



Department of
Primary Industries and
Regional Development

Protect
Grow
Innovate



Annual Report 2021/22



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.

Cover photo: Northern Beef Development Officer Sarah Gwynne at Larrawa Station in the East Kimberley. Sarah is working on a research collaboration to provide northern cattle producers with confidence of how best to integrate pain relief into routine animal husbandry practices

Statement of compliance

For year ended 30 June 2022

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 2022.

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*.



Ms Heather Brayford PSM

Director General

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Contents

Overview	1
Executive summary.....	2
Director General’s report.....	4
Who we are.....	6
Shared responsibilities with other agencies.....	16
Agency performance	23
Report on operations – Key achievements.....	24
Statement from the Land and Soil Conservation Commissioner.....	46
Financial targets and results.....	48
Performance management framework.....	51
Key performance indicator targets and results.....	52
Significant issues impacting the agency	57
Disclosures and legal compliance	63
Independent auditor’s report.....	64
Financial statements.....	71
Additional key performance indicator information.....	166
Other financial disclosures.....	191
Additional disclosures.....	198
Other reporting requirements.....	210

Appendices	215
Appendix 1: Acronyms	216
Appendix 2: Administered legislation	217
Appendix 3: Statement from the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation	218
Appendix 4: Breeding stock status, catch and effort ranges for Western Australia’s major commercial and recreational fisheries	232
Appendix 5: State register of authorisations, exemptions and aquaculture leases.....	249



Overview

Executive summary

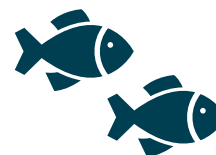
Year at a glance



Employed **1710** full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at more than **60** locations across the State working to support our primary industries and regions



Allocated **\$1.02 billion** to **217** projects across the nine regions through the Royalties for Regions (RfR) program



Supported **two** more WA fisheries to receive Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) sustainability certification, bringing the total to **12**

Released **one millionth** barramundi into Lake Kununurra as part of a program to boost recreational fishing opportunities



Launched new Strategic Intent 2022–26 to guide our priorities over the next **five** years



Allocated **\$8m** to **76** projects through the State Natural Resource Management (NRM) Program Community Stewardship and Community Collaboration Grants

Through the Regional Development Commissions (RDCs), provided more than **\$6.2m** to **47** recipients as part of Round 4 of the Regional Economic Development (RED) Grants program



Effectively responded to **five** new and **seven** ongoing biosecurity incidents



Opened new **\$3.8m**, 20-pen Sheep Feed Intake Facility at Katanning to build more climate resilient, sustainable and profitable sheep enterprises

Assisted Aboriginal businesses to secure **\$8.4m** of work through the Aboriginal Procurement Advisory Service

Worked with the Kimberley Development Commission (KDC) and other partners to complete a **\$30m** revitalisation of Broome's Chinatown precinct



Stopped **31,681kg** of quarantine risk material from entering the State



Developed **11** new wheat lines with very high resistance to yellow spot



Secured **\$48.6m** for the WA Regional Digital Connectivity Program

Director General's report



I have had the privilege to lead DPIRD for the past six months and witness our skilled and passionate staff across the State do some great work for our primary industries and regions.

I was appointed Acting Director General in January 2022 following the departure of Ralph Addis who made a significant contribution to the department and State over seven years while at the helm of DPIRD and the former Department of Regional Development.

My task has been to oversee the recruitment of a new permanent Director General while progressing some important initiatives and addressing some key issues for our department, industries and regions in an increasingly complex environment, with changing global and domestic drivers creating opportunities and challenges.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to cast its shadow, but we remained focused on implementing programs to help businesses adapt and build resilience, including addressing workforce shortages, while ensuring the safety and wellbeing of our staff.

A longer-term pressing issue is climate change. Through our \$15m Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program and new Carbon for Farmers Voucher program, we started to allocate funding to innovative projects to mitigate climate change through carbon sequestration. We also opened a \$3.8m Sheep Feed Intake Facility at our Katanning Research Station, with a focus on research to reduce livestock methane emissions.

Our biosecurity preparedness again came to the fore as we initiated and progressed responses to several pest and disease threats and incursions, including red imported fire ant, polyphagous shot-hole borer beetle and blueberry rust, which could have a significant impact on our agricultural industries and environment.

To help guide our work and ensure our success on these and other priorities, we launched our new Strategic Intent 2022–26. It defines our role and purpose, reaffirming our commitment to 'Protect, Grow and Innovate' for our industries and regions. It reflects us as a more mature agency where collaboration across our core functions is critical to achieving our strategic outcomes.

I have encouraged greater cooperation both within our department and externally, including fostering a closer relationship with the State's nine Regional Development Commissions (RDCs) to bring together their knowledge and expertise for the benefit of our regions. This has included developing a new coordinated and more strategic State Budget planning process to more successfully present our case for funding.

We also worked with the RDCs through the administration of the Royalties for Regions (RfR) program, with \$1.02 billion allocated to 217 projects across the nine regions in 2021/22 aimed to create jobs, utilise local capacity and provide social and economic infrastructure to support our regional communities.

We continued to partner with industry to implement and deliver substantial outcomes through the Primary Industries Plan and Aquaculture Development Plan, including launching the State's first Soil Health Strategy, initiating legislative reform to build trust in WA's primary production and building aquaculture investment opportunities through development of the Albany Aquaculture Zone.

The rebuild of our agriculture research and development (R&D) capability is also ongoing, as we invested in upgrading facilities, including at South Perth and the Frank Wise Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Kununurra.

Our department continued to work with and fund projects through the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC), including as a major shareholder with the Australian Export Grains Innovation Centre (AEGIC) and Intergrain, which work to increase value of the grains industry by developing improved varieties.

Our R&D efforts received a significant boost in the 2022/23 State Budget with \$25m allocated for us to develop the Western Australian Agricultural Research Collaboration in partnership with the CSIRO and our State's four major universities.

Another key budget win was \$48.6m to expand and upgrade mobile and broadband coverage and services throughout the regions as part of a new WA Regional Digital Connectivity Program.

We also made inroads into empowering Aboriginal businesses and communities across the regions, including helping to establish the Goldfields Aboriginal Industry Network, developing bushfoods industry guides and working with the Pilbara Development Commission to set up a new Roebourne Community Resource Centre.

Thank you to our staff who have continued to deliver through disruption and change such as COVID-19, the introduction of new corporate systems, relocations and facility renovations. It has not always been easy, but your dedication and commitment has not wavered.

I would also like to thank Ministers MacTiernan and Punch for their ongoing support and drive and energy for our primary industries and regional development.

We have a lot to look forward to in the coming years. The incoming Director General will be in a good position to continue to build an organisation that is great to work with, builds strong partnerships and supports its talented people and stakeholders to get some real gains for the industries and regions we serve.



Mr Terry Hill
A/Director General

Who we are

Enabling legislation

DPIRD was established on 1 July 2017 and operates under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.

Our role

DPIRD leads sustainable development of Western Australia's regions and agriculture, aquaculture, food and fisheries sectors. We deliver through partnerships in science, research and development, regulation and industry development.

Our purpose

Enable enduring prosperity for all Western Australians through our work with regions and primary industries.

Responsible Ministers



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



The Hon. Don Punch MLA
Minister for Fisheries

Our Strategic Intent

We launched our [Strategic Intent 2022–26](#) in November 2021 to guide the department’s work over the next five years.

It builds on the success of the first Strategic Intent, further clarifying our role, purpose, approach and priorities.

We are reporting against our Strategic Intent in this annual report, with the ‘Report on operations’ section aligned to our strategic outcomes.

Our approach

Protect – through stewardship of our people, land and aquatic resources.

Grow – our primary industries and regions through balancing social, economic and environmental drivers.

Innovate – through a culture of inquiry and adaptation.



Our values

The following values underpin how we operate:

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

Our strategic outcomes

We draw on our protect, grow and innovate approach to deliver priorities under each of our three strategic outcomes:



Management and stewardship of Western Australia's land and aquatic assets



Capable and empowered communities



Dynamic regions and primary industries

How we deliver (organisational excellence)

In delivering our Strategic Intent we focus on building relationships and working collaboratively with our partners using six key levers:

- Policy, strategy and advocacy
- Regulation and compliance
- Research, development and innovation
- Public investment
- Capacity building programs and infrastructure
- Engagement and partnerships

Delivery of our strategic outcomes is supported by effective corporate functions. This ensures our people have the skills, systems, assets, policies, processes, finances, legislation and structure to deliver. These functions maintain a focus on protecting our reputation, growing our capability and innovating our service delivery to facilitate achievement of our purpose.

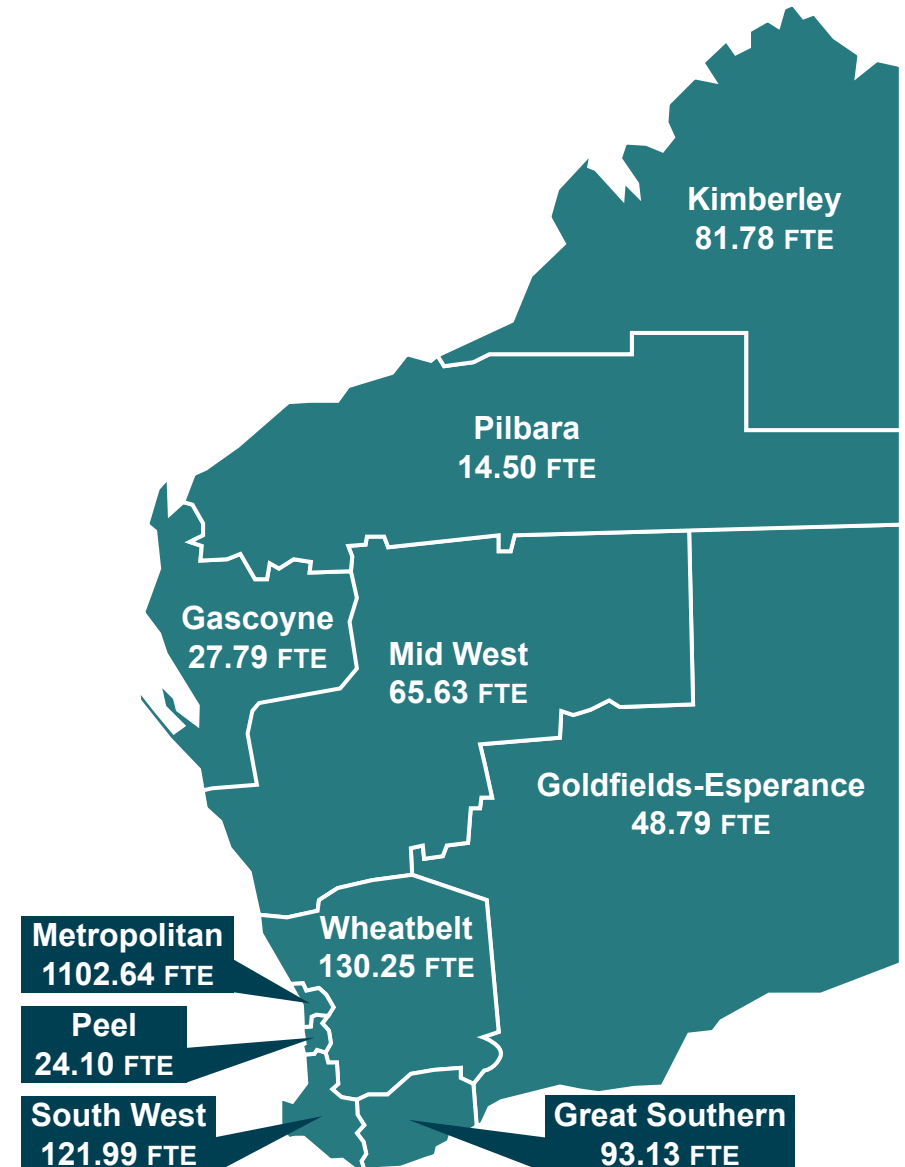
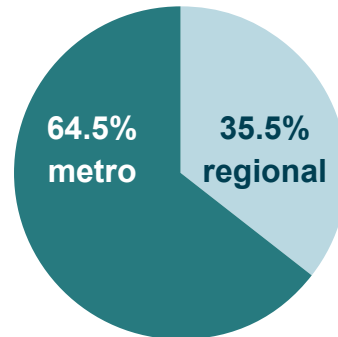
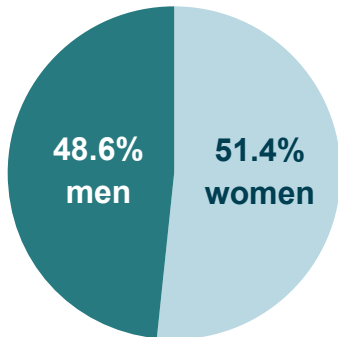
Staff and locations

As at 30 June 2022, DPIRD had:



At more than **60** locations

- 8 metro offices
- 25 regional offices
- 12 research and aquaculture facilities
- 4 quarantine/checkpoint locations
- 15 RDC offices



Working for our primary industries

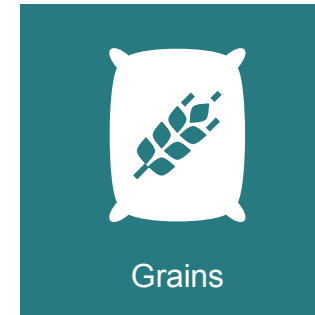
DPIRD delivers knowledge, policy, regulation and industry development capability to support the State's primary industries to grow and prosper for the benefit of both regional and metropolitan communities.

WA's primary industries – including agriculture, commercial fisheries and aquaculture – contribute more than \$10 billion to the State economy each year and underpin a growing food industry and other agribusinesses. Our fisheries also support a thriving recreational fishing sector and regional tourism.

DPIRD, in collaboration with WA's primary industries, and State and federal governments, is implementing two key plans to help expand and diversify the State's regional economy.

- 1. Primary Industries Plan 2020–24** – sets clear priorities for investment and establishes a platform for strengthened collaboration between government and primary industries.
- 2. Aquaculture Development Plan 2020–30** – provides realistic and achievable targets in the short, medium and long terms to build WA's aquaculture industry and assist local operators take advantage of the rising global demand for quality seafood over the next 10 years.

Our State's primary industries:



Working for our regions

DPIRD plays a pivotal role in the development and delivery of regional programs and services, including Royalties for Regions to ensure sustainable, vibrant and prosperous regional communities.

As part of the Regional Development Portfolio, DPIRD shares responsibility for shaping and driving the regional development agenda with the State’s nine RDCs as well as the Regional Development Council, WA Regional Development Trust, and WA Regional Development Alliance (WARDA).

- The RDCs provide advice to the Minister for Regional Development and coordinate and promote economic development in the regions. DPIRD works closely with each commission to help them meet their statutory obligations and deliver on the department’s strategic priorities.
- The Regional Development Council is an advisory body to the Minister for Regional Development on regional development issues. The council comprises the chairpersons of the nine RDCs and DPIRD’s Director General.
- The Western Australian Regional Development Trust is an independent statutory advisory body that provides advice on the RfR Fund to the Minister. The Trust provides independent and impartial advice and recommendations on the management and allocation of RfR funds.
- WARDA comprises the CEOs of the nine RDCs and the DPIRD Director General. Its role is to foster cooperative effort between the RDCs and DPIRD to encourage, promote, facilitate and monitor economic development across regional WA.

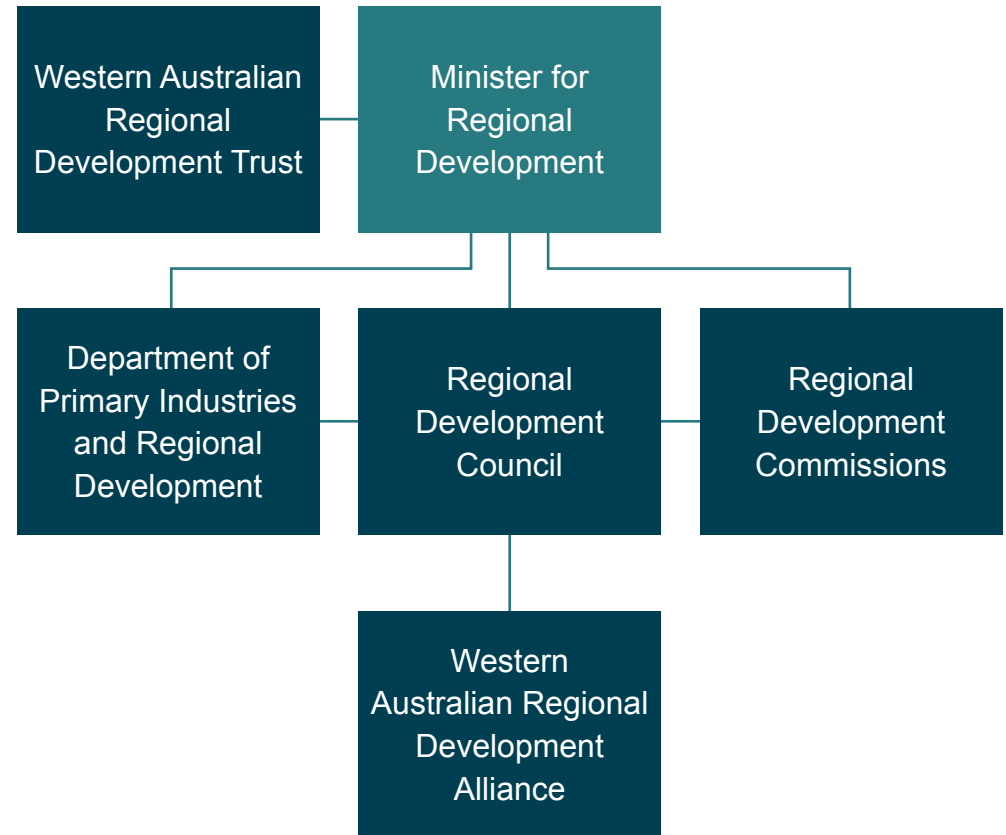


Figure 1: Regional Development Portfolio

DPIRD organisational structure

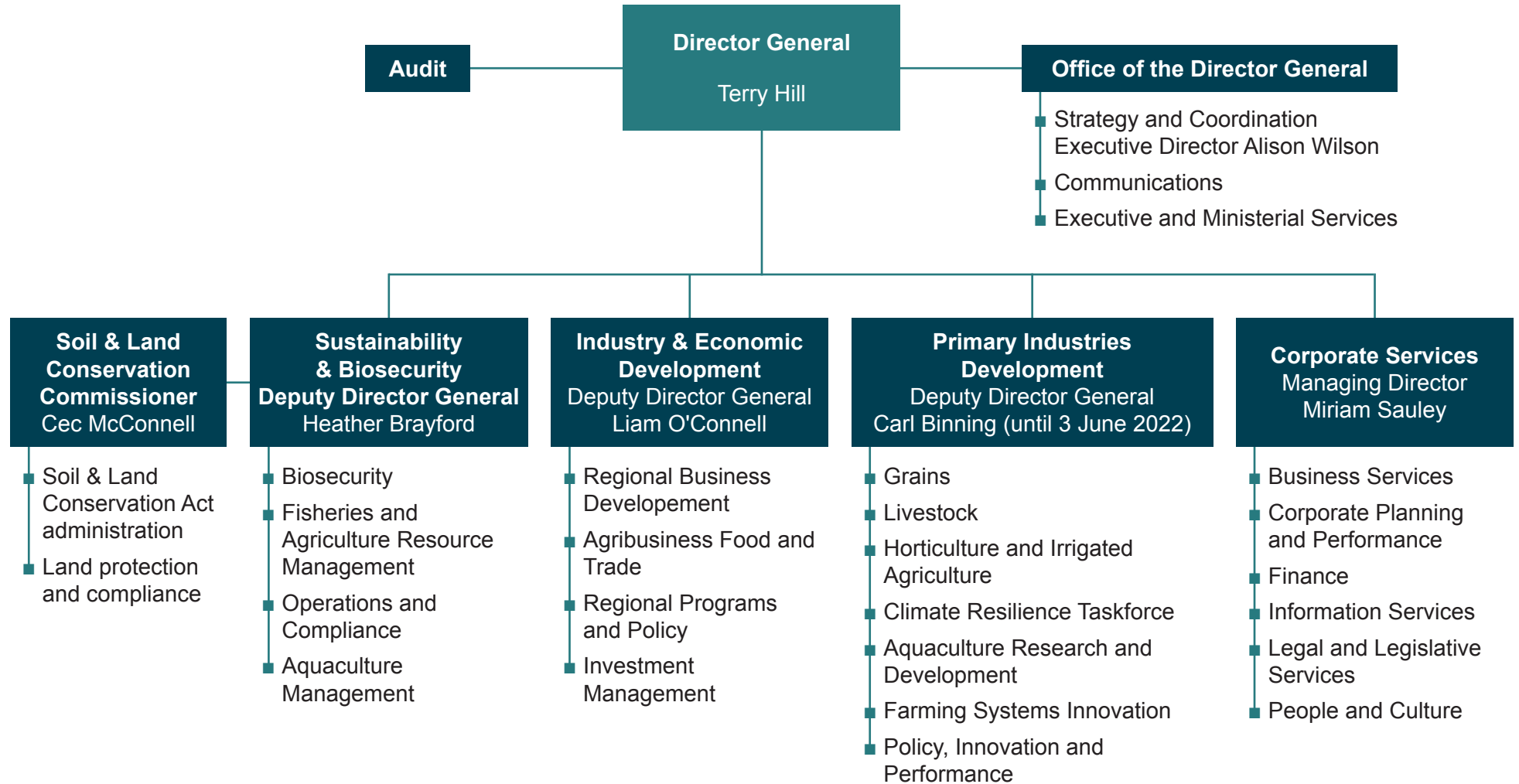


Figure 2: Organisational structure listing senior officers and key functions as at 30 June 2022

Senior officers



Terry Hill
Director General

Terry began as acting Director General (DG) on 22 January 2022 while recruitment is undertaken for a permanent DG. He will then return to his role as Chief Executive Officer of the Pilbara Development Commission, a position he has held for the past seven years. Prior to taking up his current position he worked in a number of senior roles at the former Department of Agriculture and Food. Terry has also worked in other senior roles in the Western Australian Government and at a national level. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, a Masters in Agribusiness and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Terry is passionate about contributing to the success of regional WA.



Heather Brayford
**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 (NRM) 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. Heather holds a science degree and an MBA.



Liam O'Connell
Deputy Director General,
Industry and Economic Development

Liam brings substantial public and private sector, international and local economic development, trade and investment experience to the role, along with an ability to build strong collaborative networks with industry and government. He has contributed significantly to the development of DPIRD with a focus on economic diversification, regional development, agribusiness and food, value adding, trade and investment. With an agribusiness background, Liam is passionate about building vibrant regions, sustainable and prosperous primary industries, and long-term Aboriginal economic development. Liam has economic, accountancy and leadership/strategy qualifications.



Carl Binning
Deputy Director General,
Primary Industries Development (until 3 June 2022)

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.



Miriam Sauley
Managing Director,
Corporate Services

Miriam joined DPIRD in September 2018 as General Counsel and Director of Legal and Legislative Services. In April 2022, she was appointed Acting Managing Director, Corporate Services – a role she previously undertook in 2019/20 to drive the successful finalisation of the department’s organisational restructure, in line with Machinery of Government requirements. As an experienced government lawyer, a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and high-integrity leader, Miriam is committed to continuous improvement and effective corporate services functions built on strong relationships across the department.



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.



Cec McConnell
Soil and Land Commissioner

Cec has a passion to see NRM underpin agriculture and regional development. She brings her unique combination of skills in NRM and experience as a business and farmland 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.

Shared responsibilities with other agencies

DPIRD works closely with a range of national, state and local governments, non-government organisations and industry partners to achieve desired outcomes. Examples of our shared responsibilities under legislation or government direction are outlined below. We value our strong working relationships with these organisations.

In addition, we provide extensive technical expertise across the State Government.

Aboriginal economic development

We are leaders in the State Government's delivery of regional Aboriginal economic development initiatives. We work closely with a wide range of agencies, including the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC), to activate economic opportunities arising through Aboriginal Native Title agreements and shape Aboriginal policy matters and initiatives to address Closing the Gap targets. We also work with the Department of Finance in supporting the Aboriginal Procurement Policy through our delivery of the Aboriginal Procurement Advisory Service. We work closely with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) in supporting Aboriginal pastoralists and improving economic opportunities and divestment of the Aboriginal Lands Trust estate.

Animal welfare

Our department works with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Western Australia (RSPCA WA), Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE), Animal Health Australia, State and Territory agencies and industry to develop and implement national animal welfare policies, standards and guidelines.

We work with the RSPCA WA, DAWE, WA Police, port authorities, education and research facilities, and state and local governments to administer the *Animal Welfare Act 2002*, promote livestock stewardship and ensure ethical use of animals for scientific research.

We also work with hazard management agencies, local government authorities, RSPCA WA, the Australian Veterinary Association, private veterinary industry and many non-government organisations to deliver the State Support Plan for Animal Welfare in Emergencies.

At-sea safety compliance

Our Fisheries and Marine Officers provide at-sea marine safety compliance and education on behalf of the Department of Transport.



Animal Welfare Regulation Senior Policy Officer Zoe Martin is collaborating with various agencies to protect the welfare of horses and other animals

Agricultural investment

We work in collaboration with government and industry representatives to support interstate and international investment into our State's primary industries, and are the lead point of contact for agriculture and food investment.

We work closely across government departments to support state and Commonwealth delegations and investment proposals, and collaborate with Commonwealth, state and regional colleagues to deliver a comprehensive service.

Biosecurity

We work with Commonwealth, state and territory governments and industry to ensure Australia has a strong biosecurity system that can deliver on obligations under World Trade Organization agreements, the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity, the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement, the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement and the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed.

We also work with other State Government agencies, local government, industry bodies, local communities, Aboriginal rangers, Recognised Biosecurity Groups and others to help maintain the State's biosecurity status and reputation for high-quality, safe and reliable products, as well as manage the entry, establishment and control of pests and diseases of significance.

We continue to work with the Commonwealth, state, territory and local governments, other government agencies, industry bodies and local communities to ensure nationally consistent response arrangements are in place to promote the effective and timely management of biosecurity incidents and emergencies, including incursions of national and regional exotic plant, livestock, aquatic or environmental pests and diseases.

We chair the State's Biosecurity Senior Officers Group (comprising DPIRD, the Department of Health, the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), Western Australian Local Government Association and Forest Products Commission) and also chair the Western Australian Gene Technology Interdepartmental Committee (with membership from the Department of Health and DBCA).

We represent the State Government on the national Gene Technology Standing Committee and the Harmonisation of Agvet Chemicals Use Task Force and share responsibility for delivering these outcomes with other relevant government agencies.

Climate action–emissions reduction

We are working with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and other State Government agencies as part of the Sectoral Emissions Reduction Strategies (SERS) Steering Group – a component of the Ministerial Taskforce on Climate Action. The Government is developing SERS in consultation with business, industry, research institutions and the community to transition our economy to net zero emissions. We are the lead agency for the agriculture emissions reduction strategy.

Emergency management/natural disaster relief

Our department continues to work closely with the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC), hazard management agencies, local government and identified stakeholders with respect to enhancing the State's emergency management arrangements (legislative and policy framework), in addition to enhanced prevention, preparedness, response and recovery capability and capacity.

We continue to directly support the State Emergency Management Plan and all-hazards emergency management arrangements (Westplans) in the State to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from identified hazards as listed in the *Emergency Management Act 2005*.

Food industry development

In collaboration with DPC, the departments of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (JTSI), Housing, and Training and Workforce Development as well as the RDCs, regional chambers of commerce, other local, state and territory jurisdictions, the Commonwealth (DAWE, Department of Home Affairs, Austrade, AusIndustry and Food Innovation Australia Limited) and industry representative organisations, we support advocacy, sustainable growth and innovation in value adding across WA's agribusiness, food and beverage industries.

Land and water development

DPIRD works with DPLH, DBCA, DPC and the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) to progress carbon farming with areas of savannah burning in the Kimberley and human induced revegetation in the Southern Rangelands.

We are the lead agency for the Ord stage 2 development working with DWER and DPLH to support the continued development of land, meeting obligations under the Ord development agreement with Kimberley Agricultural Investment.

Local Content Program

Our Local Content Team works in collaboration with JTSI to maximise procurement and contract opportunities for regional entities by creating awareness and pathways to accessing State Government-funded tender and contract opportunities.

Marine park management

While DBCA is the lead agency responsible for establishment and management of marine reserves, we are a joint partner in the marine planning process alongside DBCA and Traditional Owners. DPIRD is responsible for managing fishing, pearling and aquaculture in marine reserves, including compliance, in accordance with the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*.

Natural resource management (NRM)

Our department supports the State NRM Office, which delivers the State NRM Program on behalf of Government.

We work closely with DBCA with respect to whale entanglement mitigation strategies.

We work in partnership with the commercial fishing industry through arrangements with the Western Australian Fishing Industry Council (WAFIC) and Western Rock Lobster Council, as well as with recreational fishers through Recfishwest.

Through the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, we work with the Soil and Land Conservation Council on policy, management and conservation of WA's soil and land resources.

Pastoral lands management

We support DPLH and the Pastoral Lands Board in their management of pastoral leases through the provision of lease-level and regional-level land condition monitoring and compliance activities.

This incorporates working cooperatively towards reforms in management of the pastoral estate, including enhanced monitoring and assessment consistent with findings of the Auditor General.

Recreational fishing safety

We work with Recfishwest, DBCA, Surf Life Saving WA, local government, emergency services and WA Police to ensure our fishing safety messages are communicated to recreational fishers through websites, social media, signage and other communication channels.

Regional New Industries Program

In collaboration with JTSI, our Regional New Industries Fund seeks to engage industry partners to develop and accelerate innovation in the regions where scale and diversity are limited. The program also seeks to support individual businesses with the development of industry-led innovation hubs where new ideas, new enterprises and new jobs can flourish.

Regional policy

We work in collaboration with DPC to provide policy advice to State and Commonwealth entities on regional issues, in particular on matters as they relate to northern Australia. DPIRD, as State lead on northern Australia, has advised Infrastructure Australia on key infrastructure investment opportunities in northern Australia.

Royalties for Regions

We assist the Minister for Regional Development to fulfil obligations under the *Royalties for Regions Act 2009* to administer the Royalties for Regions Fund to promote and facilitate economic, business and social development in regional WA. We work collaboratively with the Department of Treasury and across government, providing advice on funds management strategies, budgeting, funds disbursement and reporting to maximise the effectiveness of the Fund.

Shark hazard mitigation

We are involved in both operational response and research initiatives as part of a suite of shark hazard mitigation strategies. We partner with other stakeholders such as Surf Life Saving WA, WA Police, local government and DBCA to make sure response agencies are aware of reported shark sightings and tagged shark detections. This assists with distributing public and first responder notifications as well as the timely closure of beaches where required.

Trade and market access

As the lead agency for trade and market access in primary industries, we work in collaboration with government (State and Commonwealth) and industry representatives to support interstate and international market access and meet import/export requirements. In doing so, we are able to assess and address regional pest and disease risks associated with trade in livestock, horticulture and crops, livestock products, plant commodities and associated agricultural equipment.

We work closely with JTSI and DPC, our in-market trade commissioners, other state and territory jurisdictions, Commonwealth departments (Austrade, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and DAWE), Food Innovation Australia Limited and industry representatives to facilitate and support trade development and grow export market outcomes.



Agency performance

Report on operations – Key achievements

1. Management and stewardship of Western Australia's land and aquatic assets

Protect

Biosecurity responses

DPIRD responded to five new, and seven ongoing, plant and animal pests or disease incidents during 2021/22 to help protect our agricultural industries, the environment and the community.

Responses were stood up for American serpentine leafminer, polyphagous shot hole borer, potato spindle tuber viroid disease, blueberry rust and Japanese encephalitis.

In December 2021, DPIRD lifted the Quarantine Area Notice for red imported fire ant (RIFA) following a successful eradication campaign in the Fremantle area. RIFA is an invasive species which inflicts a painful, fiery sting and has significant impacts on health and social amenity. Following the eradication, DPIRD completed six rounds of treatment and surveillance with no further positive detections.

In April 2022, two fire ant odour detection (sniffer) dogs and their handler from Biosecurity Queensland undertook further surveillance in the Fremantle area to help validate WA's freedom from the pest. It is likely WA's area freedom from RIFA will be announced early in 2022/23.

In other work, the department completed a response to khapra beetle in June 2022, finalising all inspections and confirming absence of the pest, and moved its response to ehrlichiosis, a tick-borne disease in dogs, to management activities under a national partnership agreement.

In May 2022, DPIRD established an emergency animal disease task group to help WA's livestock industries prepare for emerging disease threats, including foot and mouth disease and lumpy skin disease.

Quarantine, testing and surveillance

With more people entering WA by air and road following the easing of COVID-19 border restrictions, DPIRD's Quarantine WA service worked hard to ensure WA maintained area freedom from many pests and diseases found in other states.

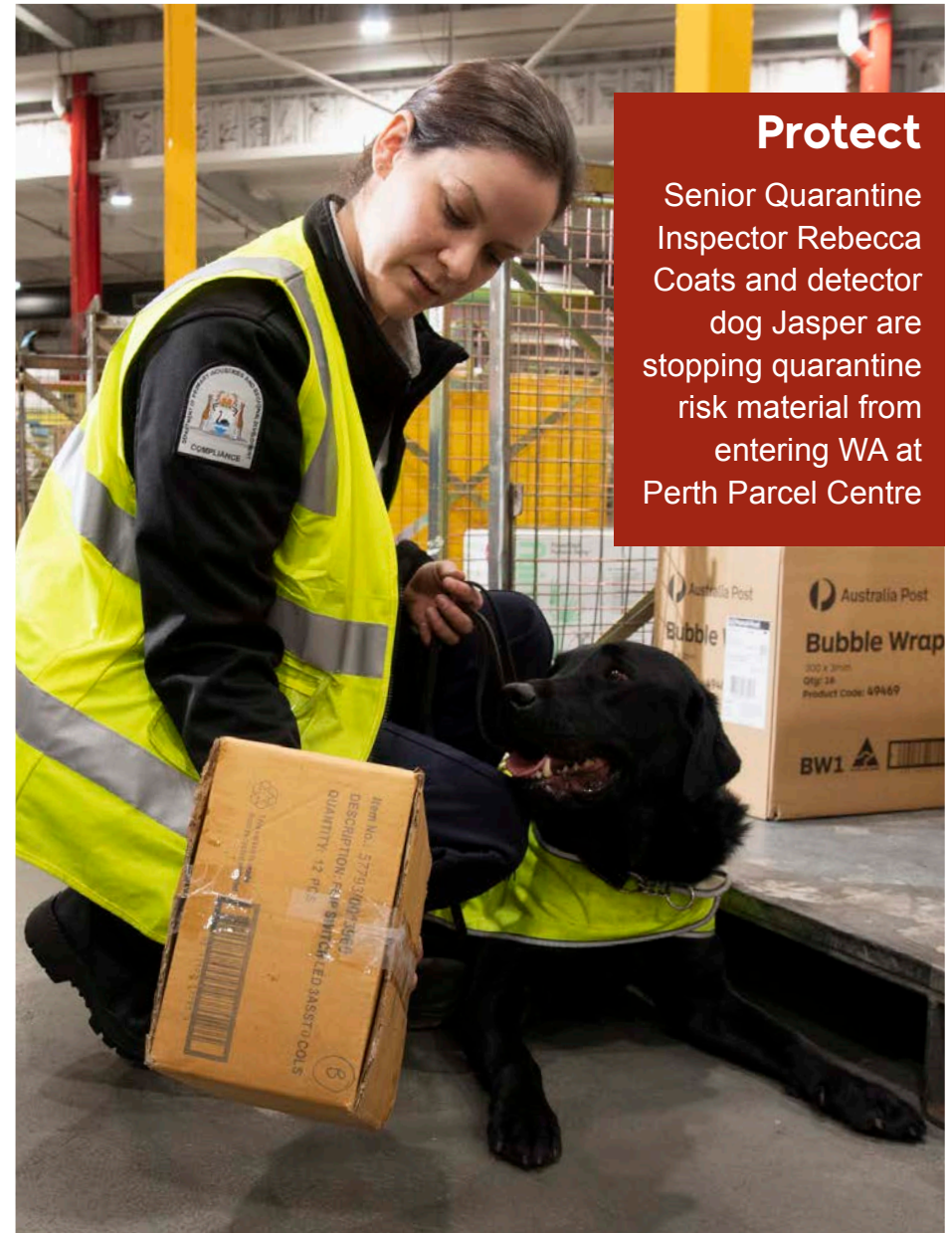
In 2021/22, there was a 34% increase in passengers on interstate flights into Perth (905,539) and a 30% increase in the number of vehicles entering the State through road checkpoints (109,311). From this, Quarantine WA intercepted 31,681kg of quarantine risk material, with 32 significant plant disease and pest intercepts. The service also inspected and certified 142,082 lines of produce and seed, and 38,104 interstate livestock.

