	Total cost of service
TDGDLF	Temperate Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline Fishery
UWA	The University of Western Australia
WA	Western Australia
WAFIC	WA Fishing Industry Council
WARMS	Western Australian Rangeland Monitoring System
WCDSF	West Coast Demersal Scalefish Fishery

Appendix 2: Administered legislation

The Minister for Regional Development; Agriculture and Food and the Minister for Fisheries are responsible for administering the following Acts:

Minister for Regional Development

- *Regional Development Commissions Act 1993*
- *Royalties for Regions Act 2009* (except Part 2, excluding sections 9 and 10, which is administered by the Treasurer principally assisted by the Department of Treasury)

Minister for Agriculture and Food

- *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*
- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Taxing) Act 1995*
- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Western Australia) Act 1995*
- *Agricultural Produce Commission Act 1988*
- *Animal Welfare Act 2002*
- *Biological Control Act 1986*
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Rates and Charges Act 2007*
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Repeal and Consequential Provisions) Act 2007*
- *Bulk Handling Act 1967*
- *Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993*
- *Gene Technology Act 2006*
- *Industrial Hemp Act 2004*

- *Loans (Co-operative Companies) Act 2004*
- *Marketing of Potatoes Act 1946* (repealed at 22 May 2021)
- *Ord River Dam Catchment Area (Straying Cattle) Act 1967*
- *Royal Agricultural Society Act 1926*
- *Royal Agricultural Society Act Amendment Act 1929*
- *Rural Business Development Corporation Act 2000*
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945*
- *Tree Plantation Agreements Act 2003*
- *Veterinary Chemical Control and Animal Feeding Stuffs Act 1976*
- *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1960*
- *Western Australian Meat Industry Authority Act 1976*

Minister for Fisheries

- *Aquatic Resources Management Act 2016*
- *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*
- *Fisheries Adjustment Schemes Act 1987*
- *Fishing and Related Industries Compensation (Marine Reserves) Act 1997*
- *Fishing Industry Promotion Training and Management Levy Act 1994*
- *Pearling Act 1990*

Appendix 3: Breeding stock status, catch and effort ranges for Western Australia's major commercial and recreational fisheries

Breeding stock status, catch and effort ranges for WA's major commercial and recreational fisheries.

The information underpins the four KPIs measuring the effectiveness of the department's management plans and regulatory activities in:

- ensuring the sustainability status of the State's aquatic resources
- the success of keeping fish catches (or effort) at appropriate levels for:
 - commercial and
 - recreational fisheries
- ensuring that sustainably managed commercial fisheries provide benefits to the State as a result of significant local sales and export earnings from fish and fish products.

The term 'sustainable' is given where the breeding stocks are considered adequate as well as breeding stocks that are recovering. Terms 'inadequate' or 'environmentally limited' include where additional actions need to be taken or confirmation is required to ensure the breeding stocks are either adequate or are now recovering. The term 'overfished' is only given where breeding stocks are inadequate due to exploitation (i.e. overfishing) that have been identified but for which definitive management actions have yet to be fully implemented.

An acceptable catch or effort range may be determined for each of the major commercial and recreational fisheries. Commercial ranges 'under revision' or 'under development' are not assessed. Recreational ranges 'not developed' or 'under revision' are not assessed however 'not formal' ranges are assessed.

Acronyms

NA	Not Applicable
Q	Quota management
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TACC	Total Allowable Commercial Catch
TARC	Total Allowable Recreational Catch
MSC	Certified by Marine Stewardship Council
CI	Confidence Interval
SE	Standard Error

Assessment level (and method)

- Level 1** Catch data and biological/fishing vulnerability
- Level 2** Level 1 plus fishery-dependent effort
- Level 3** Levels 1 and/or 2 plus fishery-dependent biological sampling of landed catch (e.g. average size, fishing mortality, etc. estimated from representative samples)
- Level 4** Levels 1, 2 or 3 plus fishery-independent surveys of relative abundance, exploitation rate, recruitment
- Level 5** Levels 1 to 3 and/or 4 plus outputs from integrated simulation, assessment model

Table A1: Breeding stock status, catch and effort ranges for Western Australia's major commercial and recreational fisheries

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
West Coast Bioregion						
Western Rock Lobster	West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 5	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 6615t (12 month season TACC) extended to 9000t (~18 month season TACC) due to COVID-19 Recreational: 490t (TARC)	Commercial: 5696t (12 month) Recreational – licenced: 459-578t Recreational – charter: 14t	Acceptable Commercial: Catch within TACC plus 1.5% water loss (i.e. 6400t) Recreational: Catch within acceptable range. Review of estimation methods for recreational catch underway.
Statewide Abalone	Abalone (Roe's) Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 73.5t (Q) (530–640 days) Recreational: 28-32t Perth metro area	Commercial: 18.2t (133 days) Recreational: 29-33t Perth metro area; 14t Other	Acceptable Commercial: Catch was below TACC due to economic impacts of COVID-19 on overseas markets. Recreational: Perth metro catch range within TARC range.

¹ Commercial and recreational catch figures supplied for latest year/season available (2019/20, 2020 or 2020/21).

² Where there are three or fewer licences operating in the fishery, annual catch levels are not reported due to confidentiality requirements.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
Statewide Cephalopod	Octopus Interim Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 2	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 200-500t Recreational: Not developed	Commercial: 254t Recreational: 1t	Acceptable Commercial: Catch within acceptable range. Catch declined in 2020 due to COVID-19 issues.
South Coast and West Coast Scallop	Abrolhos Islands and Mid-West Trawl Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 95-1830t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 1193t	Acceptable Commercial: Catch within acceptable range but below predicted range.
West Coast Estuarine and Nearshore Scalefish and Invertebrates	Cockburn Sound Crab Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 4	Inadequate (environmentally limited)	Commercial: Closed Recreational: Closed	Commercial: 0t Recreational: 0t	NA Cockburn Sound fishery closed since 2014. In 2020, recruitment and egg production improved but remained below limit reference levels. Decline is consistent with an environmentally limited stock.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
West Coast Estuarine and Nearshore Scalefish and Invertebrates	West Coast Estuarine Managed Fishery (Area 1 Swan Canning, Area 2 Peel Harvey (MSC), Area 3 Hardy Inlet)	Annual: Levels 1 and 2 Periodic: Level 3 – Sea mullet underway	Sustainable: Adequate – crabs/ sea mullet	Commercial: 45-107t (Peel Harvey crab) 46-166t (Peel Harvey finfish) Recreational: Informal (Peel Harvey crab) Not developed (finfish)	Commercial: 57t (Peel Harvey crab) 116t (Peel Harvey finfish) 28t (other West Coast estuaries, crabs and finfish) Recreational: 35-49t (95% CI, boat only in 17/18, crabs in Perth Metro Zone)	Acceptable Commercial: Catch of crabs and finfish within acceptable ranges. Recreational: Crab catch levels are not considered a risk to stocks.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
West Coast Estuarine and Nearshore Scalefish and Invertebrates	Cockburn Sound Fish Net Managed Fishery South West Beach Seine West Coast Nearshore Open Access Net Fishery South West Coast Salmon Managed Fishery West Coast Beach Bait	Annual: Levels 1 and 2 Periodic: Level 3 – Herring (State) 2017	Sustainable: Adequate – whiting/ salmon (State)/tailor Sustainable: Recovering – herring Inadequate – (environmentally limited) whitebait/ southern garfish	Commercial: Under revision Recreational: Not developed	Commercial: 75t (Nearshore fisheries, total finfish) Recreational: 49-64t (95% CI, boat only in 17/18, top 10 species)	NA Metro Zone Garfish fishery closed in 2017. Declines in garfish and whitebait consistent with an environmentally limited stock. Large decline in salmon catch due to COVID-19 related market impacts. Review of acceptable catch ranges is required.
Statewide Small Pelagic Scalefish (Purse Seine)	West Coast Purse Seine Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 0-5700t (Q) Recreational: NA	Commercial: 493t (all species) Recreational: <1t	Acceptable

