



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Department of
Justice

The background of the cover is a textured Indigenous artwork. It depicts a person sitting on the ground in the lower right, looking towards a landscape of dry trees and large, rounded rocks under a warm, orange-hued sky. A bird is perched on a branch in the upper left. The overall style is traditional Indigenous art with a focus on natural elements and a sense of place.

Annual Report 2024/25

Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Justice respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land as being the first peoples of this Country. We embrace the vast Aboriginal cultural diversity throughout Western Australia and recognise their continuing connection to Country, water and sky.

We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

The Department is committed to fostering respectful partnerships with our Aboriginal colleagues, clients and those in our care.

The Department uses the term *Aboriginal people* throughout this document to refer to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The Department acknowledges the over-representation of Aboriginal people in Western Australia in its care.

About the cover artwork



Wirin Koort Boodja - Spirit of the Heartland

Artist statement

My painting represents Spirit, Culture and Country. Through my artwork I connect with my heritage and ancestors. My Carrolup style of art represents the spirit of the past. It is a privilege to create a piece of artwork for the community that gives a sense of pride and recognition of my people. This painting has allowed me to share my Country with the wider community in a piece that represents my people and our culture. Through sharing this work I hope to keep the cultural fire burning, showing that we are blak, loud and proud!

This artwork is by a Noongar artist in the care of Corrective Services and was commissioned by the Department of Justice for NAIDOC Week 2024 and reflects the theme *Keep the Fire Burning! Blak, Loud and Proud*.

Statement of Compliance



Hon Dr Tony Buti BPE DipEd MIR LLB DPhil MLA
Attorney General; Minister for Commerce; Tertiary and
International Education; Multicultural Interests



Hon Paul Papalia CSC MLA
Minister for Emergency Services; Corrective Services;
Defence Industries; Veterans; Racing and Gaming

In accordance with Section 61 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Department of Justice for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

This Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.

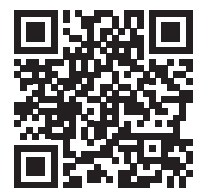


Kylie Maj
Director General
Department of Justice

13 October 2025

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Foreword



It is with pride and a strong sense of purpose that I present the Department of Justice 2024/25 Annual Report.

Our Department supports Western Australia's Government, Parliament, courts and community through the provision of justice, legal, correctional and other essential services.

We also support the Attorney General and Corrective Services Minister in the development and implementation of policies and administration of laws.

During the financial year, our focus has been on driving meaningful change, tackling longstanding challenges and ensuring the safety, wellbeing and rehabilitation of all individuals in our care remains paramount. We are on a comprehensive journey of reform, underpinned by strategic collaboration across the Department and with our key stakeholders and partner agencies.

A major initiative of 2024/25 has been the re-establishment of the multi-agency Justice Planning and Reform Committee (JPRC) to co-ordinate strategic and structural reforms across the justice estate. The JPRC consists of senior leadership from our Department, WA Police Force, the Departments of Communities, Treasury and Finance, and the Premier and Cabinet, and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Chaired by our Department, the JPRC provides a valuable platform to foster shared responses to complex matters facing the justice system including those contributing to rising incarceration rates. Our strategic workstreams are addressing key areas including long-term infrastructure needs for courts and custodial facilities, reducing wait times for trials and improving access to justice, responding to the needs of at-risk youth and analysing emerging evidence to forecast future demand and guide investment.

A central lens guiding all our efforts is advancing the Government's commitments under the National Closing the Gap Agreement, particularly addressing the over-representation of Aboriginal people in contact with the criminal justice system.

We are dedicated to developing and delivering culturally responsive services in genuine partnership with Aboriginal people and communities.

This commitment is reflected in the rollout of our Aboriginal Cultural Capability Training Strategy (ACCTS) for all Department staff, as well as our latest Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP). Our RAP aligns with both the Closing the Gap Priority Reform Areas and the Government's WA Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy 2021-2029.



Our recently launched Corrective Services Strategic Plan for 2025-2030 critically also includes driving better outcomes and positive change by partnering with Aboriginal people as one of four strategic priorities. I was particularly proud of our successful National Reconciliation Week event held at Banksia Hill Detention Centre in May 2025, which reflected the positive partnerships we are working to embed across our agency.

Our commitment to a fair, just and safe community for all West Australians has also driven significant legislative reforms. The *Family Violence Legislation Reform Act 2024* has been enacted to improve justice system responses, with our Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime actively supporting victims' interests under the Act.

We have also seen the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Amendment (Sex or Gender Changes) Act 2024* come into effect, simplifying the process for individuals to formally change their sex or gender on birth certificates.

The *Family Court Amendment (Commonwealth Reforms) Act 2024* has streamlined laws, creating a more child-focused framework in WA that enhances the WA Family Court's ability to protect victim-survivors of family violence.

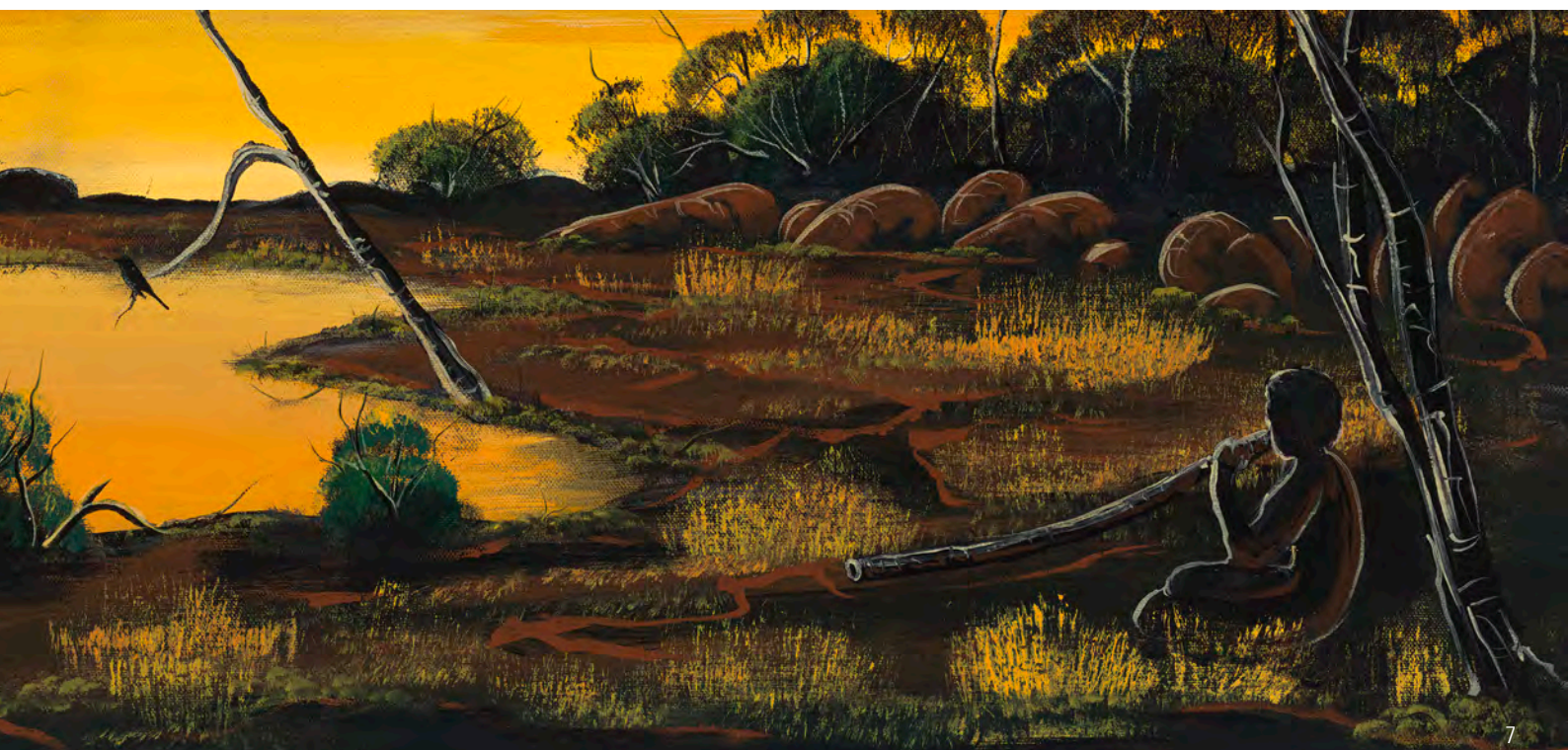
Following the March 2025 State election, we were pleased to welcome the Hon Dr Tony Buti MLA as our new Attorney General, and we look forward to working closely with him to further strengthen our justice system. We are equally pleased to continue our collaboration with the Hon Paul Papalia CSC MLA, the Minister in charge of the important Corrective Services portfolio.

I also would like to acknowledge the contribution of former Attorney General the Hon John Quigley, who has retired from Parliament. His career as Attorney General spanned the passage of more than 60 pieces of legislation including significant family and domestic violence law reforms.

This financial year's achievements, as set out in this report, would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of our incredible staff. Across diverse roles and locations throughout WA, our teams have managed their extensive and demanding responsibilities with professionalism and a shared commitment to making a positive difference for our community. I take this opportunity to thank them.



Kylie Maj
Director General



Highlights and Insights



7,242 Adult male prisoners.

836 Adult female prisoners.
Average populations (per day)

6,707 adults managed in
the community.



70 Youth detainees.

1,228 Young people
supervised in the
community.
Average populations (per day)



346 new prison officers
and **145** new youth custodial
officers graduated from the
Corrective Services Academy.



3,487 search
deployments by the Drug
Detection Unit and **195**
seizures of illicit drugs and
contraband items.



47,518 people
summoned for jury duty.



\$119.68 million awarded to
victims of crime through the Criminal
Injuries Compensation Scheme.



139 referrals to the Intellectual
Disability Diversion Program Court.



8,407 clients have trust accounts
managed by the Public Trustee.



4,055 people under the
Guardianship of the Public
Advocate.



360 hearings of the Prisoners
Review Board attended by victim
representatives.



Victims Services within
Courts provided in excess
of **14,500** services of
support to victims of crime.



More than
\$28 million paid out to
approved WA applicants under
the National Redress Scheme.



863 requests for information
responded to by the Equal
Opportunity Commission.



143,983 certificates
issued for births, deaths,
marriages and change of name.



281 items of subsidiary
legislation drafted and published.



\$161 million in State and
Commonwealth funding allocated to
Legal Assistance.



\$2.6 million allocated
to 18 agencies under the
Criminal Property Confiscation
Grants Program.



123 Open Days delivered, assisting
3,848 community members to access
essential identification, registration
and licensing documents.

Benang Moorditjabiny – Becoming Stronger for Tomorrow

Young people at Banksia Hill Detention Centre participated in the Department's primary National Reconciliation Week event, Benang Moorditjabiny – Becoming Stronger for Tomorrow, hosted in partnership with Reconciliation WA (RWA).

Ninety guests, including dignitaries, representatives from partner organisations, community service providers and community members, attended the event at Banksia Hill, where young people are being mentored to seek healing and strength through their cultural heritage.

The event featured reconciliation messages from a range of Government and non-government representatives and also included the young people themselves, as well as cultural dance performances by young people and professional dance troupes and concluded with a group discussion.

Among the guests was former Senator Patrick Dodson, known as the "father of reconciliation".

Guests gathered in a dedicated cultural space in bushland at Banksia Hill, a ceremonial site created by young people and staff to reflect, yarn and heal.

RWA's recent engagement with students at Banksia Hill focused on ways to encourage young people to find and use their voices, encouraging them to take part in conversations about reconciliation and their futures.

Young people at Banksia Hill were involved in event planning and delivery, supported by the Corrective Services' Aboriginal Services team and the Aboriginal Justice Transformation unit.

They spent weeks learning cultural dances, their reflections were captured in writing on footprints that marked the path to the ceremonial space, and students in woodwork classes constructed a model bridge for display.



Our Leaders (As at 30 June 2025)



Kylie Maj - Director General Kylie was appointed Director General of the Department on 28 June 2024, after having acted in the position since 27 January 2024, and having previously served as the Department's Deputy Director General Strategic Reform from 2019. Kylie has been a driving force for justice reform in WA as a senior executive at several WA Government departments and statutory authorities including the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, the Office of the Auditor General and the Ombudsman WA.



Brad Royce - Commissioner, Corrective Services Brad was officially appointed Commissioner on 27 November 2024, having acted in the role since October 2023. He brings more than 30 years' experience with the Western Australia Police Force serving our community in senior leadership positions, including his last role as Assistant Commissioner responsible for policing the Perth Metropolitan area. In recognition of his outstanding contributions, he was awarded the Australian Police Medal in 2015. Brad has a proven track record of strong strategic leadership in complex environments and is dedicated to enhancing service delivery and fostering a cohesive organisation that promotes community safety.



Chad Stewart - Deputy Director General, Strategic Reform Chad's career spans more than 20 years in senior leadership and executive roles across public, private and not-for-profit sectors. Prior to joining the Department in 2025, Chad worked for the WA Department of Communities focusing on youth, child protection, child sexual abuse and family violence-related policies and strategies. In addition to government roles in Perth, Brisbane, Karratha and Canberra, he has worked for a Big Four consulting firm and has managed an Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation. Chad is a Wardandi Noongar man and is committed to Aboriginal self-determination and economic development.