DPIRD Diagnostic and Laboratory Services conducted 171,053 tests, comprising 101,519 animal and 21,799 plant pathology tests and 47,735 insect identifications, to ensure early diagnosis of exotic or notifiable diseases. This data is key to DPIRD's ability to meet national and international biosecurity obligations, verification for market access importation protocols and export of products for the State's agricultural, aquatic and horticultural industries.

The department's Pest and Disease Information Service (PaDIS) received and screened more than 8500 enquiries from industry and the public for biosecurity concerns. It resulted in more than 75 detections of animal and plant pests of biosecurity and quarantine concern.

Complementing this, the department's annual Pantry Blitz campaign, which encourages people to place sticky insect traps in their pantries to discover pests that could pose a biosecurity risk, received a record number of reports (almost 4500) from across the State.

The annual European wasp surveillance campaign resulted in the detection and destruction of 53 nests. Officers surveyed more than 98,000 hectares and deployed more than 3000 traps throughout Perth and regional WA to target this pest and stop it from establishing and spreading in the State.



Protect

Senior Quarantine Inspector Rebecca Coats and detector dog Jasper are stopping quarantine risk material from entering WA at Perth Parcel Centre

Shark hazard mitigation

In a major upgrade to the Shark Monitoring Network, 37 shark detection receivers are now located between Esperance and Perth. Seventeen have new generation technology connected to the digital phone network, including at Busselton Jetty.

Another 19 white sharks were tagged, bringing the total to 152. New warning towers and upgraded receivers at North Cottesloe, Cove Surf Break and Port Beach activate when tagged sharks are detected.

The WA-manufactured RPELA V2 surf device was included in the Shark Deterrent Rebate scheme, a \$400,000 State Government grant helped install a beach enclosure in Esperance, and Chapman Valley Shire became the first to erect Beach Emergency Numbers (BEN) signs as part of the northern roll out of the program.

DPIRD also provided additional funding for the Surf Life Saving WA's shark mitigation measures, which includes comprehensive beach and aerial patrols, integrated communications systems and a jet ski response team.

State NRM program

A project waging war on a destructive weed in the South West and a dung beetle nursery on the South Coast were among the 2021 State NRM Program's 76 Community Stewardship and Community Collaboration Grant recipients, sharing in a total of \$8m.

Nature Conservation Margaret River Region's grant went towards its Arum Lily Blitz, while the Wilson Inlet Catchment Committee at Denmark used its funds to establish four dung beetle nurseries to help stem nutrient flow in local waterways.

This unique natural resource management grants program has been empowering WA communities, together with government and industry, to protect the local environment for the past 12 years.

Manage

Vital livestock traceability

The department continued to drive and promote the vital importance of livestock traceability and identification for biosecurity and product integrity. This is particularly critical in the case of a disease outbreak. Under the State's biosecurity legislation, all livestock must be identified with an approved National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) tag or electronic device. Livestock owners must be registered with the department and have a property identification code (PIC) to enable tracing of animal movement between properties.

The department's NLIS Helpdesk responded to over 4300 phone calls and 10,000 email requests for assistance by producers and supply chain participants in 2021/22. The development of a new online livestock owner registration system, which underpins traceability, was significantly progressed.

The department continued to work with the livestock industry on the proposed introduction of electronic identification (eID) for sheep and goats and introduced new regulations requiring poultry owners to be registered owners of stock and be allocated a PIC.



Manage

Biosecurity Officer Leigh Sonneman is tracing livestock for biosecurity and product integrity at Muehea Livestock Centre

Sound response to starling detection

Early detection, followed by a rapid response, is essential for DPIRD to continue to prevent invasive starlings from establishing in WA. The department installed new acoustic detection towers at Bremer Bay and Gibson in the Great Southern region to provide enhanced surveillance for starlings in areas where there have been previous incursions.

The listening devices use an algorithm that has been trained to detect two distinct starling call signatures. When the algorithm detects a likely starling call, the audio is communicated to the cloud in close to real time. DPIRD officers can then manually verify detections via a custom online interface to determine whether a rapid on-ground control response is required.

Microwaving skeleton weed

The use of microwaves to control skeleton weed is being explored as part of a suite of new projects to control this significant agricultural plant pest.

DPIRD used a prototype device comprising a converted kitchen microwave in field trials to control skeleton weed infestations. Research scientists found the technology proved effective and could kill rosettes as well as old underground roots.

The technology is now being refined to control small infestations, where the use of chemicals is undesirable.



Adapt

Development Officer Bree Beattie is feeding efforts to build more climate resilient sheep enterprises at the new Katanning Sheep Feed Intake Facility

Adapt

Addressing climate change

The department undertook a range of initiatives in 2021/22 to address the challenges and opportunities climate change presents for our primary industries and regions and support the State Government's commitment to net zero emissions by 2050.

In April 2022, the department opened a new \$3.8m, 20-pen Sheep Feed Intake Facility at Katanning Research Station – the largest of its kind in Australia – to build more climate resilient, sustainable and profitable sheep enterprises, including through research on reducing livestock methane emissions.

Through Round 1 of the \$15m Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program, DPIRD delivered \$3.7m to 13 innovative carbon farming projects to help unlock the potential for Western Australian agriculture to mitigate climate change through carbon sequestration. Nine of the projects were approved through Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) Plus, which will remove about 260,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent from the atmosphere over the next decade.

The department also launched a new Carbon for Farmers Voucher Program to help farmers develop soil carbon and revegetation projects and reap the benefits of carbon sequestration.

From more than 170 applications received, the department issued 67 vouchers of up to \$10,000 in 2021/22 to help primary producers in the South West Land Division access expert advice and make informed decisions around integrating carbon farming into their business.

Sheep research partnership

In partnership with Meat and Livestock Australia, DPIRD commenced three projects in 2021/22 under the SheepLinks Program to increase the profitability of the sheep industry across the supply chain.

FEED365 will re-design livestock forage systems for grazing all-year round in Mediterranean environments with minimal supplementary feeding, extending the growing season and filling critical feed gaps including the summer-autumn and spring-summer periods. Two large grazing experiments with a range of forage treatments were established at Katanning Research Station in 2021/22. Field demonstration sites have also been established in collaboration with several grower groups.

FutureSheep is investigating the impacts of a hotter and drier climate on sheep production systems and is assessing the impact of projected climates in 2030 and 2050 on pasture productivity and the economic performance of modelled representative farms in the key sheep producing regions of WA.

Objective Carcase Measurement Feedback, with support from ALMTech, will facilitate lamb producers through the 'Meat the Market' Profitable Grazing Systems program to develop their capacity to deliver carcasses to specification every time.

Enhance

Soil Health Strategy launch

The future prosperity of the State's natural environment and primary industries was bolstered by the launch of the State's first Soil Health Strategy in December 2021.

The 10-year strategy sets the direction to support the management, protection and improvement of the State's highly complex and variable soils. It will guide policy, research, investment and on-ground actions to conserve and enhance WA soils, while creating an environment that encourages investment in soil health.

The plan is overseen by the Soil and Land Conservation Council and delivered via DPIRD in association with key government, industry and community partners.

Fisheries receive sustainability tick of approval

WA maintained its reputation as a world leader in sustainable fisheries management, with DPIRD supporting two more fisheries receiving certification under the international Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) standard.

The Abrolhos Island and Mid-West Scallop Trawl Fishery and Rare Foods Australia's 'hatch and catch' abalone fishery became the 11th and 12th WA fisheries to earn the MSC tick of approval for their effective management and sustainable operation, following rigorous and independent assessment.

The department's scientists and managers provided critical input and support for the assessment process.

Additionally, the sea mullet and crab fisheries in the Peel-Harvey estuary and the West Coast deep sea crab fishery were re-certified in 2021/22.

This year marked the 10th anniversary of the State's involvement with the MSC program, which gives consumers confidence in the sustainability of the State's fisheries and that their seafood purchases are sustainably sourced.

Herring stock recovery success

DPIRD's stock recovery initiatives resulted in the successful rebuilding of WA's herring stock, with a February 2022 fisheries science assessment indicating the abundance of the popular finfish species had returned to sustainable levels.

The recovery occurred after implementation of management changes in early 2015 to ease fishing pressure reduced the total herring catch by 50% for both the commercial and recreational sectors, including closing the commercial South Coast G-net Fishery.

At 30 June 2022, the department was working with Recfishwest and WAFIC to plan a new future for the important species, including examining an increase in the daily bag limit for recreational fishers.



Enhance

DPIRD was recognised at the Sustainable Seafood Awards Australia for helping to protect and boost WA's aquatic resources

2. Capable and empowered communities

Grow

Royalties for Regions (RfR) Program

The Royalties for Regions (RfR) Program is supporting WA's regional areas to develop into strong and vibrant communities that are desirable places to live, work and invest.

In 2021/22, DPIRD allocated more than \$1b through the program to support 217 community projects and programs across regional WA.

DPIRD received additional RfR funding to support two key projects – the Total Solar Eclipse project (\$5.4m) to upgrade telecommunications infrastructure in Exmouth to accommodate the estimated 20,000 additional visitors expected to the region for the eclipse in April 2023; and the WA Regional Digital Connectivity Program (\$48.6m) to leverage co-funding from the Commonwealth and industry to expand mobile broadband and other digital connectivity solutions.

Granting opportunities for regional growth

DPIRD continued to back regional communities by investing in projects to create jobs and boost economic growth through the \$45.85m Regional Economic Development (RED) Grants program. Eligible applicants can apply for funding of up to \$250,000 for individual projects that promote sustainable jobs, partnerships, productivity, skills and capability, as well as stimulate new investment in industry diversification.

During the year, the department worked with the RDCs to provide more than \$6.2m funding to 47 recipients across the nine regions as part of Round 4 of the program. This incorporated over \$550,000 for four Gascoyne recipients; \$785,000 for five Goldfields-Esperance projects; \$586,100 for five Great Southern projects; \$773,000 for seven Kimberley projects; \$724,117 for five Mid-West projects; \$780,000 for six Peel projects; \$707,000 for five Pilbara projects; \$549,181 for five South West projects; and \$795,000 for five Wheatbelt businesses.

More than \$27m of RED Grant funding has been approved to 277 projects through Rounds 1 to 4. After receiving \$120,960 as part of Round 3, ARM Nursery in Capel purchased state-of-the-art automatic grafting technology to speed up propagation, allowing more high-quality grapevine material to be produced to service the Western Australian market, with the potential to expand into Eastern States markets.

Creating Aboriginal career opportunities

DPIRD was instrumental in implementing programs to improve job opportunities and develop long-term career paths for Aboriginal people in a range of industries. DPIRD led the establishment of the Goldfields Aboriginal Industry Network, comprising many leading mining employers in the region. The network brings mining companies together quarterly to share learnings and discuss how they can improve employment and retention outcomes for local Aboriginal people.



Grow

DPIRD and the Wheatbelt Development Commission are assisting Aboriginal businesses such as Noongar Land Enterprise Group's Boola Boornap native tree nursery to thrive

The department also supported the expansion of the Aboriginal Pastoral Academy program in the Kimberley and Pilbara following a successful pilot in early 2021. DPIRD formed a new partnership with company Nyamba Buru Yawuru and the Kimberley Pilbara Cattlemen's Association to further drive opportunities for academy trainees and develop supported career pathways for young Aboriginal adults. The initiative connects station owners with training providers and school-based programs, and creates links between quality training opportunities, refresher courses, mentoring and work placements.

Supporting Aboriginal businesses

Helping Aboriginal businesses to grow and build their capacity continued to be a key focus for DPIRD. The Aboriginal Procurement Advisory Service supported Aboriginal business owners to successfully progress through the tendering process, assisting clients to win tenders to supply goods and services to local and State governments and to demonstrate their business capability and capacity to potential buyers.

Over the past 12 months, the service assisted Aboriginal businesses to secure \$8.4m of work, including \$1m in the southern regions through projects such as the Bunbury Outer Ring Road Project.

DPIRD also released two guides to help Aboriginal businesses increase their representation in WA's burgeoning bushfoods industry. The practical guides, 'Setting up for success: Bushfoods' and 'Protection of Indigenous Ecological Knowledge for Bushfood Businesses', highlight the risks and opportunities for Aboriginal businesses, as well as promoting best practices for industry.



Collaborate

DPIRD and the South West Development Commission are working together to boost trout restocking and tourism

Collaborate

Fish stocking programs success

The one millionth barramundi was released into Lake Kununurra in July 2021 as part of an ongoing collection, breeding and restocking program to boost recreational fishing opportunities and strengthen local tourism in the East Kimberley. DPIRD has managed the program with North Regional TAFE, Recfishwest, the Lake Kununurra Barramundi Stocking Group and Miriuwung Gajerrong Rangers since 2012. A further 300,000 barramundi were released into the lake by the end of the financial year.

DPIRD also started developing a business case in consultation with the South West Development Commission and other regional stakeholders to upgrade the Pemberton Freshwater Research Centre – the largest freshwater hatchery and research facility in WA – as part of efforts to boost trout restocking programs and tourism across the South West. Trout fishing injects around \$20m into the regional economy every year.

New Roebourne Community Resource Centre

DPIRD worked closely with the Pilbara Development Commission to establish a new not-for-profit Community Resource Centre (CRC) in Roebourne, connecting Pilbara residents, businesses and visitors to essential services and support programs. The Ngarluma Yindjibarndi Foundation Ltd was selected to set up the CRC, which provides access to a range of government and community services and information, including education, employment, training and business support.

There are now 101 rural, regional and remote CRCs across WA, and a further two in the Indian Ocean Territories, supported by DPIRD.

Revitalising Broome's Chinatown

The \$30m revitalisation of Broome's historic and iconic Chinatown precinct was completed in late 2021, in a two-stage development where DPIRD and the Kimberley Development Commission partnered with the Shire of Broome to deliver the major overhaul of central Broome.

Paying homage to the town's cultural history and influences, the revitalisation has restored Chinatown as the heart of Broome's economy and community. Works included streetscape enhancements, public artwork, upgrades to visitor centre amenities, and the refurbishment of Streeters Jetty. Local contractors were awarded more than 80% of the Stage 2 works by value, and Aboriginal employment exceeded more than 20% of hours worked.

Shark depredation (bite-off) research

The department's research into shark depredation was showcased at a national workshop in June 2022, convened by the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation.

This work, funded from recreational fishing licence fees, found the probability of sharks taking fish was reduced by up to 65% when using a combination of commercially developed deterrents compared to when not using deterrents. While more work is needed, these results were encouraging.

Support

Hazard management assistance

During the year, DPIRD provided primary industries and regional development support to hazard management agencies undertaking responses to fires and severe storms.

Staff on-call during the high-risk season of fires and cyclones provided relevant geographical and landholding information to hazard management agencies as well as advice for producers, first response teams and organisations involved in the responses. The department chairs the Committee of Animal Welfare in Emergencies.

In February 2022, high temperatures and strong winds resulted in four level 3 fire incidents in Denmark, Bridgetown, Narrogin and Shackleton/Corrigin. DPIRD activated the State Support Plan for Animal Welfare in Emergencies for the Denmark and Narrogin fires and managed and coordinated animal welfare matters associated with the responses.

Tropical Cyclone Seroja recovery

DPIRD assisted primary industries as part of a whole-of-government response to help the Mid West and Wheatbelt communities recover from Severe Tropical Cyclone Seroja on 11 April 2021.

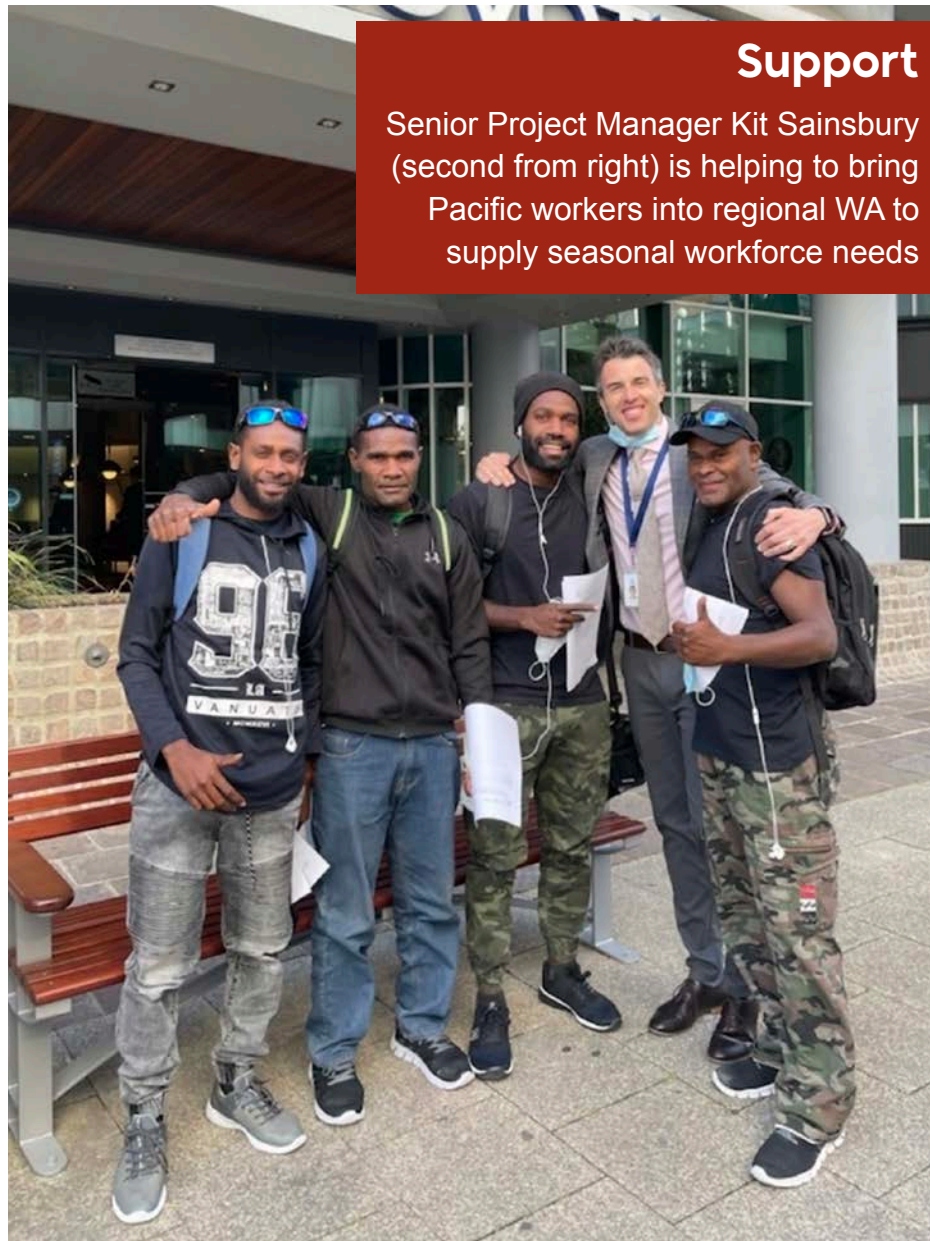
The department administers the Primary Producer Recovery Grant under the National Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Category C declaration. At 30 June 2022, 54 applicants had so far been approved for funding totalling \$1.08m to assist with clean-up costs.

The Mid West Development Commission has also been integral to the recovery, supporting the redevelopment of public tourism infrastructure in collaboration with Tourism WA and the Shire of Northampton.

Carnarvon flood recovery

DPIRD coordinated efforts to help the Carnarvon irrigation district – which provides quality produce worth up to \$100m a year domestically – recover from flooding in early 2021 and reduce the impacts of future flooding. This included securing the necessary replacement soil in July 2021 for 28 eligible growers to re-level their paddocks with fertile soil to get them back into production.

DPIRD also led a working group that prepared a report to promote a coordinated, long-term strategic approach to floodplain management in the area, with the Government accepting all 27 recommendations. Additionally, DPIRD worked with DWER and the Shire of Carnarvon to successfully leverage a \$1m State Government investment to secure an additional \$1.4m of Federal funding to upgrade infrastructure and improve floodplain management.



Regional seasonal worker solutions

Efforts continued to find solutions to building the seasonal workforce capacity throughout the State.

DPIRD administered the successful Regional Agriculture, Tourism and Hospitality Workers Travel and Accommodation Support Scheme, which was extended from a focus on agriculture to include hospitality and tourism in March 2022.

The scheme attracted more than 1100 workers during 2021/22 to satisfy demand for short-term agricultural, fisheries and food processing jobs throughout the State, created by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The department is also supporting the State's Paid Escape promotion campaign to attract interstate and international workers to regional WA.

3. Dynamic regions and primary industries

Innovate

Revitalising the Southern Rangelands

To help ensure the sustainability of the southern livestock industry, DPIRD launched the Southern Rangelands Revitalisation Pilot Project in early 2022, with 16 pastoral stations taking part in the initial phase.

The pastoralists are working and learning together, drawing on the best available research and technologies and each other's experiences to test a variety of strategies and options best suited to their circumstances and develop individual roadmaps to improve degraded landscapes and lift the productivity of their livestock operations.

By 30 June 2022, DPIRD had secured matching \$2m funding from the State and Commonwealth for phase two of the pilot that will be delivered in a partnership with the South-West WA Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hub, Grower Group Alliance and the Rangelands Pastoral Alliance.

Developing disease-resistant wheat

DPIRD grains researchers wrapped up a ground-breaking project resulting in 11 new wheat lines with very high levels of resistance to yellow spot.

The genetic material, which will help make future wheat varieties less susceptible to the damaging fungal pathogen, is the result of more than a decade of work.

Yellow spot is prevalent across the Western Australian grainbelt, leading to yield losses of up to 50%.

These lines have now been delivered to various breeding companies and are crucial genetic stocks for future breeding.

New tools to manage grains diseases

Grain growers can now download a range of new mobile apps to better manage crop diseases and increase their profits, following the completion of three-year DPIRD-led national research project.

Run in conjunction with GRDC, UWA and Curtin University, as well as interstate universities and research organisations, the project developed and tested decision support tools to help growers determine the best management strategies for key foliar fungal diseases affecting cereals, oilseeds and pulses.

The tools released include YellowSpotWM and StripeRustWM for yellow leaf spot and stripe rust in wheat; BlacklegCM and SclerotiniaCM for blackleg stem canker and sclerotinia stem rot in canola; and PowderyMildewMBM for powdery mildew in mungbean. Prototype tools have also been developed for spot type and net type net blotch in barley and blackspot in field pea.

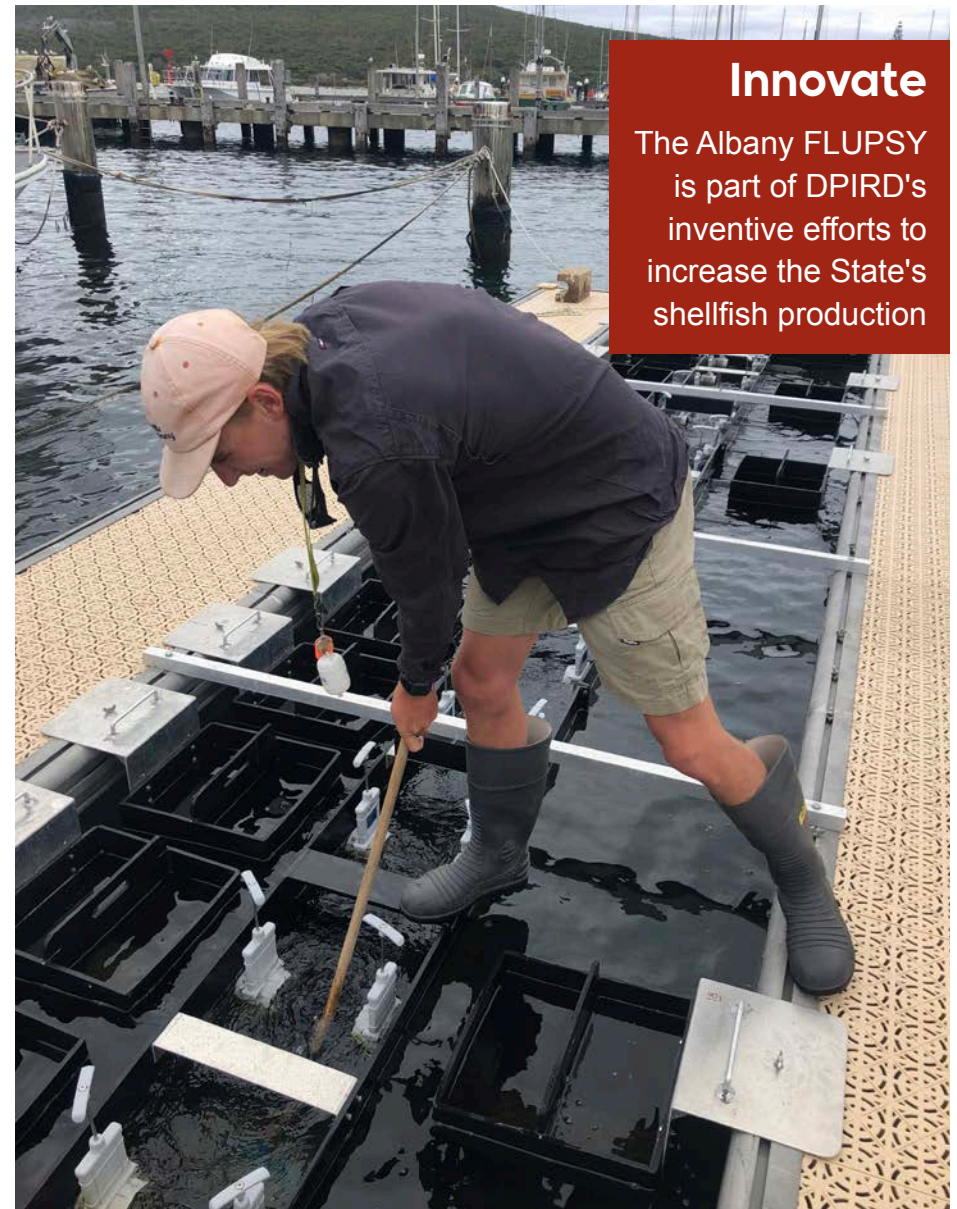
Based on usage statistics, the tools have so far delivered more than an estimated \$20m in value to industry.

Due to the success, a new DPIRD-led project is underway to develop an additional five decision support tools for the Australian grains industry.

Improving Albany aquaculture

DPIRD developed, installed and tested a sea-based floating nursery, called a FLUPSY (FLoating UPweller System), in Albany's Oyster Harbour to help boost shellfish aquaculture production in the region. The FLUPSY, which allows shellfish seed to grow inside mesh pots, proved to be a very useful addition to shellfish nursery options for the industry and has attracted attention from interstate growers seeking the design.

The Minister for Fisheries also announced the second stage of the Albany Aquaculture Zone, boosting investment opportunities to grow the State's aquaculture industry. The zone comprises a 500ha area in Oyster Harbour and around 310ha in Princess Royal Harbour and King George Sound combined. The department is in the final stages of granting licences and leases for stage 1 (the Oyster Harbour area) and has commenced the assessment of applications made for areas in stage 2 (Princess Royal Harbour and King George Sound). At full capacity, the zone is expected to produce around 1500 tonnes of shellfish at an estimated value of \$30m per year.



Innovate

The Albany FLUPSY is part of DPIRD's inventive efforts to increase the State's shellfish production

Photo courtesy: Harvest Road

Explore

Sights set on growing northern agriculture

DPIRD progressed efforts to diversify the economy and grow the value of agriculture in northern WA.

It commenced a \$1.25m upgrade of the Frank Wise Institute of Tropical Agriculture, which will help to again make Kununurra the centre of significant research and development efforts supporting the integration of a cotton, grain and fodder cropping system aimed at microbiology, biochemical and molecular analysis.

The upgrades will support more scientific research to be done on site, including hosting more PHD students and partnering with industry, and state and federal research providers and users.

The institute celebrated its 75th anniversary during the year, having been established as a joint State and Commonwealth initiative in 1946.

Over the years, the institute has led research into sugar cane, cotton, rice, sorghum, maize, winter cereals, safflower, linseed, peanuts, lemongrass, kenaf and other fibre crops.

Maximising local content opportunities

The department continued to help regional businesses win State Government procurement contracts for work in their local area as part of the WA Buy Local Policy 2020.



Explore

Technical Officer
Elijah Staugas and
Research Scientist
Rhys Flynn are
tripling hemp crops at
Frank Wise Institute
to grow the value of
northern agriculture

DPIRD's Local Content Adviser Network, which comprises Local Content Advisors located in each of the State's nine regions, worked with local businesses to navigate the State Government procurement process, while also collaborating with key government agencies to present procurement activities that support regional businesses.

For example, Local Content Advisors worked with the Department of Education to help local businesses win regional school security contracts valued at \$7.8m and school mowing and turf management contracts valued at more than \$59m.

New approaches to wild dog control

DPIRD tested innovative new approaches to wild dog management to help protect livestock in the State's southern rangelands as part of the \$13.4m Wild Dog Action Plan 2021–25.

Ceres smart tag technology, novel odours to improve bait lure uptake, and the use of squawkers and howlers were trialled on several stations to deter wild dogs from livestock production areas.

Wild dogs cause an estimated \$25m in lost productivity to the WA livestock sector every year. As a result of the trials, squawkers have been deployed along the State Barrier Fence and cell fenced areas and are reducing the wild dog activity by up to 52% in some cases. Novel lures have also aided in reducing the wild dog population.

Better pastures for livestock producers

DPIRD bred a new yellow serradella legume pasture to provide a new pasture option for livestock producers in low to medium rainfall areas.

The new variety SerraMax was bred from seed collected from the Greek island of Santorini in 1987 and commercially released in 2022. Its nitrogen fixing qualities can improve soil fertility and boost the yields of following crops. It is well suited to acidic sands, has good insect and disease tolerance, establishes quickly to outcompete germinating weeds and can be harvested with a conventional harvester.

DPIRD also collaborated with DBCA to commence an on-station native grass pastures project in the Northern Rangelands. In 2021/22, the project established seed collections for 11 target native grass species.

The department also concluded a five-year national Dryland Legume Pasture Systems project, developing several innovative legume pasture varieties and establishment systems for mixed farms in low to medium-rainfall areas of western and southern Australia, which have shown to boost average farm profit by 10%.

Expand

Business grants boost WA enterprises

Food manufacturer Hellers Australia was one of 18 Round 1 recipients of a Value Add Investment Grant, which, through its integration with Canon Foods, expanded its business and consolidated its home base from the east coast to Jandakot.

Over the past three years, the DPIRD-administered program has provided \$17m in grants matched by \$152m in private sector investment and generated more than 900 new full-time jobs. Round 2 applications closed in June with recipients to be announced in late 2022.

Meanwhile, 30 businesses benefited from the third round of the Agrifood and Beverage Voucher Program, enabling recipients to access expert advice to build their business. More than 200 vouchers have been issued since the program began in 2018. A new category for environmental sustainability and social responsibility was added to the program this round.

Facilitating trade and exports

DPIRD worked to keep WA exporters connected to international markets, hosting several trade events as well as virtual online workshops. This included inviting the first international trade delegations into WA after borders reopened, where they engaged with more than 120 export-ready producers showcasing our State's high-quality food and beverages.

The WA Premium Food and Beverage Trade Event in Tokyo was the first in a series of export market engagement events in Japan and other markets, as DPIRD worked to forge new market opportunities as international borders reopened. Avocados, WA's biggest and fastest growing fruit industry, were a hit at the Japanese trade event.

For the first time, the department extended its annual Plating Up WA campaign, an initiative of the Buy West Eat Best program, internationally into Singapore. The event provided a unique opportunity to connect Singaporean consumers with premium WA produce and beverages, helping strengthen the relationships and allowing many WA agrifood exporters to re-engage in trade.

Northern Goldfields digital connectivity expansion

Digital connectivity in the Northern Goldfields is set to take a leap forward, with the delivery of high-quality mobile and enterprise grade broadband services.

Through the Agricultural Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund, DPIRD awarded \$1.03m to two companies to install new fixed wireless infrastructure to deliver fast, reliable, scalable and affordable broadband to businesses and communities in Leonora, Laverton and the Menzies shires. The project is also supporting a significant upgrade of the capacity of the mobile services in the three towns.

The initiative complements DPIRD's Digital Farm Grants Program across 20 projects extending high-quality digital services beyond the National Broadband Network's footprint.



Expand

Research
Scientist
Yong Han is
multiplying
barley variety
options for
growers

Boosting barley varieties

New barley varieties with improved nitrogen efficiency to help reduce fertiliser use and greenhouse gas emissions are on the horizon, as a result of advances made by a WA research collaboration.

The Western Crop Genetics Alliance, between DPIRD and Murdoch University, has used gene editing technology to lift nitrogen use efficiency without compromising yield or quality.

Grain yields of the new barley lines increased by up to 30% under low nitrogen fertiliser application rates.

This significant genetic breakthrough will generate far-reaching benefits – boosting grains production, supporting carbon neutral efforts and aiding market access.

Transform

Legislative reform

Years of hard work by DPIRD resulted in some key legislative reform outcomes in 2021/22 to ensure fit-for-purpose, modern legislation that supports businesses, industries and the community.

In August 2021, the *Agricultural Produce Commission Amendment Bill 2020* received Royal Assent, making important and long-anticipated amendments to the *APC Act 1988* to strengthen the commission and allow it to provide better service and governance to producers' committees.

In the same month, Parliament passed amendments required to allow full implementation of the *Aquatic Resources Management Act 2016* (ARMA), which will become the primary legislation for aquatic resource management in WA. ARMA is designed to improve resource use planning and provide security of access for fishing sectors, while placing aquatic resource sustainability at the heart of all decision making.

The *Veterinary Practice Act 2021* (VPA) and the first tranche of the *Veterinary Practice Regulations 2022* came into full effect on 18 June 2022. The VPA, which replaces the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1960* and brings a contemporary approach to veterinary practice in WA, establishes WA as the first Australian jurisdiction to recognise veterinary nursing as a registered profession.

Parliament also passed amendments to the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* in June. The amendments improve the effectiveness of the Western Australian Soil and Land Conservation Council by introducing skills-based membership to help drive soil conservation and ecological sustainability.

Additionally, DPIRD worked towards implementing the Government-supported recommendations of the independent Animal Welfare Review Panel. This will require changes to the *Animal Welfare Act 2002* to implement a more contemporary approach to animal welfare in line with changing community expectations.

Meeting Asian market biosecurity requirements

DPIRD researchers contributed to an Australian project developing a national systems approach for meeting biosecurity requirements to access key Asian markets for pome fruit.

The WA component of the four-year project examined market access options for apples produced in the Manjimup and Pemberton region and evaluated measures within a systems approach.

The project has used the knowledge of DPIRD researchers and local apple producers to show how surveillance, good biosecurity and production practice combined with effective pest management can be developed to improve domestic or international market access.

New animal welfare committee and grants

To help ensure WA's animal welfare system meets modern community and scientific expectations, DPIRD supported the establishment of the State's Animal Welfare Advisory Committee, which provides independent advice to the Minister for Agriculture and Food and DPIRD on animal welfare matters.