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
South Coast and West Coast Demersal Finfish	West Coast Demersal Scalefish Fishery	Annual: Level 1 Periodic: Level 3 – 2017	Sustainable: Recovering	Commercial: ≤450t Recreational ≤250t	Commercial: 247t Recreational: 210-253t (95% CI, private boats in 17/18, top 15 species; 2017/18); charter 36t (2019/20)	Commercial: Acceptable Demersal suite catch within range. Recreational: Not acceptable Snapper and baldchin groper catches were above recovery benchmarks. WA dhufish catches were at or above benchmarks.
Gascoyne Coast Bioregion						
Shark Bay Invertebrate	Shark Bay Prawn Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 1350-2150t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 1268t	Acceptable Commercial: Western king prawn catches below the acceptable range due to lower recruitment levels. Additional in season measures implemented to protect breeding stocks.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
Northern Invertebrates	Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 471-1250t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 673t	Acceptable Commercial: Brown tiger prawns were just below their acceptable catch range.
Shark Bay Invertebrate	Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Denham Sound: adequate Northern Shark Bay: inadequate (environmentally limited)	Commercial: Quota 900t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 885t	Acceptable Commercial: Quota season to 30 April. 98% of quota achieved. All catch was from Denham Sound as Northern region remained closed to fishing due to recruitment below limit reference level but slightly up on previous year.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
Shark Bay Invertebrate	Shark Bay Crab Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 650t (Q) Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 638t Recreational: 1-2t (95% CI, boat only in 17/18)	Acceptable Commercial: Spawning and recruitment levels have further increased under the current environmental conditions and harvest levels. Recreational: Catch levels are stable.
Gascoyne Nearshore Scalefish	Shark Bay Beach Seine and Mesh Net Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 2 Periodic: Level 3 ellowfin whiting – 2014	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 235-335t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 171t	Acceptable Commercial: Catch below the acceptable range due to ongoing low levels of effort, further impacted by COVID.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
South Coast and West Coast Crustacean	West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 2	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: Class A: 154t (Q); Class B: 20t (Q); Class C: 1t (Q); 60,000-105,000 pot lifts Recreational: NA	Commercial: Class A: 153t; Class B: 3.1t; Class C: 0t (113,219 pot lifts)	Not Acceptable Commercial: TAC achieved but effort is above acceptable range. The stock status is currently being reviewed.
Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish	Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 2 Periodic: Level 5 Snapper – 2017	Sustainable: Recovering	Commercial: Snapper 51.4t (Q) Other demersals 227t (Q) Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: Snapper 39.7t Other demersals 167t Recreational: 82-110t (95% CI, boat only in 17/18, top 10 species) Charter: Snapper 5t	Acceptable Commercial: Acceptable Recreational: Acceptable Snapper spawning biomass close to limit level with additional management action undertaken in 2018, including TACC reduction.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish	Inner Shark Bay Demersal (Snapper)	Periodic: Level 5 2015	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 3.8t Eastern Gulf (EG), 3.8t Denham Sound (DS), 1.2t Freycinet Estuary (FE) Recreational: 11.2t EG, 11.2t DS, 3.8t FE	Commercial: <0.5t Charter: <0.5t EG, 1.1t DS, 1t FE Recreational: 2.1t EG (95% CI 0.8-3.4t), 4.6t DS (95% CI 3.4-5.9t), 11.5t FE (95% CI 4.3-18.7t) (boat only, assumed same as in 2018)	Not Acceptable Commercial: NA Incidental catch. Recreational: Not Acceptable Catch in Freycinet above acceptable range.
North Coast Bioregion						
Northern Invertebrates	Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 60-180t Recreational: NA	Commercial: <60t	Acceptable Commercial: Low effort in 2020.
Northern Invertebrates	Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 90-300t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 202t	Acceptable
Northern Invertebrates	Broome Prawn Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 55-260t Recreational: NA	Negligible	NA Commercial: Minimal fishing occurred in 2020.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
Northern Invertebrates	Kimberley Prawn Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 240-500t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 253t	Acceptable
Northern Estuarine and Nearshore Scalefish and Invertebrates	Kimberley Gillnet and Barramundi Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 2	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 33-44t (barramundi) Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 34t (barramundi) 45t (total) Recreational: 15-26t (95% CI, boat only in 17/18, top 10 species)	Acceptable Commercial: Catch at the low end of range and the catch rate remains high. Recreational: Catch levels considered appropriate.
Northern Demersal Scalefish	Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 2 Periodic: Level 5 – 2018	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 440-533t (goldband snapper) 121-154t (red emperor) Catch range review in progress Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 1419t (total) 630t (goldband snapper – not including other jobfish) 144t (red emperor) Recreational: 63-88t (95% CI, boat only in 17/18, top 10 species)	Acceptable Commercial: Acceptable Recreational: Acceptable Catch levels are combined for Kimberley and Pilbara.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
Northern Demersal Scalefish	Pilbara Fish Trawl (Interim) Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 2, 3 Periodic: Level 5 – underway	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 136-244t (red emperor, combined trawl, trap and line) Recreational: NA	Commercial: 2087t (all species, trawl) 216t (red emperor, combined trawl, trap and line)	Acceptable Commercial: Acceptable Combined trawl, trap and line commercial catch of indicator species red emperor within acceptable range.
Northern Demersal Scalefish	Pilbara Demersal Trap Managed Fishery and Pilbara Line Fishery	Annual: Level 2, 3 Periodic: Level 5 – Underway	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 136-244t (red emperor, combined trawl, trap and line) Recreational: NA	Commercial: 584t (all species, trap) 167t (all species, line) 216t (red emperor, combined trawl, trap and line)	Acceptable Commercial: Acceptable Combined trawl, trap and line commercial catch of indicator species red emperor within acceptable range

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
Statewide Large Pelagic Scalegfish	Mackerel Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 2	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 246-430t (Q, Spanish Mackerel) Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 288t Recreational: 87-121t (95% CI, boat only in 17/18, top 10 species)	Acceptable Commercial: Nominal catch rate increased but low in areas 2 and 3. Recreational: Catch levels remain appropriate. Recent charter/FTO catch very low due to COVID-19.
Northern Shark	Northern Shark Fishery	No assessment	NA	<20t (sandbar)	0	NA No fishing since 2008/09.
Pearl Oyster (P. maxima)	Pearl Oyster Wildstock Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 786,170 oysters (Q) (14,071-20,551 dive hours) Recreational: NA	Commercial: 455,980 oysters (7942 dive hours)	Acceptable Commercial: Catch below quota as COVID-19 issues reduced fishing. Catch rates increased from 2018 to 2020.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
Statewide Hand Collection	Western Australian Sea Cucumber Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 2	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: Sandfish (Kimberley) 0-100t Sandfish (Pilbara) 0-80t Redfish 0-150t Recreational: NA	Commercial: Sandfish (Kimberley): 0t Sandfish (Pilbara): 0t Redfish: 0t	Acceptable No fishing due to planned rotational harvest schedule by industry.
South Coast Bioregion						
South Coast and West Coast Crustacean	South Coast Crustacean Managed Fishery (includes old Windy Harbour, Augusta Fishery)	Annual: Level 2	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 50-80t (southern rock lobster) Recreational: NA	Commercial: 19.4t (southern rock lobster)	Not Acceptable Commercial: Catch below acceptable range. The stock status is currently being reviewed.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
Statewide Abalone	Abalone (Greenlip/Brownlip) Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 3	Inadequate	Commercial: 54t (Q) (3440-5270 hours) Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 36t (1421 hours) Recreational: 8t	Not Acceptable Commercial: Catch below TACC due to commercial industry decisions. TACC reduced to 49t and spatial closures added for the 2021 season. Recreational: Catch levels still not considered a risk to stocks.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
South Coast Estuarine and Nearshore Scalefish and Invertebrates	South Coast Estuarine Managed Fishery South Coast Open Access Net Fishery South Coast Herring Trap (closed) South Coast Salmon Managed Fishery South Coast Oceanic Fish Trap Fishery (FBL Condition 74) King George Sound Fish Trap Fishery (Condition 192)	Annual: Levels 1 and 2. Periodic: Levels 3 and 4 Herring – 2017 Salmon – 2017 Cobbler – 2018	Sustainable: Recovering – Cobbler in Wilson Inlet, Herring (State) Sustainable: Adequate – Salmon (State)/ Mulletts/ Bream/ Whiting	Commercial: Under revision (South Coast Review) Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 220t (South Coast estuaries fish calendar year), 13.4t (South Coast estuaries crab financial year) 110t (South Coast nearshore) Recreational: finfish 17-35t (95% CI, boat only in 17/18, top 10 species)	NA Commercial: Low salmon catch due to low effort from limited market demand. Recreational: Catch levels are not considered a risk to stocks. Review of acceptable catch ranges is required.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
Statewide Small Pelagic Scalefish (Purse Seine)	Albany/King George Sound Purse Seine	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 2683t (Q) Recreational: NA	Commercial: 818t	Acceptable
Statewide Small Pelagic Scalefish (Purse Seine)	Bremer Bay and Esperance Purse Seine	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 3000t (Q) Combined Recreational: NA	Commercial: 680t	Acceptable Commercial catch below conservatively set quota.
South Coast and West Coast Demersal Finfish	Temperate Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline Joint Authority Southern Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline Fishery	Annual: Level 1 Periodic: Gummy and whiskery: Level 5 – 2017 Dusky and sandbar: Level 4 – 2017	Sustainable: Adequate – Gummy and whiskery Sustainable: Recovering – Dusky and sandbar	Commercial: shark 725–1095t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 655t (key species only) 774t (total sharks and rays)	Acceptable Relative lower catches in 2019/20 attributed to a lower effort. Standardised catch rates remain stable for the key shark species.

RESOURCE	FISHERY	ASSESSMENT LEVEL	BREEDING STOCK ASSESSMENT	CATCH (AND EFFORT) RANGE	CATCH, EFFORT AND CATCH RATE FOR SEASON REPORTED ^{1 2}	CATCH (OR EFFORT OR CATCH RATE) LEVEL ACCEPTABLE AND EXPLANATION IF NEEDED
South Coast and West Coast Demersal Finfish	South Coast Line and Trap	Annual: Level 1 Periodic: Level 3 – 2014	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: Under development Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 201t Recreational: 59-77t (95% CI, boat only in 17/18, top 10 species)	Acceptable Current commercial and recreational catch levels are at acceptable levels.
Northern Inland Bioregion						
Northern Inland Freshwater Scalefish and Invertebrates	Lake Argyle Silver Cobbler Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 93-180t Recreational: NA	Commercial: Not reportable	Acceptable Commercial: Catch is below acceptable level due to reduced effort.
Southern Inland Bioregion						
South and West Coast Inland Freshwater Resource	South West Recreational Freshwater Angling Fishery Recreational Marron Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: NA Recreational: 50,000-100,000 (marron) 50,000-120,000 (fish)	55,668 marron ($\pm 3,696se$) 104,319 fish ($\pm 10,125se$)	Acceptable Catch within acceptable range since 2003. Review of acceptable catch ranges is required.