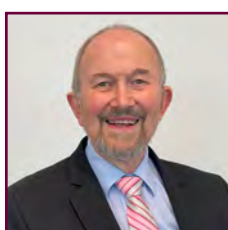
Joanne Stampalia - Deputy Director General, Court and Tribunal Services Joanne has worked in the WA public service for more than 30 years, commencing her career with the Office of the Auditor General, before taking up a position with BHP and returning to public service within the Department of Justice. Throughout her career Joanne has focused on continuous improvement to service delivery across the State's courts and tribunals and the broader justice sector. Joanne holds a Master of Business Administration and in 2022 was awarded the Public Service Medal in the Queen's Birthday Honours.



Tony Clark - Deputy Director General, Corporate Services Tony has extensive experience at senior management level within private and public sectors and has provided policy advice at the highest level of government. He specialises in managing industrial relations, HR services, workforce management and discipline within large public sector departments, has a strong focus on organisational change and practical implementation of policy. Tony uses his significant experience to focus on the management of people, improving complaints management and resolving complex and difficult staffing issues. Tony has a Master's Degree in Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management.



Alexandra Filipe – Deputy Director General, People, Culture and Standards Prior to this role, Alex was the Department's Executive Director Performance Assurance and Risk. Alex has held senior positions in both public and private settings including with IBM, PwC and most recently with the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Throughout her career, Alex has worked closely with key stakeholders across all levels to provide strategic direction and advice in the implementation of contemporary risk, integrity and assurance frameworks to increase organisational performance and retain public confidence in vital services provided.



Dr John Byrne - Commissioner for Equal Opportunity John has been in the role since 2016. In 2020 the Equal Opportunity Commission transitioned to the Department of Justice to improve its access to corporate services. The Commissioner is independent in the performance of statutory functions under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*. John has PhD and Masters of Business Administration degrees from the University of Western Australia and in 2020 was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia in the Queen's Birthday Honours.



Alison Jackson - Registrar, Births, Deaths and Marriages Prior to this role, Alison held the positions of Registrar of the Fines Enforcement Registry and Deputy Sheriff of WA. With 20 years in the public sector, Alison has extensive experience in policy development and the management of significant projects and contracts. Throughout her career she has worked to promote equal access to services, particularly for those living in regional and remote WA.



Pauline Bagdonavicius - Public Advocate Pauline has more than 35 years' experience in the WA public service, including more than 20 years as a senior executive in government. Her extensive experience in working with vulnerable people has included both service delivery and program development for child protection and family support, as well as for adults experiencing homelessness and alcohol and drug dependency. Since her appointment as the Public Advocate in 2008, Pauline has been a strong voice for adults with a decision-making disability through the provision of advocacy, investigation and guardianship services.



Brian Roche - Public Trustee Brian is an independent statutory officer who leads a team of dedicated staff managing the financial and legal affairs of thousands of vulnerable members of the WA community. Brian has extensive senior management experience in the private and public sectors. Prior to his appointment as the Public Trustee he was a senior executive at the Department of Treasury. Brian was a past recipient of a prestigious Churchill Fellowship by the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust. Brian is currently a non-executive director of the Brightwater Care Group, Trustee of the Give2Good Charitable Foundation and was previously a non-executive director of Dementia Australia and Alzheimer's WA.



Geoff Lawn - Parliamentary Counsel Geoff has held this position since November 2015. In that capacity he is also the Government Printer for Western Australia. Geoff has vast experience in the drafting of legislation, having drafted a huge number of significant items of legislation in both New Zealand and WA. Geoff is passionate about ensuring that WA legislation is drafted as clearly and simply as possible. He also has a longstanding interest in improving public access to legislation on both sides of the Tasman.



Kati Kraszlan - Commissioner for Victims of Crime Kati has held this position since 2020. Before taking up this post, Kati worked extensively in the private sector, then spent many years in the Department of Justice where she contributed to the introduction of the Drug Court and Joondalup Family Violence Court. Kati also delivered the international award-winning West Kimberley Regional Prison. Kati also helped facilitate the State's new family violence laws, delivered the National Redress Scheme in WA for victims of institutional child sexual abuse, helped develop a fund for the funerals of homicide victims, and helped introduce the State's landmark intimate images abuse laws.

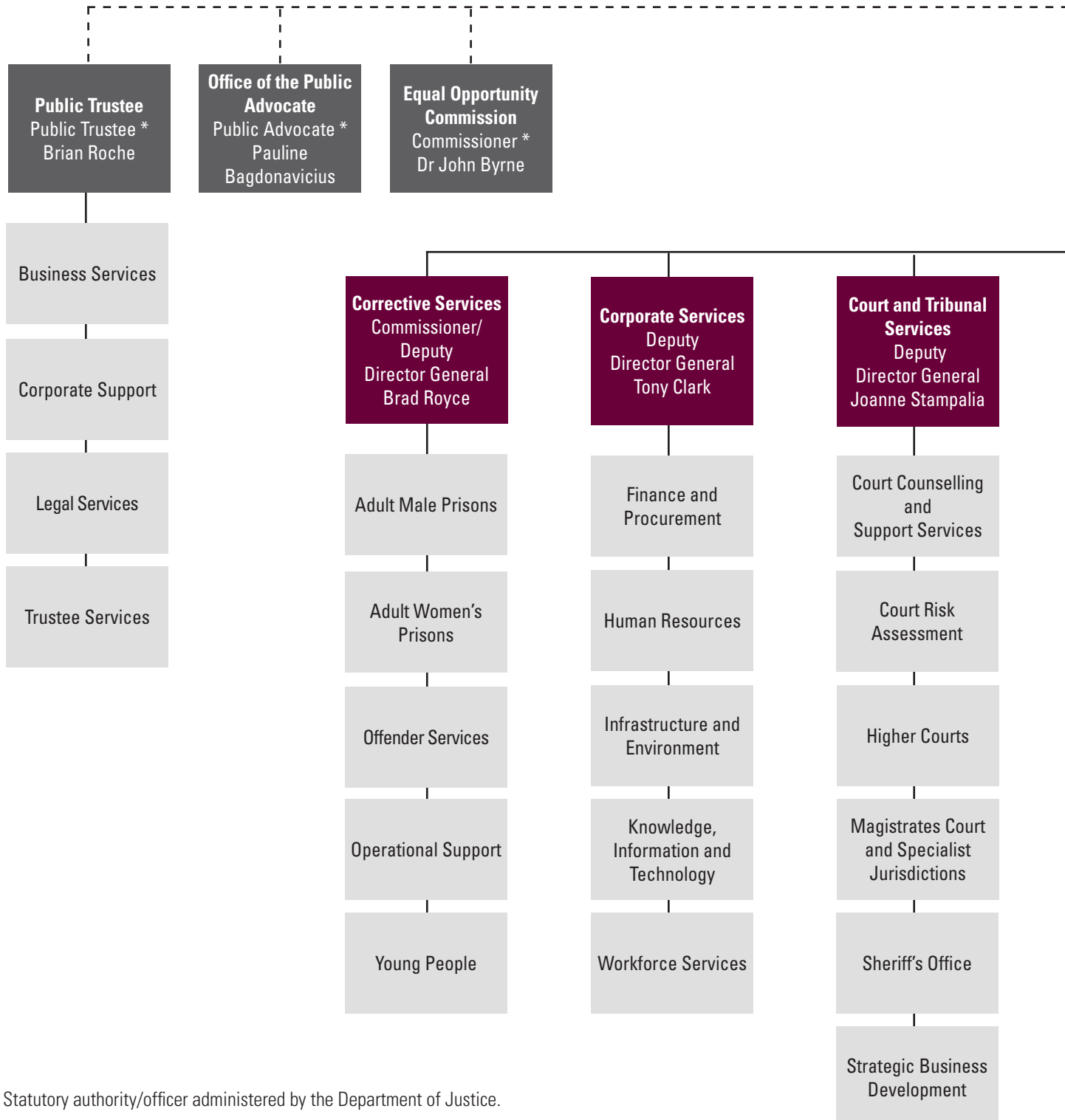


Janine Kingston – A/Deputy Director General, Strategy and Organisational Performance Janine brings more than 25 years' experience in the public sector, including senior leadership and executive roles in the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Housing and Health (State and Federal level). Janine has a Master of Science (Public Health) and is an Australian New Zealand School of Government Fellow.



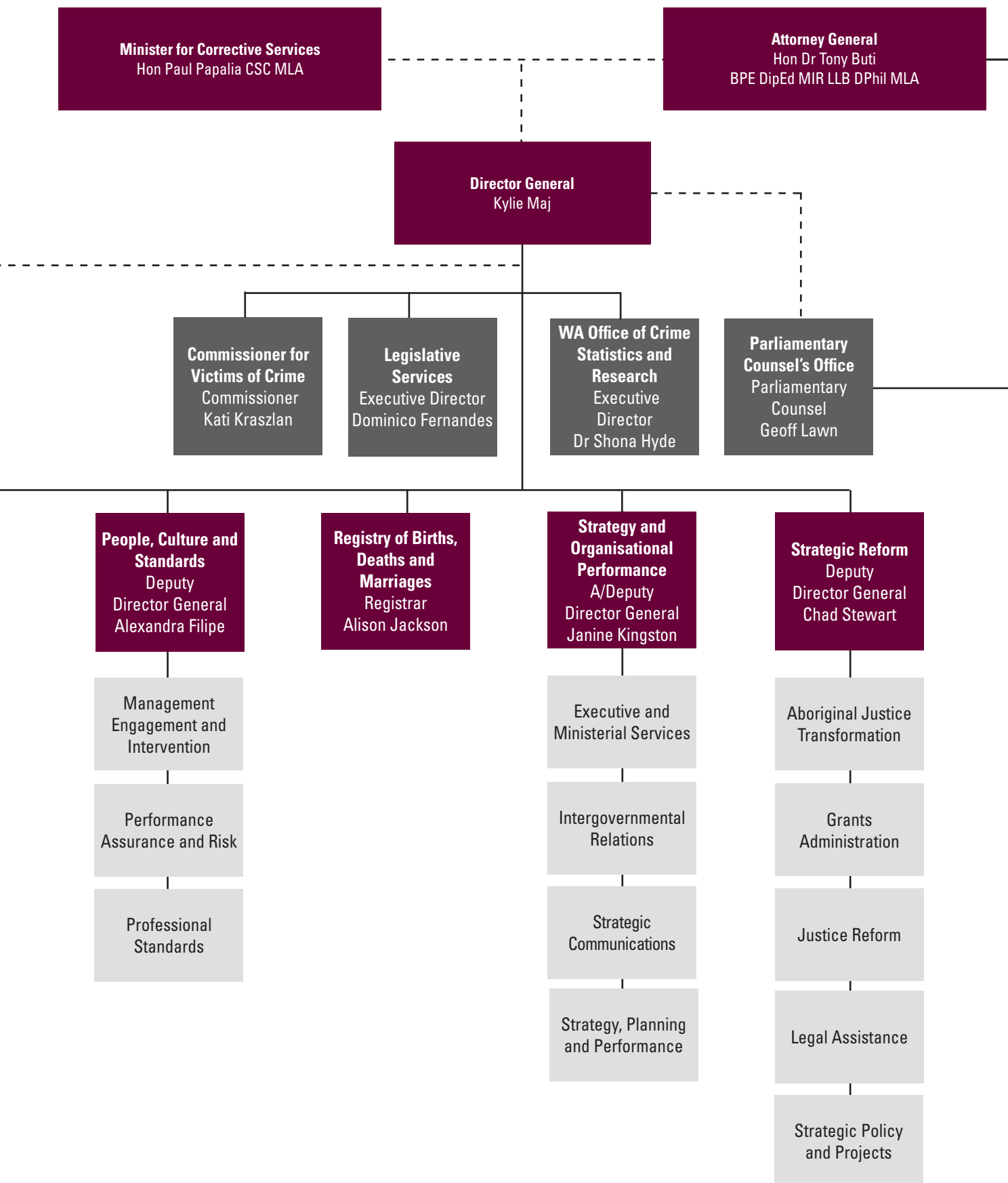
Dr Shona Hyde, Executive Director, Western Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research Shona has been with the Department for 20 years, contributing her expertise across a broad spectrum of roles in research, evaluation, and policy development. Shona holds a PhD from the Australian National University and graduated with First Class Honours from Curtin University. Before joining the Department, Shona served in the Office of Crime Prevention within the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. Her international experience includes a tenure as a Research Associate at the United Nations University in Tokyo.