Through Round 1 of the \$2m Animal Welfare Grant Program, the department allocated \$500,000 for 16 community projects to promote the wellbeing of companion animals and rescued wildlife.

One successful project was a nursery in the Great Southern to help kangaroo and possum joeys transition to release.

The department also collaborated with the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) to deliver a grant program to help local governments improve their preparedness and response regarding animal welfare in emergencies such as bushfires, cyclones and severe storms. Six local governments received grants of up to \$25,000 in 2021/22.

Improving facilities and systems

The department continued to develop its facilities and systems to allow staff to work to the best of their ability and deliver for our State's primary industries and regions.

This included the completion of 750 square metres of interim labs at South Perth, which will ensure DPIRD can continue to undertake a range of critical lab functions underpinning the State's biosecurity system while plans for a permanent metropolitan research and laboratory facility are progressed. The labs include essential biosecurity diagnostic services to identify animal and plant material that could threaten agricultural productivity and profitability, as well as market access.

Complementing this work, DPIRD launched its new integrated HR and electronic recordkeeping systems and progressed work to align and update DPIRD and RDC policies to simplify and streamline processes and enable staff to more effectively focus on their important work.



Transform

Lab Technician Mengqi Chen is benefiting from the new interim labs at South Perth

Statement from the Land and Soil Conservation Commissioner



There was increased recognition by Government and industry in 2021/22 of the importance of soil and land conservation in agricultural and pastoral production, including the need to better understand the science behind sustainable production.

This appreciation drove a significant amendment to the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (the Act), which provides a strong mechanism to focus management and research needed to maintain the land resource for future production and other uses. The amendment included changes to the Soil and Land Conservation Council, which will become a skills-based group, with the experience and ability to develop policies to drive ongoing value and management of our land resource.

In 2021/22, the Council continued its focus on soils and salinity, backed by the launch of the Western Australian Soil Health Strategy 2021–31. The Council also examined the ongoing review of the joint research project with the CSIRO and updated the Land Monitor estimate of the extent of dryland salinity for WA's south-west.

In the pastoral space, I continued to work closely with lessees, station managers and industry counterparts to better understand land condition and translate this to management.

Climate change will continue to have a significant impact on the pastoral estate. The Kimberley is experiencing increased rainfall, supporting recovery of native vegetation underpinning the cattle industry.

However, the Southern Rangelands is experiencing drying conditions, which has implications for pastoral systems.

Changes in rainfall patterns have been driving water availability through the agricultural regions. Agricultural systems have not yet managed to address soil erosion through many parts of the south-west. Disappointingly, 21% of West Midlands farmland had insufficient groundcover to prevent erosion in a year following above-average rainfall. DPIRD is working with local farmers to determine causes and options for improvement.

There continued to be much opportunity in the carbon sequestration space, but more research is needed to provide strong science to inform land manager decisions. There was rapidly increasing interest in land covenants to protect land and secure vegetation for offsets – and there is opportunity to align this with the outcomes of the Act.

While no Soil Conservation Notices were issued in 2021/22, I worked with multiple land managers to secure agreement on actions to address land degradation. This ‘informal’ compliance approach is a win-win situation where individual land managers acknowledge and act voluntarily to prevent or mitigate land degradation. However, the Office of the Commissioner did successfully prosecute a land manager for failure to adhere to the Act.

In the Commissioner role, I am grateful to see the way DPIRD and industry have embraced this long-standing Act. There is still much work to be done, but the intent of the Act, developed nearly 80 years ago, continues to achieve what our community requires – to conserve the land resource of WA.

Please read my full report for 2021/22 in Appendix 3.

Cecilia McConnell

Soil and Land Conservation Commissioner

Financial targets and results

Table 1a: Financial targets 2021/22

	2022 Target ¹ (\$'000)	2022 Actual ² (\$'000)	Variation (\$'000)	Explanation of variation ³
Total cost of services (expense limit) (details from Statement of comprehensive income)	591,834	463,736	128,098	Total cost of services is lower than budget estimates (the 2022 target), mainly as a result of delays in delivering Royalties for Regions (RfR) funded programs, partially due to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions in regional areas. Carryovers of funds to 2022/23 and the out-years were approved in the 2022/23 WA State Government Budget and Mid-Year Review processes.
Net cost of services (details from Statement of comprehensive income)	486,590	347,286	139,304	The variation in net cost of services mainly related to the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above-mentioned reduction in total cost of services and deferral of spending. • Variations in revenue against target as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional revenue received relating to miscellaneous Commonwealth grants and contributions; - Additional revenue received relating to recoup of expenditure; and - Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method.
Total equity (details from Statement of financial position)	617,250	641,765	23,769	This variation relates mainly to a \$25.7 million increase in the land and buildings revaluation reserve.

Table 1a: Financial targets 2021/22 (continued)

	2022 Target ¹ (\$'000)	2022 Actual ² (\$'000)	Variation (\$'000)	Explanation of variation ³
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash held (details from Statement of cash flows)	(30,876)	16,022	46,898	This variation is mainly related to the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income from Government was \$125.4 million below target with Receipts from the Royalties for Regions (RfR) Fund below target as a result of delays in delivering Royalties for Regions (RfR) funded programs, partially due to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on the regional areas. Net cash from operating activities was \$122 million better than target mainly as a result of spending on the delivery of RfR and other recurrent programs being carried over to 2022/23 and outyears. Investing activities were \$51.5 million below target as the purchase of non-current assets decreased by \$54.8 million offset mainly by the \$3 million investment in a joint venture entity.
Approved salary expense level	186,612	187,277	665	On target
Agreed Borrowing Limit	5,465	5,465	0	On target

¹ As specified in the 2021/22 DPIRD Budget Statements, which includes the department and the nine Regional Development Commissions (RDCs).

² To enable comparison against the 2021/22 DPIRD Budget Statements, the actual figures in this table reflect combined results of the department and the nine RDCs. The financial information presented in the remainder of this DPIRD annual report 2021/22 does not include the financial information of the RDCs. RDCs each report their financial information in their respective annual reports.

³ Further explanations are contained in note 10 of the financial statements.

Table 1b: Working cash targets

	2022 Agreed Limit ¹ \$'000	2022 Target / Actual ² \$'000	Variation \$'000	Explanation of variation ³
Agreed working cash limit (at Budget)	28,994	28,994	NA	NA
Agreed working cash limit (at Actuals)	25,323	29,349	4,026	The variation relates mainly to monies received in advance of activities being undertaken.

¹ As specified in the 2021/22 DPIRD Budget Statements, which includes the department and the nine RDCs.

² To enable comparison against the 2021/22 DPIRD Budget Statements, the actual figures in this table reflect combined results of the department and the nine RDCs. The financial information presented in the remainder of this DPIRD annual report 2021/22 does not include the financial information of the RDCs. RDCs each report their financial information in their respective annual reports.

³ Further explanations are contained in note 10 of the financial statements.

Performance management framework

Outcome-based management (OBM) framework

Our outcome-based management framework aligns to the State Government’s goal of ‘WA Jobs Plan: Diversifying the WA economy, creating local jobs for the future’. Our performance is measured through the delivery of six desired outcomes and seven services.

Changes to OBM framework

For 2021/22, no changes were made to our OBM.

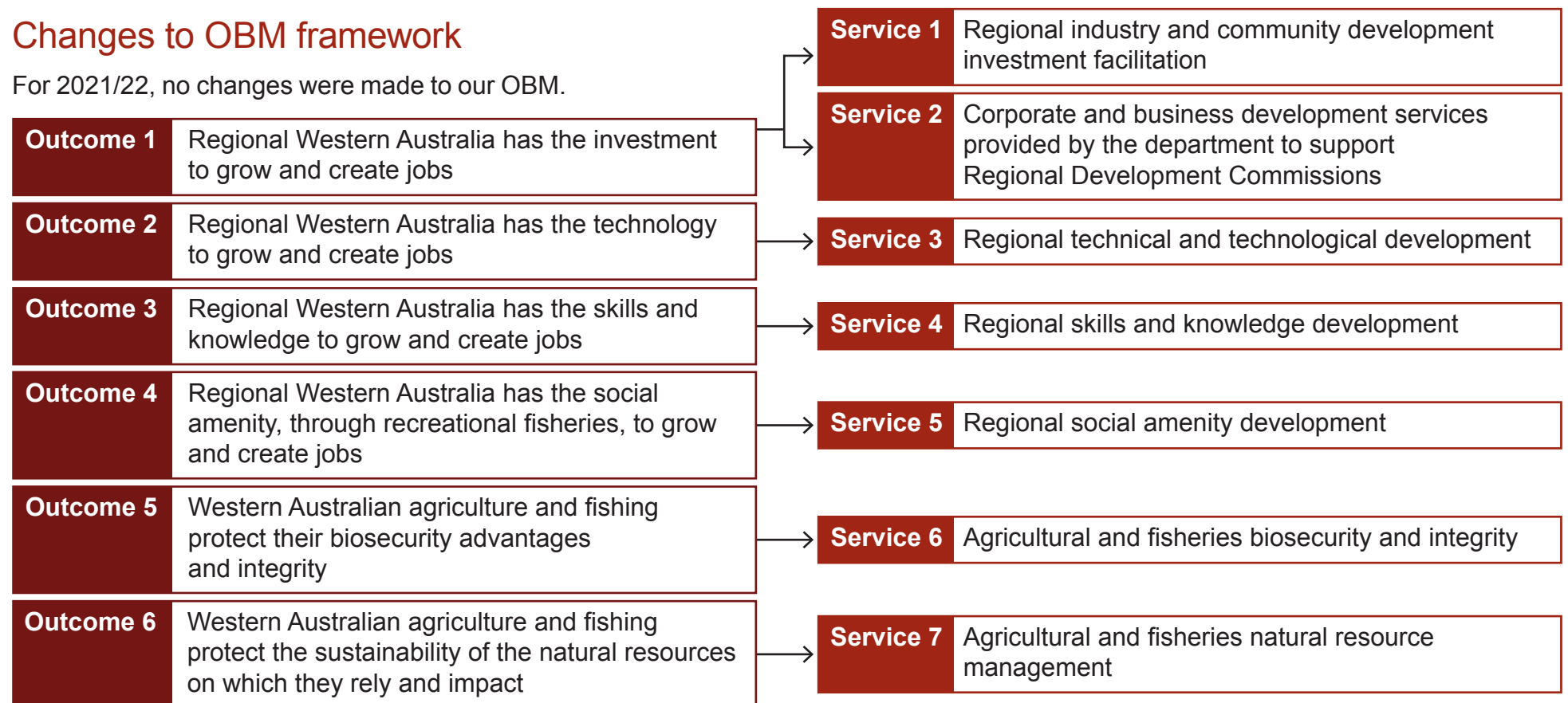


Figure 3: Outcome-based management framework – Agency level desired outcomes and effectiveness indicators

Key performance indicator targets and results

This section summarises our results against our KPI targets in 2021/22. 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

				2020/21	2021/22		
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	1:2.3	1:1	1:0.95	-5%
2	Regional WA has the technology to grow and create jobs	2	Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's technology initiatives	87%	80%	85%	+5%
3	Regional WA has the skills and knowledge to grow and create jobs	3	Percentage of clients satisfied with the department's capability initiatives	73%	70%	66%	-4%
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	89%	85%	86%	+1%

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

Outcome	Key Effectiveness Indicator	2020/21	2021/22			
		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%	80%	+20%
	5.2	Percentage of invasive aquatic pests and exotic diseases resolved appropriately	NA	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	-2.5%	0%	-1.3%	-1.3%
	6.2	Number of soil health extension workshops held	46	30	63	+110%
	6.3	Proportion of fish stocks identified as not being at risk or vulnerable through exploitation	98%	95%	96%	+1%
	6.4	Percentage of commercial and recreational fisheries where acceptable catches (or effort levels) are achieved	90%	90%	90%	0%

Table 3: Key efficiency indicator targets, results and variations

			2020/21	2021/22			
Services	Key Efficiency Indicator		Actual	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	\$252.54	\$380.88	\$249.36	-35%
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	\$147.30	\$157.49	\$147.82	-6%
3	Regional technical and technological development	3	Average cost per hour to deliver regional technical and technological development	\$132.35	\$215.98	\$142	-34%
4	Regional skills and knowledge development	4	Average cost per hour to deliver regional skills and knowledge development	\$200.50	\$159.56	\$173.40	+9%
5	Regional social amenity development	5	Average cost per hour to deliver regional social amenity development	\$293.95	\$335.69	\$174.60	-48%
6	Agricultural and aquatic biosecurity and integrity	6	Average cost per hour to deliver agricultural and fisheries biosecurity and integrity	\$137.13	\$116.52	\$122.99	+6%
7	Agricultural and fisheries natural resource management	7	Average cost per hour to deliver agricultural and fisheries natural resource management	\$138.12	\$142.92	\$115.18	-19%



Significant issues impacting the agency

COVID-19

WA's regions and primary industries continue to be affected socially and economically by the COVID-19 pandemic. Communities and businesses have had to pivot and adapt to challenges, including interruptions to supply chains, disruptions to export markets and regional labour shortages. Significant and ongoing disruptions to global, and more recently domestic, supply chains are reshaping markets and the ability of the primary producers to access those markets.

The department is actively engaging and collaborating with industry to build resilience and sustainability, assist businesses as they prepare to take advantage of growing opportunities from re-opened borders, and to work with the Commonwealth Government to ensure trade negotiations benefit Western Australian industries. The department continues to address workforce shortages with additional funding of \$7.5m in 2021 under the Reconnect WA program to expand the existing Primary Industries Workers Regional Travel and Accommodation Support Scheme and to include workers in hospitality and tourism.

Regional growth and job creation

Regional WA is a key driver of the State's economy. The regional economy is built on a strong, export-oriented foundation with agriculture and resources contributing the bulk of commodity exports. Programs focused on building sustainable economic growth and diversity are fundamental to ensuring strong, vibrant regional communities.

The department, in partnership with the RDCs, supports regional businesses and communities through key investments across a broad range of programs, including the \$45.85m RED Grants program and the new \$48.6m Western Australian Regional Digital Connectivity program, which will further expand mobile broadband and other digital solutions across regional WA.

DPIRD is also assisting the growth and diversification of our State's aquaculture industry by encouraging investment by new and existing industry operators as part of its 10-year Aquaculture Development Plan released in 2020. Another significant contributor to the State's economy and regional lifestyle is recreational fishing. The department is supporting a range of recreational fishing initiatives, including through new artificial reefs and fish stocking programs.

Biosecurity

The department continues to invest in a robust biosecurity system. This is critical in supporting market access, managing impacts on industries, and protecting environmental and social amenity. The department also seeks to ensure it maintains the State's reputation as a world-class food producer and a safe and reliable place to invest in the face of increasing biosecurity risks.

With increasing threats from exotic plant, pest and disease incursions, the department will continue to work 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.

Research, development and innovation

Growing WA's competitive primary industries relies heavily on research, development and extension to support science in grains, horticulture, livestock, aquaculture and fisheries. Working with key partners, DPIRD will deliver the WA Agricultural Research Collaboration with \$25m in funding from 2022/23 to 2024/25. This will significantly boost the State's R&D capabilities, drive partnerships with industry and universities and enable the State to receive a greater share of national research, development and extension funding.

The department will also continue to attract and develop specialist scientific and technical staff and invest in upgrading its research facilities, including progressing plans for a permanent metropolitan research and laboratory facility.

Climate resilience

Climate change is an important priority for the department, with work underway to address the challenges and opportunities this presents for primary industries and regions. An emerging key driver is the need to align with environmental, social and governance requirements and emissions reduction policies.

The department is supporting primary industries and regions through initiatives such as the \$15m Agriculture Climate Resilience Fund, the \$15m Western Australian Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program, and the Katanning Research Station Carbon Neutral Demonstration Project.

Export opportunities

WA is an export-dependent state and future growth will have to be driven by leveraging export markets. As borders have re-opened from the COVID-19 pandemic, the department is proactively working alongside industry to help renew and strengthen relations with trading partners and explore alternative pathways to engaging with and supplying the market.

DPIRD will also continue to provide market intelligence to build local and international networks, facilitate incoming delegations to showcase our high-quality agrifood products and work with overseas trade and investment offices to provide advice to agrifood businesses on potential market opportunities.

Changing consumer expectations

With the global rise of consumers' environmental, social and governance expectations, businesses and industries are under growing pressure to demonstrate how they are delivering positive outcomes for the community and the environment.

Our primary industries are having to adapt and change the way they do business to satisfy these consumer demands to remain internationally competitive now and into the future.

The department is working with industry to develop and maintain high standards in areas such as sustainable production and resource management, animal welfare and biosecurity, using tools such as legislative reform and changes to production practices.

Work health and safety (WHS)

The State Government introduced the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* in March 2022 to modernise WHS laws for WA, offering greater protection for WA workers – physically and mentally. The new legislation introduces the offence of industrial manslaughter and a category of officers (decision makers for the 'person conducting a business or undertaking – PCBU') who are obliged to exercise due diligence to ensure compliance by the PCBU with its duties and obligations under the Act.

The department has been reviewing and updating its WHS regime to ensure compliance with the new legislation and to evolve a prevailing culture of 'safety first' in the workplace.



Disclosures and legal compliance

Independent auditor's report



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
2022

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development

To the Parliament of Western Australia

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

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

- the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2022, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended
- Administered schedules comprising the Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2022 and the Administered income and expenses by service for the year then ended
- Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, 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 2022 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.

Page 1 of 7

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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 opinion.

Emphasis of matter – restatement of comparative balances

I draw attention to Note 9.2 to the financial statements. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

- Amounts related to cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents reported in the previously issued 30 June 2021 financial statements have been restated and disclosed as comparatives in these financial statements.
- Amounts related to the Department's investment in a joint-controlled entity reported in the previously issued 30 June 2021 financial statements have been restated and disclosed as comparatives in these financial statements.
- The Department has changed its accounting policy relating to Software-as-a-Service arrangements and amounts reported in the previously issued 30 June 2021 financial statements have been restated and disclosed as comparatives in these financial statements.

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 the Director General determines 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

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 Director General are those policies and procedures established 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 paragraph, 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 2022.

Basis for qualified opinion

I identified the following weaknesses in controls:

Restricted cash monitoring controls

There were deficiencies in the Department's design and implementation of controls over the monitoring of restricted cash which meant that the Department was unable to identify and prevent inappropriate use of restricted cash throughout 2021-22 to fund shortfalls in operational cash.

Payroll

There were significant weaknesses in the payroll controls designed and 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 throughout 2021-22.

General Computer Controls

There were significant weaknesses in the general computer controls of the Department that could result in unauthorised access to sensitive information and increased risk of information loss. The combined weaknesses exposed the Department to vulnerabilities which can undermine the integrity of information in the Department's finance, human resources and other business systems. The general computer controls were therefore not adequate throughout 2021-22.

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 2022. 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 2022.

Other matter

As reported by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development in its report on Key Performance Indicators, the effectiveness indicator No. 2 '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 7.9%. 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 Department 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 financial statements, 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 2022, but not the financial statements, key performance indicators and my auditor's report.

My opinions on the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators do not cover the other information and, accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

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

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

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements, and key performance indicators of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development for the year ended 30 June 2022 included in the annual report 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 the annual report. If users of the financial statements 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.



Caroline Spencer
Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
24 March 2023

Financial statements

Certification of financial statements

For the reporting period ended 30 June 2022

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 2022 and the financial position as at 30 June 2022.

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



Ms Lorraine Williamson

Chief Financial Officer
22 March 2023



Ms Heather Brayford PSM

Accountable Authority
22 March 2023

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	Restated# 2021 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	3.1.1	210,323	202,713
Supplies and services	3.3	131,475	136,903
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1	18,114	18,102
Finance costs	7.3	478	832
Accommodation expenses	3.3	15,771	12,031
Other expenses	3.3	1,788	11,460
Grants and subsidies	3.2	82,607	98,286
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	4.6	485	866
Total cost of services		461,041	481,193
Income			
User charges and fees	4.2	52,043	41,916
Commonwealth grants and contributions	4.3	18,835	10,094
Non-government grants and subsidies	4.4	20,715	18,327
Other revenue	4.5	21,346	18,553
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	4.6	-	-
Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method	6.6.1	2,956	8,253
Total income		115,895	97,143
NET COST OF SERVICES		345,146	384,050
Income from State Government			
Service appropriations	4.1	242,012	234,053
Services received free of charge	4.1	1,599	1,737
Royalties for Regions Fund	4.1	115,363	132,162
Income from other public sector entities	4.1	8,163	3,124
Total income from State Government		367,137	371,076
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		21,991	(12,974)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		35,156	2,020
Total other comprehensive income		35,156	2,020
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		57,147	(10,954)

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

Restated, refer to note 9.2(b) for initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision SaaS arrangements and note 9.2(c)(i) for correction of prior period error.

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	Restated# 2021 \$'000	Restated# 2020 \$'000
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7.4.1	26,248	14,601	20,154
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4.2	103,838	97,982	104,206
Biological assets	6.5	1,186	1,072	864
Inventories	6.4	1,319	1,319	1,499
Receivables	6.1	14,759	14,533	21,549
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	3,825	5,778	5,846
Other current assets	6.3	2,656	3,690	3,767
Total Current Assets		153,831	138,975	157,885
Non-Current Assets				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4	3,035	3,035	1,678
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	194,906	174,765	160,160
Receivables	6.1	4,262	5,770	5,950
Other non-current assets	6.3	4,660	5,191	5,898
Investments accounted for using the equity method	6.6	28,265	22,309	12,181
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	5.1	317,909	266,218	264,109
Intangible assets	5.2	5,542	6,864	9,912
Right-of-use assets	5.3	9,669	9,350	9,256
Total Non-Current Assets		568,248	493,502	469,144
TOTAL ASSETS		722,080	632,477	627,029
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	6.7	19,682	21,231	25,739
Contract liabilities	6.8	11,415	20,822	20,413
Employee related provisions	3.1.2	47,692	47,014	43,112
Borrowings	7.1	1,465	3,385	8,960
Lease liabilities	7.2	3,700	3,070	3,420
Other current liabilities	6.9	2,889	5,202	305
Total Current Liabilities		86,843	100,724	101,949
Non-Current Liabilities				
Contract liabilities	6.8	40	924	792
Employee related provisions	3.1.2	8,298	8,923	8,948
Borrowings	7.1	4,000	5,465	5,950
Lease liabilities	7.2	3,470	3,542	3,606
Other non-current liabilities	6.9	5,664	3,751	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		21,472	22,605	19,296
TOTAL LIABILITIES		108,315	123,329	121,245

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022 (continued)

	Notes	2022 \$'000	Restated# 2021 \$'000	Restated# 2020 \$'000
NET ASSETS		613,765	509,148	505,784
EQUITY				
Contributed equity	9.11	607,794	560,324	546,006
Reserves	9.11	37,176	2,020	-
Accumulated deficit	9.11	(31,205)	(53,196)	(40,222)
TOTAL EQUITY		613,765	509,148	505,784

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

Restated, refer to note 9.2(b) for initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision SaaS arrangements and note 9.2(c)(i) and (ii) for correction of prior period errors.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Contributed equity \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus/(deficit) Restated \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2020		546,006	-	(40,222)	505,784
Surplus/(deficit) as previously reported		-	-	(11,564)	(11,564)
Effect of adoption of IFRS IC agenda decision ¹				(8,263)	(8,263)
Effect of restatement of prior year results by jointly controlled entity Intergrain ²				6,853	6,853
Surplus/(deficit) as currently reported		-	-	(12,974)	(12,974)
Other comprehensive income		-	2,020	-	2,020
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	2,020	(12,974)	(10,954)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:	9.11				
Capital appropriations		11,881	-	-	11,881
Other contributions from owners		2,897	-	-	2,897
Distributions to owners		(460)	-	-	(460)
Total		14,318	-	-	14,318
Balance at 30 June 2021		560,324	2,020	(53,196)	509,148
Balance at 1 July 2021		560,324	2,020	(53,196)	509,148
Surplus/(deficit)		-	-	21,991	21,991
Other comprehensive income		-	35,156	-	35,156
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	35,156	21,991	57,147
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:	9.11				
Capital appropriations		33,813	-	-	33,813
Other contributions from owners					
- Drawdowns from Treasury Special Purpose Accounts		10,152	-	-	10,152
- Royalties for Region funding		5,105	-	-	5,105
Distributions to owners		(1,600)	-	-	(1,600)
Total		47,470	-	-	47,470
Balance at 30 June 2022		607,794	37,176	(31,205)	613,765

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

¹ Restated, refer to note 9.2(b) for initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision SaaS arrangements

² Restated, refer to note 9.2(c)(i) for restatement of prior year results by jointly controlled entity, Intergrain.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	Restated# 2021 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriations		222,390	216,939
Capital contributions		33,813	14,778
Drawdowns from special purpose accounts		10,152	-
Holding account drawdown		1,434	2,577
Royalties for Regions Fund		120,468	132,162
Funds from other public sector entities		8,163	3,006
Net cash provided by State Government		396,420	369,462
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee benefits		(209,347)	(198,236)
Supplies and services		(130,021)	(140,897)
Accommodation		(15,217)	(12,031)
Finance costs		(471)	(961)
GST payments on purchases		(23,414)	(24,202)
GST payments to taxation authority		-	-
Other payments		(2,374)	(8,561)
Grants and subsidies		(82,607)	(89,509)
Receipts			
User charges and fees		43,284	45,228
Commonwealth grants and contributions		18,835	10,094
Interest received		234	775
GST receipts on sales		3,794	3,570
GST receipts from taxation authority		20,267	19,986
Non-government grants and subsidies		20,031	18,327
Other receipts		15,129	17,681
Net cash used in operating activities	7.4.3	(341,877)	(358,736)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Investment in joint ventures		(3,000)	(3,000)
Purchase of non-current assets		(28,458)	(15,193)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		65	174
Repayment of investment		-	1,125
Net cash used in investing activities		(31,393)	(16,894)

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

	Notes	2022 \$'000	Restated# 2021 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Principal elements of lease		(4,047)	(4,252)
Distribution of monies to the Rural Business Development Corporation		(1,600)	
Repayment of borrowings		(3,385)	(6,060)
Receipts			
Proceeds from industry		3,385	6,060
Net cash used in financing activities		(5,647)	(4,252)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		17,503	(10,420)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		115,618	126,038
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	7.4.3	133,121	115,618

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

Restated, refer to note 9.2(b) for initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision SaaS arrangements.

Administered schedules for the year ended 30 June 2022

Administered income and expenses by service

	Co-operative loans		Commonwealth grants		State NRM program		Regional Reform Fund		Infringements		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ADMINISTERED ITEMS												
Income												
Interest revenue	805	967	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	805	969
Other revenue	-	-	208	1,114	(2)	2,979	-	-	-	-	205	4,093
Royalties for Regions	-	-	-	-	5,462	7,022	-	-	-	-	5,462	7,022
Regional Reform Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service appropriations	-	-	-	-	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	-	1,550	1,550
Regulatory fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	319	274	319
Total administered income	805	967	208	1,116	7,010	11,551	-	-	274	319	8,296	13,953
Expenses												
Employee benefits expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants & subsidies	-	-	324	1,289	7,967	9,744	14,985	11,855	-	-	23,276	22,888
Interest payments	590	662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	662
Supplies and services	258	282	-	-	818	686	-	-	274	319	1,350	1,287
Other expenses	-	-	-	8	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	24
Total administered expenses	848	944	324	1,297	8,785	10,446	14,985	11,855	274	319	25,217	24,861

Administered schedules for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

Administered assets and liabilities

	Total	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,529	6,591
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	42,584	57,591
Receivables	4,982	7,973
Total administered current assets	53,095	72,155
Non-current assets		
Loan	15,600	13,987
Total administered non-current assets	15,600	13,987
TOTAL ADMINISTERED ASSETS	68,695	86,142
Current liabilities		
Payables	1,343	262
Borrowings	4,471	7,692
Total administered current liabilities	5,815	7,954
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	15,600	13,987
Total administered non-current liabilities	15,600	13,987
TOTAL ADMINISTERED NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	21,415	21,941

Index of notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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	Accountability for Western Australian Agricultural Authority (WAAA)
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 and impairment
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
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

Subject	Note	Note title
Other assets and liabilities	6.8	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	Changes in accounting policy and prior period errors
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
Explanatory statements	10.1	Explanatory statement for controlled operations
Explanatory statements	10.2	Explanatory statement for administered items

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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 22 March 2023.

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**) Simplified Disclosures
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.

Accounting for Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except that the:

- (a) amount of GST incurred by the Agency as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is recognised as part of an asset's cost of acquisition or as part of an item of expense; and
- (b) receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

Accounting for Goods and Services Tax (GST) (continued)

Cash flows are included in the Statement of cash flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

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.

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.

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.

Administered items

The Department administers, but does not control, certain activities and functions for and on behalf of Government that do not contribute to the Department's services or objectives. It does not have discretion over how it utilises the transactions in pursuing its own objectives.

Transactions relating to the administered activities are not recognised as the Department's income, expenses, assets and liabilities, but are disclosed in the accompanying schedules as 'Administered income and expenses', and 'Administered assets and liabilities'.

The accrual basis of accounting and applicable AASs have been adopted.

This model contains disclosures for Administered items which applies only to Departments. Statutory authorities should remove this item, along with the Administered financial information and note 10.2 Explanatory statement for administered items.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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 2022

2.2 Schedule of income and expenses by service for the year ended 30 June 2022

	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	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES								
Expenses								
Employee benefits expenses	39,996	36,256	16,364	15,511	36,767	33,755	10,113	9,370
Supplies and services	36,287	37,976	7,171	5,791	24,424	21,494	8,555	6,329
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4,961	3,748	1,522	1,991	2,959	1,890	902	698
Share of loss in joint venture entities using the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	67	46	23	36	116	125	20	10
Accommodation expenses	3,751	2,452	2,400	2,073	2,431	1,547	733	518
Other expenses	(1,732)	1,888	(694)	(362)	1,980	3,159	534	3,113
Grants and subsidies	44,866	34,556	5,002	4,492	7,782	6,176	2,452	5,131
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	135	111	33	62	81	142	25	53
Total cost of services	128,331	117,033	31,822	29,595	76,538	68,290	23,333	25,221
Income								
User charges and fees	955	833	(7)	(1)	2,309	1,379	754	990
Commonwealth grants and contributions	10,349	4,118	1,335	1	1,664	2,268	2,303	188
Non-government grants and subsidies	1,115	1,699	(14)	-	14,976	14,493	1,012	253
Other revenue	2,038	1,507	508	235	5,073	3,646	484	285
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method	2,956	8,253	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income	17,413	16,411	1,823	235	24,021	21,787	4,553	1,716
NET COST OF SERVICES	110,918	100,622	29,999	29,360	52,517	46,503	18,781	23,505
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT								
Service appropriations	36,361	39,032	3,806	558	50,162	51,817	9,507	4,993
Services received free of charge	240	293	25	4	331	390	63	31
Royalties for Regions Fund	19,777	31,497	18,922	22,621	24,867	22,692	17,448	16,020
Income from other public sector entities	6,677	1,555	-	-	423	198	113	243
Total income from State Government	63,055	72,377	22,753	23,183	75,783	75,097	27,130	21,288
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	(47,863)	(28,245)	(7,247)	(6,177)	23,266	28,594	8,349	(2,217)

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 2022

2.2 Schedule of income and expenses by service for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

	Regional Social Amenity Development		Agricultural and Aquatic Biosecurity and Integrity		Agricultural and Fisheries Natural Resource Management		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	Restated# 2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
COST OF SERVICES								
Expenses								
Employee benefits expenses	11,911	15,736	53,511	50,713	41,661	41,372	210,323	202,713
Supplies and services	6,887	9,072	27,812	35,108	20,339	21,132	131,475	136,903
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,251	1,727	3,777	2,862	2,743	5,186	18,114	18,102
Share of loss in joint venture entities using the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	15	24	44	40	194	550	478	832
Accommodation expenses	1,104	1,411	3,102	2,068	2,251	1,962	15,771	12,031
Other expenses	(740)	(956)	1,446	2,992	994	1,625	1,788	11,460
Grants and subsidies	11,892	35,248	7,904	9,613	2,709	3,070	82,607	98,286
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	34	126	103	216	75	156	485	866
Total cost of services	32,353	62,388	97,699	103,612	70,964	75,054	461,041	481,193
Income								
User charges and fees	9,344	9,218	12,485	8,480	26,203	21,016	52,043	41,916
Commonwealth grants and contributions	478	292	2,432	2,242	274	986	18,835	10,094
Non-government grants and subsidies	(83)	25	2,131	2,151	1,577	(295)	20,715	18,327
Other revenue	1,037	894	7,693	9,525	4,513	2,460	21,346	18,553
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,956	8,253
Total income	10,777	10,429	24,741	22,398	32,567	24,167	115,895	97,143
NET COST OF SERVICES	21,575	51,959	72,958	81,214	38,397	50,886	345,146	384,050
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT								
Service appropriations	22,505	24,804	51,665	55,515	68,006	57,334	242,012	234,053
Services received free of charge	149	186	341	401	449	432	1,599	1,737
Royalties for Regions Fund	8,679	17,050	12,842	11,769	12,829	10,514	115,363	132,162
Income from other public sector entities	-	280	181	195	770	652	8,163	3,124
Total income from State Government	31,333	42,321	65,029	67,878	82,054	68,932	367,137	371,076
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	9,758	(9,638)	(7,929)	(13,336)	43,657	18,046	21,991	(12,974)

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

Restated, refer to note 9.2(b) for initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision SaaS arrangements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

2.3 Schedule of assets and liabilities by service for the year ended 30 June 2022

	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	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	Restated# 2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets								
Current assets	42,819	33,801	10,618	8,547	25,538	19,723	7,785	7,284
Non-current assets	158,172	120,027	39,222	30,352	94,336	70,037	28,759	25,866
Total assets	200,991	153,828	49,840	38,899	119,874	89,760	36,545	33,150
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	24,173	24,498	5,994	6,195	14,417	14,294	4,395	5,279
Non-current liabilities	5,976	5,498	1,482	1,390	3,564	3,208	1,087	1,185
Total liabilities	30,149	29,996	7,476	7,585	17,981	17,502	5,482	6,464
NET ASSETS	170,842	123,832	42,363	31,314	101,892	72,258	31,063	26,686

	Regional Social Amenity Development		Agricultural and Aquatic Biosecurity and Integrity		Agricultural and Fisheries Natural Resource Management		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	Restated# 2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets								
Current assets	10,795	18,019	32,598	29,925	23,678	21,676	153,831	138,975
Non-current assets	39,876	63,984	120,418	106,263	87,466	76,974	568,248	493,502
Total assets	50,671	82,003	153,016	136,188	111,144	98,650	722,080	632,477
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	6,094	13,059	18,403	21,688	13,367	15,711	86,843	100,724
Non-current liabilities	1,507	2,931	4,550	4,867	3,305	3,526	21,471	22,605
Total liabilities	7,601	15,990	22,953	26,555	16,672	19,237	108,314	123,329
NET ASSETS	43,070	66,013	130,063	109,633	94,472	79,413	613,766	509,148

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

Restated, refer to note 9.2(b) for initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision SaaS arrangements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Employee benefits expenses	3.1.1	210,323	202,713
Employee related provisions	3.1.2	55,990	55,937
Grants and subsidies	3.2	82,607	98,286
Supplies and services	3.3	131,475	136,903
Accommodation expenses	3.3	15,771	12,031
Other expenditure	3.3	1,788	11,460

3.1.1 Employee benefits expense

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Employee benefits expenses		
Employee benefits	170,051	179,196
Termination benefits	2,278	1,548
Superannuation-defined contribution plans	18,793	17,690
Long service leave	2,536	4
Annual leave	12,624	11
Other related expenses	4,041	4,264
Total employee benefits expenses	210,323	202,713
Add: AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits	3,578	1,942
Less: Employee Contribution	(939)	(922)
Net employee benefits	212,962	203,733

Employee benefits: Include wages, salaries and social contributions, accrued and paid leave entitlements and paid sick leave, and non-monetary benefits recognised under accounting standards other than AASB 16 (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services) for employees.