¹ Commercial and recreational catch figures supplied for latest year/season available (2019/20, 2020 or 2020/21).

² Where there are three or fewer licences operating in the fishery, annual catch levels are not reported due to confidentiality requirements.

Appendix 4: State register of authorisation, exemptions and aquaculture leases

The State Register of authorisations, exemptions and aquaculture leases is available to the public on application to the Registrar and payment of appropriate fees – see section 125 of the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* (FRMA).

At 30 June 2021, the following items were recorded on the State Register:

- 166,078 recreational fishing licences of 241,740 varying fishing activities (note: although details of recreational fishing licences are recorded on the State Register, the Registrar is prohibited from making these available for public search – see section 125(6) of the FRMA)
- 14 aquaculture leases
- 422 aquaculture licences
- 6222 commercial authorisations of varying licence types.

Table A2: Recreational fishing licensed activities

ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
Recreational fishing from boat	132,508
Rock lobster	56,362
Abalone	18,448
Marron	10,539
Net fishing	14,410
South West freshwater angling	9,473
Total	241,740

The commercial authorisations on the State Register consisted of the following:

Table A3: Commercial authorisations

PERMITS	NUMBER OF PERMITS
Managed fishery licences	1,428
Interim managed fishery permits	127
Other licences	4,667
Total	6,222

Table A4: State register of exemptions 2020/21

Note: this register refers to additional schedules, tables and figures that are not provided in this document.

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3503	31-Jul-20	Master and crew of the boats 'Tracey Lea', 'Ocean Mistress', 'Marrabundi' and 'Elizabeth Maria II'	Conduct demersal gillnet and demersal longline fishing operations
3504	13-Jul-20	Mike Van Keulen, staff and students of Murdoch University and volunteers	Collect macroalgae and benthic invertebrates from Ningaloo Marine Park
3505	25-Aug-20	Dr Peter Morse and others as listed in Schedule 1	Playback Orca vocalisations from a commercially licensed vessel in Bremer Bay
3506	30-Jun-21	DPIRD	Collect from the waters under WA's jurisdiction any species of fish necessary to carry out research and conservation projects approved by DPIRD
3507	30-Jun-21 (revoked)	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	Collect any species of fish necessary to carry out research and monitoring projects registered within science project plans in accordance with DBCA's science policy, including those listed within approved marine park collaborative operational plans
3508	30-Jun-23	Indian Ocean Fresh Australia (IOFA) Pty Ltd	Hold mature yellowtail kingfish (<i>Seriola lalandi</i>) in tanks prior to harvesting; and to hold juvenile yellowtail kingfish in tanks prior to transporting them to IOFA's aquaculture site in Champion Bay
3509	18-Jul-21	Thomas Wernberg of UWA and all others listed in Schedule 1	Collect hard corals (<i>Order Scleractinia</i>) from Ningaloo Marine Park, Kalbarri, Houtman Abrolhos Islands, Port Gregory, Jurien Bay, Perth Metropolitan, Marmion Marine Park, Rottnest Island, and Hamelin Bay
3510	28-Jul-20	Oscar Serrano and others as listed in Schedule 1	Collect finfish, marine invertebrates, macroalgae, seagrass and mangroves from three sites in the Montebello Islands Marine Park

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3511	31-Mar-21	Jessica Walker of UWA and volunteers	Collect coral eating snail (<i>Drupella cornus</i>) and coral (<i>Acropora sp.</i>) from Rottnest Island
3512	30-Jun-21	DBCA and masters of vessels acting under their personal direction	Undertake research and monitoring projects to support adaptive management of the State's marine parks and reserves and aquatic environment, and to conserve marine fauna across WA
3513	30-Dec-21	Employees of BMT WA Pty Ltd	Determine the impacts of discharged produced water
3514	30-Sep-20	Ean Clare	Collect undersize brownlip abalone in cooperation with Aquatic Science and Assessment to assist in the collection of size-at-maturity data
3515	30-Jun-23	Michael Taylor, all those listed in Table 1 of Murdoch University and volunteers	Collect plankton, jellyfish, mussels, marine invertebrates, daphnia, planarians, leeches and freshwater invertebrates
3516	31-Dec-23	Shark Bay Scallop managed fishery licences as listed in Schedule 1	Fish for scallops within the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery
3517	30-Sep-20	Employees and contractors of Bhagwan Marine	Collect and remove rocks from the seabed to allow for vessel access within the Pluto Channel, Dampier WA as part of Woodside Energy Limited's operations
3518	Revoked	Neil Loneragan, James Tweedley and students from Murdoch University	Collect fish for teaching at Murdoch University
3519	30-Jun-25	Central Regional TAFE Geraldton – persons acting on behalf	Enable staff and students to operate six rock lobster pots for educational training
3520	Revoked	Australian Institute of Marine Science – persons as listed in Schedule 1	Collect red bass and black and white snapper for the purpose of research

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3521	31-Dec-22	Prof Peter Cook and Justin Benson of UWA	Collect pygmy perch (<i>Nannoperca vittata</i>) and crayfish (<i>Cherax preissii</i>) upstream and downstream from Talison Lithium Mine, Greenbushes
3522	31-Aug-23	Emama Nguda Aboriginal Corporation (employees of)	Collect broodstock for aquaculture purposes
3523	Revoked	Sam Koncurat of Glenley III	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operate 130 commercial rock lobster pots to soak, adjacent to breeding stock survey grounds in the waters off Fremantle 2. Wetlining in the waters of the West Coast Demersal Scalefish Fishery 3. Take fish, including totally protected fish, in excess of bag and possession limits
3524	30-Oct-20	Greg Cole of Mind Games	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operate 160 commercial rock lobster pots without escape gaps, adjacent to breeding stock survey grounds in the waters off Dongara 2. Wetlining in the waters of the West Coast Demersal Scalefish Fishery 3. Take fish, including totally protected fish, in excess of bag and possession limits
3525	30-Sep-20	Matthew Fong of New Horizon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operate 130 commercial rock lobster pots with closed escape gaps, adjacent to breeding stock survey grounds in the waters of the Abrolhos and Big Bank including the area described in Schedule 4 of the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery Management Plan 2012 2. Wetlining in the waters of the West Coast Demersal Scalefish Fishery 3. Take fish, including totally protected fish, in excess of bag and possession limits

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3526	30-Oct-20	Bjorn Stokke, Kjell Stokke and Nils Stokke of Viking Legend	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operate 160 commercial rock lobster pots with closed escape gaps, adjacent to breeding stock survey grounds in the waters off Lancelin 2. Wetlining in the waters of the West Coast Demersal Scalefish Fishery 3. Take fish, including totally protected fish, in excess of bag and possession limits
3527	30-Oct-20	Bruce Cockman of Hold Fast	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operate 160 commercial rock lobster pots with closed escape gaps, adjacent to breeding stock survey grounds in the waters of the Abrolhos Islands Groups 2. Wetlining in the waters of the West Coast Demersal Scalefish Fishery
3528	30-Oct-20	Staff and students of St Mary's Anglican Girls School	Collect <i>Goniastrea</i> coral species from Coogee Maritime Trail rock wall (westernmost tip)
3529	30-Sep-20	Staff and students of Curtin University	Collect seagrass, water samples and sediment samples from four sites in Cockburn Sound
3530	01-Nov-20	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Collect aquatic invertebrates and aquatic vegetation from urban wetlands in Perth, Mandurah and Bunbury metropolitan regions
3531	20-Jul-23	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Collect <i>Drupella cornus</i> (individuals and eggs) and <i>Acropora</i> from Ningaloo Marine Park, Rottnest Island Marine Reserve and Abrolhos Islands Marine Reserve
3532	31-Jan-21	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Collect gilgies (<i>Cherax quinquecarinatus</i>)
3533	29-Sep-23	Mike Van Keulen, Murdoch University and others listed in schedule 1	Collect seaweed (<i>Ulva lactuca</i>) thalli from South Mole, Fremantle
3534	01-Aug-21	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Collect seagrass and algae