Organisational Structure



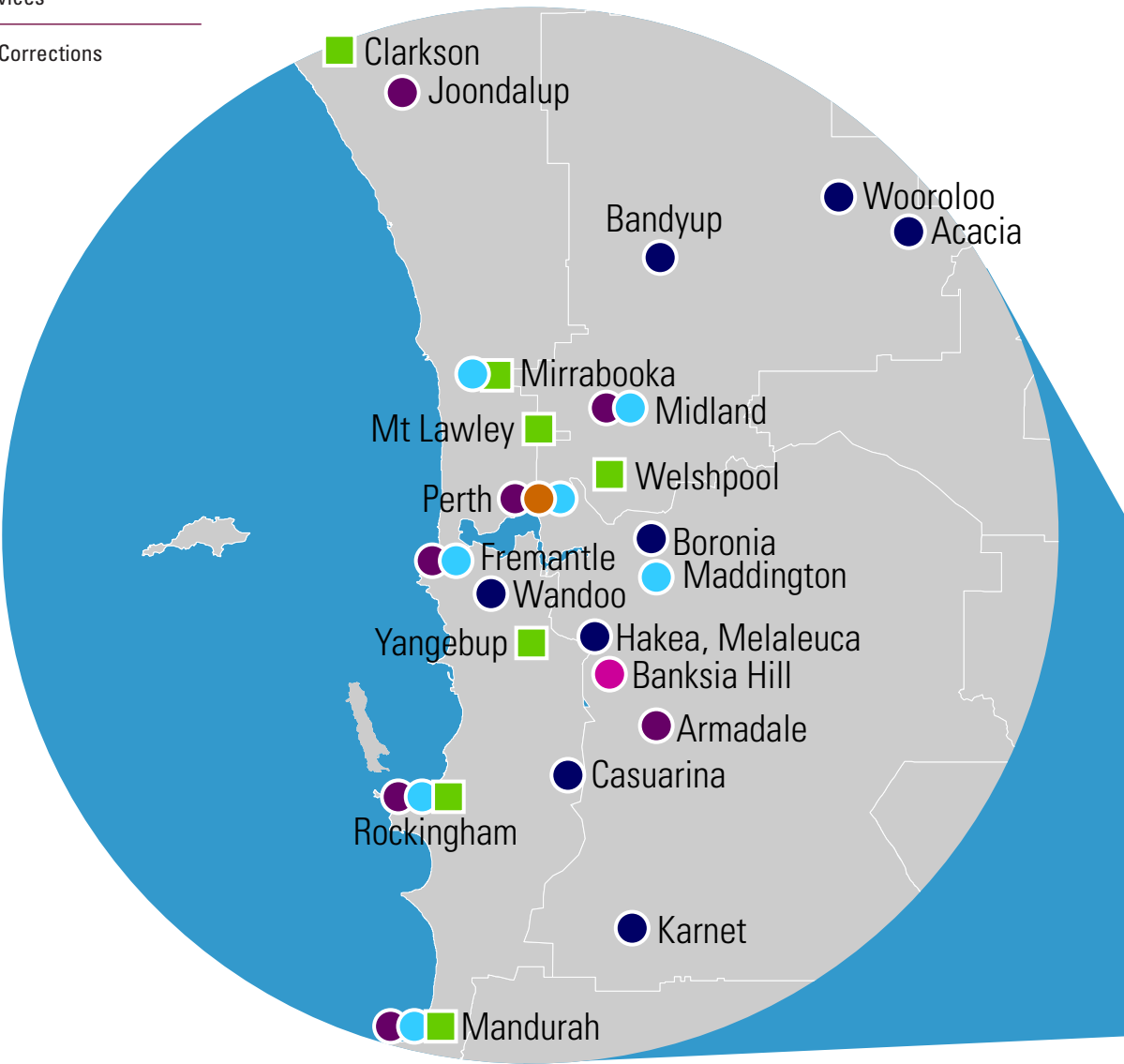
* Statutory authority/officer administered by the Department of Justice.

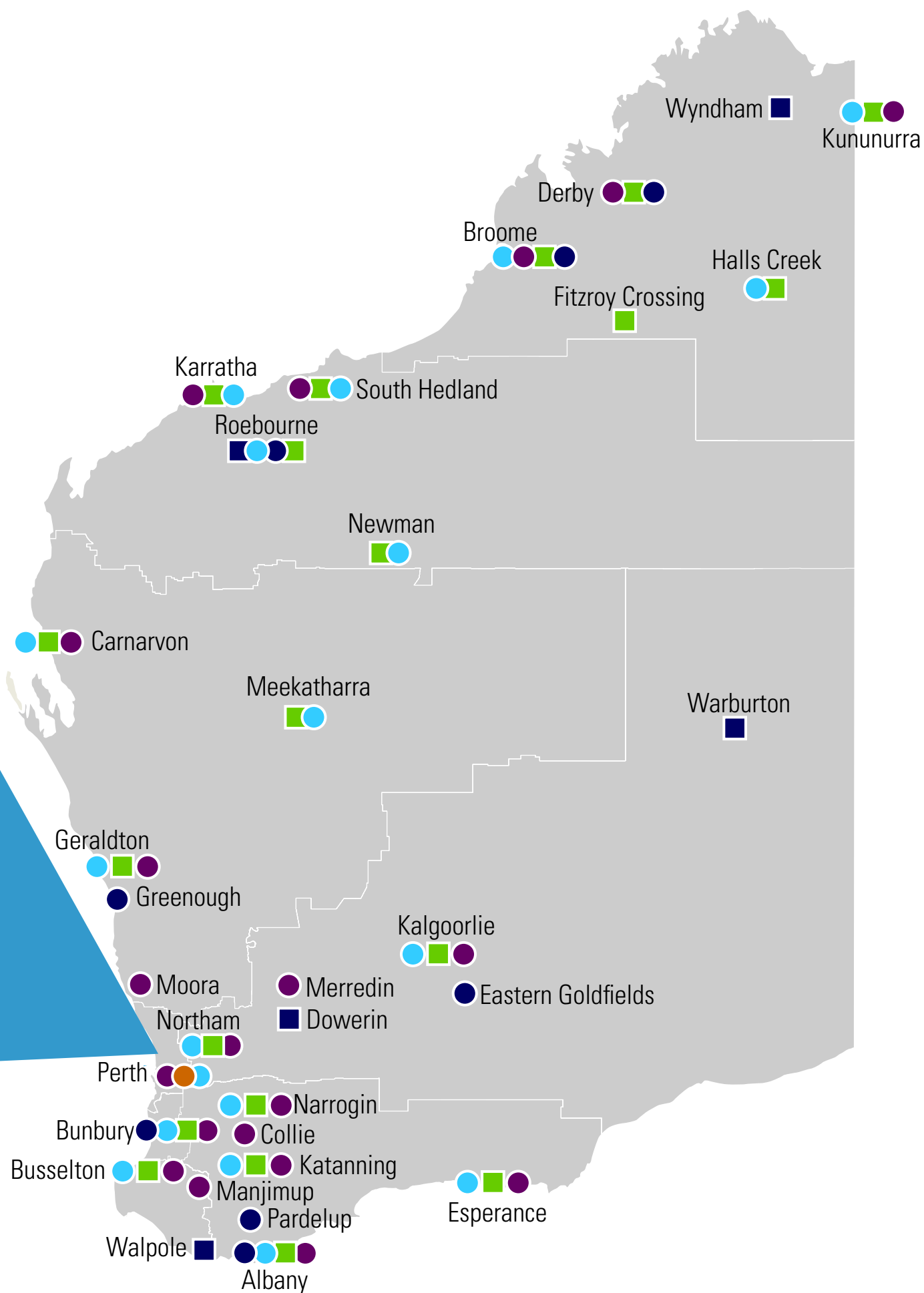
Organisational Structure as at 30 June 2025.



Operating Locations

- Head Office Buildings
- Courthouses
- Prisons
- Work Camps
- Youth Detention Centres
- Youth Justice Services
- Adult Community Corrections





Strategic Framework

Mission

A fair, just and safe community for all Western Australians

Principles

- High performing and professional
- Ethical and accountable
- Trained, safe and supported

Values

- Respecting rights and diversity
- Fostering service excellence
- Being fair and reasonable

Key Result Areas

- Responsive to Government
- Improved data, analytical and evaluative capability
- Targeted and strategic policy development and legislative reform
- Improved service delivery and collaboration
- Improved community safety and security
- Sustainable strategies and outcomes
- Improved community understanding of equal opportunity and human rights

Roles and services

The Department of Justice supports the community, Western Australian Government, judiciary and State Parliament through the provision of access to high quality justice, legal and corrective services, information and products.

The Department is the agency principally responsible for assisting the Attorney General and Minister for Corrective Services in developing and implementing policy and the administration of, and compliance with, 179 Acts.

The Department has a diverse range of services, which have the potential to affect all Western Australians. These include:

Justice Services

- court and tribunal services
- custodial services
- corrections services
- offender management and community safety
- victims support

Services to the Community

- advocacy, guardianship and administration services
- trustee services
- birth, death and marriage services
- equal opportunity information and redress services

Services to Government

- policy advice
- legal advice and representation
- legislative drafting and related services

Performance Management Framework

Relationships to Government goals

Broad government goals are supported at agency level by specific outcomes. Agencies deliver services to achieve these outcomes. The following table illustrates the relationship between the Department's services, desired outcomes and how the Department contributes to government goals.

The key effectiveness indicators measure the extent of impact of the delivery of services on the achievement of desired outcomes. The key efficiency indicators monitor the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service.

Government Goal	Department of Justice - Desired Outcomes	Services
Safe, Strong and Fair Communities: Supporting our local and regional communities to thrive	1. An efficient, accessible court and tribunal system	1. Court and Tribunal Services
	2. Trustee, Guardianship and Administration services are accessible to all Western Australians	2. Advocacy, Guardianship and Administration Services 3. Trustee Services
	3. Western Australian birth, death, marriage and change of name certificates are accurate and accessible	4. Births, Deaths and Marriages
	4. Government receives quality and timely legislative drafting and publication services	5. Services to Government
	5. People who experience unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation have efficient and accessible avenues of redress	6. Equal Opportunity Commission Services
	6. Equitable access to legal services and information ¹	7. Legal Assistance ¹
	7. A safe, secure and decent corrective services which contributes to community safety and reduces offenders' involvement in the justice system	8. Adult Corrective Services 9. Youth Justice Services

¹ This outcome and service is delivered by legal assistance agencies that support the delivery of legal services to Western Australians. Grant funding is provided through the Department of Justice to the Legal Aid Commission of Western Australia, Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Limited and Community Legal Centres. The Legal Aid Commission of Western Australia prepares a separate annual report, including reporting against key performance indicators for this desired outcome and service.

Financial Summary

Expenses	Original Budget 2024/25 \$000	Revised Budget 2024/25 \$000	Actual Expenditure 2024/25 \$000
1. Court and Tribunal Services	505,537	552,234	581,487
2. Advocacy, Guardianship and Administration Services	20,533	20,490	17,635
3. Trustee Services	34,768	33,486	33,596
4. Births, Deaths and Marriages	11,266	11,546	10,955
5. Services to Government	46,500	53,155	51,974
6. Legal Assistance	160,345	174,207	189,300
7. Equal Opportunity Commission Services	3,858	4,190	3,589
8. Adult Corrective Services	1,110,301	1,253,411	1,284,400
9. Youth Justice Services	146,969	173,837	178,145
Total cost of services	2,040,077	2,276,556	2,351,081

Financial Targets

	Original target 2024/25 \$000	Revised target 2024/25 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000	Variance	Comment
Total cost of services (expense limit)	2,040,077	2,276,556	2,351,081	74,525	The cost of services exceeded the revised target by 3.3%, primarily due to higher-than-anticipated expenditures on supplies and service charges, including Health Services, Court Security and Custodial Services, Nursing, Toxicology, and the procurement of plant and equipment.
Net cost of services	1,781,132	2,020,972	2,089,087	68,115	Net cost of services was 3.4% higher than the revised target mainly due to the expenditure changes outlined in the comment above.
Total equity	3,079,334	3,157,430	3,651,887	494,457	Total equity exceeded the revised target by 16%, primarily due to an adjustment in relation to professional and project management fees included in the valuation of Buildings, as required by <i>Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) 13 Fair Value Measurement</i> and the amendments of <i>AASB 2022-10</i> .
Cash assets	21,190	2,738	38,886	36,148	

Key Performance Indicators Summary

The Department continued to work towards achieving the key performance indicator targets set in the 2024/25 Budget Papers.

In the Supreme Court criminal jurisdiction, ongoing growth in the complexity of criminal matters, coupled with the limited availability of counsel for trials, has impacted the result this year. The median time to trial for criminal matters was 58 weeks, 19 weeks above the 39 weeks target. However, the median time to finalise non-trial matters within the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was 20 weeks, one week above the target of 19 weeks.

In the District Court criminal jurisdiction, the median time to trial for criminal matters was 64 weeks, 32 weeks above the 32 weeks target. This was due to an ongoing increase in demand for trials, a greater number of pre-trial hearings and the limited availability of counsel for trials. Further impacting this result was an increase in the average time from initial committal date until an indictment was lodged, and delays in obtaining expert reports.

In the State Administrative Tribunal, the median time to finalise a matter was 16 weeks, one week above the target of 15 weeks, and an improvement of three weeks from the previous year's actual result of 19 weeks. This was partially attributed to the appointment of a Senior Member in October 2022 in response to increasing workload in building and construction disputes, combined with a reduction in *Building Services (Complaint Resolution and Administration) Act 2011* lodgments, allowing the Tribunal to deal with building matters more efficiently.

In the Family Court of Western Australia, the median time to finalise non-trial matters is used to measure the capacity of the court to resolve applications for final order by methods other than a formal trial. In 2024/25, the time to finalise non-trial matters continued to be higher than expected, at 48 weeks, which was 21 weeks above the target of 27 weeks.

This year's above target result was due to continuing long-term growth in the complexity and volume of final order parenting applications lodged, as well as growth in the finalisation of these applications by court order or direction.