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

3.1.1 Employee benefits expense (continued)

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.

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.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Employee benefits provisions		
Annual leave ^(a)	23,463	22,255
Deferred and purchased leave ^(b)	254	332
Long service leave ^(c)	23,340	23,798
	47,057	46,385
Other provisions		
Employee on-costs ^(d)	635	629
Total current employee related provisions	47,692	47,014
Non-current		
Employee benefits provisions		
Long service leave ^(c)	8,188	8,804
Total non-current employee benefits provision	8,188	8,804
Other provisions		
Employee on-costs ^(d)	110	119
Total non-current employee benefits provision	8,298	8,923
Total employee related provisions	55,990	55,937

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	13,990	13,801
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	9,473	8,454
	23,463	22,255

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:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	254	332
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	-	-
	254	332

- (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:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	8,576	8,961
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	22,952	23,641
	31,528	32,602

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Employment on-cost provision		
Carrying amount at start of period	748	695
Additional provisions recognised	(3)	53
Carrying amount at end of period	745	748

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 2022

3.2 Grants and subsidies

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Recurrent		
Regional Community Services Fund	26,765	34,759
Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Fund	5,590	2,768
Small Grants Program	10,419	-
Other grant payments	39,833	60,759
Total grants and subsidies	82,607	98,286

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 2022

3.3 Other expenditure

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Professional services	67,852	74,207
Travel	4,607	4,138
Communications	4,968	4,923
Consumables	12,273	12,359
Lease, rent and hire costs	1,904	2,519
Consultancies expense	614	642
Utilities, rates and charges	3,445	3,806
Insurance	2,277	2,207
Licences, fees and registration	9,375	6,933
Advertising	974	1,511
Minor equipment and maintenance	12,508	12,012
Services purchased from non-government agencies	9,111	9,862
General administration costs	1,567	1,784
Total supplies and services expenses	131,475	136,903
Rental	13,216	8,874
Repairs and maintenance	2,555	3,157
Total accommodation expenses	15,771	12,031
Expected credit losses expense	(15)	182
Donations and sponsorships	789	736
Employment on-costs	(165)	5
Return of unused grants	987	3,195
Miscellaneous other	133	4,422
Fisheries adjustment scheme buybacks	59	22
Impairment losses	-	1,575
Revaluation decrement	-	1,323
Total other expenses	1,788	11,460
Total other expenditure	149,034	160,394

Supplies and services expenses: 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.

Minor equipment and maintenance: Minor equipment and maintenance costs are recognised as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a significant component of an asset. In that case, the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

3.3 Other expenditure (continued)

Office rental: Office rental is expensed as incurred as Memorandum of Understanding Agreements between the Agency and the Department of Finance for the leasing of office accommodation contain significant substitution rights.

Building and infrastructure maintenance: Building and infrastructure repairs and maintenance costs are recognised as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a significant component of an asset. In that case, the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

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

Expected credit loss: Expected credit losses is recognised for movement in allowance for impairment of trade receivables. 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 related provisions. 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.

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	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Income from State Government	4.1	367,137	371,076
User charges and fees	4.2	52,043	41,916
Commonwealth grants and contributions	4.3	18,835	10,094
Non-Government grants and subsidies	4.4	20,715	18,327
Other revenue	4.5	21,346	18,553
Gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets	4.6	(485)	(866)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

4.1 Income from State Government

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Appropriations received during the period:		
Service appropriations	242,012	234,053
	242,012	234,053
Resources received free of charge from other State government agencies during the period:		
Landgate	54	81
State Solicitor's Office	831	951
Department of Finance	698	692
Department of Transport	16	13
Total services received	1,599	1,737
Income received from other public sector entities during the period:		
Department of Transport	11	5
Fremantle Ports Authority	24	23
Kimberley Ports Authority	19	18
Pilbara Ports Authority	65	65
Southern Ports Authority	36	35
Mid West Ports Authority	21	21
Agriculture Produce Commission	160	118
Department of Biodiversity, Conversation and Attractions	5	315
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	6,500	1,520
Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation	25	-
Department of Justice	310	-
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	150	-
Development WA	110	110
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	611	894
Westport	116	-
Total other income from State Government	8,163	3,124
Royalties for Regions Fund		
Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	2,457	1,914
Regional Community Services Account	52,578	68,597
Regional and Statewide Initiatives	60,328	61,651
Total Royalties for Regions Fund	115,363	132,162
Total income from State Government	367,137	371,076

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

4.1 Income from State Government (continued)

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.

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.

Summary of consolidated account appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022 Budget estimate \$'000	2022 Supplementary funding \$'000	2022 Revised budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2022 Variance \$'000
Delivery of Services					
Item 45 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	236,800	(774)	236,026	236,026	-
Amount authorised by Other Statutes					
<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>	3,333	(545)	2,788	2,788	-
<i>Salaries & Allowances Act 1975</i>	3,198	-	3,198	3,198	-
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	243,331	(1,319)	242,012	242,012	-
Capital					
Item 120 Capital appropriations	40,582	(6,769)	33,813	33,813	-
Administered Transactions					
Item 44 Administered grants, subsidies and other transfer payments	1,550	-	1,550	1,550	-
Total administered transactions	1,550	-	1,550	1,550	-
GRAND TOTAL	285,463	(8,088)	277,375	277,375	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

4.2 User charges and fees

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Access Fees	24,699	20,069
Recreational licence fees	9,375	9,255
Sale of Goods	6,647	1,489
Other user charges and fees	11,322	11,103
Total user fees and charges	52,043	41,916

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:

Provision of services

Revenue for recreational licence fees and access fees other than West Coast Rock Lobster is recognised at the time of receipt. West Coast Rock Lobster Access fees are recognised by reference to the actual catch to date as a proportion of total quota for the access period.

Sale of Goods

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

Other User charges and fees

Revenue for other user charges and fees relates mainly to the provision of services and regulatory fees. Revenue is recognised at the time of receipt.

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 2021/22 Budget Statements, the department retained \$87.7 million in 2021/22 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 2022

4.3 Commonwealth grants and contributions

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Commonwealth National Partnership Agreements	8	3,556
Commonwealth Agriculture Activity Grants	1	-
Federation Funding Agreement	15,041	3,840
Director National Park	648	423
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	-	131
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	415	693
Other grants from the Commonwealth	2,026	208
Indian Ocean Territories	696	1,243
Total Commonwealth grants and contributions	18,835	10,094

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 2022

4.4 Non-government grants and subsidies received

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Meat and Livestock Australia	1,110	1,087
Grains Research and Development Corporation	8,979	8,726
Rural Industry Research and Development Corporation	200	25
Murdoch University	484	378
Agrifutures Australia	716	841
Commercial grants	1,865	2,032
Horticulture industry	930	1,856
Citic Pacific Mining Management Pty Ltd	19	18
University of Western Australia	12	68
Rio Tinto	19	18
University of Adelaide	16	530
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	455	221
Other grants and subsidies	5,910	2,527
Total non-government grants and subsidies	20,715	18,327

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 2022

4.5 Other revenue

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Levies and rates	6,341	5,885
Return of grant allocations	252	420
Royalties	1,902	1,288
Rents and leases	2,098	1,944
Interest revenue	299	751
Other	10,454	8,265
Total other revenue	21,346	18,553

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 2022

4.6 Gains/(Loss) on disposal of non-current assets

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Net Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets		
Buildings	-	133
Plant and machinery	65	9
Marine vessels	-	32
	65	174
Carrying amount of non-current assets disposed		
Buildings	-	(871)
Vehicles and buses	(38)	(5)
Equipment	(51)	-
Infrastructure	(54)	(12)
Marine Infrastructure	(208)	-
Plant and machinery	(56)	(20)
Marine vessels	(143)	(132)
	(550)	(1,040)
Net (loss)/gain on disposal	(485)	(866)

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 2022

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	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	5.1	317,909	266,218
Intangible assets	5.2	5,542	6,864
Right-of-use assets	5.3	9,669	9,350

5.1. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Computer and communications equipment \$'000	Office and other equipment \$'000	Plant and machinery \$'000	Marine vessels \$'000	Vehicles and buses \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Capital works in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2022										
1 July 2021										
Gross carrying amount	100,342	87,635	14,603	8,052	58,581	19,009	12,613	46,339	12,121	359,295
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(14,426)	(5,678)	(37,811)	(12,925)	(11,119)	(11,118)	-	(93,077)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at start of period	100,342	87,635	177	2,374	20,770	6,084	1,494	35,221	12,121	266,218
Additions	-	6,388	142	1,410	218	-	468	555	18,470	27,651
Transfers	-	11,911	111	(190)	1,231	(17)	-	4,806	(17,256)	596
Disposals	-	-	-	(51)	(56)	(143)	(38)	(262)	-	(550)
Revaluations increments/(decrements)	25,435	9,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,156
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses reversed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off of assets	-	-	(5)	(5)	(10)	-	-	(40)	-	(60)
Depreciation	-	(4,760)	(143)	(562)	(2,951)	(569)	(417)	(1,700)	-	(11,102)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	125,777	110,895	282	2,976	19,202	5,355	1,507	38,580	13,335	317,909
Gross carrying amount	125,777	110,895	14,608	8,513	59,027	18,911	12,609	50,880	13,335	414,555
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(14,326)	(5,537)	(39,825)	(13,556)	(11,102)	(12,300)	-	(96,646)
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 2022

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

	Land	Buildings	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
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	-	1,136	5	26	97	676	352	690	(3,286)	(304)
Disposals	-	(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	359,295
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.

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 of an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of land and buildings. Land is carried at fair value and buildings are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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

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 2021 by Landgate. The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2022 and recognised at 30 June 2022. In undertaking the valuation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land \$15.2 million (\$14.3 million in 2020/21) and buildings \$4.8 million (\$4.6 million in 2020/21). 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)

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 2022

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

5.1.1 Depreciation and impairment

Charge for the period	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Buildings	5.1	4,760	4,351
Computer and communications equipment	5.1	143	227
Office and other equipment	5.1	562	519
Plant and machinery	5.1	2,951	3,031
Marine vessels	5.1	569	690
Infrastructure	5.1	1,700	1,615
Vehicles and buses	5.1	417	299
Total depreciation for the period		11,102	10,732

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

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

5.1.1 Depreciation and impairment (continued)

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 2022

5.2. Intangible assets

	Computer software \$'000	Capital works in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2022			
1 July 2021			
Gross Carrying amount	34,859	203	35,062
Accumulated amortisation	(28,198)	-	(28,198)
Carrying amount at start of period	6,661	203	6,864
Additions	1,565	-	1,565
Transfer from capital works in progress	-	(163)	(163)
Amortisation expense	(2,724)	-	(2,724)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	5,502	40	5,542
Gross Carrying amount	36,424	40	36,464
Accumulated amortisation	(30,922)	-	(30,922)
Year ended 30 June 2021			
1 July 2020			
Gross Carrying amount	34,558	531	35,089
Accumulated amortisation	(25,177)	-	(25,177)
Carrying amount at start of period	9,381	531	9,912
Additions as previously reported	26	8,365	8,391
Adoption of IFRIC agenda decision	-	(8,263)	(8,263)
Transfer from capital works in progress	275	(430)	(155)
Amortisation expense	(3,021)	-	(3,021)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	6,661	203	6,864
Gross Carrying amount	34,859	203	35,062
Accumulated amortisation	(28,198)	-	(28,198)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
	2,724	3,021
	2,724	3,021

As at 30 June 2022 there was no impairment to intangible assets. The department held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

5.2.1 Amortisation and impairment (continued)

Amortisation of finite life intangible assets is calculated on a straight line basis at rates that allocate the asset's value over its estimated useful life. All intangible assets controlled by the department have a finite useful life and zero residual value. Estimated useful lives are reviewed annually. The expected useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

Asset category	Life (years)
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.

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 2022

5.3. Right-of-use assets

	Employee housing \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Other ^(a) \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2022				
1 July 2021				
Gross carrying amount	2,441	8,297	18,870	29,608
Accumulated amortisation	(995)	(3,745)	(15,518)	(20,258)
Carrying amount at start of period	1,446	4,552	3,352	9,350
Additions	2,570	1,820	399	4,789
Disposals	(170)	(12)	-	(182)
Depreciation	(1,781)	(2,098)	(409)	(4,288)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	2,065	4,262	3,342	9,669
Gross carrying amount	3,602	9,237	19,062	31,901
Accumulated amortisation	(1,537)	(4,975)	(15,720)	(22,232)
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)

(a) The other right-of-use assets relate to \$2.65 million (\$2.85 million in 2020/21) for the Indian Ocean Marine Research Centre, \$nil (\$nil in 2020/21) for the Coral Bay worker's accommodation facility and \$0.891 million (\$0.502 million in 2020/21) for other commercial leases.

Initial recognition

At the commencement date of the lease, the department recognises right-of-use assets at cost, comprising:

- 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 corresponding lease liabilities in relation to these right-of-use assets have been disclosed in note 7.2 Lease Liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

5.3. Right-of-use assets (continued)

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.

5.3.1 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 for impairment when an indication of impairment is identified. The policy in connection with testing for impairment of outlined in note 5.1.1.

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Employee housing	1,781	1,332
Vehicles	2,098	2,128
Other	409	889
Total right-of-use depreciation	4,288	4,349
Lease interest expense (included in Finance Cost)	210	212

The total cash outflow for leases in 2022 was \$3,919,641 (2021 was \$3,834,771). At 30 June 2022 there was no indication of impairment to right-of-use assets.

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

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

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Receivables	6.1	19,021	20,303
Amounts receivable for services (holding account)	6.2	198,731	180,543
Other assets	6.3	7,316	8,881
Inventories	6.4	1,319	1,319
Biological assets	6.5	1,186	1,072
Joint arrangements	6.6	28,265	22,309
Payables	6.7	19,682	21,231
Contract liabilities	6.8	11,455	21,746
Other current liabilities	6.9	8,552	8,953

6.1 Receivables

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Trade receivables	5,908	4,731
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	(263)	(356)
Accrued revenue	5,013	2,996
GST receivable	2,497	3,697
Interest receivable	88	30
Other debtors	1,516	3,435
Total current	14,759	14,533
Non-current		
Other debtors	4,262	5,770
Total non-current	4,262	5,770
Total receivables	19,021	20,303

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

6.1.1 Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Reconciliation of changes in the allowances for impairment of trade receivables:		
Opening balance	356	305
Expected credit losses expense	(15)	159
Amounts written off during the period	(78)	(108)
Balance at end of period	263	356

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.

6.2 Amounts receivable for services (Holding Account)

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current	3,825	5,778
Non-current	194,906	174,765
Balance at end of period	198,731	180,543

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 2022

6.3 Other assets

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Prepaid goods and services	409	2,657
Doppler radar maintenance ^(a)	530	-
Lease prepayments ^(b)	-	-
Contract asset	1,717	1,033
Total current assets	2,656	3,690
Non-current		
Doppler radar maintenance ^(a)	4,609	5,140
Available for sale financial assets	-	-
Unlisted shares	51	51
Total non-current assets	4,660	5,191
Balance at the end of period	7,316	8,881

(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, entered into a lease agreement with the Baiyungu Aboriginal Corporation 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 June 2023. 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 was recognised as a prepayment and expensed annually up until the original 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.

6.4 Inventories

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Inventories held for resale		
Agricultural produce	160	160
Raw materials and stores	1,159	1,159
Balance at end of period	1,319	1,319

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

6.5 Biological assets

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Livestock	876	876
Field crops	310	196
Balance at end of period	1,186	1,072
Balance at 1 July	1,072	864
Purchases	88	208
Sales of livestock	26	-
Balance at 30 June	1,186	1,072

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.

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Share of gain/(loss) in joint venture entity using the equity method as previously reported	2,956	1,400
Restatement of share of gain/(loss) as a result of recognition of deferred tax asset – refer note 9.2	-	6,853
	2,956	8,253
Investments in joint ventures at initial cost of investment	50,939	47,939
Share of profit/(loss) using the equity method as previously reported	(22,674)	(32,483)
Restatement of share of gain/(loss) as a result of recognition of deferred tax asset – refer note 9.2	-	6,853
Share of profit/(loss) using the equity method following restatement	(22,674)	(25,630)
Investment in joint ventures	28,265	22,309

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

6.6.1 Investments accounted for using the equity method (continued)

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 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. At 30 June 2022, WAAA holds a 58% 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.

Australian Export Grains Innovation Centre Ltd (Limited by Guarantee) (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 2022, 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

The following is not adjusted for the percentage ownership by the department:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
	InterGrain	InterGrain Restated	AEGIC	AEGIC
Current assets	38,528	31,328	4,943	5,432
Non-current assets	21,723	20,270	1,376	1,230
Total assets	60,251	51,599	6,319	6,662
Current liabilities	12,602	13,506	2,783	2,485
Non-current liabilities	1,292	2,186	755	755
Total liabilities	13,894	15,692	3,539	3,240
Net assets	46,357	35,906	2,780	3,422
Revenue	44,091	33,806	9,471	9,451
Expenses	(33,640)	(15,583)	(9,675)	(9,139)
Net gain/(loss)	10,451	18,223	(204)	312

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

6.6.2 Jointly controlled assets

The department has shared ownership of Crown land and buildings, with the following amounts representing the fair value thereof:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Non-current assets		
Land	10,795	9,810
Building	1,968	1,849
Balance at end of period	12,763	11,659

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:

- The department owns 100% of the land at Forrestfield. 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. It was valued by Landgate at \$9.0 million in 2021/22 (\$8.1 million in 2020/21).
- 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 2021/22 at \$3.8 million (land \$2.0 million and buildings \$1.8 million), (\$3.5 million in 2020/21; land \$1.7 million and buildings \$1.8 million).

6.7 Payables

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Trade payables	5,510	4,859
Accrued expenses	10,105	11,779
Accrued salaries	3,178	2,978
Other payables	889	1,615
Balance at end of period	19,682	21,231

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

6.8 Contract liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current	11,415	20,822
Non-current	40	924
Total contract liabilities	11,455	21,746

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

Movement in contract liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Reconciliation of changes in contract liabilities		
Opening balance	21,746	21,205
Additions	4,012	3,419
Revenue recognised in the reporting period	(14,303)	(2,878)
Balance at end of period	11,455	21,746

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

6.9 Other current liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Native Title Settlements payable	2,889	5,026
Accrued West Australian Treasury Corporation charges	-	176
Total current liabilities	2,889	5,202
Non-Current		
Native Title Settlements payable	5,664	3,751
Total non-current liabilities	5,664	3,751
Balance at end of period	8,553	8,953

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

7 Financing

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

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Borrowings	7.1	5,465	8,850
Lease liabilities	7.2	7,170	6,612
Finance costs	7.3	478	832
Reconciliation of cash	7.4.1	26,248	14,601
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4.2	106,873	101,017
Capital commitments	7.5	10,243	18,073

7.1 Borrowings

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Borrowings from Western Australian Treasury Corporation ^(a)	1,465	3,385
	1,465	3,385
Non-current		
Borrowings from Western Australian Treasury Corporation ^(a)	4,000	5,465
	4,000	5,465
Balance at end of period	5,465	8,850

(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 2022

7.2 Lease liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current	3,700	3,070
Non-current	3,470	3,542
Total lease liabilities	7,170	6,612

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 2022

7.3 Finance costs

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Finance costs		
WATC borrowing charges	162	621
Foreign Exchange Differences	7	-
Lease interest expense	309	211
Finance costs expensed	478	832

'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

	2022 \$'000	Restated# 2021 \$'000	Restated# 2020 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents			
Reconciliation of cash			
Cash advances	13	19	21
Cash at bank	26,235	14,582	20,133
Total cash and cash equivalents	26,248	14,601	20,154

Restated, refer to note 9.2(c)(ii) for restatement of prior year restricted and non-restricted cash balances.

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 2022

7.4.2 Restricted cash and cash equivalents

	2022 \$'000	Restated# 2021 \$'000	Restated# 2020 \$'000
Current			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents			
Royalties for Regions fund ^(a)	30,170	36,119	37,140
Funds for capital purposes ^(b)	3,110	4,291	4,971
Recurrent grants	-	-	77
Commonwealth fund	8,660	3,840	-
Trust Account	69	69	468
Special purpose accounts ^(c)			
Agriculture Research Grants Account No. 1 (non-interest bearing)	15,584	18,097	19,872
Agriculture Research Grants Account No. 2	9,503	9,037	9,886
Commonwealth Agriculture Activity Grants (non-interest bearing)	10,210	4,234	2,383
Plant Research and Development	5,104	4,128	3,532
Cattle Industry Funded Scheme	5,509	5,580	5,551
Declared Pest Account	3,732	2,955	3,099
Land Conservation Districts Fund	75	74	86
Grain, Seeds and Hay Industry Funded Scheme	8,346	6,310	7,545
Sheep and Goats Industry Funded Scheme	2,342	2,137	1,512
Fisheries Research and Development	100	100	5,559
Recreational Fishing Account	500	500	1,960
Fisheries Adjustment Schemes Trust Account	823	510	565
Total current	103,838	97,982	104,206
Non-current			
Accrued salaries suspense account ^(d)	3,035	3,035	1,678
Total non-current	3,035	3,035	1,678
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	106,873	101,017	105,884

Restated, refer to note 9.2(c)(ii) for restatement of prior year restricted and non-restricted cash balances.

(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 2022

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

	Notes	2022 \$'000	Restated# 2021 \$'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	7.4.1	26,248	14,601
Restricted cash and cash equivalents: current	7.4.2	103,838	97,982
Restricted cash and cash equivalents: non-current	7.4.2	3,035	3,035
		133,121	115,618
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities			
Net cost of services		(345,146)	(384,050)
Non-cash items			
Net (gain)/loss on sale of assets	4.6	485	866
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1	18,114	18,102
Expected credit loss expense	3.3	(15)	159
Impairment expense	3.3	-	1,575
Revaluation decrement expense	3.3	-	1,323
Resources received free of charge	4.1	1,599	1,737
Other non-cash items		2,402	194
Recognition of the Gwoonwardu Mia Cultural Centre		(6,352)	
Share of net (profit)/loss in joint ventures using equity method	6.6.1	(2,956)	(8,253)
(Increase)/decrease in assets			
Biological assets		(114)	(208)
Inventories		-	180
Receivables		82	1,491
Other assets		1,565	(528)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities			
Payables		(1,549)	(3,862)
Contract liabilities		(10,291)	541
Provisions		53	3,877
Native Title Settlement payable		(225)	8,777
Net GST receipts/(payments)		647	(646)
Other liabilities		(176)	(11)
Net cash used in operating activities		(341,877)	(358,736)

Increase in net cost of services and net cash used in operating activities as a result of the implementation of IFRS IC Agenda decision regarding SaaS arrangements. Refer note 9.2(b) for further information

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

7.5 Capital commitments

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
The commitments below are inclusive of GST where relevant.		
Within 1 year	10,243	18,073
Later than 1 year	-	-
Total capital commitments	10,243	18,073

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

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

8.1 Financial risk management (continued)

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 trade in foreign currency but values are not considered material. 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).

(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:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	26,248	14,601
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	106,873	101,017
Receivables ^(a)	10,746	7,401
Available for sale financial assets	51	51
Loans and advances	5,778	9,205
Amounts receivable for services ^(b)	198,731	180,543
Total financial assets	348,427	312,818
Financial liabilities		
Payables	19,682	21,231
Lease liabilities	7,170	6,612
Borrowings	5,465	8,850
Other Liabilities	8,552	8,777
Total financial liabilities	40,869	45,470

(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 2022

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.

	Days past due					
	Total \$'000	Current \$'000	<30 days \$'000	31-60 days \$'000	61-90 days \$'000	>91 days \$'000
30 June 2022						
Expected credit loss rate		1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	19.8%	26.5%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	5,542	3,562	663	640	88	589
Expected credit losses	(263)	(68)	(12)	(10)	(17)	(156)
30 June 2021						
Expected credit loss rate		1.9%	2.2%	5.1%	3.7%	34.6%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	4,407	2,325	824	78	382	798
Expected credit losses	(356)	(44)	(18)	(4)	(14)	(276)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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 \$'000	Interest rate exposure			Nominal amount \$'000	Maturity dates				
			Fixed interest rate \$'000	Variable interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000		Up to 1 month \$'000	1 to 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2022											
Financial assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	-	26,248	-	-	26,248	26,248	26,248	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	0.50	106,873	-	36,035	70,838	106,873	106,873	-	-	-	-
Receivables (a)	-	10,746	-	-	10,746	10,746	5,733	-	5,013	-	-
Available for sale financial assets	-	51	-	-	51	51	-	-	-	51	-
Loans and advances	1.78	5,778	5,465	313	-	5,778	-	-	1,516	4,262	-
Amounts receivable for services	-	198,731	-	-	198,731	198,731	1,458	-	4,373	17,734	175,166
		348,427	5,465	36,348	306,614	348,427	140,312	-	10,902	22,047	175,166
Financial liabilities											
Payables	-	19,682	-	-	19,682	19,682	19,682	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (b)	-	7,170	-	-	7,170	7,170	299	574	2,335	3,942	21
WATC borrowings	1.78	5,465	5,465	-	-	5,465	-	-	1,465	4,000	-
Other Liabilities	2.10	8,552	8,552	-	-	8,552	-	-	2,889	5,663	-
		40,869	14,017	-	26,852	40,869	19,981	574	6,689	13,605	21

(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 \$4.391 million from leased vehicles, \$2.072 million from residential accommodation leases, and \$0.707 million from other commercial leases.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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 \$'000	Interest rate exposure			Nominal amount \$'000	Maturity dates				
			Fixed interest rate \$'000	Variable interest rate \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000		Up to 1 month \$'000	1 to 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2021											
Financial assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	-	14,601	-	-	14,601	14,601	14,601	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	0.32	101,017	-	31,331	69,685	101,017	101,017	-	-	-	-
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	1,049
Amounts receivable for services	-	180,543	-	-	180,543	180,543	1,444	1,444	2,890	-	174,765
		312,818	7,305	33,261	272,251	313,043	121,467	2,394	7,885	5,483	175,814
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	3
WATC borrowings	1.60	8,850	6,950	1,900	-	9,049	-	950	1,949	5,101	1,049
Other Liabilities	0.70	8,777	8,777	-	-	9,330	-	-	5,162	3,178	990
		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 2022

8.1 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The department is exposed to interest rate risk on its restricted cash \$36.0 million in 2021/22 (\$31.3 million in 2020/21 restated[#]) 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 \$360,000 depending upon whether interest rates increased/decreased. It is assumed that the change in interest rates is held constant throughout the reporting period.

	-100 basis points			+100 basis points	
	Carrying amount \$'000	Surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000	Surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000
2022					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	36,035	(360)	(360)	360	360
Total Increase/(Decrease)		(360)	(360)	360	360

	Interest rate sensitivity analysis				
	Carrying amount \$'000	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		Surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000	Surplus \$'000	Equity \$'000
2021					
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	31,331	(313)	(313)	313	313
Total Increase/(Decrease)		(313)	(313)	313	313

[#] Refer note 9.2(c)(ii) regarding restatement of restricted and non-restricted cash.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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

Litigation in progress

The department has five pending litigation claims in progress. For 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 \$675,000. Currently, this is with the State Solicitor's Office and it is uncertain when the case will be finalised.

The other four 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.

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. This is 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 2022

8.3 Fair value measurements

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
2022				
Land (note 5.1)	-	15,209	110,568	125,777
Buildings (note 5.1)	-	4,815	106,081	110,896
	-	20,024	216,649	236,673
2021				
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

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.

Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000
2022		
Fair value at start of period	86,062	83,080
Additions	-	6,388
Revaluation increments/(decrements) recognised in Other comprehensive income	24,505	9,084
Transfers (from/(to) Level 2)	-	-
Other transfers	-	12,074
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(4,545)
Fair value at end of period	110,567	106,081
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit and loss	-	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

8.3 Fair value measurements (continued)

	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)
Transfers (from/(to) Level 2)		(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)

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 2022

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.

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
Changes in accounting policy and prior period errors	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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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 Changes in accounting policy and prior period errors

(a) 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 a material impact on the department.

(b) Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) Agenda Decisions

Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements

In April 2021, the IFRC IC published decisions relating to the accounting configuration and customisation costs incurred related to a Software as a Service arrangements. As a result, DPIRD has changed its accounting policy in relation to configuration and customisation costs incurred in implementing SaaS arrangements.

Impact of change in accounting policy

For the current year, \$12,132,730 of costs that would previously have been capitalised (under the previous policy) were expensed. Cash outflows of \$12,132,730 were included in payments to suppliers and employees in the statement of cash flows that previously would have been included as payments to acquire intangible assets.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.2 Changes in accounting policy and prior period errors (continued)

The change in policy has been retrospectively applied and comparative financial information has been restated, as follows:

	Notes	IFRS IC agenda decision \$'000	Previous AAS \$'000	Increase/ (decrease) \$'000
Impact on the statement of financial position (increase/decrease) 30 June 2021				
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets	5.2	6,864	15,127	(8,263)
Total assets		625,624	633,887	(8,263)
Net assets		502,295	510,558	(8,263)
Equity				
Retained earnings	9.11	(60,049)	(51,786)	(8,263)
Total equity		502,295	510,558	(8,263)
Impact on the income statement (increase/decrease) for year ended 30 June 2021				
Expenses				
Employee benefits*	3.1.1	202,971	201,564	1,407
Supplies and services*	3.3	137,065	130,497	6,568
Other expenses	3.3	11,459	11,171	288
Total costs of services*		481,612	473,349	8,263
Net cost of services*		390,785	382,522	8,263
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(19,827)	(11,564)	(8,263)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		(17,807)	(9,544)	(8,263)

* The amounts in the restated Statement of Comprehensive Income differ to this note due to a minor reclassification between line items

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.2 Changes in accounting policy and prior period errors (continued)

Impact on the statement of cash flows (increase/decrease) for year ended 30 June 2021	Notes	IFRS IC agenda decision \$'000	Previous AAS \$'000	Increase/ (decrease) \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Payments				
Employee benefits		(198,236)	(196,829)	(1,407)
Supplies and services		(140,897)	(134,329)	(6,568)
Other payments		(8,561)	(8,273)	(288)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		(358,736)	(350,473)	(8,263)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of non-current assets		(15,193)	(23,456)	8,263
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(16,894)	(25,157)	8,263

(c) Correction of prior period errors

(i) Investment in jointly controlled entity

DPIRD recognises its Investment in Intergrain as a jointly controlled entity (refer note 6.6.1) which requires the recognition of DPIRD's share of profit/loss for the year in the income statement. Intergrain restated its prior year profit/loss through the recognition of a net deferred tax asset of \$12,178,107, requiring a restatement of the prior year share of profit/loss for the year of \$6,853,000.

Impact on the statement of financial position (increase/decrease) 30 June 2021	Notes	Restated \$'000	As previously reported \$'000	Increase/ (decrease) \$'000
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Investments accounted for using the equity method	6.6	22,309	15,456	6,853
Total assets		640,740	633,887	6,853
Net assets		517,411	510,558	6,853
Equity				
Retained earnings	9.11	(44,933)	(51,786)	6,853
Total equity		517,411	510,558	6,853

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.2 Changes in accounting policy and prior period errors (continued)

Impact on the income statement (increase/decrease) for year ended 30 June 2021	Notes	Restated	As previously reported	Increase/ (decrease)
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income				
Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method	3.1.1	8,253	1,400	6,853
Total income*		97,680	90,827	6,853
Net cost of services*		375,669	382,522	(6,853)
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(4,711)	(11,564)	6,853
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		(2,691)	(9,544)	6,853
There is no impact on the statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2021				

* The amounts in the restated Statement of Comprehensive Income differ to this note due to a minor reclassification between line items

(ii) Reclassification of cash between restricted and non-restricted cash

In preparation for the implementation of the new DPIRD Financial Management Information System a detailed review of cash balances was undertaken, resulting in reclassification between restricted and non-restricted cash. Where special purpose accounts have been impacted, the heading includes the fact that this has been restated (refer note 7.4.2):

Impact on the statement of financial position (increase/decrease)	Notes	Restated	As previously reported	Increase/ (decrease)
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1 July 2020				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7.4.1	20,154	2,859	17,295
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4.2	104,206	121,501	(17,295)
30 June 2021				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7.4.1	14,601	2,164	12,437
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4.2	97,982	110,419	(12,437)
There is no impact on the income statement and statement of cash flows				

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.2 Changes in accounting policy and prior period errors (continued)

(d) Reconciliation of prior period restatements

The initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision (note 9.2(b)) and correction prior period errors (note 9.2(c)(i) and (ii)) results in the below cumulative financial statement line restatements:

Impact on the statement of financial position (increase/decrease)	Notes	As previously reported		Increase/ (decrease) \$'000
		Restated \$'000	As previously reported \$'000	
1 July 2020				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7.4.1	20,154	2,859	17,295
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4.2	104,206	121,501	(17,295)
30 June 2021				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7.4.1	14,601	2,164	12,437
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4.2	97,982	110,419	(12,437)
Non-current assets				
Investments accounted for using the equity method	6.6	22,309	15,456	6,853
Intangible assets	5.2	6,864	15,127	(8,263)
Total assets		632,477	633,887	(1,410)
Net assets		509,148	510,558	(1,410)
Equity				
Retained earnings	9.11	(53,196)	(51,786)	(1,410)
Impact on the income statement (increase/decrease) for year ended 30 June 2021				
Expenses				
Employee benefits*	3.1.1	202,971	201,564	1,407
Supplies and services*	3.3	137,065	130,497	6,568
Other expenses	3.3	11,459	11,171	288
Total costs of services*		481,612	473,349	8,263
Income				
Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method	3.1.1	8,253	1,400	6,853
Total income*		97,680	90,827	6,853
Net cost of services*		383,932	382,522	1,410
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(12,974)	(11,564)	(1,410)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		(10,954)	(9,544)	(1,410)

* The amounts in the restated Statement of Comprehensive Income differ to this note due to a minor reclassification between line items

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.2 Changes in accounting policy and prior period errors (continued)

(d) Reconciliation of prior period restatements (continued)

Impact on the statement of cash flows (increase/decrease) for year ended 30 June 2021	Notes	Restated \$'000	As previously reported \$'000	Increase/ (decrease) \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Payments				
Employee benefits		(198,236)	(196,829)	(1,407)
Supplies and services		(140,897)	(134,329)	(6,568)
Other payments		(8,561)	(8,273)	(288)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		(358,736)	(350,473)	(8,263)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of non-current assets		(15,193)	(23,456)	8,263
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(16,894)	(25,157)	8,263

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.