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3535	31-Dec-20	Eric Tranthem	Collect, retain and store blue swimmer crabs (<i>Portunus armatus</i>) from King George Sound, in the DPIRD Catch and Effort Statistics Block 9603. See map.
3536	10-Sep-23	Damian Thompson and others listed in schedule 1	Collect coral, teleosts, coralline algae and macroalgae from General Use Zones in northern Ningaloo Marine Park (Osprey to Jurabi and Bundegi)
3537	23-Aug-22	Staff and students of UWA	Collect <i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i> and <i>Asparagopsis armata</i>
3538	15-Oct-22	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Collect fish from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two sites in the lower estuary (near the Stirling and Fremantle traffic bridges) • two sites in the middle estuary (Point Heathcote, Perth Water) • two sites in the upper Swan estuary • two sites in the Canning estuary north (near Deepwater Point) and south of Mt Henry Bridge (Shelley foreshore) • Bathers Beach • South Beach
3539	31-Dec-22	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Collect fish fauna and benthic macroinvertebrates from estuaries, Torbay Waychinicup, Oyster Harbour Cheyne, Taylor Beaufort and Normans Cordinup
3540	30-Sep-20	Sam Koncurat of Glenley III	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operate 160 commercial rock lobster pots to soak, adjacent to breeding stock survey grounds in the waters off Fremantle 2. Wetlining in the waters of the West Coast Demersal Scalefish Fishery 3. Take fish, including totally protected fish, in excess of bag and possession limits

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3541	31-Dec-20	Staff and students of Australian Institute of Marine Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect red bass and ember parrotfish from the recreational area between the southern boundary of the Maud Sanctuary Area and the northern boundary of the Pelican Sanctuary Area Collect red bass and ember parrotfish from the recreational area between the northern coastal boundary of the Maud Sanctuary Area and the southern boundary of the Bateman Sanctuary Area
3542	31-Aug-22	Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery licence holders	Trial a reduced pink snapper minimum debit rule in the Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery
3543	07-Sep-23	Haydn Lancelot Webb	Take fish, namely mullet, garfish and sand whiting, for bait for commercial purposes by haul net in association with Fishing Boat Licence No. 2028 (LFB G188)
3544	31-Jan-21	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Collect coral fragments from between the southern boundary of the Murat Sanctuary and the mouth of the Exmouth Marina (-21.966667 S) and extending to 5km from the coast
3545	30-Nov-20	Tiffany Simpson and Jason Alexander of Curtin University, Justin McDonald from DPIRD, Michael Marnane from Chevron ETU and Kevin Holden from Deepvision Subsea	Collect fauna and flora growing on subsea structures from Bulk Jetty Dive Site at Kwinana Horse Beach
3546	31-Mar-22	Harvest Road Oceans Pty Ltd	Collect red algae for aquaculture research purposes
3547	30-Sep-21	Staff and students of UWA	Collect all algal species and annelids
3548	04-Oct-20	Persons fishing for a recreational purposes	Fish for freshwater fish without holding a current Recreational Fishing Licence authorising fishing for freshwater fish

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3549	31-Jan-21	Danny Wimpres and others as listed in Schedule 1	Take small tissue samples and tag and release pink snapper (<i>Pagrus auratus</i>) from various locations in Cockburn Sound and Warnbro Sound
3550	01-Dec-23	Ellen Brookman Integrated Catchment Group	Catch, record and release native species
3551	28-Feb-23	Sean Atkinson, Murdoch University	Collect benthic and planktonic invertebrates and benthic freshwater algae from 10km either side of those locations listed in Table 1
3552	15-Nov-20	Employees and Contractors of Advisian	Collect up to 510 oysters (<i>Ostrea angasi</i> and <i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>), and up to 105 mud whelks (<i>Cominella glandiformis</i>) to test for contaminants such as petroleum, heavy metals and hydrocarbons
3553	06-Feb-23	Staff and students of Murdoch University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tag and release giant guitarfish, bottlenose wedgefish and green sawfish 2. Take soft tissue samples from captured giant guitarfish, bottlenose wedgefish and green sawfish
3554	11-Oct-20	Xujia He, Perth Modern School, and Tianhua He	Collect and release western mud minnow (<i>Galaxiella munda</i>) from Muchea wetlands, Lake Catambro and Chandal Brook
3555	31-Dec-23	West Coast Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery licence holders	Trial a reduced minimum debit amount of six hours in respect of each fishing trip in an area of the West Coast Demersal Scalefish (Interim) Managed Fishery
3556	31-Mar-22	Fred Wells, Curtin University and others as listed in Schedule 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tag and release marine molluscs, echinoderms 2. Take, tag and release <i>Campanile symbolicum</i>, during the sampling period
3557	30-Nov-23	Jamie Seymour, James Cook University	Collect venom from adult stonefish (<i>Synanceia verrucosa</i> and <i>Synanceia horrida</i>) from Onslow
3558	28-Feb-24	CSIRO and others as listed in Schedule 1	Collect sessile and mobile invertebrates from waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef track from south of Point Cloates to Bundegi and extending to the deeper waters off the Muiron Islands

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3559	31-Oct-20	Deane Spurge	Gain access to an area that has become landlocked in the Lake Argyle Silver Cobber Fishery without the requirement to install a vessel monitoring system
3560	31-Mar-21	Staff and students of Curtin University	Collect parrotfish from the following four islands in Exmouth Gulf: Fly Island, Eva Island, Y Island and Observation Island
3561	31-Jan-21	Xujia He, Perth Modern School and Tianhua He, Curtin University	Collect and release western mud minnow (<i>Galaxiella munda</i>) from Muchea wetlands, Lake Catambro and Chandal Brook
3562	31-Jul-21	The master and crew of 'Tracey Lea'	Carry demersal gillnet gear on board during a fishing trip where a nomination of Intention to Fish with demersal longline gear has been made
3563	30-Nov-20	Mark Ainsworth	<p>Undertake the following activities from Nearshore and subtidal habitats (0-10m depth) within the Lalang Garam Marine Parks (Lalang Garram/Camden Sound, Lalang Garram/ Horizontal Falls and North Lalang Garram):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect biological data for stock assessment of tropical nearshore indicator species (barramundi, king threadfin salmon, blue threadfin salmon) 2. Identify the community composition of nearshore fish and elasmobranchs occurring in the Lalang Garram Marine Parks 3. Identify critical habitats and relative abundance of threatened, endangered and protected species of fish and elasmobranchs
3564	15-Nov-22	James Tweedley, Kurt Krispyn, Sorcha Cronin-O'Reilly, Charles Maus, Brian Poh of Murdoch University	Collect fish and benthic macroinvertebrates from 20 sites in Vasse-Wonnerup wetlands as per map
3565	31-Oct-21	Pases Aqua Pty Ltd	Undertake fish community assessment and aquatic pest/exotic species eradication activities using methods in Table 1 in urban lakes in the Perth Metropolitan area, including but not limited to Tomato Lake, Flinders Park, Araluen Botanic Park, Smart Park and Kooboolong Park
3566	19-Dec-20	Staff and students of UWA	Collect marine bivalves

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3567	30-Nov-22	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Collect black pygmy and blue mussels and other small invertebrates
3568	12-Dec-21	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Collect Carter's freshwater mussel from Lower Vasse River
3569	30-Nov-20	Staff and students of Curtin University	To collect sea cucumbers (<i>Holothuriidae</i>) from Coombe Reserve, Blackwall Reach, Mettam's Pool, South Mole, North Coogee Marina, Robb Jetty
3570	31-Dec-20	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Catch and release fish species caught as bycatch from the locations listed in Table 1
3571	30-Nov-21	John Yates	Engage in commercial fishing for spanner crab from a boat which does not have a Fishing Boat Licence
3572	31-Mar-21	BMT WA Pty Ltd	For research and commercial purposes to determine seagrass condition as part of an environmental impact assessment for proposed maintenance dredging to be undertaken
3573	28-Feb-21	Python Ecological Services	Allow sampling and the collection of fish for research purposes in a small tributary upstream from the Kent River to identify habitat and the presence of threatened species
3574	31-May-25	Carralong Nominees Pty Ltd T/as Cicerellos	Collect fish for the purpose of use in public aquarium displays at Cicerellos in Fremantle and Mandurah
3575	31-Dec-21	Batavia Coral Farm Pty Ltd	Collect the species listed below as broodstock for aquaculture purposes
3576	31-Aug-21	Hentech Pty Ltd	Set and pull recreational drop nets to catch (and release) blue swimmer crab (<i>Portunus armatus</i>) for the purpose of educational tourism
3577	31-Dec-23	Master of an authorised boat SBC	Send the duplicate copy of the completed Catch and Disposal Record (CDR) form to DPIRD
3578	31-Dec-23	Master of an authorised boat WCDS	Deliver the original of the completed CDR form to an office of DPIRD