In the Magistrates Court, the median time to trial for combined criminal and civil matters was 25 weeks, six weeks above the 19 weeks target, due to continued increase in demand for criminal trials and a higher proportion of criminal trials listed for more serious offences.

The Coroner's Court achieved a median time to inquest of 106 weeks, 22 weeks better than the target of 128 weeks, and an improvement on the 2023/24 actual result of 129 weeks. This was attributed to a lower proportion of complex inquests finalised in the year.

The Fines Enforcement Registry achieved an actual result of 38 per cent of fines and costs satisfied within 12 months of referral, exceeding the target of 35 per cent. However, the 2024/25 actual result for infringements satisfied within 12 months was 52 per cent, below the target of 57 per cent.

The Office of the Public Advocate continued to experience ongoing growth in demand for its services to vulnerable adults with decision-making disabilities. The percentage of guardians of last resort allocated in one day was 89 per cent, below the target of 95 per cent.

The Public Trustee administered 3.6 per cent of deceased estates in Western Australia, below the annual target of 4 per cent. This was due to online process improvements and increased access to online resources used for the administration of deceased estates. The Public Trustee met the target of 60 per cent for provision of services at a subsidised cost to its clients during 2024/25.

At the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM), system issues combined with higher registration activities, an increase in demand for certificates and complexities with registration and amendment applications, affected the timely delivery of certified certificates. In 2024/25, 73 per cent of certified certificates were issued within two days, which was below the target of 90 per cent. The RBDM achieved 98 per cent accuracy of its source information and was one per cent above the target of 97 per cent.

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office (PCO) continued to support the State Government's legislative agenda, meeting 100 per cent of the Government's timeframes for legislation it drafted. PCO also met its commitment to providing free access to the legislation of Western Australia by meeting 100 per cent of its legislation publication target.

The Equal Opportunity Commission finalised 96 per cent of complaints alleging unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation within twelve months of receipt, exceeding the target of 95 per cent.

Corrective Services met or came close to reaching a number of its targets, with some improvements on the previous year.

The target of zero adult escapes was not met, with five minimum security escapes, one medium security escape and two maximum security escapes occurring during 2024/25. All prisoners were returned to custody and the incidents investigated by the Department. There were no escapes from youth detention.

The rate of return of adult prisoners who completed an offender program prior to release (either to prison or community corrections) was 42.2 per cent, which was above the target of 39 per cent. The rate of return to youth detention was 58.3 per cent, exceeding the target of 50 per cent.

A higher than target rate of successful completion of adult community corrections orders was achieved, at 65.7 per cent, which was above the target of 64 per cent. During 2024/25, the successful completion rate of youth community-based orders was 64.2 per cent, an improvement from the previous year's actual result of 61.7 per cent, however below the target of 68 per cent.

The average out of cell hours for adult prisoners was 9.29 hours, below the target of 12 hours. The lower than target result was due to the restrictions and practices in place related to the implementation of adaptive regimes to account for operational pressures at adult prison facilities.

The rate of serious assault against prisoners and staff of 1.13 per 100 prisoners was higher than the target of <0.48 per 100 prisoners. This was an improvement from the previous year's actual result of 1.60 per 100 prisoners, despite an increase to the prisoner population during 2024/25.

The complete details of key performance indicators are provided in the Key Performance Indicators section of this report.

Corrective Services

Corrective Services is responsible for managing WA's prisons, youth detention, work camps and people on probation, parole and other community orders. Its operations span metropolitan, regional and remote locations, with facilities and staff located from Wyndham in the far north, to Warburton in the east and Albany in the south.

Key achievements

- In May 2025, the Corrective Services Strategic Plan 2025-2030 was finalised. The Plan was developed in consultation with staff, partners and stakeholders and provides a long-term direction for Corrective Services, underpinned by the vision: A connected Corrective Services contributing to a safer Western Australia.
- Developed the Long-Term Custodial Infrastructure Plan 2025-2035. This Plan provides a strategic roadmap to ensure investment in custodial infrastructure is aligned with operational needs, delivers value for money and remains fit for purpose in addressing projected prison population trends.
- Developed and implemented a three-year plan to recruit and train 1,200 prison officers between 2025 and 2027. This large-scale initiative will strengthen staffing across correctional facilities and enhance long-term workforce stability. A wider Workforce Strategy is being developed.
- Revitalised recruitment campaigns involving regional prison officer training programs were delivered in Albany, Geraldton and Kalgoorlie resulting in 71 new officers recruited, trained and employed locally.
- In January 2025, Corrective Services was officially recognised by the Australian Defence Force's Reserve and Employer Support Program, positioning Corrective Services as an employer of choice for former service members.
- Delivered tailored support and education on veteran entitlements to incarcerated veterans and veteran staff, in partnership with the Department of Veterans' Affairs. This initiative was the first of its kind in Australia.
- Commenced the Federal Government's Open Arms Veterans and Family Counselling Peer Support Pilot within WA prisons. Due to its success, the service has since been adopted nationally across multiple jurisdictions.
- Developed a new Honours and Awards Framework to demonstrate a commitment to valuing Corrective Services staff.
- Established a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Justice, Department of Fire and Emergency Services and Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions for the Prisoner Wellbeing and Rehabilitation Program - Emergency Management Activities.
- In August 2024, all frontline Youth Custodial Officers were equipped with body worn cameras and an integrated digital evidence management system to enhance security, increase evidence gathering capabilities and provide transparency and accountability surrounding incidents within the youth custodial estate. This initiative was expanded in March 2025 to include the Drug Detection Unit. Plans to introduce the cameras to the adult estate are underway, with Casuarina Prison the next facility to participate.

Prison population at a glance

WA has 16 public prisons, one private prison and five work camps. In 2024/25, the facilities housed an average of 8,078 adult prisoners per day, including an average of 76 prisoners per day in minimum-security work camps. An increase in prisoner numbers in 2024/25 has seen the prisoner population exceed pre-COVID-19 levels. This is primarily driven by the significant increase in the number of receptions (particularly remand receptions) since December 2022, despite the increasing number of discharges.

Average daily population ¹	2024/25	2023/24	Change
Overall	8,078	7,143	13.1%
Prison location			
Metropolitan	5,810	5,084	14.3%
Regional	2,268	2,059	10.2%
Gender			
Male	7,242	6,439	12.5%
Female	836	704	18.8%
Aboriginality			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3,646	3,131	16.4%
Non-Aboriginal	4,432	4,012	10.5%
Personal security rating			
Maximum	2,483	2,215	12.1%
Medium	3,845	3,354	14.6%
Minimum	1,750	1,574	11.2%

¹ Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Adult Male Prisons

Adult Male Prisons oversees the management of four metropolitan male prisons, eight regional prisons, five regional men's work camps and Statewide prison industries. The highest population of men in custody was 7,632 and was recorded on 3 June 2025.

Adult males constituted 90 per cent of the State's total prison population, with 44 per cent identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, on average, Adult Male Prisons was responsible for the daily management of 7,242 male prisoners.

Mallee Rehabilitation Centre

The Mallee Rehabilitation Centre is the State's first dedicated alcohol and other drug (AOD) rehabilitation facility for male prisoners operating at Casuarina Prison.

The Djarraly Alcohol and Other Drug Reintegration Service operated at Bunbury Regional Prison, provides stepdown support to Mallee graduates remaining in prison once they leave the program.

Outcomes

- Solid Steps AOD Recovery Program was announced as the winner of the WA Alcohol and Other Drug Excellence Awards in the Improving Alcohol and Other Drug Outcomes for Aboriginal Peoples category at the WA Network of Alcohol and other Drug Agencies Conference on 6 March 2025.
- A total of 54 participants completed the Solid Steps AOD Recovery Program and were released from custody.

Prison Industries

Prison Industries provides vocational training and employment opportunities for prisoners across a variety of industries including dairy, abattoir, bakery, laundry, kitchen, textiles, carpentry and metal work. The diverse range provides prisoners with the opportunity to be employed in meaningful work while also developing skills and experience to assist with their rehabilitation and reintegration back into the community.

The goods and services produced by Prison Industries contribute to increasing self-sufficiency and sustainability across the custodial estate. Corrective Services custodial estate is self-sufficient in milk and processed meat products (sheep and beef), 34 per cent self-sufficient in the supply of staple fruit and vegetables and 73 per cent self-sufficient in egg supply.

Outcomes

Produced food to the value of \$29.76 million which included:

- 963,578 kilograms of processed meat products valued at \$17.36 million.
- 1.83 million litres of milk valued at \$3.67 million.
- 160,248 dozen eggs valued at \$768,542.
- 605,656 units of fruit and vegetables valued at \$1.56 million.
- Bread, bakery and processed vegetables contributed \$2.24 million and \$4.17 million respectively.

The primary, essential, secondary and support industries contributed a combined value of \$89.65 million to the custodial estate.

On average, prisoners worked:

- Approximately 86.76 hours per month.
- An annual total of 8.30 million hours worked in either Prison Industries or through section 95 arrangements.

Using the nominal minimum wage of \$24.17 per hour, this equates to a notional labour value of more than \$200.60 million.

Section 95 community support and activities

Section 95 of the *Prisons Act 1981* allows eligible minimum-security prisoners nearing release to make reparation to the community while completing training and gaining new skills to assist with their reintegration. These activities are performed at five work camps located at Walpole, Dowerin, Warburton, Roebourne and Wyndham.

On-site Section 95 programs operate directly from the custodial estate’s prison and prison farms located at Boronia, Broome, Bunbury, Eastern Goldfields, Greenough, Karnet, Pardelup, Roebourne, West Kimberley and Wooroloo.

Activities include supervised work carried out at custodial facilities and projects for local communities and government organisations.

The total value of Section 95 work completed in 2024/25 was \$3.05 million, an increase of 28 per cent from 2023/24.

Section 95 activity hours

Type of work	2024/25
Community work	79,075
Government work	47,165
Total hours	126,240

Examples of some of the external projects that were undertaken by prisoners in 2024/25 included:

- The National Empowerment Program (Langford Aboriginal Association): Participation in an artwork program.
- The Haven: Meal preparation and service for individuals experiencing homelessness.
- Broome Volunteer Bushfire Brigade: Seasonal clearing, debris removal, fuel load mitigation and site clean-up to support emergency response readiness.
- Kimberley Wildlife Rescue: Daily attendance for enclosure maintenance, feeding, cleaning and grounds upkeep.
- St Vincent de Paul, Foodbank, and other relief organisations: Processing incoming donations, preparing food hampers, cleaning facilities, and delivering supplies to distribution sites.
- Men’s sheds, historical societies, youth centres and food distribution hubs: Building maintenance, furniture relocation and event set ups.
- Geraldton Police and community youth centres: Infrastructure upgrades, outdoor maintenance, minor construction and cleaning.
- K9 Rescue in Nambeelup: Feeding, exercising, grooming and training rescue dogs.
- Veterans Transition Centre (Jarrahdale): Gardening, painting and facility upgrades.
- Black Dog Ride: Logistics and catering support for this nationally recognised mental health awareness campaign.
- Community events: Building and delivering benches and outdoor seating to support community meetings, cultural gatherings and events.
- Wilson Inlet Catchment Committee: Constructing and installing nesting boxes to support the conservation of endangered black cockatoos.
- Community facilities: Restoration and upkeep of cemeteries, memorial sites and shared community spaces.

- Department of Fire and Emergency Services: Bushfire preparedness including hazard reduction, trail clearing, fuel load removal, and maintenance of emergency vehicle access points. Participants also supported the Department's training exercises and seasonal preparation at fire brigade sheds.
- Remote communities: Post-cyclone cleanup and supporting the Department of Fire and Emergency Services and Aboriginal community organisations.

Adult Women's Prisons

Adult Women's Prisons oversees four metropolitan women's prisons and provides support for women housed at five mixed-gender regional facilities throughout WA.

The highest population of 920 women in custody was recorded on 9 June 2025.

The separation of Adult Women's Prisons and Young People as standalone directorates came into effect on 1 July 2024. This realignment has enabled the Department to continue to enhance its capacity to develop evidence-based and trauma-informed approaches to address the unique needs of women and young people in contact with the criminal justice system.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, on average, Adult Women's Prisons was responsible for the daily management of 836 women in custody.
- In partnership with the Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime secured extended funding and the expansion of the Family Domestic Violence (FDV) program Leave Safe Stay Safe.
- Developed and consolidated partnerships with community service providers to deliver programs that support the rehabilitation and reintegration needs of women.

Bandyup Women's Prison

The majority of the State's maximum security female prisoners are housed at Bandyup Women's Prison. The Leave Safe Stay Safe pilot program, which commenced in 2023, is an intensive 10-week program, structured to provide a therapeutic approach when educating women on the awareness and understanding of FDV. Leave Safe Stay Safe offers both preventative and intervention strategies, educates women on safety planning and empowers participants to break cycles of abuse to promote safety and wellbeing. Participants of Leave Safe Stay Safe also receive support in legal or child protection matters where relevant.

Outcomes

- A total of 112 women successfully completed the Leave Safe Stay Safe program in 2024/25.

- 10 residents enrolled in the Tracks to Success training program. This program is a three-month nationally accredited training course which upon completion provides employment opportunities in laying and maintaining railway lines, after participants' release from prison.
- In September 2024, Bandyup introduced the Greyhound Angels Program, for trauma informed engagement through animal assisted therapy, which helps foster respect, accountability, empathy and reduces tension in custody.