AASB	Standard	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 Agency has not assessed the impact of the Standard.	1 Jan 2023
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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2020-3	<p><i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2022
AASB 2020-6	<p><i>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.</p> <p>There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2022
AASB 2021-2	<p><i>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.</p> <p>There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2023

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
<p><i>AASB 2021-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards</i></p> <p>This standard amends This standard amends: (a) AASB 1049, to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies; (b) AASB 1054 to reflect the updated accounting policy terminology used in AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements; and (c) AASB 1060 to required entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policy and to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity’s financial statements.</p> <p>There is no financial impact.</p>		1 Jan 2023
<p><i>AASB 2021-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections</i></p> <p>This standard further defers (to 1 January 2025) the amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 relating to the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associated or joint venture. The standard also includes editorial corrections.</p> <p>There is no financial impact.</p>		1 Jan 2022

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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:

	2022	2021
Compensation band (\$)		
70,001 - 80,000	-	2
110,001 - 120,000	-	1
130,001 - 140,000	-	1
150,001 - 160,000	-	1
160,001 - 170,000	2	-
180,001 - 190,000	1	-
200,001 - 210,000	2	-
210,001 - 220,000	-	1
230,001 - 240,000	2	-
250,001 - 260,000	-	1
290,001 - 300,000	1	-
320,001 - 330,000	-	1
370,001 - 380,000	-	1
	8	9
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,407	1,384
Post-employment benefits	133	163
Other long-term benefits	160	166
Total compensation of senior officers	1,700	1,713

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 2022

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:
 - Main Roads Western Australia \$130,562
 - Western Australian Museum \$614,000
 - Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority \$247,946
- Supplies and services (note 3.3) includes:
 - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions \$205,553
 - Department of Finance \$4,263,049
 - Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science, and Innovation \$ 66,688
 - Department of Justice \$ 49,775
 - Department of the Premier and Cabinet \$ 583,826
 - Department of Training and Workforce Development \$151,929
 - Department of Transport \$ 159,453
 - Department of Treasury \$548,000
 - Department of Water and Environmental Regulation \$63,909

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.5 Related party transactions (continued)

- Supplies and services (note 3.3) includes:
 - Agricultural Produce Commission \$115,300
 - Development WA (\$904,864)
 - Fremantle Port Authority \$25,762
 - Horizon Power \$343,500
 - Kimberley Ports Authority \$104,094
 - Landgate \$109,027
 - Main Roads \$146,021
 - RiskCover \$ 2,143,353
 - Small Business Development Corporation \$18,000
 - South Metropolitan TAFE \$91,628
 - Synergy \$1,008,171
 - WA Museum \$21,975
 - WA Treasury Corporation \$55,561
 - Water Corporation \$365,643
- Accommodation lease payments (note 3.3) includes:
 - Central Regional TAFE \$97,691
 - Department of Finance \$12,015,986
 - Fremantle Port Authority \$170,677
 - Department of Water and Environmental Regulation \$51,865
 - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (\$62,341)
- 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)
- Other revenue (note 4.5) includes:
 - Agricultural Produce Commission \$ 569,747
 - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions \$ 70,507
 - Department of Water and Environment Regulation \$ 35,408
 - Water Corporation \$97,426
 - Forrest Products Commission \$60,364

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.5 Related party transactions (continued)

- Other revenue (note 4.5) includes:
 - Development WA \$88,206
 - Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation \$465,191
 - Main Roads \$152,793
 - Department of Premier and Cabinet \$72,802
 - Department of Justice \$39,910
 - Department of Health \$35,067
 - Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage \$21,709
 - Department of Treasury \$130,242
- 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.

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 \$9.1 million (\$9.8 million in 2020/21) and grant funding of \$3.0 million (\$3.8 million in 2020/21) 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 \$0.783 million in support from department in 2021/22 (\$1.1 million in 2020/21). The Grower Group Alliance is not subject to operational control by the department.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.8 Special purpose accounts

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'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	18,097	19,886
Receipts	22,147	27,499
Payments	(24,660)	(29,288)
Balance at end of period	15,584	18,097
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	9,037	9,886
Receipts	3,166	3,433
Payments	(2,700)	(4,282)
Balance at end of period	9,503	9,037
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	4,234	2,383
Receipts	10,713	3,998
Payments	(4,737)	(2,147)
Balance at end of period	10,210	4,234
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	4,128	3,532
Receipts	2,366	1,397
Payments	(1,391)	(801)
Balance at end of period	5,104	4,128

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.8 Special purpose accounts (continued)

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'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	5,580	5,552
Receipts	162	240
Payments	(233)	(212)
Balance at end of period	5,509	5,580
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	2,955	3,099
Receipts	5,921	6,440
Payments	(5,144)	(6,584)
Balance at end of period	3,732	2,955
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	74	86
Receipts	71	71
Payments	(70)	(83)
Balance at end of period	75	74

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.8 Special purpose accounts (continued)

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'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	6,310	7,545
Receipts	5,148	4,009
Payments	(3,112)	(5,244)
Balance at end of period	8,346	6,310
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	2,137	1,512
Receipts	1,037	1,639
Payments	(832)	(1,014)
Balance at end of period	2,342	2,137

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.8 Special purpose accounts (continued)

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
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.		
Balance at start of period	100	5,559
Receipts		
Contribution from Consolidated Account	53,818	41,689
Fisheries Access Fees	14,960	22,167
Grants and Contributions	619	1,757
Other Receipts	4,325	1,290
Payments		
Contributions to Fisheries WA operations	(73,721)	(72,362)
Balance at end of period	100	100

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.8 Special purpose accounts (continued)

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'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	500	1,960
Receipts		
Contribution from Consolidated Account	6,646	3,708
Recreational Fishing Licences	9,375	9,255
Other receipts	149	-
Payments		
Expenditure on recreational fishing related activities	(16,170)	(14,423)
Balance at end of period	500	500
Fisheries Adjustment Schemes Trust Account		
The purpose of this account is to hold funds in accordance with section 5 of the Fisheries Adjustment Scheme Act 1987 which shall be applied by the Minister for the purposes prescribed by section 6 of that Act.		
Balance at start of period	510	565
Receipts		
Repayments from Industry for Voluntary Fisheries Adjustment Schemes	3,991	6,685
Payments		
Loan repayment, Interests and guarantee fees to WATC for Voluntary Fisheries Adjustment Schemes	(3,659)	(6,718)
Unit buy back State Scheme	(19)	(22)
Balance at end of period	823	510

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.8 Special purpose accounts (continued)

Regional Reform Fund Special Purpose Account (Administered)

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.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Balance at start of period	57,569	69,424
Receipts	-	-
Payments	(14,985)	(11,855)
Balance at end of period	42,584	57,569

9.9 Remuneration of auditor

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Remuneration paid or payable to the Auditor General in respect of the audit for the current financial year is as follows:		
Audit for the prior financial year	178	-
Audit for the current financial year	810	609
	988	609

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.10 Services provided free of charge

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
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	1,874	1,555
Goldfields-Esperance Development Commission	1,939	1,788
Great Southern Development Commission	1,943	1,432
Kimberley Development Commission	1,907	1,752
Mid West Development Commission	1,646	1,198
Peel Development Commission	1,657	1,615
Pilbara Development Commission	2,690	2,808
South West Development Commission	3,874	3,604
Wheatbelt Development Commission	1,542	1,214
Agricultural Produce Commission (APC)	48	56
Rural Business Development Corporation (RBDC)	38	-
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	-	36
Department of Communities	59	33
Department of Education WA	-	4
Department of Finance	192	194
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	-	24
Department of Health	143	-
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety	-	35
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	-	17
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	-	34
Department of Transport	-	24
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	-	16
Landgate	-	11
Legal Aid Western Australia	-	3
Lotteries Commission of Western Australia	-	2
Office of Digital Government	-	2
Public Transport Authority of Western Australia	-	10
Western Australian Museum	-	5
Western Australia Police	-	5
Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission	-	1
Work Cover Western Australia	-	2
	19,551	17,480

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.11 Equity

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Contributed equity		
Balance at start of period	560,324	546,006
Contributions by owners		
Capital appropriations	33,813	11,881
Other contributions by owners		
Drawdowns from Treasury Special Purpose Account	10,152	-
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Community Services Account	3,209	2,897
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	1,896	-
Distributions to owners		
Transfer of assets to other agencies:		
Rural Business Development Corporation	(1,600)	-
Department of Biosecurity, Conservation and Attractions	-	(460)
Balance at end of period	607,794	560,324

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Asset revaluation surplus		
<i>Net revaluation increments/(decrements)</i>		
Balance at start of period	2,020	-
Land	25,435	2,020
Buildings	9,721	-
Non-current assets held for distribution to owners	-	-
Balance at end of period	37,176	2,020

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		
Balance at start of period	(53,196)	(40,222)
Result for the period	21,991	-
Restated previous period surplus/(deficit)	-	(12,974)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at end of period	(31,205)	(53,196)
Total equity at end of period	613,765	509,148

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

9.12 Supplementary financial information

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
(a) Write-offs		
Non-current assets		
During the financial year \$0 was written off the Department's asset register under the authority of:		
The accountable authority	163	115
The Minister	-	-
	163	115
(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes		
Losses of public moneys and public and other property through theft or default	146	11
Amounts recovered - insurance	(70)	(11)
	76	-

9.13 Indian Ocean Territories Service Level Agreement

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
The provision of services to the Indian Ocean Territories are recouped from the Commonwealth Government		
Opening balance	560	670
Receipts	697	1,243
Payments	(588)	(1,353)
Closing balance	669	560

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10 Explanatory statements

This section explains variations in the financial performance of the Department.

	Notes
Explanatory statement for controlled operations	10.1
Explanatory statement for administered items	10.2

10.1 Explanatory statement for controlled operations

This explanatory section explains variations in the financial performance of the Agency undertaking transactions under its own control, as represented by the primary financial statements.

All variances between annual estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2022, and between the actual results for 2022 and 2021 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances which vary more than 10% from their comparative and that the variation is more than 1% of the dollar aggregate of:

- Total Cost of Services for the Statements of comprehensive income and Statement of cash flows \$4.812 million
- Total Assets for the Statement of financial position \$6.325 million

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.1.1 Statement of comprehensive income variances

	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 ^a \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Restated [#] Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
COST OF SERVICES						
Expenses						
Employee benefits expenses		209,398	210,323	202,713	925	7,610
Supplies and services		123,705	131,475	136,903	7,770	(5,428)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		19,533	18,114	18,102	(1,419)	12
Share of loss in joint venture entities using the equity method		-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs		490	478	832	(12)	(354)
Accommodation expenses		16,856	15,771	12,031	(1,085)	3,740
Other expenses	1, A	23,330	1,788	11,460	(21,542)	(9,672)
Grants and subsidies	2, B	195,463	82,607	98,286	(112,856)	(15,679)
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		-	485	866	485	(381)
Total cost of services		588,775	461,041	481,193	(127,734)	(20,152)
Income						
User charges and fees	3, C	58,402	52,043	41,916	(6,359)	10,127
Commonwealth grants and contributions	D	14,928	18,835	10,094	3,907	8,741
Non-government grants and subsidies		25,157	20,715	18,327	(4,442)	2,388
Other revenue	4	6,246	21,346	18,553	15,100	2,793
Gain on disposal of non-current assets		-	-	-	-	-
Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method	E	-	2,956	8,253	2,956	(5,297)
Total income		104,733	115,895	97,143	11,162	18,752
NET COST OF SERVICES		484,042	345,146	384,050	(138,896)	(38,904)
Income from State Government						
Service appropriations		243,331	242,012	234,053	(1,319)	7,959
Services received free of charge		1,849	1,599	1,737	(250)	(138)
Royalties for Regions Fund	5, F	219,229	115,363	132,162	(103,866)	(16,799)
Income from other public sector entities	G	8,215	8,163	3,124	(52)	5,039
Total income from State Government		472,624	367,137	371,076	(105,487)	(3,939)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		(11,418)	21,991	(12,974)	33,409	34,965
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		-	35,156	2,020	35,156	33,136
Total other comprehensive income		-	35,156	2,020	35,156	33,136
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		(11,418)	57,147	(10,954)	68,565	68,101

^a The estimates will not agree to the published budget papers which incorporate the nine Regional Development Commissions with the Department.

[#] Restated, refer to note 9.2(b) for initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision SaaS arrangements and note 9.2(c)(i) for correction of prior period error.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.1.1 Statement of comprehensive income variances (continued)

Major Estimate and Actual (2022) Variance Narratives

- 1) Other Expenses is \$21.5 million below budget mainly due to some budgeted administration expenses (\$10.1 million) being reported under supplies and services and accommodation expenses in the 2021-22 actuals. In addition, the original budget had an amount of \$3 million for the Fisheries adjustment scheme buy backs which did not eventuate.
- 2) Grants and subsidies paid decreased by \$112.9 million as a result of delays in delivering Royalties for Regions (RfR) funded programs such as Regional Telecommunication Projects (\$18.2 million); Regional Recovery Partnerships (8.5 million); State Agriculture Telecommunication Infrastructure Fund (\$8.2 million); Regional Economic Development Grants Scheme (\$7.9 million); Pilbara Aboriginal Town Based Reserves (\$6.6 million); Australian Underwater Discovery Centre (\$6 million); Peel Agrifood Activation Fund (\$3.8 million); Halls Creek Town Development Masterplan (\$3.5 million); Carnarvon Flood Mitigation Works – Stage 2 (\$2.5 million); Full Circle Therapy Centre (\$2 million); Yalgorup National Park Ecotourism Development (\$2 million); Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program (\$1.8 million), amongst others, due to COVID-19 restrictions in the regional areas. Carryovers to 2022-23 and the out-years have been approved in the 2022-23 WA State Government budget process.
- 3) User Charges and Fees is \$6.4 million under budget as the actual rates and levies received are recognised in the other revenue line item.
- 4) Other Revenue increased by \$15.1 million mainly as a result of the recoup of expenditure from prior years, and the budget estimate for rates and levies being included in the user fees and charges line.
- 5) Royalties for Regions (RfR) Fund is \$103.9 million below budget as a result of delays in RfR funded programs such as Regional Telecommunication Projects (\$18.2 million); Regional Recovery Partnerships (8.5 million); State Agriculture Telecommunication Infrastructure Fund (\$8.2 million); Regional Economic Development Grants Scheme (\$7.9 million); Pilbara Aboriginal Town Based Reserves (\$6.6 million); Australian Underwater Discovery Centre (\$6 million); Peel Agrifood Activation Fund (\$3.8 million); Halls Creek Town Development Masterplan (\$3.5 million); Carnarvon Flood Mitigation Works – Stage 2 (\$2.5 million); Full Circle Therapy Centre (\$2 million); Yalgorup National Park Ecotourism Development (\$2 million); Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program (\$1.8 million), amongst others, due to COVID-19 restrictions in the regional areas. Carryovers to 2022-23 and the out-years have been approved in the 2022-23 WA State Government budget process.

Major Actual (2022) and Comparatives (2021) Variance Narratives

- A) Other Expenses decreased by \$9.7 million from prior year mainly as a result of decrease in return of unused grants (\$2 million); Impairment losses in 2020-21 (\$1.6 million); Revaluation decrement in 2020-21 (\$1.3 million) and a reduction in Miscellaneous other expenditure (\$3.7 million) as these expenses have been more accurately allocated this year.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.1.1 Statement of comprehensive income variances (continued)

Major Actual (2022) and Comparatives (2021) Variance Narratives (continued)

- B) Grants and Subsidies paid decreased by \$15.7 million from the prior year as a result of additional grant projects paid in 2020-21 such as Broome Chinatown Revitalisation (\$6.5 million); and COVID Recovery Projects (Broome Town Beach Revitalisation \$3 million, Margaret River Main Street Redevelopment \$3.1 million, the Residential Facilities for Martu Students \$2 million).
- C) User Charges and Fees increased by \$10 million from the prior year due to partial recovery of deferred managed fisheries access fees (\$4.7 million) and an increase in the sale of goods due to the sale of Mediterranean fruit fly.
- D) Commonwealth grants and contributions increased by \$8.7 million from prior year mainly as a result of additional Commonwealth funding approved and received during the financial year for the Regional Drought and Farm Business Resilience Plan (\$3.6 million); National Water Grid Infrastructure Funding (\$2.7 million); and Regional Recovery Partnership Program (\$2.3 million).
- E) Share of gain in joint venture entities using the equity method decreased by \$5.3 million from the prior year. As the figures from the prior year included the recognition of a previously unrecognised deferred tax asset.
- F) Royalties for Regions Fund decreased by \$16.8 million mainly due to one-off additional funding provided in 2020-21 for programs such as Regional Accommodation Proposal for seasonal primary workers (\$3.1 million); Broome Town Beach Jetty (\$3 million); 2020 Perth Royal Show (\$1.7 million); Wheatbelt South Aged Housing Alliance (\$1.3 million); Collie Tourism Readiness and Economic Stimulation Project (\$1.1 million); and Albany Wave Energy Project (\$1.1 million). In addition, the decrease was also a result of decrease in funding for projects such as Regional Economic Development Scheme (\$3.4 million); Regional Development Leverage Unit (\$2.3 million); Mandurah Eastern Foreshore Redevelopment (\$2 million); and Building Western Australian Grains Research and Development Capacity (\$1.2 million).
- G) Income from Other Public Sector Entities increased by \$5 million mainly due to extra funding received from Department of Fire and Emergency Services for Tropical Cyclone Seroja assistance package (\$4 million).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.1.2 Statement of financial position variances

	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 ^a \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Restated# Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between actual and estimate \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		13,094	26,248	14,601	13,154	11,647
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		76,384	103,838	97,982	27,454	5,856
Biological assets		864	1,186	1,072	322	114
Inventories		589	1,319	1,319	730	-
Receivables		9,203	14,759	14,533	5,556	226
Amounts receivable for services		10,976	3,825	5,778	(7,151)	(1,953)
Other current assets	6	15,144	2,656	3,690	(12,488)	(1,034)
Total Current Assets		126,254	153,831	138,975	27,577	14,856
Non-Current Assets						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		2,177	3,035	3,035	858	-
Amounts receivable for services	H	185,567	194,906	174,765	9,339	20,141
Receivables		3,045	4,262	5,770	1,217	(1,508)
Other non-current assets		4,635	4,660	5,191	25	(531)
Investments accounted for using the equity method	7	12,181	28,265	22,309	16,084	5,956
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	I	323,959	317,909	266,218	(6,050)	51,691
Intangible assets	8	24,974	5,542	6,864	(19,432)	(1,322)
Right-of-use assets		5,255	9,669	9,350	4,414	319
Total Non-Current Assets		561,793	568,248	493,502	6,455	74,746
TOTAL ASSETS		688,047	722,080	632,477	34,033	89,603
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Payables		13,964	19,682	21,231	5,718	(1,549)
Contract liabilities	J	5,513	11,415	20,822	5,902	(9,407)
Employee related provisions		45,249	47,692	47,014	2,443	678
Borrowings		1,465	1,465	3,385	-	(1,920)
Lease liabilities		4,455	3,700	3,070	(755)	630
Other current liabilities		8,246	2,889	5,202	(5,357)	(2,313)
Total Current Liabilities		78,892	86,843	100,724	7,951	(13,881)
Non-Current Liabilities						
Contract liabilities		-	40	924	40	(884)
Employee related provisions		9,190	8,298	8,923	(892)	(625)
Borrowings		4,960	4,000	5,465	(960)	(1,465)
Lease liabilities		3,187	3,470	3,542	283	(72)
Other non-current liabilities		-	5,663	3,751	5,663	1,912
Total Non-Current Liabilities		17,337	21,471	22,605	4,134	(1,134)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		96,229	108,314	123,329	12,085	(15,015)
NET ASSETS		591,818	613,766	509,148	21,948	104,618

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.1.2 Statement of financial position variances (continued)

	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 ^a	Actual 2022	Restated#	Variance	Variance
		\$'000	\$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	between actual and estimate \$'000	between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
EQUITY						
Contributed equity		612,715	607,794	560,324	(4,921)	47,470
Reserves		54	37,176	2,020	37,122	35,156
Accumulated deficit		(20,951)	(31,205)	(53,196)	(10,254)	21,991
TOTAL EQUITY		591,818	613,765	509,148	21,947	104,617

^a The estimates will not agree to the published budget papers which incorporate the nine Regional Development Commissions with the Department.

Restated, refer to note 9.2(b) for initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision SaaS arrangements and note 9.2(c)(i) for correction of prior period error.

Major Estimate and Actual (2022) Variance Narratives

- 6) The \$12.5 million decrease in Other Current Assets relates mainly to lower prepayments, other current investments and other current receivables, in addition to the reclassification of the investment in Renewable Energy Certificates under the Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program to cash as the Department is not able to legally hold these certificates, with \$1.6 million being transferred to Rural Business Development Corporation who is managing this element of the program.
- 7) Investments accounted for using the equity method increased by \$16 million over the estimate of \$12 million mainly due to the recognition of a previously unrecognised deferred tax asset.
- 8) The significant decrease of \$19.4 million in Intangible Assets is the result of the recent changes to accounting treatment of cloud computing costs from capital expenditures to operating expenditures.

Major Actual (2022) and Comparatives (2021) Variance Narratives

- H) Amounts receivable for services – non-current increased by \$20.1 million mainly due to the depreciation and amortisation expense in 2021-22, with little drawdown in 2021-22 for the maintenance of assets.
- I) Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment increased by \$51.7 million as a result of the fair value increase in land and buildings, and the completion of significant projects in 2021-22 such as the Kensington laboratories, upgrades to the South Perth site and others.
- J) Contract Liabilities decreased by \$9.4 million from the prior year reflecting the Department meeting its performance obligations during 2021-22 where consideration has already been received in 2020-21.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.1.3 Statement of Cash Flows variances

	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 ^a \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Restated# Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance between estimate and actual \$'000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT						
Service appropriations		223,709	222,390	216,939	(1,319)	5,451
Capital contributions	K	33,541	33,813	14,778	272	19,035
Drawdowns from special purpose accounts	K	7,041	10,152	-	3,111	10,152
Holding account drawdown		3,840	1,434	2,577	(2,406)	(1,143)
Royalties for Regions Fund	9	246,066	120,468	132,162	(125,598)	(11,694)
Funds from other public sector entities	L	7,582	8,163	3,006	581	5,157
Net cash provided by State Government		521,779	396,420	369,462	(125,359)	26,958
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Employee benefits		(209,148)	(209,347)	(198,236)	(199)	(11,111)
Supplies and services		(120,350)	(130,021)	(140,897)	(9,671)	10,876
Accommodation		(16,414)	(15,217)	(12,031)	1,197	(3,186)
Finance costs		(485)	(471)	(961)	14	490
GST payments on purchases	10	(15,215)	(23,414)	(24,202)	(8,199)	788
Other payments	11, M	(24,406)	(2,374)	(8,561)	22,032	6,187
Grants and subsidies	12	(195,568)	(82,607)	(89,509)	112,961	6,902
Receipts						
User charges and fees	13	61,911	43,284	45,228	(18,627)	(1,944)
Commonwealth grants and contributions	N	15,019	18,835	10,094	3,816	8,741
Interest received		-	234	775	234	(541)
GST receipts on sales	14	15,215	3,794	3,570	(11,421)	224
GST receipts from taxation authority	15	-	20,267	19,986	20,267	281
Non-government grants and subsidies		25,327	20,031	18,327	(5,296)	1,704
Other receipts	16	2,148	15,129	17,681	12,981	(2,552)
Net cash used in operating activities		(461,966)	(341,877)	(358,736)	120,089	16,859

^a The estimates will not agree to the published budget papers which incorporate the nine Regional Development Commissions with the Department.

Restated, refer to note 9.2(b) for initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision SaaS arrangements and note 9.2(c)(i) for correction of prior period error.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.1.3 Statement of Cash Flows variances (continued)

	Estimate 2022 ^a	Actual 2022	Restated# Actual 2021	Variance between estimate and actual	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Payments					
Investment in joint ventures	-	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	-
Purchase of non-current assets	17, O	(83,304)	(28,458)	54,846	(13,265)
Receipts					
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets	362	65	174	(297)	(109)
Repayment of investment	-	-	1,125	-	(1,125)
Net cash used in investing activities	(82,942)	(31,393)	(16,894)	51,549	(14,499)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Payments					
Principal elements of lease	(4,618)	(4,047)	(4,252)	571	205
Distribution of monies to the Rural Business Development Corporation		(1,600)		(1,600)	(1,600)
Repayment of borrowings	(6,184)	(3,385)	(6,060)	2,799	2,675
Receipts					
Proceeds from borrowings	1,400	-	-	(1,400)	-
Proceeds from industry	3,798	3,385	6,060	(413)	(2,675)
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,604)	(5,647)	(4,252)	(43)	(1,395)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(28,733)	17,503	(10,420)	46,236	27,923
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	120,388	115,618	126,038	(4,770)	(10,420)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	91,655	133,121	115,618	41,466	17,503

^a The estimates will not agree to the published budget papers which incorporate the nine Regional Development Commissions with the Department.

[#] Restated, refer to note 9.2(b) for initial application of the IFRS IC Agenda Decision SaaS arrangements and note 9.2(c)(i) for correction of prior period error.

Major Estimate and Actual (2022) Variance Narratives

- 9) Royalties for Regions (RfR) Fund is \$125.6 million below budget as a result of delays in RfR funded programs such as Regional Telecommunication Projects (\$18.2 million); Regional Recovery Partnerships (8.5 million); State Agriculture Telecommunication Infrastructure Fund (\$8.2 million); Regional Economic Development Grants Scheme (\$7.9 million); Pilbara Aboriginal Town Based Reserves (\$6.6 million); Australian Underwater Discovery Centre (\$6 million); Peel Agrifood Activation Fund (\$3.8 million); Halls Creek Town Development Masterplan (\$3.5 million); Carnarvon Flood Mitigation Works – Stage 2 (\$2.5 million); Full Circle Therapy Centre (\$2 million); Yalgorup National Park Ecotourism Development (\$2 million); Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program (\$1.8 million), amongst others, due to COVID-19 restrictions in the regional areas. Carryovers to 2022-23 and the out-years have been approved in the 2022-23 WA State Government budget process. In addition, RfR funded capital programs such as State Barrier Fence (\$1.2 million); Building Western Australian Grains, Research and Development (\$0.729 million); Wild Dogs Action Plan (\$0.322 million); and Northern Beef Industry Strategy (\$0.215 million) were carried over to 2022-23 and the out years through the 2022-23 WA State Government budget process.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.1.3 Statement of Cash Flows variances (continued)

Major Estimate and Actual (2022) Variance Narratives (continued)

- 10) GST payments on purchases is \$8.2 million higher than budgeted as the budget assumptions understated the value of GST payments for the year. However, this is offset by GST receipts from the taxation authority.
- 11) Other payments is \$22.0 million below budget mainly due to some budgeted administration expenses (\$10.1 million) being reported under supplies and services and accommodation expenses in the 2021-22 actuals. In addition, the original budget had an amount of \$3 million for the Fisheries adjustment scheme buy backs which did not eventuate.
- 12) Grants and subsidies paid decreased by \$113.0 million as a result of delays in delivering Royalties for Regions (RfR) funded programs such as Regional Telecommunication Projects (\$18.2 million); Regional Recovery Partnerships (8.5 million); State Agriculture Telecommunication Infrastructure Fund (\$8.2 million); Regional Economic Development Grants Scheme (\$7.9 million); Pilbara Aboriginal Town Based Reserves (\$6.6 million); Australian Underwater Discovery Centre (\$6 million); Peel Agrifood Activation Fund (\$3.8 million); Halls Creek Town Development Masterplan (\$3.5 million); Carnarvon Flood Mitigation Works – Stage 2 (\$2.5 million); Full Circle Therapy Centre (\$2 million); Yalgorup National Park Ecotourism Development (\$2 million); Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program (\$1.8 million), amongst others, due to COVID-19 restrictions in the regional areas. Carryovers to 2022-23 and the out-years have been approved in the 2022-23 WA State Government budget process.
- 13) User Charges and Fees is \$18.6 million under budget as the actual rates and levies received (\$6.3 million) are recognised in the other revenue line item in the annual financial statements, and the budgeted cash flow did account for the Access fees received in 2020-21 which related to the 2021-22 financial period (\$9.8 million).
- 14) GST receipts on sales are \$11.4 million lower than budget as the budget assumptions overstated the value of GST on grants and subsidies received.
- 15) GST receipts from taxation authority are \$20.3 million lower than budget as the budget calculation understated the value of GST payments and overstated GST receipts on sales, which has a flow on impact on GST receipts from the taxation authority. Refer note 10 (GST payments on purchases) and note 14 (GST receipts on sales).
- 16) Other receipts increased by \$13.0 million mainly as a result of the recoup of expenditure from prior years, and the budget estimate for rates and levies being included in the user fees and charges line.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.1.3 Statement of Cash Flows variances (continued)

Major Estimate and Actual (2022) Variance Narratives (continued)

17) Purchase of non-current assets is \$54.8 million below budget due to re-cashflowing of programs into forward estimates such as Collie Industry Attraction and Development Fund (\$10.6 million); Equipment Replacement Rolling Program (\$5.4 million); Digital Foundation Program (\$2.6 million); North West Aboriginal Housing Initiative (\$2.3 million); Wild Dogs Action Plan and State Barrier Fence (\$2 million); Albany Shellfish Hatchery (\$1.2 million); and Frank Wise Tropical Research Institute Refurbishment (\$1.2 million). In addition, to the re-cashflowing, \$7.3 million was transferred for the Transforming Bunbury Waterfront Project from DPIRD to the Department of Transport and \$2 million was reclassified from Purchased of non-current asset to Restricted Cash for the Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program Tranche 1.

Major Actual (2022) and Comparatives (2021) Variance Narratives

- K) Capital contributions increased by \$29.2 million over the comparative period due to the funding of significant projects in 2021-22 such as the Kensington laboratories, upgrades to the South Perth site and others, and drawdown from Digital Capability (\$10.1 million) and Climate Action fund (\$0.1 million) special purpose accounts which were only established by Treasury in 2021-22.
- L) Funds from other public sector entities increased by \$5.2 million over last year mainly as a result of the \$6.5 million received from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services for grants paid relating to TC Seroja, which the agency is administering.
- M) Other payments decreased by \$6.2 million compared to last year mainly due to higher return of grant payments in the comparative year (\$2 million higher) and miscellaneous expenditure (\$4 million higher).
- N) Commonwealth grants and contributions received were \$8.7 million higher than the comparative period, mainly relating to monies received under the Regional Drought and Farm Business Resilience Plan (\$3.6 million); National Water Grid Infrastructure Funding (\$2.7 million); and Regional Recovery Partnership Program (\$2.3 million).
- O) Purchase of non-current assets is \$13.3 million higher than the comparative period due to increase in capital spending for Laboratory upgrades – Kensington Sites (\$11.3 million), Small Boats and Trailers Rolling Program (\$1.3 million); Ord River Irrigation Area – Knox (\$0.754 million); and Abrolhos Islands General Rolling Program (\$0.3 million).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.2 Explanatory statement for administered items

All variances between annual estimates and actuals results for 2022, and between the actual results for 2022 and 2021 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances which are greater than 10% from their comparative and 1% of Total Administered income.

	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 \$'000	Actual 2022 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Variance estimate and actual \$'000	Variance actual 2022 and 2021 \$'000
ADMINISTERED ITEMS						
Income						
Interest revenue	A	732	805	969	73	(164)
Other revenue	B	-	205	4,093	205	(3,888)
Royalties for Regions	1, C	8,662	5,462	7,022	(3,200)	(1,560)
Revenue from Regional and Statewide Initiatives	2	(130,221)	-	-	130,221	-
Service appropriations		1,550	1,550	1,550	-	-
Regulatory fees and charges		-	274	319	274	(45)
Total administered income		(119,277)	8,296	13,953	127,573	(5,657)
Expenses						
Employee benefits expense		-	-	-	-	-
Grants & subsidies	3	68,699	23,276	22,888	(45,423)	388
Interest payments		516	590	662	74	(72)
Supplies and services	4	216	1,350	1,287	1,134	63
Other expenses		-	-	24	-	(24)
Royalties for Regions Program Underspend Provision	5	(138,058)	-	-	138,058	-
Total administered expenses		(68,627)	25,217	24,861	93,844	356

Major Estimate and Actual (2022) Variance Narratives

- Royalties for Regions revenue was \$3.2 million less than estimate due to the transfer of \$1.5 million from the Provision for Government Strategic Priorities to the Geraldton Basketball Stadium Upgrade and \$1.2 million to the Pilbara Hydrogen Hub. Further \$0.5 million in the Natural Resource Management Program was carried over from 2021-22 into 2024-25.
- 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

10.2 Explanatory statement for administered items (continued)

Major Estimate and Actual (2022) Variance Narratives (continued)

3. Grants and subsidies expenditure was \$45.4 million lower mainly as a result of delays in payment of grants from the Regional Reform Funds for North West Aboriginal Housing (\$5.8 million), Jalba Jiya (Your Home) Program - Previously Yawaru Home Ownership Program (\$1.5 million), East Kimberley Transitional Housing (\$2.4 million), Hedland Transitional Housing Project (\$2.2 million), Essential and Municipal Services Improvement in Remote Aboriginal Communities (\$8.9 million) and Kimberley Schools Project (\$5 million). In addition, \$2.7 million was transferred from the Provision for Strategic Government Priorities to the Geraldton Basketball Stadium upgrade (\$1.5 million) and the Pilbara Hydrogen Hub (\$1.2 million). The Albany Artificial Surf Reef Business Case (\$2.3 million) and the Develop Serviced Land at Shotts and Kemerton project (\$5.6 million) has both been carried over from 2021-22 to 2022-23. Further \$0.5 million in the Natural Resource Management Program was carried over from 2021-22 into 2024-25.
4. Supplies and services was \$1.1million higher mainly as a result of the payment of fisheries infringements (\$0.3 million) to the Treasury Consolidated account and the cost of running State Natural Resource Management office (\$0.8 million)
5. 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.

Major Actual (2022) and Comparatives (2021) Variance Narratives

- A. Interest Revenue is declining year on year as repayments are made against the Co-operative Loans.
- B. Other Revenue decreased 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.
- C. Royalties for Regions decreased by \$1.6 million from the previous year due to additional funds being cash flowed into 2020/21 for the Natural Resource Management Program.

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 2022.



Ms Heather Brayford PSM

Accountable Authority

22 March 2023

Table 4: Outcome-based management framework

Government goal – Local manufacturing and production, creating WA jobs and training for the jobs of the future.			
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
4. Regional WA has the social amenity, through recreational fisheries 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

Table 4: Outcome-based management framework (continued)

Government goal – Local manufacturing and production, creating WA jobs and training for the jobs of the future.			
Agency outcome	Key effectiveness indicators	Agency services	Key efficiency indicators
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 recipients

Description

This KPI provides an indicator of DPIRD's effectiveness in leveraging grant schemes to facilitate non-State Government funding into projects and services that grow, protect and innovate our primary industries and regional communities.

DPIRD utilises public investment to partner with not-for-profit, industry, private and government entities to deliver impactful projects to support our strategic goals. Investment supports projects that will positively impact Western Australian primary industries adaption to climate change, stewardship of our non-renewable assets, agribusiness adaptation and international competitiveness. Investment also supports local community development projects and regional service delivery.

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 recipient'. This includes funding from not-for profit, industry, private, Australian Government and local government entities. The calculation excludes in-kind project support.

The result is expressed as a ratio to show the extent to which DPIRD leverages State Government funding. The result is the ratio of the value awarded to the value of co-contributions committed expressed as \$awarded: \$co-contributed (i.e., every \$x DPIRD grants secures \$x non-State Government cash co-contribution).

Table 5: Key effectiveness indicator 1 results

2020/21	2021/22		Variance	
	Actual	Target	2020/21	Target
1.00:2.34	1.00:1.00	1.00:0.95	-59%	-5%

Analysis

During 2021/22, DPIRD's Industry and Economic Development (I&ED) pillar executed 473 grant agreements for community and industry development initiatives outside Perth, valued at \$37,103,205, across 15 grant schemes. These schemes secured \$35,194,575 cash co-contribution from non-State Government recipients and third parties.

The target ratio of cash awarded to co-contributed was 1.00:1.00. The actual ratio of the value of grants awarded to the value of co-contribution was 1.00:0.95 (i.e., for every \$1.00 DPIRD awarded in grants facilitated \$0.95 in non-State Government co-contribution). The ratio of cash awarded to cash co-contributed is summarised by grant scheme in Table 6.

In 2021/22 the actual ratio is 1.00:0.95. In 2020/21 the actual ratio was 1.00:2.34.

The 2020/21 results were skewed by the Food and Beverage – Value Add Investment Grant which had a ratio of 1.00:11.20. However, this grant scheme did not continue in this financial year and as a result the ratio in 2021/22 more closely resembles the target ratio of 1.00:1.00.