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3579	31-Aug-23	Master of an authorised boat GDS	Send the original copy of the completed CDR form, together with the duplicate copy of the completed consignment note referred to in clause 37(7) of the Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery Management Plan 2010 to DPIRD
3580	28-Feb-22	Samuel Billingham and others	Collect seagrass from Exmouth Gulf locations as shown in Attachment 1
3581	30-Nov-23	Mike Van Keullen and others	Collect <i>Asparagopsis sp.</i> from Perth coastal waters
3582	31-Dec-21	Andrew and Tracey Basile	Collect those species listed below as broodstock for aquaculture purposes
3583	31-Dec-22	Andrew and Tracey Basile	Collect the quantities of the coral genera and species listed below for aquaculture broodstock by using hand-held collection methods that do not damage the coral reef
3584	31-Jan-21	Master of an authorised boat WCLL	An interim mechanism to enhance the supply of rock lobster to the WA community
3585	15-Nov-22	James Tweedley and others as listed	Collect entire fish community from the Swan-Canning Estuary and Peel Harvey Estuary (see Attachment 1 for figures showing sampling sites)
3586	31-Dec-23	WCDS Managed fishery licence holders	Fish for demersal scalefish (as described in West Coast Demersal Scalefish (Interim) Management Plan 2007) with the use of nets other than demersal gillnets in the waters of the West Coast Demersal Scalefish Interim Managed Fishery
3587	31-Jan-22	Stantec Australia Pty Ltd	Research, environmental protection and commercial purposes to facilitate regulatory approvals and to enhance knowledge of aquatic ecosystem health
3588	31-Jan-22	WCLL – Master of authorised boats	Facilitate and enhance the utility of the 'back of boat' lobster mechanism for operators in the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery
3589	31-Dec-21	Adrian Templeman	Explore and/or develop the crab fishery and fishing technology of that activity under the provision of Section 7(2)(e) of the <i>Fish Resources Management Act 1994</i>
3590	28-Feb-21	Western Rock Lobster Managed Fishery – master	Collect western rock lobster from each latitude in the waters of the Western Rock Lobster Managed Fishery (26-34 degrees S)

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3591	31-Dec-23	Brain Wall	Collect sea cucumber, bloody cockle, tropical lobster and red claw crayfish from throughout Burrup Peninsula between longitudes 116.25 degrees and 117.10 degrees
3592	01-Dec-23	Michael Brooker	Catch, tag and release western rock lobster (<i>puerulus</i>) juveniles and adults from the Perth Metropolitan Area and from Seven Mile Beach to Desperate Bay, including White Point, Cliff Head and Beagle Islands Horseshoe Reefs
3593	01-Jan-24	Stephen Robinson, UWA	Collect fish from Swan and Canning rivers from Garvey Park to Claremont Jetty and Riverton Bridge to Claremont Jetty
3594	31-Aug-22	Paul Lavery, Edith Cowan University (ECU)	Collect seagrass from Mindarie Keys, Burns Rocks and Shoalwater Islands Marine Park
3595	01-Jan-24	Stephen Robinson, UWA	Collect marine invertebrates from various locations between Geraldton and Augusta as well as the Swan River (e.g. Busselton, Rockingham Cockburn Sound, Jurien Bay, Triggs, North and South Mole)
3596	31-Mar-22	Abalone Managed fishery licence holders	Take, have in one's possession, sell and consign greenlip abalone (<i>H. laevigata</i>) of a shell length greater than 125mm from Area 1 of the Abalone Managed Fishery Management Plan 1992
3597	30-Apr-21	Jessica Walker, UWA	Collect coral from waters surrounding Rottne Island, see Attachment 1
3598	15-Jan-24	Stephen Beatty, Murdoch University	Collect fish and crayfish from locations as listed in Table 2
3599	19-Feb-21	Mike Van Keulen, Murdoch University and others listed in Schedule 1	Collect fish, seagrasses, macroalgae and benthic invertebrates from Shoalwater Islands Marine Park, adjacent to Garden Island causeway, Mangles Bay
3600	Revoked	Lynette Hillier, Manea College	Collect blue swimmer crabs and two spot sand crabs from within Koombana Bay, Bunbury and Leschenault Inlet, Australind
3601	20-Dec-21	Samuel Billingham, ECU	Collect seagrasses from between Freshwater Bay and Leeuwin Boat Ramp
3602	30-Nov-22	Lynette Hillier, Manea College	Collect blue swimmer crabs and two spot sand crabs from within Koombana Bay, Bunbury and Leschenault Inlet, Australind

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3603	31-Mar-21	David Ellis, ANU	Collect Half moon grouper (<i>Epinephelus rivulatus</i>) from Maud Recreation Zone of Ningaloo Marine Park
3604	30-Sep-21	Sonja Pascho & Harriet Peterson, UWA	Collect <i>Katelysia sp.</i> , or <i>Venerida</i> (clams) or <i>Mytilidae</i> (Pygmy and blue mussels) from Eastern Oyster Harbour shoreline
3605	31-Mar-21	David Ellis, Australian National University (ANU) and others as listed in Schedule 1	Collect half moon grouper (<i>Epinephelus rivulatus</i>) from Maud Recreation Zone of Ningaloo Marine Park
3606	31-Jul-21	Master and crew of the boats 'Tracey Lea', 'Viking Spirit' and 'Elizabeth Maria II'	Data collection as part of Parks Australia Research Project titled: Long-term sustainable use of demersal gillnet and demersal longline in WA's temperate Shark Fishery, A WA Government and WAFIC Project, Grant Activity ID 4-BH9DL76.
3607	30-Apr-21	The master of an authorised boat in the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery	Land in excess of 100 back-of-boat lobsters, up to a maximum of 200 back-of-boat lobsters, in respect of a trip
3608	08-Apr-22	Sophia Clarke-Loannou of Curtin University and others as listed in Schedule 1	Collect aquatic organisms from Perth metropolitan locations listed in Table 1
3609	30-Jan-24	Jessica Stickland of DBCA and others as listed in schedule 1	Collect <i>Malo bella</i> , <i>Keesingia gigas</i> and other jellyfish species (cubozoans, scyphozoans, hydrozoans, ctenophores and thaliaceans) from all waters of Ningaloo Marine Park, Muiron Islands Marine Management Area and Exmouth Gulf
3610	31-Mar-21	Xujia He of Perth Modern School	Catch and release western mud minnow (<i>Galaxiella munda</i>) from Muchea wetlands, Lake Catambro and Chandala Brook
3611	07-Feb-24	Staff and students of Murdoch University	Tag and release giant guitarfish, bottlenose wedgefish and eyebrow wedgefish from nearshore areas of WA, including Shark Bay, Coral Bay, Ningaloo Reef, Perth Metropolitan Area and the South West coast

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3612	10-May-21	Staff and students of UWA	Undertake freshwater fish sampling from sites within the Canning River from the Spring Road Bridge upstream to the Canning and Churchman Brook reservoirs
3613	Revoked	Jessica Stickland of DBCA	Collect <i>Malo bella</i> , <i>Keesingia gigas</i> and other jellyfish species (cubozoans, scyphozoans, hydrozoans, ctenophores and thaliaceans) from all waters of Ningaloo Marine Park, Muiron Islands Marine Management Area and Exmouth Gulf
3614	31-Dec-23	Any person(s) fishing from or with the use of a licensed fishing boat	Fish for scalefish by fishing net from, or with the use of a licenced fishing boat
3615	31-Aug-21	Skipper of a fishing boat as listed in schedule 1	Be in possession of, and set according to instructions from DPIRD staff, 102 rock lobster batten pots, without escape gaps from the locations listed in Table 1, in the waters of the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery Management Plan 2012
3616	30-Mar-22	South Coast Estuarine Fishery licence holders	Allow the three activated licence holders permitted to fish Beaufort Inlet between 1 May and 1 November of the relevant year, sufficient time to make necessary arrangements prior to commencing commercial fishing operations in the South Coast Estuarine Fishery
3617	31-Dec-23	Stephen Mcleod and Nicholas Kirby	Collect six leafy sea dragons (<i>Phycodurus eques</i>) for use as broodstock for aquaculture purposes
3618	09-Mar-24	Stephen Beatty	Collect catch, tag and release estuarine and freshwater fish from Canning River within a 5km radius of Kent St Weir
3619	30-Apr-22	Adi Zvifer of UWA	Collect coral fragments from a 20m radius of the specified GPS locations near Somerville Island and Eva Island, Fly Island and Bundigi Reef
3620	30-Jun-22	Alan Cottingham, Murdoch University	Take, attach a valvometer and return giant clams (<i>Tridacna Ningaloo</i>), from Bill's Bay, Coral Bay

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3621	31-Dec-99	A fish pathologist approved under the regulations	To undertake modern molecular (PCR) testing techniques, instead of a histological examination, and which techniques will enable younger pearl oyster spat to be deployed from a hatchery while maintaining disease testing
3622	31-Dec-99	A person submitting sample of hatchery	Allow for earlier submission of a hatchery produced spat sample for disease testing by an approved fish pathologist
3623	01-Apr-21	Paul Lavery of ECU	Collect, count and release bivalves from Walpole and Nornalup Inlets Marine Park
3624	30-Nov-22	Laura Smith of University of Queensland	Catch, take non-lethal tissue samples (fin-clips) and release sailfish (<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>) from offshore from Broome, Exmouth and Dampier
3625	14-Jan-23	MFL licence holders as listed	
3626	31-Jan-23	Aquafarms Pty Ltd	Collect a total of 630 smooth marron (<i>Cherax cainii</i>) using fyke nets, drop nets, hand nets and box traps in the areas described in Schedule 3
3627	31-Mar-24	David Mort of City of Canning	Collect introduced fish species from Bannister Creek Catchment
3628	28-Mar-24	Luke Thomas of UWA	Collect coral (<i>Acropora tenuis</i>) from back reef and exposed reef slope sites along the length of Ningaloo Reef from Bundegi to Coral Bay
3629	28-Mar-22	Antoine Minnie of UWA	Collect common kelp (<i>Ecklonia radiata</i>) from Abrolhos Islands, as per map attached
3630	10-Apr-21	Sophie Williams of Curtin University	Collect mussels (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) from between Yanchep and Mandurah
3631	30-Jun-22	Alan Cottingham of Murdoch University	Take, attach a valvometer and return giant clams (<i>Tridacna Ningaloo</i>), from the stretch of coastline between Five Finger's Reef (23.188 S) and Bill's Bay (23.122 S)
3632	15-Nov-23	South West Trawl 2079	Commercially fish under Managed Fishery Licence No. 2079 with an authorised boat that is greater than 375 boat units
3633	31-Mar-24	David Juskiewicz of Curtin University	Collect coral from the locations listed in Table 2
3634	30-Jun-21	Dr Michael Mackie, RPS Australia	Determine the presence of hydrocarbon in fish species (part of a broader research survey)