Wandoo Rehabilitation Prison

Wandoo is the State's first dedicated alcohol and other drug rehabilitation facility for women. It was launched in August 2018 and accommodates up to 77 prisoners within a medium security campus style setting, featuring accommodation, communal kitchens, laundries and sports facilities.

In partnership with Cyrenian House, the prison offers a 28-week intensive therapy course designed to tackle the root causes of addiction. Wandoo is recognised as a therapeutic community by the Australasian Therapeutic Communities Association, the first prison in Australia to receive this accreditation.

Outcomes

- 40 women graduated from the intensive therapy course.
- Cyrenian House commenced provision of an abridged intensive therapy course from 9 December 2024. As a result of a continued drive to identify and provide access for women to engage in the intensive therapy course, Wandoo's average daily population has increased from 38 in January 2024 to 74 in June 2025.

Boronia Pre-Release Centre for Women

Boronia Pre-Release Centre for Women focuses on maximising women's potential to re-enter the community positively, confidently and safely through the provision of meaningful rehabilitation activities and work placements.

Boronia staff and residents hosted the annual Gala Day in November 2024 to raise funds through the sale of baked goods, artwork, craft and plants. The Gala Day Art Auction features artwork from prisoners across WA. This positive restorative justice initiative has raised \$381,381 for local not-for profit organisations and charities since 2005.

In collaboration with Guide Dogs WA, Boronia delivered the Boronia Puppy Raising Program which prepares puppies for training as guide or assistance dogs while helping rehabilitate the women in our care. Puppies remain at Boronia between 14 and 16 months, before formal training as guide or therapy dogs.

Education at Boronia continued to be an empowering pathway for residents, providing a supportive and inclusive environment where residents can build confidence, develop vital skills and explore education and training options. Boronia offers a range of educational and vocational pathways including academic and digital literacy, industry-specific training and business/workplace skills to help residents gain practical readiness. Traineeships in horticulture, cookery and supply chain open doors to long-term employment prospects.

Outcomes

- Boronia had 154 residents enrolled in education in 2024/25, of which 50 were Aboriginal women, representing 32 per cent of the cohort.
- 1,002 units of competency were completed.
- Eight residents enrolled in university-level studies, from bridging programs to bachelor's degrees.
- The Noongar Boodjar Language Program (15 participants in each term) and First Nations Adult Mental Health and Wellbeing Training (15 Aboriginal and 3 Non-Aboriginal Residents), were successfully delivered by Elders from Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations at Boronia.
- Gala Day 2024 raised \$34,026.20 for local charities The Haven Centre and Cycling Without Age Australia.

Melaleuca Women's Prison

Melaleuca Women's Prison is WA's remand facility for women. The facility focuses on delivering support and services specific to women remanded in custody including access to health assessment and treatment, legal counsel, attendance at court, maintaining family connection assessment and case management. Melaleuca also engages with service providers to deliver a range of constructive activities for women including recreation, education and programs.

Outcomes

- The WA Aboriginal Leadership Institute - Prevention Early Intervention Leadership Program. The 10-week program written and delivered by Aboriginal women aims to culturally empower Aboriginal women in custody. A total of 12 women graduated in 2024/25 at Melaleuca over two programs.

Key stakeholder partnerships have resulted in the following workshops being delivered:

- Zonta House Women's Refuge - Wellness/ Psychoeducational Workshops.
- Creating Healthy Boundaries.
- Self-Compassion.
- Healing Journey.
- Understanding and Managing Stress - Building Healthy Stress Management.
- Centrecare - Financial Literacy Education Workshops.



Guide Dogs puppies in training at Boronia Pre-release Centre for Women

For the first time in WA, puppies identified as potential guide dogs were trained at an adult women's custodial facility.

The puppies lived and were nurtured and trained at the Boronia Pre-Release Centre for Women by carefully selected residents, under the close direction of Guide Dogs WA.



Young People Directorate

The Young People Directorate is responsible for providing youth justice services in the community, specialist services for young people, (such as psychological services) and caring for young people in detention centres.

The Young People Directorate implements evidence-based, trauma-informed approaches that address the unique needs of young people in contact with the criminal justice system. The Directorate continued its commitment to diverting young people from the system and reducing reoffending through targeted programs and support services.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, an average of 1,228 young people were supervised daily in the community. Of these, approximately 61 per cent were managed by metropolitan Community Youth Justice Centres and 39 per cent by regional Community Youth Justice Centres.
- An average of 70 young people were managed in detention.
- In response to the ongoing overrepresentation of Aboriginal young people in detention, the implementation of the new Model of Care across the youth custodial system has prioritised Aboriginal cultural security and health initiatives.
- The Young People Directorate are working in partnership with the Council of Aboriginal Services Western Australia (CASWA) to co-design an Aboriginal Cultural Security Framework that puts culture at the centre of care in youth detention. The co-design is still in development, and the framework has yet to be implemented.
- Banksia Hill School remained committed to delivering education, programs and services that address the individual and collective needs of young people. More than 30 young people completed the Keys4Life program and 15 young people attained their White Card.
- Dr Kristie Dellar was awarded the Australasian Youth Justice Administrators' Exceptional Practice Award – Individual, in recognition of her research on the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) tool for guiding interventions with young people who offend. Her work has supported the adaptation of the tool to better suit the local WA context.
- Out of cell hours at Banksia Hill Detention Centre increased from nine hours 15 minutes in 2023/24 to nine hours 57 minutes in 2024/25 and Unit 18 increased from three hours 54 minutes to eight hours 12 minutes.
- In 2024/25, serious staff assaults at Unit 18 reduced by 50 per cent compared with the previous year.
- In 2024/25, incidents of serious self-harm at Unit 18 decreased by more than 77 per cent compared with the previous year.

Young people managed in the community

Average daily population	2024/25	2023/24	Change
Overall ¹	1,228	1,569	-21.7%
Gender ²			
Male	919	1,139	-19.3%
Female	309	430	-28.1%
Aboriginality ²			
Aboriginal	734	862	-14.8%
Non-Aboriginal	355	485	-26.8%
Service category ³			
Court order (including bail)	437	511	-14.5%
Supervised release order	31	31	0.0%
Youth Justice (incl Court Conference Referrals)	544	622	-12.5%
Other Youth Justice services	350	605	-42.1%

¹ Includes persons whose gender or Aboriginality is unknown. The sum of the sub groupings may not equal this total due to rounding.

² May not total to overall due to persons whose gender or Aboriginality is unknown.

³ May not total to overall as an individual could be counted in multiple categories.

The overall decrease in the number of young people managed in the community can be attributed to several critical factors including, but not limited to improved case management practices, procedures and training as well as a decrease in diversion referrals from WA Police.

The Young People Directorate also manages statutory supervision of young people subject to court and early release orders in addition to co-ordinating Juvenile Justice Teams, court conferencing referrals and interventions. These services are delivered through 10 primary community-based centres and 16 sub-centres across WA.

In 2024/25 the focus on diversion included:

- Juvenile Justice Teams services and court conferencing referrals: A decrease of 12.5 per cent in the 2024/25 average daily population when compared to the previous year. Juvenile Justice Teams court conferencing referrals are run in partnership with WA Police Force. Youth Justice Teams work with young people who may be in the early stages of offending, by diverting them from court and working with them, their family and the victim (where appropriate) in a restorative justice process.

- Community-based supervision and youth bail services: A decrease of 14.5 per cent in the 2024/25 average daily population when compared to the previous year. This includes young people who have been placed with bail services rather than in custody and/or managed in the community on youth community correction orders.
- There was a decrease of 14.8 per cent in the average daily population of young Aboriginal people managed by Community Youth Justice Centres.

Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Business Unit

On 1 September 2024, the Young People Directorate established the Youth Criminal Law Mental Impairment Services in response to the statutory obligations from the new *Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023*. The legislative reforms provide for child-specific considerations that better align with the *Young Offenders Act 1994* for the future management of Criminal Law Mental Impairment-liable youth who come into contact with the justice system and are found unfit to stand trial due to mental impairment.

Outcomes

This year, a dedicated Criminal Law Mental Impairment Court was established within the Perth Children’s Court. Since its inception, Youth Criminal Law Mental Impairment services have supported 25 young people in the court process through:

- Fitness and mental impairment assessments.
- Communication strategies to assist the young person in both court and community settings.
- Leading multiagency collaborative care planning and risk management, to inform the court’s decisions on further supervision.

Of the 25 young people, 11 were assisted through community supports and services, resulting in increased funding support for the individuals via the National Disability Insurance Agency and diversion from the formal criminal justice system. The remaining young people continued to receive ongoing support tailored to their individual needs.

Young people in custody

Average daily population	2024/25	2023/24	Change
Overall ¹	70	82	-14.6%
Status			
Sentenced	24	35	-31.4%
Unsentenced	46	47	-2.1%
Gender			
Male	65	74	-12.2%
Female	6	8	-25.0%
Aboriginality			
Aboriginal	43	55	-21.8%
Non-Aboriginal	27	27	0.0%

¹ Includes persons whose gender or Aboriginality is unknown. The sum of the sub-groupings may not equal this total due to rounding.

Banksia Hill Detention Centre and Unit 18

Banksia Hill Detention Centre and Unit 18 continued to operate under the new trauma informed Model of Care, providing a planned and structured approach to the engagement and care of young people in detention. This model enables staff to provide care that is safe and conducive to pro-social rehabilitation, improving outcomes for young people, reducing the risk of reoffending and improving community safety. Implementation efforts have focused on stabilising the workforce and enhancing the physical environment, both essential for supporting a return to baseline operations, while embedding a trauma informed operating model. Stabilising staffing levels has increased capacity to deliver better outcomes and engage young people in meaningful activities.

Outcomes

- At the end of June 2024, there were a total of 63 vacant youth custodial officer positions in the youth estate. At the end June 2025, all 63 vacancies were filled plus an additional 37 FTE were added to the youth custodial estate.
- During 2024/25, the attrition rate of youth custodial officers decreased to 15 per cent compared to 19 per cent for 2023/24.

- An Aboriginal Elders and Leaders Cultural Mentoring Program commenced at Banksia Hill and Unit 18 in February 2024. This program was developed in consultation with Aboriginal Elders, Leaders and Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs) and is primarily focused on cultural mentoring to support Aboriginal young people to connect to their culture, Country, family, kin and community.
- A significant infrastructure works program has been delivered to improve the physical environment for young people and staff. This includes dedicated cultural sites and spaces.
- Aboriginal Elders and Leaders are now regularly on site at Banksia Hill and Unit 18, and efforts are underway to facilitate visits from Aboriginal Elders and Leaders from regions across WA.
- ACCOs continued to deliver programs that positively impact the social, emotional and spiritual wellbeing of Aboriginal young people through the strengthening of cultural identity and applying culturally informed ways of healing.
- Banksia Hill's Moordidjabiny Kaatup – The Place of Becoming Strong on the Hill, officially opened on 15 July 2024 and is a cultural site that was co-designed with Aboriginal young people. The site has become a focus for Welcome to Country protocols for young people from other regions, for yarning with Aboriginal Elders and Leaders and an event space for the delivery of programs by ACCOs.
- Unit 18 Yarning Circle was established on 2 December 2024 and was co-designed with Aboriginal young people at Unit 18.
- Chill-out rooms were introduced to support the broader strategic goals of fostering a more therapeutic and rehabilitative environment within Banksia Hill and Unit 18. Fit-for-purpose infrastructure is fundamental to enabling staff to provide quality care and maintain a safe environment, and the introduction of these rooms is a key part of that approach.
- A Cultural Capability and Cultural Supervision Program was established for senior staff at Banksia Hill and Unit 18. It used the Ways of Working Cultural Awareness Program including a cultural immersion experience on Wadjemup and cultural supervision sessions with senior staff onsite to consider how their recently developed cultural awareness is translated into practice.

Aboriginal Services Unit

The Aboriginal Services Unit continued to provide integral services to young people across Banksia Hill and Unit 18 including general wellbeing and mental health checks, peer support and connecting them with family.

Outcomes

- The Unit's Aboriginal Youth Support Officers conducted 4,401 sessions with young people between December 2024 and March 2025.

Education

Education remained of paramount importance for all young people across the youth estate and continued to be delivered to students at Banksia Hill and Unit 18. A second teacher joined the Unit 18 teaching team in January 2025.

This additional teacher increased access to education and allowed students to benefit from both vocational courses and literacy and numeracy classes.

A range of vocational programs also continued to be offered to students, to help them build their skills and qualifications and support their transition into the community and the workforce.

Outcomes

There were 705 units of competency completed by young people attending education classes in 2024/25.

These modules were contained within courses such as:

- Certificate II in Civil Construction.
- Certificate of General Education (for young adults).
- Non-Accredited Foundational, Literacy and Numeracy Program.
- Barista Skill Set.
- Yalagan Trailer (Working in Confined Spaces, Working at Heights, Gas Atmosphere Testing).

In addition, total education hours delivered to young people at Unit 18 has increased:

- 17 hours per week (15 July 2024 – school holidays first two weeks) to 72.75 hours per week (31 March 2025).
- The average education per week for young people has risen from 2.07 hours per week (15 July 2024 – school holidays first two weeks) to 9.09 hours per week (31 March 2025).

Vocational training initiatives help young people build a better life

Vocational training provided by the Department and its partners continued to offer young people at Banksia Hill Detention Centre the chance for a better future.