Table 6: Key effectiveness indicator 1 results by I&ED Pillar Grant Scheme

	Name of DPIRD I&ED Pillar Grant Scheme	Total DPIRD Grant Amount Awarded (\$)	Total Non-State Government Cash Co-Contribution at Agreement Award (\$)	Ratio
1	Regional Telecommunications Project – Mobile Blackspot Program, Round 5A*	\$2.695m	\$6.402m	1.00:2.38
2	Regional Connectivity Program	\$6.353m	\$15.209m	1.00:2.39
3	Regional Economic Development (RED) Grants	\$1.280m	\$2.713m	1.00:2.12
4	WA Agrifood and Beverage Voucher Program	\$0.073m	\$0.073m	1.00:1.00
5	Export Pathways Program	\$0.035m	\$0.035m	1.00:1.00
6	Agricultural Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund – Digital Farm Grants Program – Round 3	\$3.165m	\$2.788m	1.00:0.88
7	Small Grants Program – 2021 Election Commitments	\$8.616m	\$6.217m	1.00:0.72
8	Carbon For Farmers Voucher Program	\$0.660m	\$0.066m	1.00:0.10
9	WA Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program	\$1.641m	\$0.722m	1.00:0.44
10	Community Stewardship Grants – Large	\$5.503m	\$0.969m	1.00:0.18
11	Collie Futures Small Grants Program	\$0.100m	\$0	1.00:0
12	Community Stewardship Grants – Small	\$0.065m	\$0	1.00:0
13	Community Resource Centre – Regional Traineeship Program 2021/22	\$1.702m	\$0	1.00:0
14	Business Development Unit Program	\$5.000m	\$0	1.00:0
15	Delivering Community Services in Partnership – Aboriginal Pastoral Program	\$0.215m	\$0	1.00:0
	TOTAL	\$37.103m	\$35.194m	1.00:0.95

*Australian Government Grant Scheme

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 79 API users was provided, and 40 surveys were completed, giving a response rate of 50.6%. The 95% confidence interval was +/- 7.9%.

Results

Table 7: Key effectiveness indicator 2 results

2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
			Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
95%	86%	87%	80%	85%	-2%	5%

Analysis

A sample of 40 responses was achieved from the 79 registered active users of the API within the 2021/22 financial year. This provided a confidence interval of +/-7.9% at the 95% confidence level, a similar result to the 2021 study. However, the department still considers the results to be reliable.

The eConnect team have continued to try to update and improve upon the currency of the contact information of all active users. All new users are now required to provide contact details (including email addresses and telephone numbers). However, a number of legacy users have failed to respond to DPIRD's request to provide updated contact details.

This is particularly true for users who have left their organisation (3) and/or changed roles within their organisation (1).

Of the 40 respondents, 21 submitted online survey responses while 19 surveys were completed via telephone.

The survey indicated that 63% of respondents, of the total percent of satisfactory responses received (85%), were very satisfied with the system and the information provided, a significant increase from 39% in 2021.

Fifty-eight percent of respondents felt the information contributed towards profitability and 74% indicated the service improved their decision making. Furthermore, 58% of respondents use the information for research and computer modelling; 31% for online services to clients; 19% to provide apps to clients and 19% to inform farming decisions.

Of the 40 respondents, six had made fewer data requests in the reporting period, of which two were not aware of their reduced usage, two had different focus within their organisation, one indicated their staff were not necessarily using the app correctly, and one was experiencing a possible technical issue.

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 Industry and Economic Development (I&ED) and Primary Industries 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 206 viable contacts, 122 responded resulting in a response rate of 59%. The 95% confidence interval was $\pm 5.65\%$.

Results

Table 8: Key effectiveness indicator 3 results

2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
			Target	Actual	% \pm from 2020/21	% \pm from target
73%	75%	73%	70%	66%	-7%	-4%

Analysis

Overall, two in three respondents stated they were very satisfied (11%) or satisfied (55%). The 2021/22 result was slightly lower than both the 2020/21 result and the target.

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 Western Australian 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 community on our management strategies and examine the key aspects of fishing and appreciation of the aquatic environment by the community.

An external research company contracted by the department conducted the community survey in late February—April 2022. Survey respondents were asked about their experiences and views for the 12-month period prior to their interview date. From a total of 4,880 in-scope respondents (Western Australian residents aged 18 years and older), 700 interviews were completed which comprised:

- 562 respondents from major cities
- 57 respondents from inner regional areas
- 81 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 were measured on a 4-point Likert scale comprising 'very poor', 'poor', 'good' or 'very good'. Only respondents who were aware the department (either DPIRD, or DPIRD Fisheries, or the Department of Fisheries) was responsible for a management area, were asked to rate our performance for that management area.

Satisfaction rates were calculated as the proportion of respondents who ranked management of a particular area as 'good' or 'very good'. Responses of 'can't say' and 'neither' were considered to be missing at random and were excluded from calculation of satisfaction rates.

The KPI calculation is the 2021/22 satisfaction weighted to reflect the Estimated Resident Population based on February 2022 Labour Force Survey estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, with the survey providing estimates for the 2021/22 financial year.

Results

Table 9: Key effectiveness indicator 4 results

2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
			Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
86%	90%	89%	85%	86%	-3%	+1%

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 aged five and older at 30 June 2021 (Australian Bureau of Statistics). The number of people in Western Australia who participated in recreational fishing at least once in the previous 12-month period was approximately 633,000 (95% CI [552 000, 713 000]).

The participation rate of 25% is similar to the participation rates of recent years and lies within the 95% confidence limits for annual participation rate since 2006/07, with the exception of 2008/09 and 2012/13 where lower confidence limits were only marginally above this value.

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 86% (95% CI [81.6%, 89.8%]) by the community on managing recreational fishing activities in 2021/22. This rate was similar (i.e. not significantly different) to those reported for recent years, ranging 86–90% since 2011/12. Given the high level of satisfaction achieved over recent years and declining trend in participation, ongoing annual increases are difficult to attain.

The department's 2021/22 target satisfaction rating by the broader community is 85% compared to the actual 86%. The department considers that it has met the target for this KPI.

5.1 Percentage of exotic terrestrial weed, pest and disease threats resolved appropriately

Protecting the economy, environment and community from the negative impacts of pests, diseases, weeds and contaminants is everyone's responsibility. DPIRD is required to respond to these biosecurity threats according to State, national and international legislation, policy and contractual requirements.

Not all threats will be resolved within the space of a year, with many requiring prolonged response and ongoing or seasonal surveillance before a resolution is declared. In some circumstances this may take a number of 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 that 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 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
			Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
87.5%	50%	50%	60%	80%	+30%	+20%

Analysis

While all incidents have been managed appropriately to date, from a total of 10 incidents eight were resolved during the year with two exotic terrestrial weed, pest and disease threats still subject to ongoing surveillance and or response that will carry over into 2022/23. This has resulted in a variance of plus 20% against the target for 2021/22.

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 that 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 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
			Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
0%	100%	NA	60%	NA	NA	NA

Analysis

There were no reportable declared aquatic exotic disease incidents during the 2021/22 financial year.

6.1 Percentage change in the spatial extent of the southwest 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 southwest 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 through summer) 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 2021/22 were compared to the median ground cover from the previous 10 years (2011/12–2020/21).

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 2021, minus the median land area with adequate cover from 2011/12 to 2020/21 all divided by the median land area with adequate cover from 2011/12 to 2020/21. 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 southwest agricultural region per year, rather than absolute area (hectares).

Results

The area of the southwest cropping region with adequate ground cover in autumn 2021 (exceeding the 40% threshold) covered 94% of arable land (Fig 4). This area represents less than the 10-year average of 95.1%. The KPI was therefore -1.3% below the target of 0% but this was an improvement from the previous year (2020). All other seasons in 2021/22 had more ground cover than the 10-year median.

Table 12 Key effectiveness indicator 6.1 results

2018 (Autumn)	2019 (Autumn)	2020 (Autumn)	2021 (Autumn)		Variance	
			Target	Actual	%± from 2020	%± from target
-2.5%	-0.4%	-2.5%	0%	-1.3%	+1.2%	-1.3%

Table 13 Arable land maintaining sufficient ground cover

Arable land maintaining sufficient ground cover (%)	2011/12 - 2020/21 Baseline	2021/22 Actual	Change in area
Autumn 2021	95.1%	94.0%	-1.3%
Winter 2021	98.9%	99.6%	0.7%
Spring 2021	98.5%	98.8%	0.3%
Summer 2021/22	95.4%	97.5%	2.2%

Analysis

The below-target area of arable land maintaining adequate ground cover in autumn 2021 can be partially attributed to below average winter rainfall in the previous four years (2017–2020), which led to lower plant biomass production. Some landscapes had not achieved the target 40% ground cover by the end of the 2020 growing season; grazing and natural decay of plant residue over summer led to further loss of ground cover (Fig. 4). Wetter conditions in winter and spring 2021 increased cover.

DPIRD research and extension is targeting the landscape between Perth and Geraldton where low cover is widespread and persistent. Identifying the drivers of low cover will inform land managers of the best actions to increase ground cover (DPIRD 2022).

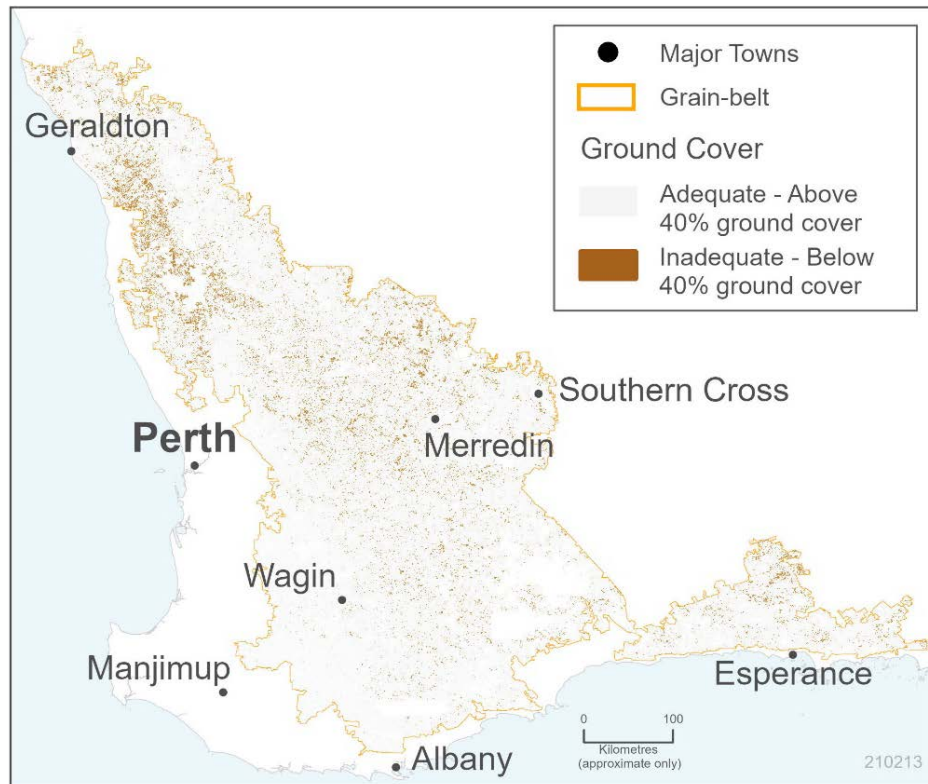


Figure 4. Area of the southwest cropping region with sufficient ground cover in autumn 2021

Reference: DPIRD (16 May 2021) [West Midlands producers reminded to monitor sandy soils with low groundcover](#) [media release], Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, accessed 19 May 2022.

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.

Healthy soil is vital to WA's economic prosperity, boosting regional and local economies across the State. 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, climate resilience, carbon farming, 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 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

2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
		Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
46	46	30	63	+37%	+110%

Analysis

It was initially believed that the number of soil health workshops delivered in 2021/22 would be equivalent to, or less than the previous year because of continuing COVID-19 restrictions (social distancing and regional travel limitations). Some larger events were cancelled (e.g. Talk ‘n Soil Health, the Perth Royal Show – Dirt Pavilion) and some were transitioned to an online e-conferencing style of presentation (GRDC Research Updates, State NRM Conference). While many workshops were delivered face to face, the migration of some to online presentations (webinars) proved popular, especially where they aligned to key project deliverable outcomes. All together, 63 soil health workshops were presented (42 delivered face to face, and 21 online). Furthermore, there was a wider industry distribution accounting for increased emphasis on soil sampling, carbon farming and climate resilience.

The increase in workshops is a result of the 2021 release of the National Soil Strategy (with accompanying Smart Farm funding grants for soil extension), the 2021 launch of the WA Soil Health Strategy, renewed partnership programs such as Healthy Estuaries WA, and launch of the WA Carbon Farming – Land Restoration Fund.

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:

- a. are being maintained at levels that ensure catches could be sustained at desirable levels, given effort levels and normal environmental conditions; or
- b. 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 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
			Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
98%	98%	98%	95%	96%	-2%	+1%

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 2021/22. Status updates were undertaken during March–June with 48 resource and fishery combinations reviewed for 2021/22. The one fishery not examined is northern shark, which has not operated since 2009.

Of the 47 assessments, 41 were considered to have adequate breeding stock levels and a further two fisheries (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 TDGDLF targets relatively long-lived species so recovery is expected to take decades to complete. Of the four remaining fisheries, the Cockburn Sound Crab Managed Fishery and the West Coast Beach Bait Fishery continue to be environmentally limited with stocks recovering from the 2010/11 marine heat wave. Two fisheries (the Abalone Managed Fishery and the West Coast Demersal Scalefish Fishery [WCDSF]) have stocks that are considered inadequate as a result of exploitation with management actions already implemented to assist stock recovery.

The department's 2021/22 target for the proportion of fish stocks not at risk from fishing is 95%. For the 2021/22 reporting period, the proportion of the assessed groups identified as not being at risk or vulnerable through exploitation is 96%, 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 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
			Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
96%	91%	90%	90%	90%	0%	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, comparisons between actual commercial catches (or commercial effort) with acceptable ranges have been undertaken for 34 of the 48 resource and fishery combinations reviewed for 2021/22. Additionally, 17 of the 48 resource/fishery combinations have been identified as having a 'material' recreational catch share with associated recreational catch estimates were compared with acceptable ranges. 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 2020/21 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 34 commercial fisheries, 12 were primarily catch-quota managed, with 22 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 22 effort-controlled fisheries, 15 were within, two were 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 31 of the 34 commercial fisheries (46 of the 51 fisheries overall) assessed were considered to have met their performance criteria.

The department's 2021/22 target is 90% for all major recreational and commercial fisheries. For the 2021/22 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

Since 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

2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
	Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
\$252.54	\$380.88	\$249.36	-1%	-35%

Analysis

The decrease in cost per hour from the 2021/22 Target to 2021/22 Actual is largely due to the decrease in Total Cost of Service as a result of delays in the delivery of programs such as the Myalup-Wellington Water for Growth, Regional Recovery Partnership, Pilbara Aboriginal Town Based Reserves, Regional Development Leverage Unit, Carnarvon Flood Mitigation Works Stage 2, Full Circle Therapy Centre and the Small Grants Commitment programs.

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

2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
	Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
\$147.30	\$157.49	\$147.82	0%	-6%

Analysis

The decrease in cost per hour from 2021/22 Target to 2021/22 Actual is due to carryovers of election commitment programs such as the Northern Native Seeds Initiative and the Feasibility Study for an Advanced Manufacturing and Technology Hub for Bunbury Geographe into 2022/23.

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

2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
	Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
\$132.35	\$215.98	\$142	7%	-34%

Analysis

The decrease from 2021/22 Target to 2021/22 Actual is mainly due to a lower-than-expected Total Cost of Service as a result of delays in the delivery of programs such as the Regional Telecommunications Project, State Agricultural Telecommunication Infrastructure Fund, Greenbushes Lithium Supply Chain and the Climate Resilience Fund.

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

2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
	Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
\$200.50	\$159.56	\$173.40	-14%	9%

Analysis

The decrease from 2020/21 Actual to 2021/22 Actual is mainly due to higher total hours worked for this service in 2021/22 compared to 2020/21 due to easing of COVID-19 restrictions which enabled staff to provide more services to the regions.

The increase from 2021/22 Target to 2021/22 Actual is mainly due to a higher Total Cost of Service due to additional funding received at the Mid-Year Review for the National Water Grid Infrastructure program.

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

2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
	Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
\$293.95	\$335.69	\$174.60	-41%	-48%

Analysis

The decrease from 2020/21 Actual to 2021/22 Actual is due to a higher Total Cost of Service in 2020/21 due to funding received in 2020/21 for the delivery of COVID-19 Response programs such as the Broome Town Beach Redevelopment (completed October 2021), Margaret River Main Street Redevelopment (completed December 2020) and Mandurah Eastern Foreshore Redevelopment.

The decrease from 2021/22 Target to 2021/22 Actual is due to delays in the delivery of programs such as the Australian Underwater Discovery Centre, Albany Trails and Yalgorup National Park. In addition to these delays, the Yamatji Nation Industrial Land Use Agreement was settled in 2020/21, further reducing the 2021/22 Estimated Actual.

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

2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
	Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
\$137.13	\$116.52	\$122.99	-10%	6%

Analysis

The increase from 2021/22 Target to 2021/22 Actual is mainly due to an increase in Total Cost of Service related to funding budgeted in 2022/23 brought forward into 2021/22 for the delivery of the Queensland Red Imported Fire Ant eradication program, additional funding received for emergency responses in relation to the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer, the Lepisiota Incisa and the E Canis pilot program.

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

2020/21 Actual	2021/22		Variance	
	Target	Actual	%± from 2020/21	%± from target
\$138.12	\$142.92	\$115.18	-17%	-19%

Analysis

The decrease from 2020/21 Actual to 2021/22 Actual is due to the treatment of depreciation as a corporate overhead expense, to be apportioned across the department's services to ensure consistent treatment of depreciation across the agency.

The decrease from 2021/22 Target to 2021/22 Actual is mainly due to a lower than expected Total Cost of Service as a result of delays in spending associated with the Voluntary Fisheries Adjustment Schemes, Backing North Wanneroo Agriculture, Carnarvon Flood Support, Southern Rangelands Restoration Project.

End of audited section.

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 2021/22 list of fees and charges was implemented on 1 July 2021.

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 our building construction, civil construction and maintenance contracts valued over \$5m (including GST) on our behalf.

Capital works

Capital works undertaken during the year focused on a number of building, infrastructure, equipment and information technology projects. This was to enable us to meet our corporate and operational needs in regional and metropolitan locations.

Table 24: Completed capital projects in 2021/22

Project	Actual Total Cost \$'000	Estimated Total Cost \$'000	Variance \$'000
Provision of Floating Upweller Systems (FLUPSYs)	87	87	-
Refurbishment of Gascoyne Development Commission New Site	410	430	20
Boosting Biosecurity Defences	756	800	44

Table 25: Outstanding capital projects in 2021/22

Project	Expected period of completion	Estimated cost to complete \$'000	Current period estimated total cost \$'000	Previous period estimated total cost \$'000	Variance \$'000	Explanation
Help Grain Growers to Better Manage Risk (e-Connected Grainbelt)	2023/24	500	3,446	3,446	-	
Geraldton Marine Finfish Nursery Facility	2023/24	5,531	6,211	6,211	-	
Modern Biosecurity and Product Integrity	2024/25	4,750	4,750	4,750	-	
Digital Foundations Program	2023/24	3,858	6,508	6,508	-	
Regional Natural Resource Management Program	2022/23	3,187	11,974	11,974	-	
Shark Monitoring Network	2022/23	257	1,456	1,456	-	
Ord River Irrigation Area (Knox)	2022/23	446	3,200	3,200	-	
New Metropolitan Facilities (Project Definition Plan)	2022/23	613	1,000	1,000	-	
Plant and Equipment – Externally Funded Projects	2022/23	1,486	2,164	2,164	-	
Northern Beef Industry Strategy	2022/23	215	353	353	-	
Geraldton Finfish Nursery	2022/23	857	857	857	-	
Katanning Sheep Transition	2022/23	436	1,500	1,500	-	
Hillarys Facilities Upgrade	2022/23	63	500	500	-	

Table 25: Outstanding capital projects in 2021/22 (continued)

Project	Expected period of completion	Estimated cost to complete \$'000	Current period estimated total cost \$'000	Previous period estimated total cost \$'000	Variance \$'000	Explanation
Albany Shellfish Hatchery	2022/23	3,529	3,653	2,500	1,153	Increase in estimated total cost due to construction cost escalation
Agricultural Sciences Research and Development Fund	2022/23	83	1,339	1,339	-	
Frank Wise Tropical Research Institute Refurbishment	2022/23	1,294	1,765	1,265	500	Increase in estimated total cost due to construction cost escalation
Laboratory Upgrades – South Perth Site	2022/23	726	18,390	18,390	-	
Human Resource Management Information System	2022/23	-	-	9,021	9,021	Decrease in estimated total cost due to accounting guidelines for cloud computing costs reclassified from capital costs to recurrent costs
Financial Management Information System	2022/23	-	-	9,843	9,843	Decrease in estimated total cost due to accounting guidelines for cloud computing costs reclassified from capital costs to recurrent costs

Table 25: Outstanding capital projects in 2021/22 (continued)

Project	Expected period of completion	Estimated cost to complete \$'000	Current period estimated total cost \$'000	Previous period estimated total cost \$'000	Variance \$'000	Explanation
Enterprise Document and Records Management System	2022/23	-	-	4,725	4,725	Decrease in estimated total cost due to accounting guidelines for cloud computing costs reclassified from capital costs to recurrent costs
Wild Dog Action Plan	2025/26	6,355	12,765	12,765	-	
Building Grains Research and Development Capacity	2025/26	5,627	7,282	7,282	-	

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 26: Unauthorised use of credit cards 2021/22

Description	Quantity/value
Number of instances the Western Australian Government purchasing card has been used for personal use expenditure	102
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure	\$5,930.96
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled by due date	\$1,753.13
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled after the period required	\$4,177.84
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure outstanding at the end of the period	\$179.22
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 27: Premiums paid to indemnify any director

Description	Value
Gascoyne Development Commission	\$4,701
Great Southern Development Commission	\$4,489
Kimberley Development Commission	\$7,147
Pilbara Development Commission	\$3,730
DPIRD	\$50,649
Total	\$70,717

Act of Grace payments

The department from time to time processes Act of Grace Payments on behalf of the Government. In 2021/22, a payment of \$18,861 was made to the Lucas Unit Trust – Voluntary Fisheries Adjustment Scheme for the Mandurah to Bunbury Developing Crab Fishery.

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 2021/22 was \$1,237,002.

Table 28: Expenditure on advertising, market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising in 2021/22

Advertising	\$
Art South WA Inc.	900
Australian Society for Veterinary Pathology	91
Block Branding Pty Ltd	8,440
Central Station	350
Collie Chamber of Commerce and Industry	364
Collie Community Broadcasting Association Inc.	1,008
Collie River Bulletin	1,070
Createsend.com	560
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	599,954
Ethical Jobs	380
Fresh Finesse	495
Hook And Loop Pty Ltd	13,800
LinkedIn	55,189
Lizart Productions	500

Advertising	\$
Louella McDonald	3,000
Micromedia Advertising	501
Nancarrow, Kate	5,000
NRM Jobs	150
Potato Growers Association of WA (Inc.)	1,100
Rare Creative Thinking	29,360
RTRFM 92.1 Ltd	1,800
Southern Cross Austereo	1,518
The Chef's Wife	500
The Judith Treby Family Trust (Have a Go News)	8,245
The Trustee for West Australian Good Food Guide Awards Unit Trust	5,000
Tide Town Pty Ltd	300
vegetablesWA	590
Total	740,166
Market research organisations	\$
Advantage Communications & Marketing Pty Ltd	11,720
Painted Dog Research Pty Ltd	22,360
Perth Market Research	7,390
Orima Research Pty Ltd	16,065
Vantage Consulting	6,000
Key2Creative Pty Ltd	525
Total	64,060

Table 28: Expenditure on advertising, market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising in 2021/22 (continued)

Polling organisations	\$	Media advertising organisations cont.	\$
Nil	-	Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd	112,949
Direct mail organisations	\$	Jack in The Box - WA	750
Mailing Solutions Pty Ltd	5,865	Kondinin Group	2,400
Quickmail	1,927	Media Tonic	12,000
Total	7,792	Morse Online Pty Ltd	1,000
Media advertising organisations	\$	RACWA Holdings Pty Ltd	7,300
Australian Community Media	382	Rural Press Pty Ltd	1,935
Broadsheet Media Pty Ltd	10,000	So Media Group	3,136
Business News Pty Ltd	3,750	The West Australian	7,291
Carat Australia Media Services Pty Limited	49,352	Total	424,984
Coffey Communications Pty Ltd	155,345		
Crump Agencies	1,950		
Elizabeth K Sheehan	455		
Esperance Weekender	360		
Esperance Media Interests Pty Ltd	996		
Facebook	3,297		
Firefly360 Pty Ltd	25,419		
Fresh Creative Management	18,850		
Geraldton Guardian	1,264		
Gettin Hectic	1,104		
Gumfire Marketing	3,700		

Additional disclosures

Staff development

To ensure the department's people have the skills they need now and into the future, DPIRD undertook key initiatives in 2021/22 that included:

- a complete refresh of its middle manager development program to align it with DPIRD's Strategic Intent and to reflect contemporary best practice. Pilot sessions were delivered this financial year, with feedback showing that the new modules offered timely, practical information that targeted issues 'on the ground'. Sessions were delivered online to increase our reach to, and networking opportunities for, managers in regional and remote WA
- participating as an active stakeholder in a collaborative tender process with several other departments for the procurement of a Learning Management System (LMS). The collaboration resulted in a tender process that will deliver a more nuanced, user-friendly LMS than if DPIRD had undertaken the tender alone
- delivering a face-to-face, two-day workshop for its Senior Management Group. This workshop brought senior leaders together for the first time in two years. The forum focused on psychological safety from both a work health and safety perspective and as a key competence necessary for leader development.

Employment and industrial relations

Table 29: Staff profile

Staff profile	2020/21 Average FTE ¹	2021/22 Average FTE ¹
Permanent full time	1228.5	1266
Permanent part time	135	139
Contract full time	227	259
Contract part time	37.4	43
Total	1628	1707

¹ Full-time equivalent (FTE)

Workers' compensation

During 2021/22, DPIRD assisted 22 employees through the requirements of the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981*. This is the same number of claims as recorded in 2020/21. DPIRD is committed to providing support to all our staff to return to work, for both work and non-work-related injuries and conditions.

Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

Compliance issues that arose during 2021/22 regarding public sector standards are documented in Table 30.

Table 30: Compliance issues/breach claims

Breach claims lodged	2020/21	2021/22
Claims carried over	1	0
New claims received	12	3
Relevant standard		
Employment	11	3
Performance management	0	0
Redeployment	0	0
Termination	0	0
Grievance resolution	1	1
Handling of claims		
Withdrawn in agency	5	1
Resolved in agency	0	0
Still pending in agency	0	0
Referred to Public Sector Commission	8	2
Total claims completed	13	2

During 2021/22, our department initiated seven disciplinary processes under Part 5 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*. Seven disciplinary processes were completed in 2021/22 and actions taken as an outcome of those processes ranged from issuing reprimands through to dismissal.

Work Health and Safety (WHS) and injury management

Safety commitment

DPIRD strives to provide a safe and healthy work environment for all our people. Our department is working towards a positive safety culture, where every person feels empowered to make positive changes in the workplace to benefit themselves and their colleagues.

The introduction of the new *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* in March 2022 has seen a renewed interest in mental health and wellbeing in the workplace. At the biannual Senior Managers Group conference in October 2021, a whole day was dedicated to the subject of psychological safety facilitated by an external consultant. Other wellbeing initiatives have included the facilitation of four interactive online wellbeing sessions open to all staff delivered by a workplace psychologist.

COVID-19

This year saw the continuation of COVID-19 pandemic-related challenges to our workforce. Through the COVID-19 Management Team, rapidly changing public health advice was interpreted and communicated to our people to ensure service continuity and delivery in a safe working environment.

WHS Reform

The WHS Reform Project commenced in January 2022, with a view to better integrate safety into DPIRD's operations, while working towards compliance with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*. While the WHS Reform Project has achieved outcomes with respect to scoping the current WHS structures, processes and accountabilities, a revised WHS reform plan will be implemented in 2022/23.

Employee Assistance Program

In 2021/22, the tender process for Employee Assistance Program services to the department resulted in the addition of a third provider. This gives our people a wider choice of providers to assist them and their immediate families to deal with work-related and personal issues.

Performance

Our performance against key indicators for Work Health and Safety and injury management is outlined in Table 31.

Table 31: Work Health and Safety and injury management performance against key indicators

Measures	Results, targets and commentary for DPIRD				
	Results 2019/20	Results 2020/21	Results 2021/22	Targets	Comments on progress towards targets
Number of fatalities	0	0	0	0	Target achieved
Lost time injury and disease incidence rate	0.32	0.49	0.70	0 or 10% reduction in incidence rate	Target not achieved
Lost time injury and disease severity rate	16%	0%	33%	0 or 10% reduction in severity rate	Target not achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work (i) within 13 weeks	83%	100%	75%	Greater than or equal to 60%	Target achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work (ii) within 26 weeks	100%	100%	92%	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	64%	53%	78%	Greater than or equal to 80%	Target not achieved

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan outcomes

DPIRD is committed to ensuring clients and staff have access to our 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:

- completing an audit of all DPIRD-owned properties from Geraldton to Esperance, resulting in a number of access improvements for people with mobility issues when moving between the accessible car parking spaces and the front counters of our sites
- incorporating accessibility features into the design of the new interim laboratories at South Perth, making it easy for people with disability to access the facility
- training more than 50 employees in best practice for recruiting people with disability as part of DPIRD's ongoing partnership with the National Disability Service's Building the Talent Pool program.

WA Multicultural Policy Framework

DPIRD submitted its Multicultural Framework Progress Report for 2021/22 to the Department of Communities, which outlined its progress and key achievements against the three priority areas.

In promoting Policy Priority 1: Harmonious and Inclusive Communities, DPIRD celebrated Harmony Week through sharing cultural quizzes and cultural stories around food, and showcasing employees' language skills. It also promoted the 'Racism. It Stops with Me' message throughout the year by sharing anti-racism videos and supporting the message via posts on its internal social networking platform, Yammer.

DPIRD developed and delivered pilot sessions addressing unconscious bias in support of Policy Priority 2: Culturally Responsive Policies, Programs and Services. These sessions were well received and will be rolled out across the department.

Policy Priority 3: Economic, Social, Cultural, Civic and Political Participation was addressed through:

- publishing the Western Australian Exporter Directory, a handbook of WA's food and beverage producers who are able to export overseas, in several Asian languages to allow international customers to identify and contact WA producers directly
- publishing the recreational fishing rules for blue swimmer crabs in seven languages other than English. These brochures provide information and support for the different communities that engage with this fishery.

Substantive equality

In 2021/22, the department implemented several initiatives aligned with substantive equality outcomes, including:

- making a short version of recommendations from the Carnarvon Flood Plain Working Group Report (May 2022) available in English, Vietnamese and Portuguese on the DPIRD website
- issuing horticulture publications in Vietnamese as well as English on a case-by-case basis depending on the information and target location.

The department also commenced planning to refresh its corporate values and develop a customer service charter that provide opportunities to ensure the principles of substantive equality are incorporated.

Board and committee remuneration

We support 11 government boards or committees.

These bodies provide essential services and advice regarding 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 2021/22 was \$326,622.

Table 32: Animal Ethics Committee

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership		Gross remuneration
			From	To	
Chair	Dr B Mullan	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	NA
Member	Dr K Kelman	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$3,307.50
Member	Prof I Robertson	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$3,307.50
Member	S Vanstan	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$3,307.50
Member	R Moore	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$3,675.00
Member	S Leitch	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$3,675.00
Member	G Mabury	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$3,307.50
Member	M Paton	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$3,675.00
Member	S Zulsdorf	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$4,042.50
Total					\$28,297.50

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-2021	Jun-2022	\$27,212.90
Member	B Adams	Per fortnight	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$13,656.24
Member	N Batten*	Per fortnight	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$7,143.26
Member	J Bellanger	Per fortnight	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$13,656.24
Member	R Flugge	Per fortnight	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$13,656.24
Member	J Mackenzie	Per fortnight	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$13,656.24
Member	K Pearce	Per fortnight	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$13,656.24
Member	B Piesse	Per fortnight	Jul-2021	Oct-2021	\$4,727.16
Total					\$107,364.52

*N Batten's contract was extended and will be paid a total of \$13,656.24 for membership during 2021/22. The remaining pay for the 2021/22 membership was made in 2022/23.

Note: 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-2021	Jun-2022	\$540.00
Member	C Bowen	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Dec-2021	\$630.00
Member	E Brennan	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$0.00
Member	J Hassell	Per meeting	Jan-2022	Jun-2022	\$0.00
Member	R Kelly	Per meeting	Jan-2022	Jun-2022	\$0.00
Member	A Seabrook	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$180.00
Member	A York	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Dec-2021	\$360.00
Total					\$1,710.00

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-2021	Jun-2022	\$2,570.00
Member	D Dowden	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$1,400.00
Member	L Craig	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$860.00
Member	J Giumelli	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Aug-2021	\$0.00
Member	L McTaggart	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$860.00
Member	R Paliskis	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Aug-2021	\$0.00
Member	C Wyhoon	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$860.00
Total					\$6,550.00

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 Birch	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$1,790.00
Member	B Eastough	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$1,380.00
Member	J Foss	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$2,280.00
Member	H McTaggart	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$2,500.00
Member	J Sullivan	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$1,280.00
Member	S Tilbrook	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Aug-2021	\$0.00
Member	A Wilkins	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$1,400.00
Total					\$10,630.00

Table 37: Sheep and Goat Industry Funding Scheme Management Committee

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership		Gross remuneration
			From	To	
Chair	K Smith	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$2,820.00
Member	P Boyle	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$540.00
Member	M Donaldson	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$980.00
Member	M Griffiths	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$1,080.00
Member	K Pearce	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$760.00
Member	S Pickering	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$1,840.00
Member	J Sullivan	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$880.00
Total					\$8,900.00

Table 38: Soil and Land Conservation Council

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership		Gross remuneration
			From	To	
Chair	Dr H Norman	Per annum	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	NA
Member	D Copeland	Per annum	Jul-2021	Mar-2022	\$33,730.97 ¹
Member	Dr L Johnston	Per annum	Jul-2021	Mar-2022	\$32,730.97 ¹
Member	R Nixon	Per annum	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$35,738.41 ¹
Member	C Wilkins	Per annum	Aug-2021	Jun-2022	\$11,328.02
Member	N Woods	Per annum	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$35,738.41 ¹
Member	Dr R George	Per annum	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	NA
Member	D Morgan	Per annum	Jul-2021	Mar-2022	NA
Member	A Maskew	Per annum	Jul-2021	Mar-2022	NA
Member	M Darcey	Per annum	Jul-2021	Mar-2022	NA
Member (Ex Officio)	C McConnell		–	–	NA
Total					\$148,266.78

Note 1: The members' remuneration was inclusive of backpay since the re-establishment of the Council in October 2019 and paid at a rate of \$13,074 per annum.

Note 2: Mr K Goss was Chair of the Council between October 2019 to his retirement in 2020/21. Mr Goss was paid outstanding gross remuneration of \$39,295.65 in 2021/22. The role of Chair receives \$26,147 per annum.

Table 39: Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act Review Panel

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership		Gross remuneration
			From	To	
Chair	K Gulich	Per meeting	Feb-2022	Jun-2022	NA
Member	M Carbon	Per meeting	Feb-2022	Jun-2022	NA
Member	B Christie	Per meeting	Feb-2022	Jun-2022	\$0.00
Member	A Ciffolilli	Per meeting	Feb-2022	Jun-2022	\$2,685.00
Member	M Sweetingham	Per Meeting	Feb-2022	Jun-2022	\$3,222.00
Member	C Winfield	Per meeting	Feb-2022	Jun-2022	\$3,116.00
Total					\$9,023.00

Table 40: Wildlife Animal Ethics Committee

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership		Gross remuneration
			From	To	
Chair	K Morris	Per meeting	Mar-2021	Jun-2022	NA
Member	J Dunlop	Per meeting	Mar-2021	Jun-2022	\$735.00
Member	H Mills	Per meeting	Mar-2021	Jun-2022	\$735.00
Member	Dr M Paton	Per meeting	Mar-2021	Jun-2022	\$735.00
Member	I Robertson	Per meeting	Mar-2021	Jun-2022	\$735.00
Member	S Vanstan	Per meeting	Mar-2021	Jun-2022	\$735.00
Member	S Webb	Per meeting	Mar-2021	Jun-2022	\$735.00
Member	M Zampogna	Per meeting	Mar-2021	Jun-2022	\$735.00
Member	S Zulsdorf	Per meeting	Mar-2021	Jun-2022	\$735.00
Total					\$5,880.00

The following committees did not convene during the year.