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3635	30-Jun-22	West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Holders	Assist DPIRD Aquatic Science and Assessment in determining the age structure of crabs
3636	30-Sep-21	Cameron Hugh of Kariyarra Aboriginal Corp	Collect freshwater fish from several permanent pools on the Yule River within the Kariyarra Native Title Determination Area
3637	30-Jun-22	Licensed fishing boats as listed	Assist DPIRD Aquatic Science and Assessment in determining the complete size range of crabs present in the various water depths and areas of the fishery
3638	31-Mar-26	Coral World Australia Pty Ltd	Collect fish and undertake relevant fishing activities to display in a public aquarium (at the address detailed in Schedule 1) for commercial and educational purposes
3639	31-Mar-24	Specimen Shell Managed Fishery Holders	Fish for specimen shell using up to two (2) fishing boats of any size with a single MFL, provided the boats are not used simultaneously
3640	25-Apr-21	Daniel Gorman of CSIRO	Collect key fauna (commercially and ecologically important fish and crustacean species) from the locations in the southern part of the Eastern Gulf Zone of Shark Bay shown in Attachment 1
3641	28-Feb-24	John Keesing of CSIRO	Collect sessile and mobile invertebrates from waters adjacent to Ningaloo Reef track from south of Point Cloates to Bundegi and extending to the deeper waters off the Muiron Islands
3642	12-Dec-21	Stephen Beatty of Murdoch University	Collect Carter's freshwater mussel from Lower Vasse River, within 2000m of the Causeway Road Bridge, Busselton, and the Vasse Diversion Drain
3643	30-Dec-21	Sonja Pascho of UWA	Collect <i>Katylisia sp.</i> , or <i>Venerida</i> (clams) or Oysters (<i>Sacostrea glomerata</i>) and mussels (Mytilidae family, <i>Brachidontes spp.</i> , <i>Musculista spp.</i> , <i>Xenostrobus spp.</i> and <i>Mytilus edulis</i>) from Oyster Harbour shoreline
3644	31-Dec-23	Fishing boat licence holders	Permit a person to which Schedule 1 a) or b) applies
3645		Cancelled - FLAMMS error	
3646	30-Aug-21	Annika Dose of UWA	Collect Australian sea urchin (<i>Heliocidaris erythrogramma</i>) from South Mole Jetty, Fremantle and Woodman Point, Cockburn Sound

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3647	31-Dec-22	Neil Loneragan of Murdoch University	Collect breaksea cod from the following four areas: Mid-west coast (Geraldton to Two Rocks), Lower-west coast (Two Rocks to Bunbury), South-west coast (Bunbury to Albany) and South coast (Albany to Esperance)
3648	04-May-24	Stephen Beatty of Murdoch University	Collect fish and invertebrates from Murray River, upstream from Pinjarra, see approximate location in Attachment 1
3649 - 3655	30-Apr-22	Shark Bay Scallop managed fishery licences as listed in Schedule 1	Fish for scallops for a commercial purpose using the methods described in the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery Management Plan 1994
3656	31-May-21	Alan Cottingham of Murdoch University	Collect a total of 20 black bream (<i>Acanthopagrus butcheri</i>) from the area specified in Schedule 3, using rod and line, seine nets and gill nets
3657	29-Apr-22	Mackerel Managed Fishery licence holders – Master	Permit a master of an authorised boat operating in the waters of the fishery to submit a nomination to land mackerel prior to landing mackerel and specify either the number or whole weight of mackerel that are to be unloaded, and if the fish are to be landed whole or gill and gutted only or headed and gutted only
3658	11-May-21	Daniel Gorman of CSIRO	Collect key fauna (commercially and ecologically important fish and crustacean species) from the locations in the southern part of the Eastern Gulf Zone of Shark Bay shown in Attachment 1
3659	01-Nov-24	Fishing boat licence holders 1946, 1418, 1172 and 1931	Undertake scallop trawling in waters of the South Coast of WA, within the location specified
3660	20-May-21	Anthony Santoro of Murdoch University	Catch and release fish or freshwater crayfish using Kuchling traps and fyke nets from natural and created inland waterbodies from Jurien Bay south and east along the coast to Fitzgerald River National Park, including sites within lakes, swamps, ponds, dams, rivers and creeks in the major catchments throughout the region
3661	20-Sep-21	Adi Zvifler of UWA	Collect <i>Acropora sp.</i> coral from a 20m radius of the following GPS locations near Somerville island - S 21° 57.464, E 114° 29.585, Eva Island - S 21° 55.034, E 114° 25.952, Fly Island - S -21.8039742, E 114.5523894 and Bundigi Reef

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3662	31-May-26	Nominated operators on AB1210, AB1876, AB1878	Permit a nominated operator to: sell or transfer Roe's abalone taken from Area 7 of the Abalone Managed Fishery to retail outlets that are not approved fish processors or holders of an aquaculture licence who are authorised to process or aquaculture Roe's abalone; Fish in area 7, excluding the waters of the west of the State lying between Trigg Island and northern sea wall of Hillarys Boat Harbour, under the Plan for Roe's abalone on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday between 1 May and 31 October in any year
3663	07-Jun-21	WCLL Managed Fishery Licence 1033	Provide for the supply of rock lobster to the WA community for the WA Day event at Hillarys Marina
3664	30-Jun-21	Executive Officer of Fishability	Fish for freshwater fish without holding a Recreational Fishing Licence
3665		Cancelled – FLAMMS error	
3666	11-Jun-21	Mr Damian Ucich of Lynwood Senior High School	Fish for freshwater fish without holding a Recreational Fishing Licence
3667	30-Apr-24	Abrolhos Grown Pty Ltd	Collect up to 100kg (wet weight) of the specified species
3668	31-Aug-21	West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery	Assist fishers transitioning between seasons by permitting the use of additional rock lobster pots while transfers of entitlement are being processed by DPIRD
3669	14-Jul-21	Mike Van Keulen of Murdoch University	Collect macroalgae and benthic invertebrates from Ningaloo Marine Park
3670	30-Sep-21	Zoe Regan of Murdoch University	Collect catch and release fish or freshwater crayfish using Kuchling traps and fyke nets from Yangebup Lake, City of Cockburn
3671	30-Jun-22	DBCA	Undertake research and monitor projects to support adaptive management of the State's marine parks and reserves and aquatic environment, and to conserve marine fauna across WA
3672	30-Jun-22	DPIRD	Undertake research and conservation projects for the sustainable management and development of the State's fish resources and the protection of fish habitats

NO.	EXPIRY	PERSONS - SCHEDULE 1	PURPOSE
3673	30-Nov-21	Bjorn Stokke, Kjell Stokke and Nils Stokke	Conduct the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and obtain the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish
3674	30-Nov-21	Bruce Cockman	Conduct the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and obtain the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish
3675	30-Nov-21	Matthew Fong	Conduct the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and obtain the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish
3676	30-Nov-21	Sam Koncurat	Conduct the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and obtain the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish
3677	30-Nov-21	Greg Cole	Conduct the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and obtain the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish

Appendix 5:

Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation Report

This report on the Commissioner's operations for 2020/21 is submitted in accordance with Section 25 F of the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (the Act).

Auditor General's performance audits

The Commissioner continued to assist the Government response to Auditor General performance audit reports for the sustainable management of the State's rangelands and salinity tabled in Parliament in October 2017 and April 2018 respectively.

OAG Audit Report: Management of Salinity 2018

To address the issues raised by the Auditor General, DPIRD is determining the current extent of salinity and increasing its ground water surveillance monitoring.

These activities will enable it (in conjunction with DBCA and DWER) to set a new strategic direction for the management of salinity.

In 2020/21 DPIRD:

- continued a joint research project with the CSIRO to reassess the extent of dryland salinity in the south-west agricultural region, including completing detailed mapping of salt affected areas in selected catchments
- increased groundwater monitoring of surveillance bores to enable improved risk assessment

- developed a salinity management plan for the Katanning Research Facility, which will include demonstration sites of saltland revegetation and best practice groundwater drainage structures
- partnered with Gillamii and other grower groups to run updated extension and training field days and a salinity masterclass
- updated DPIRD's salinity management website content.

OAG Audit Report: Management of Pastoral Lands in WA 2017

To support the Pastoral Lands Board (PLB) in delivering the Auditor General's recommendations, DPIRD is developing a Framework for Sustainable Pastoral Management, consistent with best practice risk assessment, including using remote sensing technology and ground monitoring to inform knowledge of land condition.