During 2024/25, a group of detainees at Banksia Hill gained valuable job skills via a number of accredited certificate courses including civil construction, horticulture and working at heights.

One of the programs, a collaborative initiative between the Department, the Waalitj Foundation and contractor Programmed, not only helped some young people secure qualifications but also a job.

Those hired after their release were involved in gardening, landscaping and maintenance work for clients of Programmed.

"I'm grateful they gave me the opportunity to better myself, it's brilliant," a former detainee said. "Now I'm hoping to move towards a sparky apprenticeship."

The training incorporated an actual real-life building project – renovating the detention centre's social visits area and enabled young people to earn an excavator ticket.

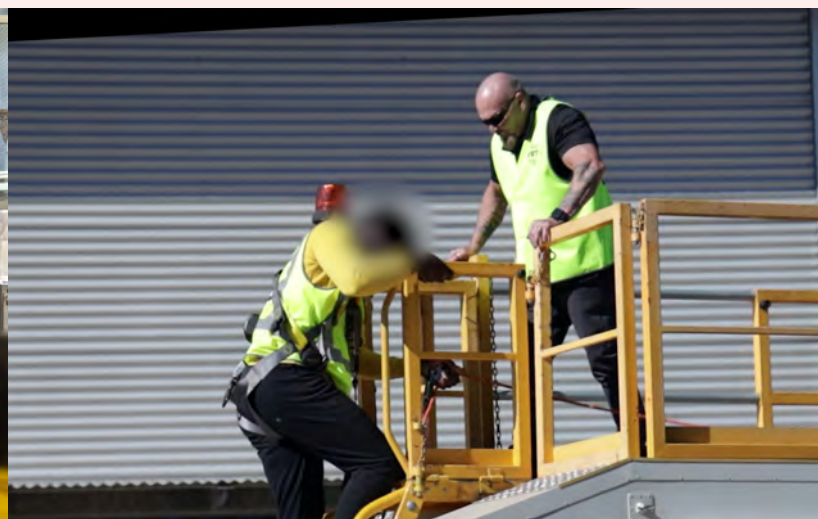
"For them to come in here with nothing and then being able to leave job skills-ready, maybe moving into a traineeship, is a great opportunity," Banksia Hill vocational teacher Nigel Reid said.

Another of the vocational training initiatives took learning to new heights, with a purpose-built mobile trailer brought on site for young people to practise on.

Qualifications available as part of this course included working at heights, entering and working in confined spaces, gas testing, and proficiency in the use of hand and power tools.

The trailer and training were provided by Yalagan Group, a not-for-profit national Registered Training Organisation.

Career expos held at Banksia Hill also opened the door to future employment and further training opportunities as detainees got the chance to meet employers and educators.



Offender Services

Offender Services manages the needs of offenders and addresses the drivers of criminal behaviour through a range of interventions. Services include adult community corrections, justice health and wellbeing, reintegration and rehabilitation, education, employment and transitional services and offender programs.

Offender Services has a key role in directing the throughcare of persons in our care statewide ensuring the provision of integrated services and programs.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, on average, Offender Services was responsible for the daily management of 6,707 adults in the community.
- Education, Employment and Transitional Services facilitated 8,293 students enrolled in 39,716 units, with a 77 per cent completion rate.

Adult Community Corrections

Adult Community Corrections is responsible for the management and supervision of adult offenders who are completing their sentence in the community. This includes those who are subject to bail and offenders completing court orders, individuals on parole or subject to post sentence orders. This can include offenders requiring intensive supervision such as those assessed as high-risk serious offenders pursuant to the *High Risk Serious Offenders Act 2020* or a Post Sentence Supervision Order under the *Sentence Administration Act 2003*.

Adult Community Corrections also undertakes a lead role in the management and supervision of people subject to the *Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023* on bail while fitness is assessed and determined, or on custodial leave of absence and community supervision orders.

Adult Community Corrections provides advice reports to the courts, prisons and releasing authorities, such as the Prisoners Review Board and the Mental Impairment Review Tribunal.

There are 26 Adult Community Corrections centres in WA. In addition, there are four specialist teams in the Adult Court Services Branch located at the Central Law Courts, one dedicated Criminal Law Mental Impairment Services team located in Mt Lawley and two teams in the Community Offender Monitoring Unit operating from the Perth CBD. Together they managed a daily average of 6,707 adult offenders in 2024/25.

The average number of offenders managed in the community in 2024/25 increased by seven per cent compared to 2023/24, and by 13 per cent since 2020/21. The number of offenders subject to community supervision has increased due to legislative change, introducing additional sentencing options and mandatory requirements.

The percentage of offenders who successfully completed community corrections orders decreased marginally from 66.1 per cent in 2023/24 to 65.7 per cent in 2024/25.

Adults managed in the community

Average daily population	2024/25	2023/24	Change
Overall	6,707	6,269	7.0%
Gender ¹			
Male	5,212	4,823	8.1%
Female	1,491	1,438	3.7%
Aboriginality ²			
Aboriginal	2,442	2,364	3.3%
Non-Aboriginal	4,174	3,855	8.3%
Order category ³			
Bail order	943	768	22.8%
Court order	4,711	4,303	9.5%
Early release order	952	1,103	-13.7%
Work development order	44	59	-25.4%
Post sentence order (inc High Risk Offenders)	232	180	28.9%

¹ Does not total to overall due to persons whose gender is unknown.

² Does not total to overall due to persons whose gender or Aboriginality is unknown.

³ Does not total to overall as an individual could be counted in multiple categories.

Family and Domestic Violence Response Teams

Adult Community Corrections staff continued to work with the Department of Communities and the WA Police Force to expand Family and Domestic Violence (FDV) Response Teams. Through the 2024/25 Budget process, the State Government provided further funding support for the Department's FDV response. A key deliverable for this investment is the integration of the Department as a permanent partner agency to the FDV Response Teams across the State and the creation of an additional 17 community corrections positions within the FDV Response Teams over four years.

The initial phase of this roll out, which occurred this year, included the employment of a dedicated senior community corrections officer within the following FDV Response Teams:

- West Kimberley (Broome) – housed within Broome Police Station (West Kimberley FDV Response Team) and Broome Adult Community Corrections.
- Midland – housed within the Communities facility in Midland (Midland FDV Response Team) and Midland Adult Community Corrections.
- Mandurah – housed within the Mandurah Police Station (Mandurah FDV Response Team) and Mandurah Adult Community Corrections.
- Armadale – housed within Armadale Police Facility (Armadale Gnan-Gnarra FDV Response Team) and Maddington Adult Community Corrections.
- Pilbara – housed within the East Pilbara (Karratha) Department of Communities Facility (EK FDV Response Team) and Karratha Adult Community Corrections.

Outcomes

- Embedded FDV Response Team Senior Community Corrections Officers, strengthening our FDV practice across the State.

Justice Health and Wellbeing Services

Justice Health and Wellbeing Services (JHWS) provides primary health care at all custodial facilities.

All prisoners undertake a comprehensive health assessment within 24 hours of admission to prison by a clinical nurse. They can also request an appointment with Health Centres at any time.

Prisoners are triaged based on clinical need and referred for further medical assessment or treatment as required.

All custodial Health Centres are accredited under the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners Standards for Health Services in Australian prisons.

The JHWS provides prisoners and detainees access to healthcare delivered by registered health professionals at a standard comparable to what is available in the community.

In 2024/25, Justice Health restructured its services into one combined operation under a new Model of Care. In early 2025, the Primary Health Services and the Mental Health and Other Drugs branch co-located and began operating under a newly formed single leadership team. Justice Health and Wellbeing Services is a registered training provider with the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners enabling the delivery of Continuing Professional Development Education to Prison Medical Officers.

Outcomes

- In early 2025 JHWS expanded its operation at Hakea Prison with an additional 17 staff to support the significant increase in the prisoner population and the demands associated with being the State's main reception prison.

Central Pharmacy

The Central Pharmacy supplies medications to all prisoners, with 50 per cent of the male prisoner population and 75 per cent of the female prisoner population requiring prescribed medication in 2024/25.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, 166,066 individual prescriptions were dispensed, 222,342 blister packs were distributed across the prison estate and 35,638 methadone doses were dispensed and distributed by the Central Pharmacy.

Psychological Health Services

Psychological Health Services provides counselling services in prisons across the State and therapy services in specialist mental health and alcohol and other drug rehabilitation units. The services are provided by clinically experienced social workers, registered psychologists and occupational therapists. Prison counsellors provide clinical assessments and interventions to prisoners who are at acute risk of suicide or self-harm, affected by poor mental health or having difficulty coping in prison.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, Psychological Health Services received 16,446 counselling referrals in public prisons, compared with 13,724 in 2023/24.

Prison Support Services

Prison Support Services contributes to suicide and self-harm prevention and intervention strategies in custodial settings by providing support and cultural expertise to at-risk prisoners. Prison Support Services is also responsible for the management and performance of the prisoner Peer Support Program, which is a suicide prevention strategy aimed at the early identification and support of prisoners at-risk.

The program optimises preventative care while supporting individual prisoners to seek assistance while in custody.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, Prison Support Officers recorded 20,544 prisoner contacts compared to 18,045 in the previous year.

Assessment and Interventions

The Assessment and Interventions Unit is responsible for the management of specialised clinical intervention services, treatment and psychological assessment, reports and expert advice to courts and releasing authorities and for the case management of prisoners (including indefinite and high-risk serious offenders) in custody and offenders in the community.

The treatment assessments area undertake reports to assess criminogenic needs, determine risk of reoffending, inform criminogenic intervention, assist in the completion of individual management plans and guide prisoner movements.

Outcomes

- An additional 10 staffing positions were created to realign and increase resources to meet existing demand to reduce current outstanding treatment assessments.

Education, Employment and Transitional Services

Prisoner education and vocational training is delivered by prisoner education staff through the Departmental prisoner registered training organisation, Auswest Specialised Education and Training Services, and external registered training organisations, universities and TAFE institutions.

A range of transitional and career services, such as access to paid external employment, career expos, job readiness and employability skills workshops are delivered to prisoners to help them acquire and maintain employment on release.

The Department acknowledges that literacy and numeracy are fundamental skills for effective functioning in modern society. While education services are available to all prisoners, those assessed with low language, literacy and numeracy skills are prioritised for intervention.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, there were 7,855 prisoners enrolled in nationally accredited education or vocational training courses. A total of 758 prisoners were enrolled in traineeships and apprenticeships during the period, a 17 per cent increase on the previous year.
- In 2024/25, 3,573 prisoners were enrolled in 8,056 units of study across various Adult Basic Education curriculum.
- The Introduction of the Track to Success rail maintenance program at Wooroloo Prison Farm and Bandyup Women's Prison in partnership with Individual Placement and Support Employment Services, Cat5 and Iron Training, with funding from the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Workplace Relations. This program is an industry-targeted initiative designed to upskill pre-release prisoners. It also includes a comprehensive mentoring component that extends six months post release to support participants in their initial period of employment.
- The introduction of the Breaking Through program at Karnet Prison Farm, Wooroloo Prison Farm and Greenough Regional Prison. This program is a joint venture between the Department, Reboot Australia, Workskil Australia and Yalagan Registered Training Pty Ltd, targeting employment in mining, resource, quarrying, civil and related industries. This is a 13-week intensive program that supports participants to attain industry skills.
- The Unlocking the Future project at Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison, partnering with Workforce Australia, City of Kalgoorlie Boulder, Jobs and Skills Centre, TAFE and Training Alliance. The course guides students towards employment post release in areas such as roadwork, excavating, civil construction, gas testing and factories.
- The development of a new literacy screening tool to better identify priority intervention needs. Preparing the Registered Training Organisation for the transition to the new Standards for National Vocational Education and Training Regulator Registered Training Organisations 2025.

Culture-based programs

Corrective Services continued its partnerships with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs) in the custodial estate, engaging them to deliver Aboriginal culture-based programs made for Aboriginal people in contact with the justice system. These include:

Aboriginal Services Committees

Local Aboriginal Services Committees aim to improve how the Department manages and delivers services to Aboriginal people in its care.

Outcomes

- 58 Local Aboriginal Services Committee meetings held, with more than 620 internal and external Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation stakeholder attendees.

Yiwarra Kuju – Martu Western Desert Justice Program

The Yiwarra Kuju - Martu Western Desert Justice Program, a partnership between the Department and ACCO, Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa offers two pathways which aim to reduce recidivism and overrepresentation of Martu men, women and youth exposed to the criminal justice system:

- The first involves diversion from court at pre-sentencing or sentencing stage at the earliest possible point of justice system contact.
- The second involves transition from prison, either on parole or at completion of sentence, transporting prisoners to Country safely and avoiding risks such as township centres to avoid and reduce recidivism.

The cross-government partnership has been successfully established by the Department, Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa and Pilbara Development Commission with the executive partners meeting bi-annually and regional partners meeting quarterly.

Outcomes

- 23 days of cultural workshops delivered at Roebourne Regional Prison - 633 Martu men and women participated.
- 46 Wangka Minyirra - Martu Cultural Advisory Panel in-reach proceedings facilitating hearings for 223 Martu people.
- \$0.55 million in Royalties for Regions funding was granted, to continue delivery of the program and potential expansion of Martu Youth and Family Violence Programs.
- Completed a formal program evaluation that reported the program's strong benefit to Martu people, their communities and to WA.