Table 41: Industry Funding Scheme Review Panel

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership		Gross remuneration
			From	To	
Chair	R Sewell	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$0.00
Member	J Sale	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$0.00
Member	D Park	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$0.00
Total					\$0.00

Table 42: 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-2021	Jun-2022	\$0.00
Member	K Webber	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$0.00
Member	K Tocas	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	\$0.00
Member	N Moore	Per meeting	Jul-2021	Jun-2022	NA
Total					\$0.00

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 plan and program to ensure compliance with the principles and standards governing recordkeeping by State organisations.

Electronic document and records management system (EDRMS)

The department has now implemented a consolidated EDRMS, replacing three existing legacy agency systems to deliver one simplified, streamlined records and document management tool. The system will help all staff to meet current statutory and legislative recordkeeping requirements. A purpose-built workflow management solution for ministerial correspondence was also implemented to bring greater efficiency, transparency and governance to this process.

This year, 404 staff across metropolitan and regional locations attended showcase sessions for the new system. Additional online training and support was provided to a super user group throughout the organisation. Online assistance with step-by-step guides has been provided to support DPIRD staff and replaced the need for lengthy training sessions.

Recordkeeping training program

A total of 584 staff completed the online interactive recordkeeping awareness training program this year. The program integrates best practice standards, core recordkeeping processes, 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.

Fish Resources Management Act 1994

Additional reporting required under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* is contained in Appendices 4 and 5 of this report.

DPIRD only estimates (excluding Regional Development Commissions)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	\$'000s
Expenses	
Employee benefits	216,043
Grants and subsidies	195,314
Supplies and services	145,344
Accommodation	16,927
Depreciation and amortisation	24,044
Finance and interest costs	528
Other expenses	22,752
TOTAL COST OF SERVICES	620,953
Income	
Sale of Goods and Services	7,706
User charges and fees	46,416
Non-government grants and subsidies	34,062
Other revenue	6,445
Total Income	94,629
NET COST OF SERVICES	526,324

	\$'000s
Income from State Government	
Service appropriations	246,420
Resources received free of charge	1,848
Royalties for Regions Fund	227,683
Other revenues	35,196
TOTAL INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT	511,147
Changes in asset revaluation reserve	0
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	(15,176)

Statement of Financial Position

	\$'000s
Current Assets	
Cash assets	5,320
Restricted cash	77,591
Amounts receivable for services	9,594
Receivables	8,612
Other	11,606
Total Current Assets	112,723
Non-Current Assets	
Amounts receivable for services	207,656
Property, plant and equipment	335,401
Intangibles	21,547
Restricted cash	3,034
Other	23,379
Total Non-Current Assets	591,017
TOTAL ASSETS	703,740

	\$'000s
Current Liabilities	
Employee provisions	50,152
Payables	6,903
Borrowings and leases	3,872
Other	33,500
Total Current Liabilities	94,427
Non-Current Liabilities	
Employee provisions	8,910
Borrowings and leases	7,754
Other	1,867
Total Non-Current Liabilities	18,531
TOTAL LIABILITIES	112,958
Equity	
Contributed equity	643,152
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(54,367)
Reserves	1,997
Total Equity	590,782
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	703,740

Statement of Cash Flows

	\$'000s
Cashflows from State Government	
Service appropriations	222,070
Capital appropriation	28,066
Holding account drawdowns	5,831
Royalties for Regions Fund	255,200
Other income from State Government	34,563
Total Cashflows from State Government	545,730
Cashflows from Operating Activities	
Payments	
Employee benefits	(216,463)
Grants and subsidies	(197,082)
Supplies and services	(137,765)
Accommodation	(16,480)
GST payments	(15,496)
Finance and interest costs	(439)
Other payments	(24,691)
Receipts	
User charges and fees	54,115
Grants and subsidies	34,323
GST receipts	15,522

	\$'000s
Other receipts	2,393
Total Cashflows from Operating Activities	(502,063)
Cashflows from Investing Activities	
Purchase of non-current assets	(57,522)
Other payments	0
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	255
Total Cashflows from Investing Activities	(57,267)
Cashflows from Financing Activities	
Repayment of borrowings and leases	(5,798)
Other payments	0
Proceeds from borrowings	0
Other proceeds	550
Total Cashflows from Financing Activities	(5,248)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents	(18,848)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	104,787
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	85,940



Appendices

Appendix 1: Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
API	Application Program 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)
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Commonwealth) – name changed to Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry as of 1 July 2022
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (WA)
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet (WA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (WA)
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (WA)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (WA)
ECU	Edith Cowan University
EDRMS	Electronic document and records management system
FTE	full-time equivalent (staff hours)
FRMA	<i>Fish Resources Management Act 1994</i>
GRDC	Grains Research and Development Corporation
IFS	Industry funding scheme
JTSI	Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (WA)
KPI	key performance indicator

LAA	<i>Land Administration Act 1997</i>
LCD	Land Conservation District
LCDC	Land Conservation District Committee
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NA	not applicable
NOID	Notice of Intention to Drain or Pump
NRM	natural resource management
OBM	Outcome Based Management framework
PLB	Pastoral Lands Board
R&D	research and development
RDC	Regional Development Commission
RED	Regional Economic Development (grants program)
RIFA	red imported fire ant
RfR	Royalties for Regions
RSPCA WA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Western Australia
SLCA	<i>Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945</i>
SLCC	Soil and Land Conservation Council
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TACC	Total Allowable Commercial Catch
UWA	The University of Western Australia
WA	Western Australia
WAFIC	Western Australian Fishing Industry Council
WARDA	Western Australia Regional Development Alliance
WHS	work health and safety

Appendix 2: Administered legislation

The department assists the Minister for Regional Development; Agriculture and Food and the Minister for Fisheries to administer 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*
- *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 Practice Act 2021* (commenced 27 October 2021, replacing the *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: Statement from the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation

This report on the Commissioner's operations for 2021/22 is submitted in accordance with Section 25 F of the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (SLCA).

Delegations

The Commissioner continues to have delegated authority from the Minister for the Environment to issue woodchip permits. No woodchips permits were issued in 2021/22.

Auditor General's performance audits

The Auditor General tabled performance audit reports for the sustainable management of the State's rangelands and salinity in Parliament in October 2017 and April 2018 respectively (see references). The Commissioner has continued to assist in implementing the Government response to these audit reports. Activities to address these reports are found in the 'Condition of the resource base' section.

Compliance and regulation

The SLCA provides powers to the Commissioner to determine activities to prevent or mitigate land degradation (current and liable) through the use of a Soil Conservation Notice (SCN).

The Soil and Land Conservation Regulations 1992 address drainage and pumping. The Commissioner provides comment on the degradation risk of land clearing to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS).

Policy

To improve transparency of the compliance process, the Commissioner has begun documenting the process associated with administering the SLCA. The 'policy framework' will give guidance to landholders on when the Commissioner can act and how. The first tranche of work focuses on wind erosion and is expected to be ready for in-house testing over the 2022/23 summer period. Once deemed to be satisfactory, the framework will be put out for public consultation and feedback before it is implemented.

Soil Conservation Notices

No Soil Conservation Notices (SCNs) were issued during 2021/22. Three previous notices were discharged – one from a pastoral property and two from small holdings in the south-west agricultural area. Two pastoral properties are under 'informal compliance activity' to address current degradation issues.

Land drainage

Between July 2020 and June 2021, nine landholders submitted Notice of Intent to Drain (NOID) for sub-surface drainage works. Seven were issued letters of 'no objection', two are pending.

Pumping

There were no Notices of Intent to Pump (Desalination) submitted this financial year.

This was the result of good rainfalls in 2021 that enabled farmers in the Wheatbelt, Great Southern and South Coast areas to reduce their reliance on desalination. The Commissioner understands that about half of the 40 units established in the 2018–20 period remain in full operation, especially where supplying water to feedlots and seasonal crop-spraying programs. Some systems have been adopted by horticultural businesses.

The Commissioner seeks the advice of DWER, DBCA, Land Conservation District Committees 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.

Land clearing assessments

Thirty-five applications were assessed for land degradation, with advice provided to DWER for agriculture-purpose clearing and to DMIRS for mining-related activities and infrastructure development. Three were assessed for pipeline installation.

Complaints

The Commissioner registered 29 complaints during the year with 23 related to drainage, three to soil erosion and three to clearing. On 30 June 2022, 23 complaints had been resolved, while six drainage complaints were under investigation.

Agreements to Reserve and Conservation Covenants

During 2021/22, 11 Conservation Covenants and one Agreement to Reserve (protecting 1632ha of vegetation) were negotiated with seven registered on title and four pending lodgement at Landgate.

Two Agreements to Reserve were discharged and one transferred to State ownership vested in DBCA.

The Commissioner has observed an increased interest in covenants as a mechanism to secure land and vegetation for offset purposes.

Land use planning

In 2021/22, DPIRD responded to 254 planning and related environmental referrals. Most referrals were from local government (69%), the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) (26%). About 3% of referrals for advice were from DWER about prescribed premises, including piggeries and feedlots.

More than half of the referrals sought advice from DPIRD about proposed or existing (retrospective) development.

Many referrals concerned extractive industries, rural pursuits, including horses on small rural holdings, as well as horticulture, poultry farms, piggeries and livestock feedlots. Referrals also involved renewable energy facilities (solar, wind and batteries), breweries and malting works and tourism-related proposals.

Other common referrals for advice included draft local planning scheme or strategies, local planning scheme amendments (rezoning proposals), rural subdivision and identification of high-quality agricultural land.

DPIRD received 17 referrals related to section 91 licences under the *Land Administration Act 1997* (LAA) to access pastoral leases and State land to investigate opportunities for renewable energy and green hydrogen, collect red macroalgae for use as a livestock feed supplement and other purposes. Four proposals to change land tenure or renew leases were also referred to the department.

Soil and Land Conservation Council (SLCC)

The SLCC, under Ministerial direction, is overseeing the implementation of the Dryland Salinity – Future Directions Government Response (2020). The SLCC has considered the progress and appropriateness of proposed longer-term actions and has made recommendations for Government's consideration.

The Western Australian Soil Health Strategy 2021–31 – Sustaining Western Australia's Agricultural, Horticultural and Pastoral Soils was launched on 1 December 2021.

The 10-year strategy will guide policy, research, investment and on-ground actions to conserve and enhance the State's soils while creating an environment that encourages partnerships to invest in building soil health. The plan is being overseen by the SLCC and delivered through DPIRD in association with key government, industry and community partners.

The SLCC met three times in 2021/22, including a two-day regional visit to sites at Tammin, Kellerberrin and Merredin to get firsthand accounts of salinity management and innovative farming systems. The SLCC also formed working groups to focus on finalising the soil health strategy and prepare the dryland salinity response. The SLCC continued to receive updates of current matters relating to the conservation of soil and land resources and the mitigation of land degradation. It received updates on compliance matters, soil and land conservation programs, including the implementation of the WA Government's Framework for Sustainable Pastoral Management.

The SLCC provided input to soil and land conservation policy development processes and emerging issues raised by the Minister and Commissioner.

All Council members have completed their respective terms as of 30 June 2022. In June 2022, the Soil and Land Conservation Amendment Bill 2021 passed through both houses of Parliament and its reforms enable up to nine Ministerial appointments based on expertise and experience, with terms up to three years and potential reappointment.

Land Conservation District Committees (LCDCs)

LCDCs are statutory committees created under Part III (a) of the SLCA to manage projects and to promote practices that mitigate or prevent land degradation. At the year's close, there were 209 gazetted members of 17 LCDCs active in the agricultural and rangeland regions of the State. There are 37 LCDCs in recess and 99 have been formally abolished. Division 2 Section 25A of the SLCA relates to the imposition of rates or service charges. One LCDC has continued to collect a rate through this section.

Condition of the resource base

Agricultural region

Broadacre agriculture is largely confined to the South-West Land Division in WA. Productivity is dependent on the condition and inherent limitations of the soil resource. 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 in the Wheatbelt.

Soil acidity

Soil acidity continues to be a serious constraint to agricultural production on susceptible soil types. Combined with other soil constraints such as compaction or water repellence, it decreases a crop's capacity to achieve the rain-limited yield potential.

In 2021/22, the amount of lime applied in the south-western agricultural region of WA was 864,000 tonnes (Lime WA pers. comm. July 2022). This is an increase of more than 17% compared to the adjusted value of 737,000 tonnes supplied in 2020/21 by the same suppliers. This figure does not include lime from suppliers who are not Lime WA members or on-farm sources used by farmers.

The increased tonnages applied indicates that farmers are knowledgeable about the benefits of improving and maintaining an appropriate soil pH (measurement of acidity or alkalinity in a soil) and invest in the soil resource, especially following a good season. Farmers have also maintained a focus on strategic tillage (deep ripping to remove compaction or spading/ploughing to manage water repellence) to ameliorate soil constraints, which has the additional benefit of mixing and incorporating current and previously applied lime into the subsurface soil improving the amelioration of low soil pH to depth.

Salinity

Soil salinity occurs either as the result of proximity of a shallow watertable (dryland salinity) or as an inherent subsoil constraint in clay rich soils (transient salinity). Dryland salinity is exacerbated by wet seasonal conditions and transient salinity by dry conditions.

Dryland salinity

To address the recommendations of the 2018 Office of Auditor General Report on the management of salinity, DPIRD has:

- completed a joint research project with CSIRO and updated the Land Monitor estimate of the extent of dryland salinity for the south-west of WA
- assessed changes in groundwater levels in the south-west dryland agricultural region, and
- will use a risk matrix that integrates groundwater trend with current extent of salinity data to prepare a detailed assessment of the risk of salinity expanding.

Nature and extent of dryland salinity

Dryland salinity is a consequence of clearing native vegetation and replacing it with predominantly shallow-rooted, annual agricultural species. The increase in drainage past the root zone recharges local aquifers and causes water tables to rise, bringing stored salts into the root zone and severely limiting plant growth.

The Land Monitor salinity mapping process developed in the late 1990s, which uses satellite imagery (Landsat™), and high-resolution topographic data was recently updated and published (Caccetta et al. 2022). It shows that in 2018, over 1.08 million hectares of land was classified as salt affected, equating to 4.5% of the 24m ha mapped area.

A statistical validation was undertaken, and a bias adjusted estimate of the extent of salinity was calculated to be 1.75m ha ± 345,000 hectares at the 95% confidence level, equating to 7.3% of the mapped area. The improved accuracy assessment resulted in an additional 0.67m ha of undetected saline land to be reclassified as saline.

When compared with additional ground truth mapping by DPIRD hydrologists, it was shown that the Land Monitor mapping did not detect 40% of the salt-affected land. Severely salt-affected land was mapped accurately (74%) by the Land Monitor process, while less severely affected land was not mapped as accurately (23%). The updated mapping classified an additional 157,000ha as severely salt affected and excluded 127,000ha that was previously classified as saline.

The additional salt-affected land detected is a combination of 'old' saltland previously undetected in the 1990s mapping due to the lower sensitivity of the older satellite sensors and areas that have become severely salt affected since 1998. The areas that are no longer classed as salt affected are mainly unaffected areas that were incorrectly classified as salt affected in the 1990s mapping.

The independent ground truth mapping and the bias-adjusted estimate were in agreement and provide confirmation of the change. We conclude that the additional salt-affected land is likely to be mostly ‘moderately affected’ and could be the most amenable to productive use and rehabilitation.

Groundwater trends

DPIRD monitors a network of surveillance bores distributed across the south-west agricultural region to determine groundwater trends. Together with remotely sensed data on the current extent of salt-affected land, this data informs an assessment of the risk of salinity expansion.

The 2013 groundwater trend and salinity risk assessment relied on groundwater data for three periods: 1991–2000, 2001–07 and 2007–12. The current update is based on analysis of groundwater trend data for the 2012–21 period, and a whole-of-record trend data for selected bores (mostly <25 years). The first step in the analysis was to compare 2012–21 trends to 2007–12 trends considering rainfall variability between the two periods.

Rainfall was highly variable both spatially and temporally during 2012–21. Several significant decaying tropical systems delivered large rainfalls during the summers of 2016 and 2017. This created extensive inundation and locally severe flooding, most notably in the Ravensthorpe area. Rainfalls were unusually low across the region from 2018 to 2020, especially in the south-east, before returning to average over inland parts of the south-west agricultural region during the winter of 2021.

Overall, the 2012–21 period was wetter than 2007–12 in the south-west agricultural region. The exceptions were parts of the central Wheatbelt around Kulin and the eastern south coast around Esperance.

Rising groundwater trends were dominant or co-dominant in 14 of the 23 hydrozones for which trends were determined. Stable trends were dominant or co-dominant in 10 hydrozones and falling trends co-dominant in three. The number of hydrozones dominated by rising, stable or falling trends during 2012–21 compared to the 2007–12 trends are shown in Table A1. In summary, the proportions were similar; the major change was there were no longer any hydrozones dominated by falling trends.

Table A1: Number of hydrozones dominated by different groundwater trend classes: 2012–21 compared to 2007–12

Analysis period	Rising	Stable	Falling	Equal rising & stable	Equal rising & falling
2007–12	10	7	5	0	1
2012–21	10	9	0	1	3

A comparison of the numerical rates of change indicated that, in most hydrozones, bores with rising trends were generally rising at greater rates during 2012–21 than during 2007–12.

A preliminary assessment of the bores with the longest records for each hydrozone has been undertaken.

Some hydrozones, including East Binu, the Northern Zone of Ancient Drainage plus the Northern and Southern Zones of Rejuvenated Drainage, have long-term bores with water levels less than 10 metres below ground level and maximum rates of rise in the range 0.2–0.3m/y. In the previous assessment, it appeared that the Eastern Darling Range was approaching a new hydrological equilibrium. However, during 2012–21, most of the bores with the longest records (commencing in the early 1990s) were within 10m of the ground surface and rising at rates approaching 0.5m/y.

Next steps

- To fully understand the significance of the groundwater trend data, DPIRD will need to relate them to landscape position and proximity to areas of existing salinity and/or salinity hazard.
- DPIRD will use the new mapping and revised groundwater level trend data from its 900 surveillance bores to complete the future salinity risk assessment for agricultural land and related infrastructure. DPIRD is working with DBCA and DWER to assess the impacts on affected biodiversity and water resources.
- Working with the SLCC, DPIRD will undertake targeted consultation with industry, the community and natural resource management organisations to communicate the results of the updated mapping and risk assessment to determine management priorities.
- DPIRD will assess new methods, tools and systems to improve mapping accuracy, to enable future extent assessments to be able to map previously under-reported salinity.

Desalination

Consideration of the discharge of saline water (at least 50% of that pumped) has created a greater need to assess disposal options, which include a newly promoted 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 drainage NOIDs.

To meet the demand for knowledge by the Commissioner 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 WaterSmart Farms initiative (\$1.5m: 2021–24), a joint DPIRD, Water Corporation, Murdoch University and Curtin University initiative. The project has almost completed inventory of 40 units and has three of four Reverse Osmosis (RO) demonstration trials in final construction that will be installed in selected rural communities.

Growing awareness of drying conditions and availability of National Drought Funds led to the formation of a South West Western Australia (SWWA) Drought Hub (2021). DPIRD has undertaken 25 field days and regional seminars on desalination and on-farm water and salinity management during 2021/22.

The Grower Group Alliance (GGA) has partnered with DPIRD and the Climate Resilience Fund to work with The University of Western Australia (UWA) to deliver a new project, WaterSmart Dams—Making dams work again. The GGA will drive these funds and desalination and water security will be a key subject.

The project will work with four grower groups and demonstrate 12 systems to generate or preserve surface water on farms, especially for low rainfall years.

Transient salinity

Transient salinity is an important adverse stress affecting crop growth in dry seasons. It is caused by soil dispersion (the loss of fine soil structure in clays) and is widespread in the sodic alkaline sandy clays of the low rainfall Wheatbelt. With the support of the GRDC, DPIRD is continuing to conduct research into the effects of transient salinity on crop growth. A further four experiments were conducted with wheat and barley at Merredin Research Facility in 2021. The emerging picture is that transient salinity does not substantially impact crop growth in wet years, but it does affect crop growth in dry years. The reason for this is that in dry years, soil salinities can be higher, water contents in the soil can be lower, and consequently the salinity of the soil solution is high enough to decrease crop growth. Department research is focusing on the use of:

- exaggerated mounds and furrows to encourage greater water infiltration into the root-zone of crop plants
- polymer sprays over the mounds to increase rainwater harvesting
- low rates of gypsum to reverse soil dispersion and increase salt leaching. Department research into this area is ongoing.

The DPIRD team is currently developing an e-book on the problems of sodic and alkaline soils.

Soil erosion

DPIRD gathers regional intelligence and assesses groundcover for wind and water erosion, primarily by interpreting Landsat satellite imagery (Laycock et al. in press), and for this report the Landsat groundcover data collected over the summer of 2021/22. Erosion hazard is reported for the grainbelt as a whole and regionally by Ag Soil zones (Figure A1 (a); DAFWA 2013).

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.

Most of the grainbelt received above-average (decile 8) rainfall during the 2021 growing season, resulting in high biomass levels that generally reduced erosion hazard compared to the previous year. Two wildfires in early February burnt 57,000ha of farmland near Corrigin and Narrogin, which increased erosion hazard to extreme. Erosive winds over summer were less common than 2020/21, while wind erosion hazard in autumn was similar.

Storms in March and April caused intense rainfall over the eastern south coast and isolated parts of the southern grainbelt. Widespread low intensity rain in April led to early plant growth, stabilising surface soils.

Wind erosion

There were widespread areas of sandy soils with low groundcover at risk of soil erosion to the north of Perth in spring 2021. This was unexpected given the favourable growing conditions, so DPIRD initiated an investigation in collaboration with the West Midlands Group (WMG) to determine the causes and to develop strategies for producers to mitigate the risk. The investigation focused on 12 case study sites across nine properties.

At each site there were specific factors/paddock history that contributed to the present condition, however, a common denominator was the high grasshopper numbers in autumn 2021 that adversely affected annual pasture establishment and groundcover. The other contributing site-specific factors included false breaks, recent over-grazing and a low pasture seed bank. On a positive note, several producers proactively addressed the low groundcover and were largely successful in their remediation efforts.

A targeted extension plan was developed to raise awareness and remind producers to be diligent in addressing low groundcover for the 2022 growing season. DPIRD has updated its website content and engaged WMG to use leading producers to assist with the extension campaign.

Fire-affected farms in Corrigin and Narrogin also suffered wind erosion. Localised erosion occurred on individual paddocks with very low groundcover levels, the result of whole-paddock intentional burns, overgrazing or soil inversion. Rain during this period helped prevent more severe wind erosion.

Across the grainbelt, 1.05m ha (7.2%) had insufficient groundcover to prevent erosion. This is a large improvement over the previous year when 2.5m ha (17%) were at risk. In contrast to the general improvement in groundcover across the grainbelt, the West Midlands was worse than its 10-year median, with 185,000ha (21%) of farmland having insufficient groundcover in a year following decile 8 rainfall. This result is concerning, and further investigation and extension is now focused in this area. All other Ag Soil zones recorded more groundcover than their 10-year median and had less than 10% of farmland with insufficient cover (Figure A1 (c)). Other areas of insufficient groundcover are scattered throughout the grainbelt and prevail under inappropriate management, mostly on sandy soils.

Water erosion

Heavy early-season rain along the south coast and southern grainbelt caused isolated erosion, mostly on sloping land with sandy duplex soils. Erosion scours were most prevalent in cropped paddocks where tracks and headlands concentrated surface water flows. Across the grainbelt, 5.9m ha (40%) had insufficient groundcover to prevent water erosion, notably better than the 8.8m ha (62%) at risk last year. The Mullewa to Morawa zone had the most land at risk (63%). The Mid West, Central-Northern Wheatbelt, Salmon Gums Mallee and West Midlands had 53% of farmland with insufficient cover to prevent water erosion. This is typical for the West Midlands, but other zones have improved compared to past years (Figure A1 (d)).

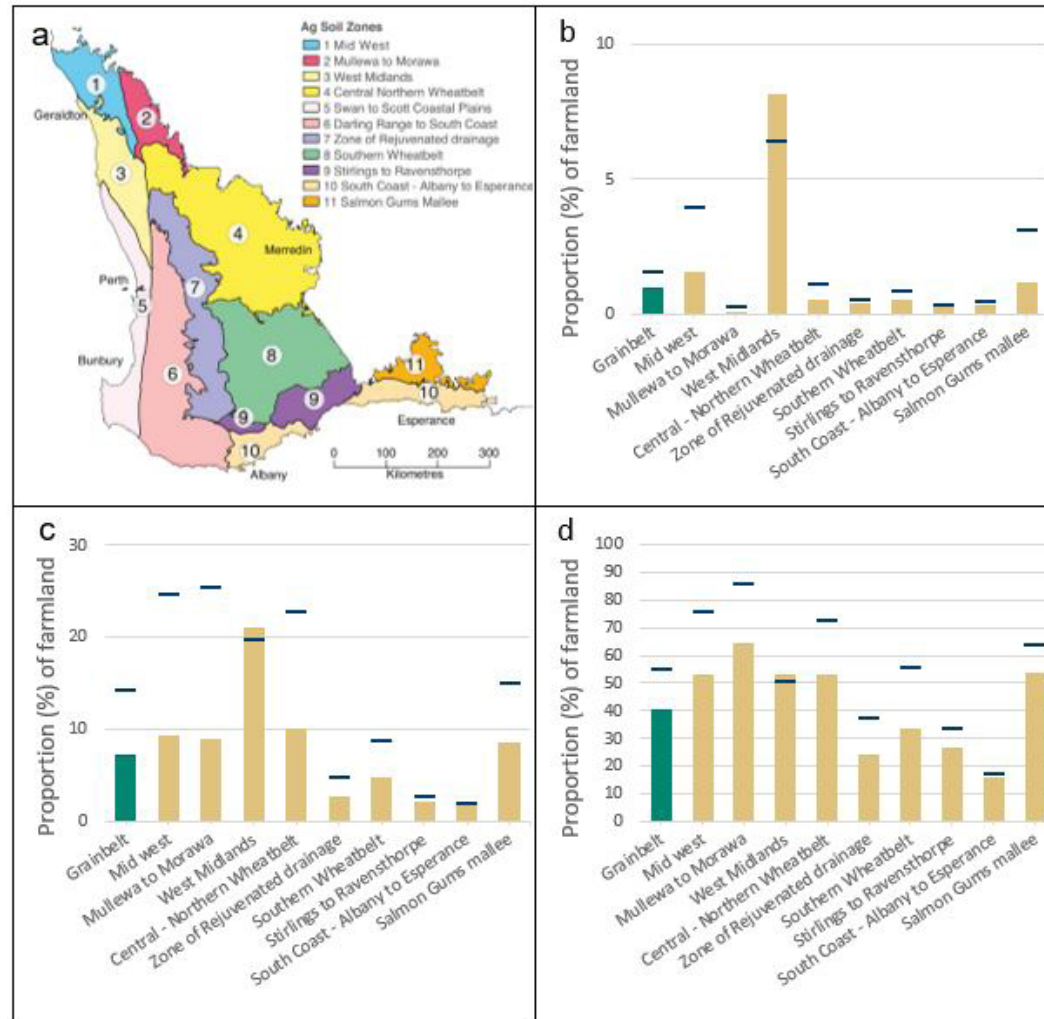


Figure A1: a) Ag Soil zones of the south-west of WA. Columns in subfigures b to d represent the proportion of farmland in the grainbelt and Ag Soil zones with b) poor groundcover (<30% cover); c) insufficient groundcover to minimise wind erosion (<50% cover); d) insufficient groundcover to minimise water erosion (<70% cover) Note: Dark blue bars represent 2011–20 median for relevant area and groundcover threshold

Eutrophication of rivers and wetlands

Diffuse nutrient pollution from agriculture has serious offsite environmental impacts. It is a long-term land degradation problem of soils draining to the coastal estuary catchments where the level of historically applied phosphorus fertiliser still exceeds current production requirements. Soil phosphorus levels exceed and continue to increase above recommended critical values for optimum pasture requirements.

In 2021/22, 2817 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, 62% of samples had soil phosphorus concentrations in excess of pasture growth requirements and 84% had soil acidity problems. The sampling also identified that potassium and sulphur deficiency were reducing productivity, exacerbating phosphorus losses.

Farmers who do not need to apply phosphorus could benefit from diverting traditional spending on this nutrient to reduce other constraints by applying lime, potassium or sulphur where required. Further collaborative research with DWER and landholders is underway to improve our understanding of the impact of reducing the solubility of phosphorus fertiliser and alleviating some of the constraints of other nutrients on leaching and uptake of phosphorus.

There is a high level of confidence with these findings, confirmed by scrutiny of historical soil testing records. Since 2009, under this program, some 27,200 soil samples have been collected from 1445 farms covering 314,000ha.

The recently published insights to validate the critical soil phosphorus values used to make this assessment (Rogers et al., 2021) continued to be verified from pasture trials conducted in 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 (DAFWA 2013).

Pastoral rangelands

WA's rangelands cover 87% of the State, with pastoral leases covering about 35% (857,800km²) and Unallocated Crown Lands (UCL) plus land vested for conservation and Aboriginal purposes making up the balance. Following the 2015 lease renewal process, there are 435 registered pastoral stations on 490 pastoral leases. There are 152 stations in the northern rangelands with 92 in the Kimberley and 60 in the Pilbara, while 283 stations are located in the southern rangelands (shrublands).

Management of pastoral lands in WA

To address the recommendations of the 2017 Office of Auditor General report, the Framework for sustainable pastoral management (2020) has been developed, noted by Cabinet and is being applied in the Rangelands. The framework applies principles of best practice risk assessment and clearly describes how the SLCA and LAA should be collaboratively applied under the Commissioner and the Pastoral Lands Board (PLB) to deliver sustainability outcomes.

Draft land condition standards have been developed for the West Kimberley and will be taken to industry for consultation in 2022. The development of standards for the east and north Kimberley are well advanced.

Quantitative measures of pasture condition are being developed for Kimberley and Nullarbor pastures and data collection and analysis is well advanced.

Diversification permits

DPIRD, through the Office of the Commissioner, provided advice and information to DPLH and the PLB on four diversification permit applications and seven requests for information on the carrying capacity in relation to agistment or release of Crown Land. Advice was provided to DPLH regarding the outcomes of pastoralist self-monitoring and other matters as required.

Rangeland resource condition assessment

DPIRD conducted Rangeland Condition Assessments (RCAs) on 14 pastoral stations and three follow-up inspections on pastoral stations on behalf of the Commissioner. Where required, the Commissioner will take action under the SLCA and provide advice for the consideration of the PLB for appropriate actions under the LAA.

Seasonal conditions

Seasonal quality was generally above average for the northern rangelands (Kimberley and Pilbara) and became more variable in southern regions. This is reflected in the average stocking rates of leases in the LCDs in each region (Table A2).

Table A2: Seasonal quality (2020/21) and stocking rate (2020) in each rangeland region

Region	Seasonal quality (% of region)			Stocking rate of LCDs (% of PCC)
	Above average	Average	Below average	
Kimberley	99	1	0	64–105
Pilbara	83	17	0	67–124
Upper Southern Rangelands	46	25	29	56–102
Lower Southern Rangelands	36	31	33	22–61

The current methodology for assessing degradation threat is based on remotely sensed vegetation cover trends, seasonal quality and stocking rates and currently uses average seasons, where the cover contribution from seasonally dependent annuals and ephemerals at the beginning of the dry season is minimal. This precluded analysis using 2021 data as 2021 recorded exceptional seasonal greenness over much of the pastoral estate.

Consequently, the risk assessment presented in the 2019 report should be considered indicative of medium-term degradation risk. In the short term (2020), good seasonal conditions mitigated risk in many regions. The percentage of the three most productive pasture types in each region were assessed (Table A3).

Table A3: Percentage of three most productive pasture types in each rangeland region at high or very high threat of degradation in 2019

Region	High threat %	Very high threat %
Kimberley	6	48
Pilbara	10	53
Upper Southern Rangelands	0	11
Lower Southern Rangelands	3	21

The Status of the Western Australian pastoral rangelands update (2021) was provided to the PLB to meet reporting obligations under the LAA. The 2021 report outlines the condition, trend and risk of vegetation condition decline of pastoral rangelands in WA, based on the information available to September 2021. This 2021 report summarises the findings of the 2020 report and provides updated information on seasonal conditions in 2021 and stocking rates in 2020.

Remote sensing monitoring system

DPIRD is developing a system to monitor landscape condition across WA's pastoral leases which combines field observations with satellite-derived remote sensing products. The rangelands remote sensing work carried out in 2021/22 has four main components: (1) investigating Landsat Vegetation Indices trend analysis for condition monitoring; (2) mapping priority environments, specifically key pasture types, to direct condition monitoring and field inspections; (3) evaluating readily available fractional ground cover products for condition monitoring; and (4) providing evidence of vegetation change to inform field inspections.

Achievements in 2021/22

- Applied machine learning techniques were used to extend pasture mapping to the Nullarbor and Pilbara regions.
- Sixty-eight Statewide Landcover and Tree Study (SLATS) sites were installed in the Kimberley and Nullarbor and data submitted to the national database to improve the calibration of remote sensed products for WA.
- Continued to develop improved remote sensed products to assist with on-ground monitoring and to provide estimates of land condition and degradation risk.
- Published Technical Report 419: The potential of remotely sensed vegetation indices for monitoring pasture condition in WA's pastoral rangelands, providing guidance on where remote sensing can be best used to estimate pasture condition.

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Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation

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Appendix 4: Breeding stock status, catch and effort ranges for Western Australia's major commercial and recreational fisheries

This 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 A4: 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 (TACC) extended to 9000t (~18-month season TACC) due to COVID-19 Recreational: 562t (TARC)	Commercial: 6333t (12 month) Recreational – licensed: 434–541t (95% CI); Charter: 17t	Acceptable Commercial: Catch within TACC plus 1.5% water loss i.e. 6400t. Recreational: Catch within acceptable range on a five-year rolling average.
Statewide Abalone	Abalone (Roe’s) Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 69.8t (Q) (530–640 days) Recreational: 25–29t Perth Metro area	Commercial: 29.7t (223 days) Recreational: 19–23t 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 below TARC range due to weather conditions impacting fishing season.