In 2020/21, DPIRD developed Draft Land Condition Rangeland Standards for the West Kimberley that are being peer reviewed. Work is also underway to develop quantitative measures of pasture condition.

Remote sensing monitoring systems for WA pastoral rangelands

In 2020/21, DPIRD:

1. tested Landsat Vegetation Indices for condition monitoring
2. applied machine learning to model and map pasture types for a pilot study in the West Kimberley
3. collected data from 36 new evaluation sites (in the West Kimberley and Nullarbor regions) to improve the calibration of National Fractional Ground Cover products for tracking ground cover change.

Soil and Land Conservation Council (SLCC)

The SLCC under Ministerial direction, oversaw the preparation and implementation of Western Australian Soil Health Strategy 2021–31 (see detail below).

It also continued to monitor progress on the State Government's Response to Salinity Management and the WA Government's Framework for Sustainable Pastoral Management.

The SLCC met six times in 2020/21 receiving updates of current matters relating to the conservation of soil and land resources and the mitigation of land degradation.

Kevin Goss, Chair and Western Australian Farmers Federation (WAFF) nominated member, retired effective 31 March 2021 and the interim chair is Deputy Chair Dr Hayley Norman. Renata Paliskis (DPLH) resigned as a member effective 31 March 2021. The Governor (on the nomination of the Minister for Agriculture and

Food) has appointed Chris Wilkins and Matt Darcey as the WAFF and DPLH member respectively for 2021.

On 4 May 2021, the Executive Council approved the Soil and Land Conservation Council (Remuneration of Members) Amendment Regulations 2021 and the Public Sector Commissioner is determining the rate of remuneration for non-government members.

Western Australian Soil Health Strategy 2021–31 – Sustaining WA's Agricultural, Horticultural and Pastoral Soils

The strategy sets the direction for policy, research, investment and on-ground actions to support the management, protection and improvement of soil functions and associated ecosystem services across WA for the next 10 years.

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation and DPIRD's science leaders worked closely with the SLCC to identify actions for innovation, adaptation, and changes in farming systems and land management that can improve or sustain soil health.

Consultation with targeted stakeholders, including researchers, landholders, service providers, community natural resource management groups and government agencies, provided direction on the content of the strategy. Feedback on the draft strategy was sought over three months via media, interviews, an online survey and online information webinars.

DPIRD is overseeing the release of the final strategy and implementation plan incorporating feedback from both engagement phases.

Functions of the Commissioner

Delegations

The Commissioner continues to have delegated authority from the Minister for the Environment to issue woodchip permits.

Compliance and regulation

Land clearing assessments

Sixty-two clearing applications were assessed for land degradation, with advice provided to DWER for agriculture purpose clearing and to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulations and Safety (DMIRS) for mining-related and infrastructure development.

Compliance

The Commissioner registered 13 complaints during the year with eight related to drainage and five to soil erosion. On 30 June 2021, eight complaints had been resolved, five drainage complaints and two erosion matters are under investigation.

Woodchip permits

No woodchip permits were issued.

Agreements to reserve and conservation covenants

Twelve conservation covenants and two Agreements to Reserve were negotiated with the memorials registered on the certificates of title. Four memorials were discharged.

Soil conservation notices

Three Soil Conservation Notices (SCNs) were issued to pastoral stations and one on a small holding in the south-west agricultural region. Seven compliance inspections were carried out on properties previously issued SCNs. No previous notices were discharged.

Land drainage and pumping

Eighteen landholders submitted Notices of Intention to Drain (NOID) for drainage works. Fourteen were issued letters of 'no objection', one was issued a letter of objection and one was referred to the Federal Department of Agriculture Water and Environment for comment. Two are pending.

Nineteen applications of Notices of Intent to Pump (NOIP) were received for the disposal of saline water from desalination units. The Commissioner has assessed and given no objection to 17 proposals and has one under consideration. One application was withdrawn.

Pre-NOI or onsite assess inspections were carried out on 90 properties in the Wheatbelt.

Land Conservation District Committees (LCDCs)

At 30 June 2021, there were 208 gazetted members of 18 LCDCs active in the agricultural and rangeland regions of the State. There are 36 in recess and 99 have been formally abolished.

Land use planning

DPIRD has an active role in agricultural land use planning and policy response, addressing local and State Government referral correspondence on planning and development matters as they relate to the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945*, *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* and *Land Administration Act 1997*.

In 2020/21, DPIRD considered 241 planning referrals. Most were from local government and related to local planning strategies or schemes, rezoning amendments and applications to reconfigure or subdivide rural land. The department provided advice to the Western Australian Planning Commission on land use planning and land tenure change; DWER on licence and works approvals related to prescribed premises; and local government on stocking rates for small rural holdings.

Nature and extent of land degradation

The condition of the resource base and the nature of land degradation varies across the State reflecting different land resources and management practices. The resource base condition is reported against the agricultural and pastoral regions.

Agricultural region

Broadacre agriculture is largely confined to the South West Land Division in WA. Agricultural soils are susceptible to salinisation, acidification, soil erosion, water repellence and compaction. Waterways and wetlands are also susceptible to acid groundwater discharge, salinity, nutrient export and sedimentation from agricultural land. The combination of soil constraints, climate variability and increasing production costs affects farm profitability.

The most recent economic assessment of impacts of soil constraints to agriculture were undertaken by DPIRD in 2018/19. These opportunity costs (forgone income) are substantial.

Table A5: Estimated annual opportunity costs of soil constraints in the agricultural areas of south-west WA

SOIL CONSTRAINT	ESTIMATED ANNUAL OPPORTUNITY COSTS 2009/10 TO 2013/14	ESTIMATED ANNUAL OPPORTUNITY COSTS 2014/15 TO 2018/19
Subsoil acidity	\$1,507m	\$1,718m
Sodicity	\$577m	\$744m
Soil salinity	\$519m	\$686m
Subsoil compaction	\$517m	\$656m
Water repellence	\$362m	\$461m
Transient salinity	\$91m	\$97m
Wind erosion	\$50m	\$62m
Waterlogging and inundation	\$35m	\$46m
Water erosion	\$3m	\$3m

Source: [DPIRD website](#)

Dryland salinity

Salinity has a serious impact on agriculture, on and offsite natural assets. DPIRD monitors and assesses dryland salinity using satellite (Landsat) remote sensing data and groundwater level trends calculated from regular measurements of a network of surveillance bores located across the agricultural area.

Annual rainfall changed from well below average (decile 3) in 2020 to above average (decile 8) over most of the south-west agricultural region in 2021, with parts of the south coast and central Wheatbelt receiving greater than 125% of mean rainfall to date. Unseasonably large rainfall totals were received during February or March in parts of the eastern and northern Wheatbelt.

Preliminary analysis of groundwater level trends over the new assessment period (2013 to 2020), not including the wet period of 2021, has confirmed that rising trends continue to dominate in five hydrozones (Dandaragan plateau, East Binu sandplain, Arrowsmith (east of the Gingin scarp), Esperance Sandplain and SW Zone of Ancient Drainage). In catchments that are long cleared, have shallow profiles, are close to palaeodrainage, or have experienced prolonged reductions in rainfall, watertables are now stable or beginning to fall in lower landscape areas. Dryland salinity may be expanding in the middle and upper portions of some of these catchments due to more recent clearing and the continued groundwater rises under hillsides.

There is a potential that more water efficient cropping systems are reducing leakage in heavy textured soils, but in lighter soils, may have enhanced recharge by enabling preferential water entry into tillage slots and movement rapidly to depth. This requires assessment.

Transient salinity

Transient salinity occurs when soil factors such as sodicity and alkalinity cause dispersive clays and salt induced drought in crops. DPIRD agronomy trials results reported in 2021 have demonstrated that application of low rates (~10 kg/ha/year) of gypsum at seeding increases salt leaching in soils susceptible to transient salinity (Barrett-Lennard et al. 2021).

Desalination

Interest in desalination options have increased due to multiple dry winters and drought conditions in some areas of the State. This has created a greater need to assess disposal options, including the option of reinjecting reject water back to the aquifer and more standard use of evaporation dams/basins, disposal to saline playas and discharge to ephemeral drainages. The latter have been assessed previously by the Commissioner and DWER when subject of deep open drain NOIDs.

To meet the demands for knowledge of the fate of reject water from desalination plants, DPIRD has commenced four trials at locations near Katanning, Newdegate, Burracoppin and York. These trials are part of the new \$1.5m WaterSmart Farms initiative (2021–23), a joint DPIRD, Water Corporation, Murdoch and Curtin University initiative. The project has commenced an inventory of known units, will install four-to-six pilot systems for evaluation and investigate groundwater sources to improve the supply and efficiency of future desalination systems.

Growing awareness of drying conditions and availability of National Drought Funds has led the formation of a South West WA Drought Hub in 2021. The Grower Group Alliance will drive these funds and desalination and water security will be a key subject.

DPIRD has undertaken 25 field days and regional seminars on desalination, on-farm water and salinity management with grower groups, addressing 1300 farmers and community members during 2020/21.

The Commissioner seeks the advice of DWER, DBCA, LCDCs and local government on proposals to discharge groundwater and will further consult with these authorities to improve the alignment of the DPIRD and DWER assessment process.