Aboriginal cultural programs

The Department recognises the importance of promoting, nurturing and preserving Aboriginal languages and partnered with several ACCOs to deliver Aboriginal cultural programs (language and leadership).

The programs focus on cultural identity, personal development and empowerment, supporting Aboriginal people in the Department's care to build better futures for themselves and their families. All programs are designed and delivered by Aboriginal people, for Aboriginal people.

Outcomes

The following programs were delivered in 2024/25:

- Noongar Boodjar Language Cultural Aboriginal Corporation delivered the Noongar Language Program to Melaleuca, Boronia, and Banksia Hill.
- Wirlomin Noongar Language and Stories Incorporated Elders delivered their program to Albany Regional Prison.
- Western Australian Aboriginal Leadership Institute delivered the Prevention Early Intervention Program to Melaleuca.
- Mabu Aamba Program was delivered to Broome Regional Prison by Aarnja Ltd.

Clinical Governance and Innovation

Clinical Governance and Innovation is a multidisciplinary team that operates as two business streams – rehabilitation and suicide prevention.

The teams work to embed a clinical governance system across rehabilitation services and suicide prevention with a focus on clinical evaluation and setting clinical standards while fostering continuous improvement.

Outcomes

Evaluations of the following programs were completed or continued in 2024/25:

- Continued evaluation of the Moral Reconation Therapy Wandoo Long-Term Impact.
- Earliest Eligible Date and deferred parole desk top review.
- Model of Care Wandoo Rehabilitation Prison.

The following innovation projects were commenced, continued and/or completed:

- The development of a Model of Care for Non-Program Residents located at Wandoo Rehabilitation Prison.
- The completion of the Violence Risk Scale Version 2.
- Continued with the redevelopment of the Department's sex offender programs.
- Continued with the introduction of the Level of Service Inventory – Revised: Screening Version.

Prisoners' artistic talent on show

Excellence in Corrective Services art programs has wowed art lovers around the State through prisoner participation in public exhibitions.

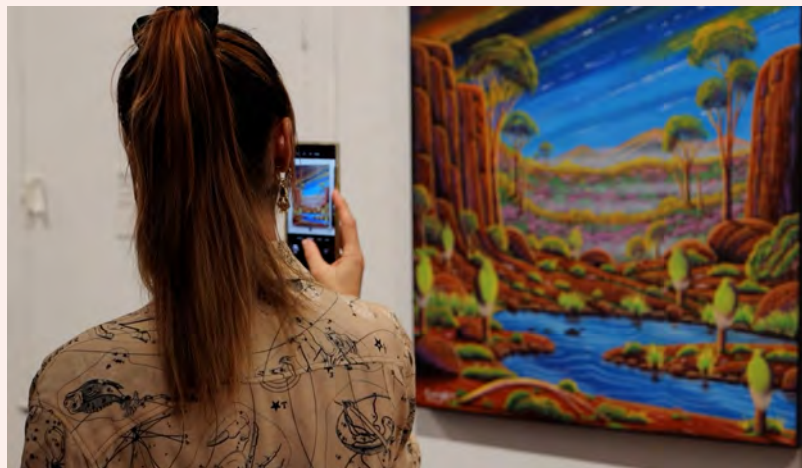
Five paintings by prisoners were chosen for Revealed 2025, Western Australia's premier showcase for new and emerging Aboriginal art and exhibited at the Perth Institute for Contemporary Arts.

Another 11 artworks by Aboriginal prisoners featured in the Noongar Country exhibition at the Bunbury Regional Art Gallery. One of them, "Home Country", won the Landscape Award.

The Department also staged a special exhibition of more than 30 works of art from Albany Regional Prison at the city's Vancouver Arts Centre.

Art provides a creative outlet to tell stories and, for Aboriginal prisoners, to connect to Culture and Country. The programs can act as a gateway to education, a critical part of rehabilitation and reintegration.

Some prisoner artists are developing their talents by undertaking visual arts studies at Curtin University through the Justice and Equity Through program.



- The completion of the pilot of a Commonwealth funded Countering Violent Extremism Program.
- Introduction of the Safer Families community-based domestic violence program in Bunbury delivered by Accordwest.
- An extension of a FDV informed project utilising the Safe and Together Model. This will support consistent and coordinated FDV delivery by developing governance of clinical practice with the aim of improving outcomes for individuals, families and the community.
- Training from international guests Liam Marshall and Ken McMaster in the clinical assessment and intervention of sex offenders and Motivational Interviewing skills.
- Co-ordination of training in risk assessment tools (Violence Risk Scale, Dynamic Supervision Protocol, Level of Service/Risk Need Responsivity) and Offender Program Delivery (Not Our Way – Family Domestic Violence program).
- Establishment of a centralised student induction package and coordination for clinical placements in psychology and social work in a rehabilitation and reintegration unit.

The Clinical Learning and Development group within Clinical Governance and Innovation provides a co-ordinated approach towards professional development, including internal and external training, pathways for students and building a future clinical workforce. This group co-ordinated or continued the following training in 2024/25:

- Continued rollout of the Safe and Together Family Domestic Violence training for staff, as well as co-ordination and support of the internal certified trainers for Safe and Together.

Suicide Prevention Governance Unit

The Suicide Prevention Governance Unit promotes a safer custody approach through the application of contemporary evidence-based self-harm prevention practices across WA prisons and detention centres. It helps reduce the likelihood of self-harm by fostering the sharing of knowledge, increasing understanding and awareness of suicide prevention, supporting humane practices and meaningful engagement in the custodial environment. The unit is structured to integrate clinical insight, operational knowledge and cultural expertise, supporting the holistic approach to the prevention of suicide and non-suicidal self-injury for people in our care.

Outcomes

- The online suicide prevention training consists of three modules aimed at providing staff with knowledge and awareness of at-risk management in prisons.
- Enhanced training capability with the development and delivery of two separate training courses for the chairpersons of the Prisoner Risk Assessment Group in prisons and At Risk Assessment Group in youth facilities.
- Collaborated with the Mental Health Commission to develop a tailored Gatekeeper Suicide Prevention Training Program for custodial staff. Since December 2024, the Suicide Prevention Governance Unit has supported the facilitation of Gatekeeper training to 127 staff.
- Disseminated information about suicide prevention practices to custodial estates via targeted email communications and quarterly newsletters.
- Facilitated 22 one-to-one contacts with the chairpersons of the Prisoner Risk Assessment Group in prisons and At-Risk Assessment Group in youth facilities.
- Drafted the Aboriginal Suicide Prevention Strategy which is undergoing continued consultation with relevant internal and external stakeholders.
- In 2024/25, a project was established to review and update the Department's Suicide Prevention Framework for people in custody, including the At-Risk Management System and Support and Monitoring System for the youth and adult custodial estates. The project commenced with the review of the Youth At-Risk Management System process prioritised as the first phase of the project in 2024/25.

Operational Support

Operational Support contributes to maintaining and increasing security and safety across the custodial estate. This work helps improve community safety through the provision of security and response services, including emergency response operations and the mitigation of drug and alcohol use.

Operational Support is also responsible for the delivery of intelligence services to identify security and safety risks relating to prisoners, facilities and staff, and works with external agencies such as the WA Police Force and Commonwealth agencies to assist with the safe management of offenders in the community. Operational Support also oversees the development of operational policies and procedures, compliance monitoring across the custodial estate, contract management, recruitment, strategic projects, assurance planning and performance.

Outcomes

- Development of the Department's Towards 1,200 Program recruitment strategy for prison officers for 2025 to 2027.
- Recruited an additional 301 prison officers in 2024/25, marking a 23 per cent year-on-year increase.
- Increased human resources to Emergency Management Unit (EMU) to improve the delivery of our emergency response capability.
- EMU also conducted a series of Emergency Management Exercises under the banner Exercise Kweela, held separately at Casuarina and Hakea facilities.
- Actioned a total of 177 business improvement recommendations raised by various oversight bodies, including but not limited to the Office of the Inspector Custodial Services, the Coroner's Court of WA and the Office of Auditor General.
- Successfully implemented the Corrective Services Risk Management Roadmap which saw the development of 52 risk registers, refinement of all Corrective Services strategic and operational risks across the division and embedding risk practices into critical business areas.
- Continued to facilitate deaths in custody lessons learned reviews surrounding unnatural deaths in custody to identify opportunities to improve the safety of prisoners within the Department's care and to reduce the likelihood of similar deaths in custody in the future.

Stopping drugs in prison

The Department continued its efforts to disrupt the supply of illegal drugs and contraband into prisons through a range of targeted strategies. These included the use of drug detection dogs and specialist technologies, such as electronic drug trace detection devices. All custodial facilities are equipped with these devices to screen both visitors and prisoners, complementing the work of the Drug Detection Unit canine teams. The Drug Detection Unit also carries out unannounced searches of vehicles and visitors entering prisons across the State.

Outcomes

The Drug Detection Unit maintained a high operational presence, with:

- 3,487 deployments occurring throughout 2024/25 in the custodial estate.
- 44,510 visitors and 6,598 prisoners and 5,903 inanimate objects searched by narcotic detection dogs.
- A total of 2,327 narcotic odour indications, of which 1,968 were from visitors, (indications may or may not result in seizure of illicit substances).
- 1,711 of the indications resulted in a non-contact visit.
- 109 visits were terminated by the facilities prior to commencement.
- Nine visitors were arrested by WA Police Force.
- 14 joint agency operations throughout the State with the WA Police Force.
- Trained two internally recruited Drug Detection Officers with two new drug detection dogs.
- Four current serving Drug Detection Officers were retrained with new drug detection dogs following the retirement of their previous partners.
- Successfully trained the first “surrender dog” from a member of the public to become a fully operational drug detection dog.

The overt presence of the Drug Detection Unit contributed to the disruption of drug supply and distribution and resulted in the detection and seizure of 195 narcotic substances or narcotic-related paraphernalia.

Security of the custodial estate

The security portfolio is responsible for maintaining a positive security culture within Corrective Services and provides strategic input into all aspects of security in custodial facilities. While meeting security needs across the custodial estate and providing statewide technical advice to security staff and facilities, environmental scanning also continued to identify emerging technologies and best practice in custodial security management.

Outcomes

- Continued delivery of new policy, procedures and tools for custodial security teams to maintain best practice standards, headlined by the development of a statewide security plan for Corrective Services and new procedures related to the operation of body worn cameras, and management of associated digital evidence.
- Continued exploration of new technologies to deter, detect and disrupt the smuggling of contraband into custodial facilities, including the expansion of the Department’s whole body, low dose X-ray scanner program with a further installation at Casuarina Prison in October 2024. The Department is exploring options to further expand this capability to other maximum-security prisons in 2025/26.
- In early 2025, developed a pilot program to inform the future deployment of drone-based security surveillance activities to deter, detect and disrupt the trafficking of contraband into custodial facilities. The trial involves piloting of the drone from a remote location, ‘beyond visual line of sight’, which will be a first for Corrective Services in WA. The trial is underway with the first operational flight taking place on 7 July 2025 and scheduled for completion in 2025/26.

Special Operations Group

As part of its security operations, the Special Operations Group delivers specialised, 24/7 armed emergency response and security services to support custodial facilities across the estate. The Special Operations Group plays a critical role in managing and safely resolving high-risk incidents. Over the past year, the Group has undertaken more than 1,000 distinct operational tasks, demonstrating its capability, flexibility, and commitment to maintaining safety and order within the custodial environment.

Working closely with the Drug Detection Unit, the Special Operations Group continued to conduct targeted security search operations focused on prisoners and visitors entering and exiting custodial facilities. In addition, the group maintained responsibility for high-security prisoner escorts, routine foot and vehicle perimeter patrols at high-risk sites, and rapid incident response. Notably, support for regional escorts increased, particularly for high-risk or mentally ill prisoners, reflecting the group's growing role in managing complex and sensitive movements across the State.

Outcomes

- Delivery of Riot Control Training to regional sites which contributes to the operational preparedness of facilities.
- Continued inter-agency training with the WA Police Force District Support Teams and Regional Operations Group to improve response capability across both agencies. Combined training was held in Perth metropolitan, Great Southern, Kimberley, Pilbara and Wheatbelt regions to develop tactics and awareness of the agencies' respective strengths.
- Delivery of Forward Commander and Response Team Leader Programs - for adult and youth custodial staff to bolster operational preparedness.

Emergency management

In 2024/25, Corrective Services continued to embed the Emergency Management Framework, to enhance the Department's approach to incident response and emergency management within custodial facilities.

In 2024/25, Corrective Services responded to various emergency incidents and continued to refine its approach to ensure swift and co-ordinated responses. In line with these efforts, Corrective Services maintained strong inter-agency training and exercises with key partners, including the WA Police Force and Department of Fire and Emergency Services.

Outcomes

- Delivered Corrective Services first inaugural two-day Incident Management Course, based on the Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS). This course was designed to enhance the Department's

incident management capabilities and align with national best practices.