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 Catch range review in progress Recreational: Not developed	Commercial: 487t Recreational: 0–4t (95% CI, boat only in 20/21)	Acceptable Commercial: Catch within acceptable range. Catch recovered in 2021 after 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: 616t	Acceptable Commercial: Catch within acceptable range but above predicted range due to scallop catches from areas not used in the prediction.
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 2021, recruitment indices showed a slight decline while egg production improved marginally. However, both metrics remain 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, yellowfin whiting	Sustainable: Adequate – crabs/ sea mullet, yellowfin whiting	Commercial: 45–107t (Peel Harvey crab) <150t sea mullet (Peel Harvey), <12t yellowfin whiting (Peel Harvey) Recreational: Informal (Peel Harvey crab) Not developed (finfish)	Commercial: 55t (Peel Harvey crab) 73t (sea mullet Peel Harvey), 10t (yellowfin whiting Peel Harvey) Other West Coast Estuarine crab fisheries not reported due to confidentiality requirements. Recreational: 22–38t (95% CI, boat only in 20/21, crabs in Perth Metro Zone)	Acceptable Commercial: Catch of crabs and finfish within acceptable ranges. Recreational: 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 – whitebait, southern garfish Level 5 – Herring (State) 2022	Sustainable: Adequate – whiting/ salmon (State)/ tailor/herring (State) Inadequate – (environmentally limited) whitebait/ southern garfish	Commercial: <25t (informal whitebait). Not developed (southern garfish) Recreational: Not developed	Commercial: 21t (whitebait), 0.2t (southern garfish -WCB) Recreational: 62–94t (95% CI, boat only in 20/21, top 10 species)	Acceptable Metro Zone Garfish fishery closed in 2017. Declines in southern garfish and whitebait consistent with an environmentally limited stock. Recreational: Catch levels are not considered a risk to stocks.
Statewide Small Pelagic Scalefish (Purse Seine)	West Coast Purse Seine Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 0–5700t (Q) Recreational: NA	Commercial: 504t (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 5 – 2021	Inadequate	Commercial: ≤450t Recreational (including charter): ≤250t	Commercial: 259t Recreational: (top 15 species) 200–256t (95% CI, boat only in 2020/21); 65t charter boats in 2020/21	Commercial: Acceptable Demersal suite catch within range. Recreational: Not acceptable Snapper and baldchin groper catches were above recovery benchmarks in 2020/21. The WA dhufish catch was around the benchmarks in 2020/21. Catch benchmarks under review.
Gascoyne Coast Bioregion						
Shark Bay Invertebrate	Shark Bay Prawn Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 1350–2150t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 1303t	Acceptable Commercial: Western king prawn catches below their acceptable range in part due to smaller sized prawns throughout the season. 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: 436–1347t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 777t	Acceptable
Shark Bay Invertebrate	Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: Quota 625t (200t Denham Sound and 425t northern Shark Bay) Recreational: NA	Commercial: 613t	Acceptable Commercial: Quota season to 30 April 2022. At least 98% of quota achieved.
Shark Bay Invertebrate	Shark Bay Crab Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 4	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 650t (Q) Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 549t Recreational: 1–4t (95% CI, boat only in 20/21)	Acceptable Commercial: Spawning and recruitment levels have slightly declined under the current environmental conditions and harvest levels. Recreational: Catch levels are stable.

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 Nearshore Scalefish	Shark Bay Beach Seine and Mesh Net Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 2 Periodic: Level 3 Yellowfin whiting – 2014	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 235–335t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 135t	Acceptable Commercial: Catch below the acceptable range due to ongoing very low levels of effort, further impacted by effects of COVID-19.
South Coast and West Coast Crustacean	West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 2	Sustainable: Adequate (2020 Assessment)	Commercial: Class A: 154t (Q); Class B: 20t (Q); Class C: 1t (Q); 60,000–105,000 pot lifts (crystal crab) Recreational: NA	Commercial: Class A: 140t Class B: 14; Class C: 0t (125,219 pot lifts crystal crab)	Not Acceptable Commercial: TAC achieved but effort is above 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
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 38.9t Other demersals 125t Charter: Snapper 8t Recreational: 74–112t (95% CI, boat only in 2020/21, top 15 species)	Acceptable Commercial: Acceptable Recreational: Acceptable Snapper spawning biomass close to limit level with additional management action undertaken in 2018 including TACC reduction.
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: <1t Charter: 0.5t EG, 1.3t DS, 1.1t 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.

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
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 2021.
Northern Invertebrates	Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 90–300t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 123t	Acceptable
Northern Invertebrates	Broome Prawn Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 55–260t Recreational: NA	Negligible	NA Commercial: Minimal fishing occurred in 2021.
Northern Invertebrates	Kimberley Prawn Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 240–500t Recreational: NA	Commercial: 204t	Acceptable Commercial: Catch below range but lower rainfall experienced.

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 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: 67t (barramundi) 100t (total) Recreational: 12–23t (95% CI, boat only in 20/21, top 10 species)	Acceptable Commercial: Catch is above the acceptable range but is considered acceptable as the catch rate remains high. Noting that in 2020 the landed catch was at the lower end of the range. 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: 1544t (total) 592t (goldband snapper – not including other jobfish) 167t (red emperor) Recreational: 41–63t (95% CI, boat only in 2020/21, top 15 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: 1928t (all species, trawl) 192t (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: 662t (all species, trap) 124t (all species, line) 192t (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.
Statewide Large Pelagic Scalefish	Mackerel Managed Fishery	Annual: Level 2	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 246–430t (Q, Spanish Mackerel) Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 238t (CDRs) Recreational: 89–138t (95% CI, boat only in 20/21, top 15 species)	Acceptable Commercial: Catch just below range due to changes in fishery. Recreational: Catch levels remain appropriate. Charter/FTO: catch back to historical 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
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: 590,064 oysters (8,175 dive hours)	Acceptable Commercial: Catch below quota as COVID-19 issues reduced fishing. Catch rates increased from 2018 to 2021.
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): 31.5t Sandfish (Pilbara): 0t Redfish (Gascoyne): 8.8t	Acceptable Rotational harvest schedule by industry. Kimberley fished for first time in three years. Shark Bay stock fished two years running. Biomass survey completed.

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 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: 6.8t (southern rock lobster) 6.7t (western rock lobster) 5.5t (giant crab)	Not Acceptable Commercial: Catch below acceptable range. The stock status is currently being reviewed.
Statewide Abalone	Abalone (Greenlip/Brownlip) Managed Fishery (MSC)	Annual: Level 4	Inadequate	Commercial: 48.8t (Q) (3440–5270 hours) Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 39t (1412 hours) Recreational: 8t	Not Acceptable Commercial: Catch below TACC due to commercial industry decisions. TACC reduced to 45t and spatial closures maintained for the 2022 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 Herring Trap (closed) South Coast Salmon Managed Fishery South Coast Nearshore Net Managed Fishery (formerly South Coast Open Access Net Fishery)	Annual: Levels 1 and 2. Periodic: Levels 3 to 5 Herring – 2022 Salmon – 2017 Cobbler – 2018	Sustainable: Adequate– Cobbler (Wilson Inlet), Herring (State), Salmon (State) Mullets/ Bream/Whiting	Commercial: <40t cobbler (Wilson Inlet – informal). <300t Herring (state – informal). Salmon under revision Recreational: Not developed	Commercial: 20t cobbler (Wilson Inlet), 102t herring (state), 137t salmon (state), 3.5t blue swimmer crab (South Coast estuaries) Recreational: finfish 17–31t (95% CI, boat only in 2020/21, top 10 species)	Acceptable Cobbler in Wilson Inlet now considered adequate as catch has been <40t tolerance level for three years. Low catch in 2021 thought to be due to change in licence holders and targeting. Herring (state) stock has recovered. Salmon lightly exploited due to low effort a market demand. Low blue swimmer crab catches in 2021 not considered a sustainability issue as stocks levels are largely environmentally driven (primarily water temperature). Recreational: 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
Statewide Small Pelagic Scalefish (Purse Seine)	Albany/King George Sound Purse Seine	Annual: Level 1	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: 2683t (Q) Recreational: NA	Commercial: 837t	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: 388t	Acceptable
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: 718t (key species only) 835t (total sharks and rays)	Acceptable Relative lower catches in 2020/21 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 Open Access Line, Trap and Net, South Coast Estuarine Managed Fishery, TDGDLF	Annual: Level 1 Periodic: Level 3 – 2014	Sustainable: Adequate	Commercial: Under development Recreational: Not formal	Commercial: 202t Recreational: 34–60t (95% CI, boat only in 2020/21, top 10 species)	Acceptable Current commercial and recreational catches 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: 60t	Acceptable Commercial: Catch is below acceptable level due to low levels of 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)	55,440 marron (± 4,630se) 113,528 fish (±11,101se)	Acceptable Catch (marron) within acceptable range since 2003. Review of acceptable catch range (fish) is required as stocking protocols have changed.

¹ Commercial and recreational catch figures supplied for latest year/season available.

² Where there are three or fewer licences operating in the fishery, annual catch levels are not reported due to confidentiality requirements.

Appendix 5: State register of authorisations, 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 2022, the following items were recorded on the State Register:

- 164,499 recreational fishing licences of 242,457 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)
- 15 aquaculture leases
- 405 aquaculture licences
- 6149 commercial authorisations of varying licence types.

Licensed recreational fishing activities consisted of the activities listed in Table A5.

Table A5: Recreational fishing licensed activities

Activity	Number of activities
Recreational fishing from boat	133,815
Rock lobster	56,397
Abalone	17,090
Marron	10,617
Net fishing	14,661
South West freshwater angling	9,877
Total	242,457

Table A6: Commercial authorisations

Permits	Number of permits
Managed Fishery Licence	1584
Interim Managed Fishery Permit	127
Other Licences	4438
Total	6149

Table A7: State register of exemptions 2021/22

Note: this register refers to additional schedules, tables and figures that are not provided in this document.

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
3678	30-Jun-26	Geotechnical Services Pty Ltd	To permit Intertek to take sea urchin for commercial environmental monitoring of effluent discharge
3679	01-Aug-24	Mark Thiele of Murdoch University	To collect algae samples from the locations listed in Table 1
3680	30-Jun-22	North Regional TAFE	To collect broodstock for aquaculture purposes
3681	01-May-22	Jonathan Evans of UWA	To collect the blue mussel (<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>) from Perth metropolitan locations listed in Table 1
3682	22-Oct-21	Jane Chambers of Murdoch University	To collect aquatic invertebrates and aquatic vegetation from urban wetlands in Perth, Mandurah and Bunbury metropolitan regions
3683	30-Jul-22	James Keleher – Indo Pacific Environmental Pty Ltd	Take up to 2200 regionally common freshwater finfish, crustaceans and molluscs listed in Attachment 1 and 2 occurring at a mine site and adjacent area and destructively sample them for analysis. This will be to determine if contaminants are entering the food chain as a result of contamination originating from the mine, including elevated levels of heavy metals and PFAS in the soil groundwater
3684	19-Jul-24	Karissa Lear of Murdoch University	Collection of, tag and release sawfish, bull sharks and freshwater fishes from Fitzroy River and King Sound, including the locations listed in Table 2
3686	21-Sep-24	Andrew Baird of James Cook University	To collect coral fauna from Ningaloo Marine Park and Rottnest Island Marine Park
3687	15-Aug-24	Mark Meekan of Australian Institute of Marine Science	Collection of Acropora coral fragments from 60 patch reefs, 2m in diameter, scattered along Ningaloo Reef within 10km south of Coral Bay

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
3688	20-Dec-21	John Keesing of CSIRO	To collect benthic habitats, fish and marine invertebrates from the locations shown on the attached map
3689	15-Aug-24	Mark Meekan of Australian Institute of Marine Science	Collection of coral reef fish from 60 patch reefs, 2m in diameter, scattered along Ningaloo Reef within 10km south of Coral Bay
3690	02-Nov-21	Luke Thomas of Australian Institute of Marine Science	Collection of a small non-lethal tissue sample of scleractinian coral from up to 40 colonies at each of 12 long-term monitoring sites from South Scott, North Scott and Seringapatam reef
3691	31-Jan-22	Danny Wimpres, Lachlan Wimpres & Michael O’Keeffe	To take small tissue samples and tag and release pink snapper (<i>Pagrus auratus</i>) from various locations in Cockburn Sound and Warnbro Sound
3692	30-Jan-22	James Tweedley of Murdoch University	To collect fish to deliver workshops and field ecology demonstrations for Aboriginal rangers, Elders and support staff of ETNTAC from Stokes Inlet
3694	30-Nov-22	Laura Smith of University of Queensland	To catch, take non-lethal tissue samples (fin-clips) and release Sailfish (<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>) from offshore from Broome, Exmouth and Dampier
3695	28-Aug-26	Mr Eric Tranthem	To fish for sand crabs (<i>Ovalipes australiensis</i>) using traps from Fishing Boat Licence 250852721 (Authorised Boat)
3696	30-Dec-21	Connor Gorham of BMT WA Pty Ltd	Take up to 150kg of sediment samples. The marine survey data is required to inform the environmental impact assessment for the updated project extension by NW Interconnected Power
3697	30-Jan-22	James Tweedley of Murdoch University	Collection of fish to deliver workshops and field ecology demonstrations for Aboriginal rangers, Elders and support staff of ETNTAC from Stokes Inlet and Young and Lort Rivers and streams flowing into Stokes Inlet

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
3698	01-Apr-23	Belinda Robinson of Murdoch University	To collect macroinvertebrates from Beeliar and Jandakot wetlands, including created wetlands in these areas and wetland nature reserves (e.g. Thomsons Lake, Lake Forrestdale)
3699	31-Oct-24	Storm Martin of Murdoch University	To collect all marine fish and invertebrates from all General Use and Recreational Use-zoned marine/estuarine waters statewide, including those within Ningaloo Marine Park but excluding those within all other marine parks, and excluding all Sanctuary-zoned waters
3700	31-Nov-21	Mike Van Keulen of Murdoch University	To collect <i>Asparagopsis sp.</i> from coastal waters from Perth to Exmouth
3701	25-Sep-24	Stephen Beatty of Murdoch University	Collection of aquatic fauna from Harvey River, upstream of Briston Road bridge
3702	25-Sep-24	Stephen Beatty of Murdoch University	Conduct baseline surveys of fish from South Capel Wetland chain, within the polygon formed by the following GPS points North: -33.577, 115.524, West: -33.597, 115.491, East: -33.583, 115.524 and South: -33.608, 115.500
3703	31-Jan-22	Danny Wimpres and others as listed in Schedule 1	To collect small tissue samples and tag and release pink snapper (<i>Pagrus auratus</i>) from various locations in Cockburn Sound and Warnbro Sound
3704	20-Feb-23	Jessica Billingham of Edith Cowan University (ECU)	To collect mesograzers, seagrass and macroalgae from Point Peron, Penguin Island and Safety Bay within the Shoalwater Island Marine Park
3705	31-Dec-21	Mark Grubert of Fish Division	To collect Mangrove jack (<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>) from Eastern Kimberley, in shallow coastal waters primarily around the Drysdale River

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
3706	30-Sep-26	WA Ocean Park Pty Ltd	To collect fish and undertake relevant fishing activities to display in a public aquarium (address specified in Schedule 1) for commercial and educational purposes
3707	31-Dec-24	Tara Steele – Aquatic Ecology Services	To undertake aquatic fauna surveys of fish communities in the East Kimberley (Ord, Pentecost and Dunham rivers) primarily to determine any changes to community composition associated with the operation of the Kununurra Diversion Dam for research purposes
3708	27-Sep-21	West Coast Rock Lobster Managed fishery licence holders 1607 & 1847	To provide for the supply of rock lobster to the WA community for the Shore Leave Festival in Geraldton
3709	03-Oct-21	Persons fishing for a recreational purpose	For community education about and compliance with the <i>Fish Resources Management Act 1994</i>
3710	09-Sep-22	Thomas Wernberg of UWA	To 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, Hamelin Bay and Esperance
3711	01-Oct-24	Ben D’Antonio of UWA	To catch and release tiger sharks (<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>) from Coral Bay and Stanley Pool, Ningaloo Reef
3712	15-Nov-21	Fred Wells and Sheralee Lukehurst of Curtin University	To collect crustaceans, particularly barnacles, and molluscs, particularly thaid gastropods, mussels and oysters from Dampier and the Burrup Peninsula
3713	31-Dec-23	Jesse Shakespeare of O2 Marine	Collection and later extraction of tissue for analysis to ensure levels of potential contaminates fall below the applicable FSANZ GEL levels (food safety levels)
3714	20-Dec-22	John Keesing of CSIRO	To collect benthic habitats, fish and marine invertebrates from the locations shown on the attached map

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
3715	09-Oct-24	Mike Van Keulen of Murdoch University	To collect zooplankton from Ningaloo Marine Park, Coral Bay
3716	22-Apr-22	Emily Lette of ECU	To catch and release fish, freshwater crayfish, freshwater mussels and macroinvertebrates from Gingin Brook and branches, Mungala Brook, Whitfield Brook, Red Gully Creek, lower reaches of Quin Brook and a wetland system associated with them, Lake Chandala and Melaleuca Park
3717	30-Jun-24	South Coast Line and Trap managed fishery – Master	To provide an approved manner and form for the master of an authorised boat operating in the South Coast Line and Fish Trap Managed Fishery to notify the intent to leave the waters of the fishery with scalefish and squid on board the authorised boat
3718	31-Jan-23	Jordan Parker of Aqua Farms Pty Ltd	To 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
3719	31-Oct-23	Jennifer Chaplin of Murdoch University	To collect invertebrates from inland salt lakes throughout WA and salt lakes on near-shore islands
3720	31-Dec-22	Neil Loneragan of Murdoch University	To 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)
3721	31-Oct-24	Joel Whyhorst of Curtin University	To collect red seaweed (<i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i>) from Abrolhos Islands, as per map attached
250917021	31-Dec-21	Lindsay Smith and others as listed in Schedule 1	Exemption to provide for the collection of research samples in the Northern Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery
250917621	01-Jul-22	Casper Avenant of ECU	To collect ghost crabs, various infaunal macroinvertebrates, red, green and brown algae and seagrasses

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
250918121	30-Apr-22	Shane Male of Quest Maritime Services	To allow a person or persons employed by Quest Maritime Services to use, or to engage a vessel to use trawl nets to remove and relocate sea wrack from the waters of the Port of Geraldton
250918521	05-Dec-24	Garry Kendrick of UWA	To collect seagrass (<i>Posidonia australis</i>) fruit and seeds from Cockburn sound, Owen Anchorage and Shark Bay
250919921	01-Nov-22	Justin Benson of UWA	To catch and release freshwater mussels (<i>Westralunio carteri</i>) from habitats within the known distribution of the species, see attached map, primarily the Swan-Canning and rivers of the south coast between the Shannon River and Waychinicup
250920021	01-Apr-23	Belinda Martin of UWA	Collection of catch and release freshwater fish and crayfish (no maximum limit) from up to 15 sites, maximum of five sites per river, from three catchments in the south-west: Harvey River, Warren River and Canning River
250921421	31-Dec-24	Thomas Strange – Environmental Resources Aus	To provide a qualitative assessment of species presence/absence in the intertidal zone of Port Beach, North Fremantle for Viva Energy Australia Pty Ltd
250921721	10-Nov-24	West Coast Estuarine Managed fishery	To obtain data on southern eagle ray within estuaries on the west coast
250922121	19-Nov-24	Karissa Lear of Murdoch University	To collect, catch, tissue sample, tag and release sawfish for research
250923821	30-Nov-23	Rebecca Bateman of University of Sunshine Coast	To catch, tag, take a fin clip and a blood sample and release Leopard sharks (<i>Stegostoma tigrinum</i>) from Ningaloo Marine Park and Exmouth Gulf
250923921	24-Nov-22	Marcus Radcliffe of Sea Harvest	To collect western king prawns, brown tiger prawns, saucer scallops, blue swimmer crabs, squid, cuttlefish and bugs from Denham Sound, in the boxes listed in Table 2

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
250924321	31-Dec-24	Indian Ocean Sea Vegetables Pty Ltd	To collect up to the maximum quantities of the species listed below by hand for aquaculture broodstock purposes
250927521	31-Dec-23	Stephen McLeod	To enable Stephen McLeod to collect broodstock
250928221	30-Nov-22	All MFL holders in the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery	To land up to a maximum of 200 back-of-boat lobsters in respect of a trip, except during the month of December where up to a maximum of 400 back-of-boat lobsters may be landed in respect of a trip
250943522	31-Jan-23	Masters of boats, and persons being on, to land rock lobster caught under the authority of West Coast Lobster Licence	To enable landing at Port Coogee Marina
250944722	31-Oct-24	Joel Whyhorst of Curtin University	To collect red seaweed (<i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i>) from Abrolhos Islands, as per map attached
250950022	31-Dec-23	Tasmanian Seafoods Pty Ltd	For the commercial take of sea cucumbers (<i>Class Holothuroidea</i>)
250951222	31-Dec-23	South Metropolitan TAFE	To undertake educational programs for training South Metropolitan TAFE students in commercial fishing practices
250951322	30-Jun-22	TAMS Group	To conduct investigations for a possible future seawater desalination plant at Alkimos via geotechnical drilling to collect sediment samples
250956022	30-Jun-22	Fishing boat licence notated with Condition 42	To permit the use of a herring trap net (G-net) to catch Australian herring (<i>Arripis georgianus</i>) from specific beaches on the south coast of WA

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
250956522	30-Oct-22	Persons fishing with the use of the authorised boat endorsed on the Shark Bay Prawn Managed Fishery Licence SBPR1012	To enable the licence holder facilitating surveys conducted by DPIRD to sell fish caught in the process of conducting these surveys which would otherwise be permitted in the course of operating under the authority of a Shark Bay Prawn Managed Fishery, Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery or Shark Bay Crab Managed Fishery licence
250958622	30-Jun-24	Employees of Wetland Research and Management	To conduct scientific research on the impacts of mining on downstream freshwater environments
250958822	30-Jun-22	Elizabeth Barton and Martin Slabber of AECOM	To conduct sediment quality (chemistry and infauna analysis) assessments in the area of interest
250959022	31-May-25	Employees and nominated contractors of Fremantle Ports	To provide safe passage of ships by removing accumulated sea wrack from the seabed of the Success Bank Shipping Channel
250959122	31-Dec-24	Employees of Wetland Research and Management	To conduct scientific research on the impacts of mining on downstream freshwater environments
250963422	30-Oct-24	Elliot Lee of Curtin University	To collect sea cucumbers for research purposes
250963722	31-Dec-22	Andrew and Tracey Basile	To enable Andrew and Tracey Basile to collect aquaculture broodstock
250963822	15-May-22	Stephen Beatty of Murdoch University	To collect fish, crayfish and macroinvertebrates
250964122	31-Dec-23	Oliver Jewell of UWA	To catch, tag, finclip, take a blood sample and release tiger sharks (<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>) from Shark Bay World Heritage Area
250964322	15-Feb-25	Stephen Beatty of Murdoch University	To collect western pygmy perch (<i>Nannoperca vittate</i>) from Harvey River Main Drain: two sites within 1km of both the Bristol Road and Johnson Road crossings on the Harvey River

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
250964422	25-Feb-22	Mike Van Keulen of Murdoch University	To collect seagrasses, macroalgae, benthic invertebrates and fish from Shoalwater Islands Marine Park (adjacent to Garden Island causeway, Mangles Bay)
250964522	01-Apr-22	Authorised masters of licensed fishing boat operating in the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery	To collect western rock lobster from each latitude in the waters of the Western Rock Lobster Managed Fishery (26-34 degrees S)
250964622	30-Jun-22	Tom Puddy of SeaStock Pty Ltd	To collect <i>Asparagopsis</i> species from within the Easter Group and Southern Group of islands at the Abrolhos Islands, specifically the aquaculture licence sites IDCA 1574 and 1540, as per attached maps
250964722	31-Dec-23	Jim Mendolia	To retain small sharks (less than 1.5m in total length) of family <i>Carcharhinidae</i> taken incidentally in West Coast Purse Seine Limited Entry Fishery
250964822	30-May-22	Matt Ottersen, Chris Beissel, Clinton Moss, Bruce Cockman, Peter Stanich, Ian Ralph	To be in possession of, and set according to instructions from DPIRD staff, 102 rock lobster batten pots, without escape gaps, from 12 locations, Table 1, in the waters of the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery Management Plan 2012
250964922	30-Jun-22	John Statton of the UWA	To collect <i>Asparagopsis</i> species from the locations and to the wet weight amounts listed
250965022	16-Mar-25	Todd Bond of the UWA	To collect deep-sea fish and crustacea from those locations listed in the attached table
250965222	08-Feb-25	Liliana Rejon Torres of Curtin University	To collect sponges, cnidarians, flatworms, mussels, echinoderms, copepods, ascidians, algae from the locations in Table 2, see attached map

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
250965322	31-Aug-22	Zoe Liddelow of Murdoch University	To collect benthic invertebrates and surface macroinvertebrates from Bateman Bay, north of Point Maud (including Maud Sanctuary and recreation zones) in the Ningaloo Marine Park
250965422	21-Mar-24	Jane Edgeloe of UWA	To collect seaweed (<i>Scytothalia dorycarpa</i>) from those locations listed in the attached table
250965622	01-Apr-24	Nicole Said of ECU	To collect seagrass species from the areas defined in the attached table
250965722	28-Feb-25	Fred Wells of Curtin University	To collect potential marine pest species (invertebrates and marine algae) or closely related species from Pilbara ports, Princess Royal Harbour and Woodman Point.
250965822	14-Nov-22	Grant Johnson of Fisheries Division, Northern Territory Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade	To collect Mangrove Jack (<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>) from Eastern Kimberley
250965922	30-Mar-25	Kiera Gordon of Murdoch University	To set fyke nets and Kuchling traps in Canning River, within 1km upstream and downstream of the Kent Street Weir wall
250966022	01-May-24	Graham Allen Short of Australian Museum	To collect seahorses (<i>Hippocampus tuberculatus</i>) from locations as listed in the attached table
250966222	04-Apr-25	Lisa Kirkendale of Western Australian Museum	To collect fauna and flora from State waters of WA, including estuaries and rivers
250966722	31-Oct-24	Joel Wynhorst of Curtin University	To collect red seaweed (<i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i>) from Abrolhos Islands and Flat Rocks
250966822	20-Jul-23	Veera Haslam of Murdoch University	To collect <i>Drupella cornus</i> , individuals and eggs, <i>Coralliophila sp.</i> and <i>Drupella sp.</i> , and Acropora and Pocillopora from Ningaloo Marine Park, Rottneest Island Marine Reserve and Abrolhos Islands Marine Reserve

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
250966922	30-Jan-24	Jessica Strickland of Griffith University	To collect <i>Malo bella</i> , <i>Keesingia gigas</i> , <i>Crambione mastigophora</i> and other jellyfish species (cubozoans, scyphozoans, hydrozoans, ctenophores and thaliaceans) from Ningaloo Marine Park (State waters) and the Exmouth Gulf. To collect juvenile carangid species, including <i>Carangoides spp</i> , <i>Caranx spp</i> and <i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i> and other small pelagic monacanthids from Ningaloo Marine Park (State waters) and the Exmouth Gulf
250967022	31-Oct-22	Joel Wynhorst of Curtin University	To collect red seaweed (<i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i>) from Abrolhos Islands, Flat Rocks, and Point Peron Beach
250967122	10-Sep-22	Damian Thomson of CSIRO	To collect coral, teleosts, coralline algae and macroalgae from General Use Zones in northern Ningaloo Marine Park (Osprey to Jurabi and Bundegi)
250967222	21-Jun-23	Dr Jan Hemmi of UWA	To collect fiddler crabs and other crab species, and river prawns from coastal areas between Mandurah and Derby, excluding marine parks
250967322	30-Jun-23	Michael Taylor of Murdoch University	To collect plankton, jellyfish, mussels, marine invertebrates, daphnia, planarians, leeches and freshwater invertebrates from the locations specified in the attached table
250967422	30-Apr-23	Fred Wells of Curtin University	To collect, tag and release turban snail (<i>Turbo torquatus</i>) from Cottesloe FHPA and Watermans FHPA
250967622	01-Feb-23	Heather Denham of UWA	To take a visual census of flora and fauna from Cottesloe, southern groyne
250967822	31-Jan-22	Mike van Keulen of Murdoch University	To collect seagrass from Bunbury region, particularly Koombana Bay

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
250968022	31-Dec-22	Anthony Pirrotina	To be in possession of, and set according to instructions from DPIRD staff, 30 rock lobster batten pots modified in line with a design approved by DPIRD staff, which may include the removal or modification of escape gaps, in the waters of the Western Rock Lobster Managed Fishery
250968122	30-Jun-22	Nominated fishers of the West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Managed Fishery and West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery	To be in possession of crystal crabs and/or champagne crabs of less than legal length, the numbers of which and the dates they are to be retained to be specified in writing by an officer of DPIRD Aquatic Science and Assessment from the waters of the West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Fishery and/or the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery
250974222	31-May-25	Glen Whisson of Aqua Research and Monitoring Services	To capture fish, hold for photography and release from Perth coast and Ningaloo Coast/Exmouth Gulf
250976022	25-Oct-22	Thea Linke of Murdoch University	To collect fish from Sandy Beach Reserve, Bassendean; Fish Market Reserve, Guildford; and Viveash Reserve, Viveash
250976722	22-Apr-22	Jessica Delaney – Biologic	Undertake aquatic fauna surveys in the Pilbara region as part of baseline and environmental impact assessments
250979122	30-Apr-23	Carreia Scallops	To fish for scallops for a commercial purpose using the methods described in the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery Management Plan 1994
250979322	30-Apr-23	Sea Harvest	To fish for scallops for a commercial purpose using the methods described in the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery Management Plan 1994
250979422	30-Apr-23	Elmwood Scallop	To fish for scallops for a commercial purpose using the methods described in the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery Management Plan 1994

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
250979522	30-Apr-23	Farwest Scallops	To fish for scallops for a commercial purpose using the methods described in the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery Management Plan 1994
250979622	30-Apr-23	KB Scallops	To fish for scallops for a commercial purpose using the methods described in the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery Management Plan 1994
250979722	30-Apr-23	Marellan Scallops	To fish for scallops for a commercial purpose using the methods described in the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery Management Plan 1994
250979822	30-Apr-23	Puresea Scallops	To fish for scallops for a commercial purpose using the methods described in the Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery Management Plan 1994
250981122	30-Apr-22	West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery licence holders as listed In Schedule 1	To sell or consign back-of-boat lobsters to a registered receiver: Geraldton Fishermen’s Co-Operative Ltd, Connell Road, Geraldton WA
250981222	29-Apr-24	Masters of authorised boats operating in the Mackerel Managed Fishery	To 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
250984822	30-Sep-22	Tom Puddy of SeaStock Pty Ltd	To collect <i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i> from Kimberley – Cone Bay – East, North and South, see attached maps
250984922	30-Sep-22	Tom Puddy of SeaStock Pty Ltd	To collect <i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i> from Exmouth Gulf, western coastal region – northern GPS point -22.003950 southern GPS point 114.315313 including 1000m from the high water tide line, see attached map

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
250985022	30-Sep-22	Tom Puddy of SeaStock Pty Ltd	To collect <i>Asparagopsis taxiformis</i> from Dampier – West Lewis Island sites A and B; Withnal Bay sites A, B, and C; Point Samson and Cossack sites A and B; and Flying Foam Passage sites A, B and C, see attached maps
250986722	31-Jan-24	Jennifer Verduin of Murdoch University	To collect seagrass sprigs, seeds and seedlings from the locations specified in Table 2
250989322	04-Jun-22	The persons operating in the West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery with the use of the authorised boat specified on West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery Licences WCLL1519	To allow for up to 999 back-of-boat lobsters to be landed per trip and sold within Hillarys Marina, and for those back-of-boat lobsters to be stored at the premises of a registered receiver
250989422	04-Jun-22	BluWave Seafood Pty Ltd	To allow a registered receiver to receive and store back-of-boat lobsters at its premises prior to the event; and to allow a register receiver to purchase back-of-boat lobsters after the event
251001422	01-Apr-24	Nicole Said of ECU	To collect seagrasses and seagrass cores from Geraldton and Shark Bay, as per attached maps
251002222	30-Apr-25	Jessica Delaney – Manager of Aquatic Ecology Biologic	To undertake aquatic ecosystem surveys in the Pilbara region for baseline and environmental impact assessments. Sampling will use non-destructive catch and release methods involving the capture and release of various finfish
251002322	30-Apr-25	Stantec Australia Pty Ltd	The assessment of freshwater fish diversity in the Kimberley region by sampling activities in the Fitzroy and Ord River catchments and their associated tributaries. Freshwater fish catch and release sampling activities will be undertaken for the purposes of regulatory approvals, aquatic ecosystem health and studies of chemical bioaccumulation in fish

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
251003622	10-Oct-22	Worley Services Pty Ltd trading as Advisian	Marine benthic survey of the Greater Gorgon area. This project performs habitat mapping and marine benthic surveys for seven new fields in the Greater Gorgon area on the Northwest Shelf
251003822	30-Nov-25	Bunbury Dolphin Discovery Centre (and employees)	The take of fish for the purpose of public display at the Dolphin Discovery Centre
251003922	30-Jun-23	DPIRD staff	Collection of any species of fish necessary to carry out research and conservation projects approved by the department from the waters under WA's jurisdiction
251004022	30-Jun-23	DBCA staff	Collection of any species of fish necessary to carry out research and conservation projects approved by the department from the waters under WA's jurisdiction
251004722	30-Nov-22	Matthew Fong	For the purposes of assisting the department in conducting the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and in obtaining the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish
251004822	30-Nov-22	Bjorn Stokke, Kjell Stokke and Nils Stokke	For the purposes of assisting the department in conducting the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and in obtaining the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish
251004922	30-Nov-22	Sam Koncurat	For the purposes of assisting the department in conducting the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and in obtaining the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish
251005022	30-Nov-22	Bruce Cockman	For the purposes of assisting the department in conducting the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and in obtaining the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
251005122	30-Nov-22	Bruce Cockman	For the purposes of assisting the department in conducting the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and in obtaining the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish
251005222	30-Nov-22	Greg Cole	For the purposes of assisting the department in conducting the annual rock lobster independent breeding stock survey, and in obtaining the data required to facilitate stock assessment and associated biological studies into demersal scalefish
251005622	30-Sep-22	Matthew Fong	Collection of, use bovine products as bait in up to 10 rock lobster pots from the waters of the Western Rock Lobster Managed Fishery
251005722	30-Sep-22	Staff of Geraldton Fishermen's Co-operative of DPIRD	Collection of, take possession of 20 Western rock lobster in two marked crates, 10 rock lobster per crate, from Mathew Fong and transport them to their Welshpool facility
251005822	14-Jun-23	Luke Thomas of AIMS	Collection of Scleractinian corals, specifically <i>Acropora tenuis</i> , <i>Acropora hyacinthus</i> , <i>Pocillopora damicornis</i> , and <i>Porites</i> sp. from 10 sites at Bundegi Reef and Exmouth Gulf, see attached map
251006722	17-Jun-22	Mr Damian Ucich of Lynwood Senior High School	To fish for freshwater finfish without holding a current recreational fishing licence authorising fishing for freshwater fish
251007322	30-Oct-22	Angus Lawrie of Murdoch University	To collect aquatic invertebrates from inland lakes within 150km of Albany, see attached map
251007422	15-Jun-25	Thomas Wernberg of UWA	To collect algae, seaweed, invertebrates and fish from locations between Israelite Bay and Exmouth, extending out to the Abrolhos Islands

No.	Expiry	Persons – Schedule 1	Purpose
251007522	28-Feb-23	Thea Linke of Murdoch University	To collect fish from Upper Swan River – Sandy Beach Reserve, Bassendean; Fish Market Reserve, Guildford; and Viveash Reserve, Viveash and Upper Canning River – south of Shelley Bridge
251009022	30-Nov-23	Ravi Fotedar of Curtin University	To collect Southern forkweed (<i>Dictyopteris australis</i>) from Geraldton, Batavia Coast, and Bathers Beach, Fremantle
251009122	31-Dec-24	Persons fishing with the use of the authorised boats endorsed on the following Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery Licences NBPR1001, NBPR1017, NBPR1136, NBPR1137, NBPR1140	To fish for prawns in the Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery with a maximum trawl net headrope length of 31.67m per licensed fishing boat
251009222	31-Dec-24	Persons fishing with the use of the authorised boat endorsed on Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery Licence No. 1136 and Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery Licence No. 1017	To fish for prawns within the Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery by using four trawl nets, 14.635m in size (total headrope length of 58.54m), in quad gear configurations (two trawl nets on each side of the vessel)
251011522	30-Jun-25	Mervyn Cooper and others listed in Schedule 1	To take land hermit crabs (<i>Coenobita variabilis</i>) for a commercial purpose
251011622	17-Aug-24	Harvest Road Oceans Pty Ltd	To collect up to 20kg wet weight per annum of <i>Asparagopsis</i> sp. for the purposes of broodstock for aquaculture, by means of scissors or diving knives

Important disclaimer

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