Subject to seasonal conditions, DPIRD expects significant growth in the adoption of farm to small community scaled desalination across WA in the next three-to-five years.

Soil acidity

Soil acidity affects much of the State's agricultural land and is the most serious, long-term preventable land degradation threat to the State's crop and pasture production.

In 2020/21, the amount of lime applied in the south-western agricultural region of WA was 700,000 tonnes (Lime WA pers. comm., July 2021). This is a small increase of 2% compared to 2020. The figure does not include lime from suppliers who are not Lime WA members or on-farm lime sources used by farmers.

The sustained application indicates ongoing management at an overall reduced level from its peak. Increasing focus by farmers on using some form of strategic tillage (deep ripping to remove compaction or spading/ploughing to manage water repellence) to ameliorate soil constraints has the additional benefit of mixing and incorporation of previously applied lime into the subsurface soil and amelioration of acidity.

Soil erosion

DPIRD assesses groundcover separately for wind and water erosion, primarily by interpreting Landsat satellite imagery (Laycock, in prep.), and for the past financial year using the Landsat suite of data collected over the summer of 2020/21.

Soil erosion increases to unacceptable levels when extreme wind and rain events affect land where groundcover level has declined below 50% for wind erosion and below 70% for water erosion. Maintaining groundcover above these thresholds will limit erosion to acceptable levels in the advent of extreme weather.

DPIRD received seven reports of erosion (water or wind) between January and May 2021. Tropical Cyclone Seroja caused severe, but localised, wind erosion from Northampton to Merredin. However, no widespread wind erosion eventuated because in most places, sufficient rain fell to wet the soil surface prior to strong winds.

Wind erosion

Seventeen per cent (2.5m ha) of farmland had insufficient cover to prevent most wind erosion through the summer of 2020/21. This value is far above the DPIRD target of not more than 5% of farmland at risk of wind erosion (DAFWA 2013). Five agricultural areas had insufficient cover to prevent erosion over greater than 20% of their arable area: Central–Northern Wheatbelt, Mullewa to Morawa, Salmon Gums Mallee, Swan to Scott Coastal Plain and the West Midlands.

Most of the grainbelt received more than 80 hours of erosive winds over summer, with a large swath, from Geraldton and Binu in the north-west to Ravensthorpe in the south-east, encountering between 150 and 300 hours of erosive winds. Large parts of the eastern grainbelt also received greater than 40 hours over autumn.

DPIRD collates seasonal data to identify areas where summer groundcover repeatedly falls below the 50% threshold. Assessing this data at a sub-regional level identified the following landscape trends:

- The central and southern grainbelt has low cover that clusters around valley systems, indicating that dryland salinity contributes to low groundcover and erosion hazard.
- Poor cover in the south of the Salmon Gums Mallee area mimics the area burnt by the Esperance fires in November 2015.
- The northern part of the Salmon Gums Mallee regularly becomes denuded to erodible levels, most commonly in areas with transient salinity and high boron levels.
- The inland Mid-west and West Midlands has large areas where summer groundcover is regularly low. These soils are prone to water repellence, which causes poor growth and results in low cover.
- Multiple years of poor summer groundcover prevail on the red loams and clay soils northeast of Merredin. Typical farming practices include long fallows and dwarf (low biomass) crops planted with wide row spacing. These practices maximise water availability to grow a viable crop but results in low cover that reduces agronomic resilience.

Groundcover variation often occurs along farm and paddock boundaries, indicating that management plays a significant role in both a positive and negative sense.

Water erosion

Sixty-two per cent (8.8m ha) of the grainbelt had insufficient cover to prevent water erosion during extreme rainfall over the December–February 2020/21 period. Most of the central, eastern and northern grainbelt, the Salmon Gums Mallee, West Midlands and Mullewa to Morowa areas had insufficient cover. The high proportion of land with low cover suggests the farming system has low resilience to disturbance caused by irregular, extreme events.

DPIRD collated seasonal data to identify areas whose summer groundcover repeatedly falls below the 70% threshold. Most of the grainbelt has endured multiple years where groundcover fell below levels required to prevent water erosion. Even high rainfall and hilly areas of the Darling Range, Mid-west and South Coast had farms with insufficient cover over some years.

Groundcover in these zones vary on a farm and paddock basis, implying farm management practices are driving water erosion hazard. Following Tropical Cyclone Seroja in April 2021 and intense rainfall in May/June, DPIRD received requests for information to manage gully erosion in drainage lines. DPIRD has updated its website content on management practices to remediate gully erosion.

Eutrophication of rivers and wetlands

Diffuse nutrient pollution from agriculture has serious offsite environmental impacts. It is a long-term land degradation problem of soil nutrients draining to the coastal estuary catchments. Soil phosphorus levels exceed and continue to increase above recommended critical values for optimum pasture requirements.

In 2020/21, 2269 soil samples were collected from farm paddocks under the Healthy Estuaries WA program in the Peel, Leschenault, Lower Blackwood, Vasse Geographe, Scott River, Oyster Harbour, Wilson Inlet and Torbay catchments. Of these, 59% had soil phosphorus concentrations in excess of pasture growth requirements and 100% had soil acidity problems. The sampling also identified potassium and sulphur deficiency were reducing productivity, exacerbating phosphorus losses.

There is a high level of confidence with these findings, confirmed by scrutiny of historical soil testing records. Since 2009, under this program, 24,400 soil samples have been collected from 1250 farms covering 275,000ha. Additionally, early insights to validate the critical soil phosphorus values used to make this assessment were recently published (Rogers et al. 2021). The validation trials show the critical phosphorus values to be robust and applicable to south-west WA pasture systems.

The cost of unnecessary phosphorus application in the south-west agricultural region was estimated at \$400m per annum (Weaver and Summers 2013).

Publication of the [Nutrient Calculator for High Rainfall Pastures](#) on the DPIRD website in February 2021 will aid in the management of phosphorus and other nutrients in high rainfall areas to minimise water quality problems while maximising productivity.

DPIRD recently published an article summarising 18,500 soil test records from the Peel Harvey catchment over a 35-year period (Weaver and Summers 2021). The work shows the capacity for phosphorus retention is extremely low in areas directly adjacent to the estuary and rivers. Phosphorus leaching in these areas is very high risk and further nutrient intensification in these areas will increase the risk due to the soil type. The impact of past land practices has resulted in saturation of the soil with phosphorus

and has modified the soil such that large areas represent a high phosphorus environmental risk. It was also found a large proportion of the catchment has sufficient phosphorus for optimum plant production but may have other limiting factors such as acidity, lack of potassium or lack of sulfur.

The value of soil testing data has been further added to by establishing the relationship between clover phosphorus concentration, soil pH, and phosphorus fertility (Weaver et al. 2020). This will enable better fertiliser and liming decisions to be made on acidic soils to reduce phosphorus runoff and optimise plant production.

Pastoral rangelands

Commitments under the *Land Administration Act 1997*

In 2020/21, DPIRD provided advice to DPLH on six diversification permit and other matters as required.

In December 2020, the [Status of the Western Australian pastoral rangelands 2020](#): condition, trend and risk report was prepared for the PLB to satisfy the Commissioner's obligation under section 137 (2) of the *Land Administration Act 1997*.

Rangeland resource condition

In 2020/21, 11 Range Condition Assessments (RCA) were completed on behalf of the Commissioner. Eight of these have been presented to the PLB and DPLH (with the remaining presented by end of July 2021) to assist with their oversight and management of pastoral leases.

The Western Australian Rangeland Monitoring System (WARMS) was established between 1993 and 1999 to monitor rangeland condition trend at a regional scale.

In 2020/21, 355 sites were assessed on 96 stations in the Kimberley, Pilbara and shrublands Land Conservation Districts (LCDs).

Seasonal conditions

Seasonal quality is an estimate of the effectiveness of the rainfall received at WARMS sites. It looks at the timeliness and amount of rainfall.

In 2020/21, seasonal conditions were above average or average in the Kimberley and Pilbara for WARMS sites (Table A6). Rainfall in the Pilbara is highly variable and the long-term average summer rainfall is about one-third of that received in the Kimberley. Rainfall in the arid southern shrublands is also highly variable. In 2020, 98% of WARMS sites were below average, following on from 2019, 2018 and 2017 when over 60% of sites were below average.

Table A6: Seasonal quality* by region for WARMS sites in 2020/21

REGION	ABOVE AVERAGE %	AVERAGE %	BELOW AVERAGE %
Kimberley	99	1	0
Pilbara	83	17	0
Southern Rangelands	0	2	98

* Seasonal quality is estimated from the long-term average and seasonality of rainfall received.

Based on vegetation cover trend (using remotely sensed data) and seasonal quality, the percentage of productive pasture types with a very high or high threat of vegetation decline were assessed.

Table A7: Percentage of pastures at threat for each pastoral region

REGION	HIGH THREAT (%)	VERY HIGH THREAT (%)
Kimberley	6	48
Pilbara	10	53
Upper Southern Rangelands	0	11
Lower Southern Rangelands	3	21



Cecilia McConnell
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation

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European wasp nest removal at Thornlie baseball park



Shark tagging in action - sharks are fitted with acoustic tags that emit a sequence of low frequency 'clicks', which allow a shark to be detected for up to 10 years