- As at 30 June 2025, 19 senior management team members from Greenough Regional Prison and Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison have successfully completed the Incident Management Course. This initiative has significantly enhanced incident management capabilities across regional facilities by bringing training directly to them, eliminating the need for travel to metro-based training and ensuring that regional staff receive the critical skills and knowledge they need, in a timely and accessible manner.
- Ensured significant progress in aligning all 19 custodial facilities' Emergency Management Plans with the Corrective Services Statewide Emergency Management Plan. This alignment is driving greater uniformity and cohesion with the WA State Emergency Management Arrangements, strengthening statewide preparedness and response.
- Continued development and refinement of Emergency Management doctrine, including the creation of new directives, procedures, tools, and templates. These documents provide a clear, consistent framework for responding to incidents across the entire Department.

Intelligence Services

Intelligence Services identifies security and safety issues relating to prisoners, offenders managed in the community, staff and facilities. It provides advice and assessments on tactical operational and strategic matters to assist staff make informed decisions about the management of prisoners and other safety and security issues.

Outcomes

- Responded to a high volume of requests for information from internal and external stakeholders. It continued to provide advice and assessments to assist the custodial estate and community corrections to mitigate risk and assist in the management and placement of prisoners and the management of offenders in the community.
- A key focus area remained gang-related activity. Intelligence Services continued to allocate resources to focus on gangs, providing assessments regarding gang status and associated risks to assist in contributing to the safety and security of the custodial and community corrections environments.
- Ongoing monitoring of the gang environment was also conducted, including liaison with the WA Police Force Gang Crime Squad to enable the provision of contemporary and timely advice in response to gang-related incidents in custody and the community.

- Provided direct support to intelligence-led security operations undertaken by the Special Operations Group, Drug Detection Unit and prison-based security teams, enhancing the Department's intelligence and operational capability.
- Made significant contributions to the operations of the WA Police Force and other law enforcement agencies by providing immediate support to active investigations and referral of important and urgent information.

Training and recruitment

Corrective Services progressed several initiatives to improve recruitment outcomes and workforce readiness. These efforts focused on strengthening recruitment assessment standards, accelerating the deployment of experienced candidates into frontline roles and improving operational continuity through targeted filling of high-priority vacancies.

Recruiting Aboriginal people remained a key priority, with several Aboriginal-specific information sessions being delivered by Aboriginal employees and senior operational staff, to support culturally safe engagement and promote awareness of custodial career opportunities.

In addition, five Corrective Services staff undertook the Graduate Certificate in Business (Executive Leadership and Management) Program through Murdoch University, coordinated by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services. An additional four staff from across the State commenced the program in March 2025, with completion due in October 2025.

Outcomes

- Recruited 301 prison officers in 2024/25, marking a 23 per cent year-on-year increase. To accommodate this training growth, double schools commenced every six weeks, ensuring rapid onboarding and operational readiness.
- Reinstated regional training delivery for the first time since 2019, with targeted programs in Albany, Eastern Goldfields and Greenough. This localised approach enabled trainees to remain in their communities and close to family, reducing relocation barriers and strengthening regional engagement.
- Piloted the Accelerated Training Program to fast-track five experienced officers into frontline roles. This initiative, last trialled in 2009, has been reimagined to attract talent from other jurisdictions and will expand next financial year to boost workforce agility and reduce onboarding time.
- Recruited 145 youth custodial officers, which is a 61 per cent year-on-year increase, achieving full staffing levels at Banksia Hill Detention before December 2024. Ongoing recruitment has continued to cover attrition and ensure ongoing operational stability.
- Promoted youth custodial roles via various Aboriginal employment networks, ensuring culturally competent outreach and support. This approach reinforces our commitment to inclusive workforce development and community engagement.
- Developed and commenced delivery of the 2025 – 2027 Foundation Training Plan.
- Developed the Senior Officer Program, designed to equip emerging and established leaders with the strategic, operational and leadership skills required for the role of Senior Officer in prisons.
- Reviewed and re-established the essential training program for prison prosecutions officers, responsible for co-ordinating and facilitating internal prison charges.
- Nominated as a finalist in the WA Training Awards, hosted by the Department of Training and Workforce Development. The awards recognise excellence in vocational education and training for students, apprentices and trainees, practitioners, training providers, organisations and employers.
- Provided ongoing operational governance and compliance, training for Corrective Services staff in the areas of suicide prevention, mental health first aid, safety and security, occupational first aid and fire and emergency.
- Enrolled 510 staff in the CSC30122 Certificate III in Correctional Practice Qualification and completed 368 issuances of the Qualification (general and specialist) for custody and community staff who completed the aligned foundation programs.
- Issued 165 Statements of Attainment (MSMWHS216 Operate Breathing Apparatus) to newly trained compressed air breathing apparatus operators in support of the statewide prison fire response capability.
- Successfully completed all the required actions for the transition to the new Standards for Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) 2025, providing greater clarity for RTOs and regulators, strengthening the focus on quality outcomes for learners and employers, and allowing for more flexibility and innovation in training delivery.

Assurance Planning and Performance

Assurance Planning and Performance provides guidance and support across Corrective Services to strengthen business operations and enable business improvements through robust planning, governance, assurance and risk management activities that drive accountability and delivers outcomes.

Outcomes

- Produced long-term prisoner population projections to inform planning and investment decisions for increased staffing and bed capacity.
- Provision of comprehensive assessment and behavioural analysis of young people in detention, providing core support for the capacity requirements required in the business case for the proposed new youth detention facility at Banksia Hill.
- Provision of extensive regional forecasting position out to 2035 to assist in the development of the Long-Term Custodial Infrastructure Plan.
- Conducted analysis of Aboriginal incarceration to inform the development of targeted intervention strategies.
- Assisting in the Staffing Level Agreement updates under the Safer Staffing Review. Undertaking and conducting a staffing review of all custodial and non-custodial workstreams to create a safe and effective prison operating model.
- Commenced the development of a Custodial Workforce Planning Model.
- Assurance Planning and Performance has successfully implemented the Corrective Services Risk Management Roadmap in 2024/25. The implementation saw the development of 52 risk registers, refinement of all Corrective Services strategic and operational risks across the Division and the embedding of risk practices into critical business areas including custodial facilities, youth justice centers and adult community corrections.
- Corrective Services supported 239 new recommendations made by various oversight agencies, including the Office of the Inspector of Custodial Services, the Office of the Auditor General, the Coroner's Court of Western Australia, the Ombudsman WA and other internal reviews. By supporting these recommendations, Corrective Services committed to undertake efforts to address these and actioned a total of 177 during the year, of which 117 recommendations were new and 60 were from previous financial years.

Court and Tribunal Services

Court and Tribunal Services administers court and tribunal locations across WA and is responsible for managing justice related boards, the Sheriff's Office and the Fines Enforcement Registry, as well as providing services to victims of crime.

Key achievements

- Developed a Regional Jury Supervisor role focused on the training and development of regional Jury Officers. Training for Jury Officers now includes an annual training program based in Perth which aims to ensure the delivery of a consistent service across the State.
- A Support for Jurors program was launched as a joint initiative between Jury Services and People Sense. The intent is to provide an improved referral process enabling people who have served as jurors to gain easier access to a counselling service at the completion of their jury service.
- Following collaboration between Jury Services, Judicial Officers and relevant jurisdictions, an updated jury service video was produced. The video, A Fair Trial – Jury Duty in Western Australia, is available on the Department's website and is part of the induction process for people summoned for jury service.
- Significant upgrades were completed at the Bunbury and Geraldton courthouses, enhancing audio visual capabilities across seven courtrooms, four remote witness rooms, two jury deliberation rooms, two jury assembly areas and a newly established Barndimalgu courtroom. Additionally, four court listings (wayfinding) displays were replaced to improve navigation and accessibility.
- A strategic direction was established to guide the modernisation and long term use of the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS) and its associated applications.
- The *Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023* (WA) came into effect on 1 September 2024. Implementation of the reforms provided by this Act were coordinated by the Department and involved approximately 10 other agencies and statutory bodies. The reform was a key 2017 Government election commitment and addresses more than 50 recommendations from previous reviews into the operation of the prior Act and ensures best practice in the management of people with a mental impairment through the criminal justice system:
 - The Act repealed the *Criminal Law (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996* (WA) and established the Mental Impairment Review Tribunal which replaced the Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board. The paramount consideration of the new tribunal remains to ensure the protection of the community whilst also ensuring Supervised Persons under the Act are reintegrated into the community in a safe manner.
 - A tailored electronic case management solution was developed and integrated into ICMS and eCourts Portal to support the Act. This functionality enables the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Children's Courts to meet their statutory obligations under the new legislation.
 - The Communication Partner Program provided for under the Act was established and located within Court Counselling and Support Services. The service is staffed by Speech Pathologists, Social Workers, Psychologists or Occupational Therapists.
- Court and Tribunal Services has been instrumental in developing and implementing a Vicarious Trauma Training framework for staff statewide. Training was developed with leading subject matter experts to inform staff of the differences between vicarious trauma, compassion fatigue and burnout. Staff are provided with practical frameworks and preventative strategies to avoid vicarious trauma accumulation.
- In July 2024, the Family Court completed a project to provide an additional courtroom, magistrate chambers, interview rooms and conference rooms in the Commonwealth Law Courts building.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the State's highest court and is divided into the General Division and the Court of Appeal.

The General Division hears the most serious criminal charges such as murder, manslaughter and breaches of Commonwealth drug enforcement laws. The General Division also has an extensive civil jurisdiction and deals with matters of a complex nature, or where the amount involved in a dispute is more than \$750,000, probate matters (including disputes over Wills), and applications under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) as well as applications for injunctions and other forms of relief. Additionally, the Court has the inherent jurisdiction to exercise powers that are not specifically granted by statute but are necessary for the Court to fulfil its role as the State's highest court and to protect the integrity of the legal process. This includes powers related to protecting the fairness of proceedings and regulating the conduct of legal practitioners.

The Court of Appeal hears appeals from single-judge decisions of the Supreme Court, lower courts and various tribunals.

Outcomes

The Supreme Court continued to deliver high-quality services to the community in the following ways:

- Finalised 2,333 civil cases and 45 criminal cases.
- Finalised 9,226 probate applications.
- Finalised 243 criminal appeals and 101 civil appeals.
- Dealt with 70 criminal cases in the Stirling Gardens Magistrates Court.

Family Court

The Family Court of WA hears matters relating to divorce, parenting orders, division of the property of a marriage or de facto marriage, maintenance, adoptions and surrogacy. It has State and Federal jurisdiction in matters of family law.

Outcomes

The Family Court continued to experience high demand for its services. The Court received 14,136 applications, including:

- 2,900 initiating applications for final orders.
- 2,307 interim order applications.
- 5,566 divorce applications.
- 3,133 consent order applications.

Key application trends in this reporting year include an increase of:

- 14.5 per cent in applications for final orders.
- 16.3 per cent in applications for interim orders.

State Administrative Tribunal

The State Administrative Tribunal hears a broad range of matters, in both its original and review jurisdictions. For example, large planning and development disputes, disciplinary actions against people engaged in regulatory professions, disputes arising under the *Strata Titles Act 1985* (WA), reviews of decisions involving firearms licences and applications under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* (WA), safeguarding the rights of vulnerable members of the community.

The Tribunal can, in determining matters before it, adopt more informal procedures and processes than other jurisdictions. Doing so assists the Tribunal's many self-represented litigants and increases access to justice.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, the median time to finalise a matter in the tribunal (excluding guardianship and administration matters) was 16 weeks, one week more than the target of 15 weeks.
- 80 per cent of guardianship and administration matters were finalised within 10 weeks.
- The tribunal received 8,331 applications, an increase of 14 per cent on 2023/24.

Key application trends in this reporting year included:

- An increase of 16 per cent in guardianship and administration applications lodged with 7,026 applications.
- Lodgment of firearms matters more than doubled, increasing from 67 last year to 145 this year.
- Strata titles applications increased by 11 per cent to 173.
- Building disputes decreased 12.9 per cent to 339.

District Court

The District Court deals with serious criminal offences, including those which carry a maximum penalty of life imprisonment (other than murder-related offences). The Court routinely deals with charges of armed robbery, serious assaults, criminal damage, sex offences (including crimes against children), serious fraud and commercial theft, burglary and serious drug offences including drug trafficking.

The Court has jurisdiction to deal with civil matters involving claims up to \$750,000 and unlimited jurisdiction for claims for damages for personal injuries arising from motor vehicle accidents.

The District Court also has an appellate jurisdiction for civil matters from the Magistrates Court of Western Australia, workers compensation and criminal injuries compensation matters.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, the median time to trial for criminal matters in the District Court was 64 weeks (32 weeks above the budget target of 32 weeks).
- 2,679 criminal cases lodged.
- 2,857 criminal cases finalised.
- 3,370 civil cases lodged, 78 of which were appeals from lower courts.
- 3,852 civil cases finalised, 80 of which were appeals from lower courts.
- 405 criminal cases and 49 civil cases finalised by trial.

The Court has experienced a considerable reduction in civil lodgments this year, mainly in damages for worker injury matters following the introduction of the *Workers Compensation and Injury Management Act 2023* in July 2024.

Lodgment of worker injury matters has decreased by 3,563 matters (91 per cent) from 3,917 last year to 354 this year.

Magistrates Court

The Magistrates Court of Western Australia hears criminal and civil matters involving people aged 18 years and older and operates at multiple locations across the State. All criminal charges against adults begin in the Magistrates Court.

All simple offences and most 'either way' offences are disposed of in the Court by plea or hearing.

Strictly indictable matters and some 'either way' offences are processed in the Magistrates Court before being committed to the District or Supreme Courts.

The Magistrates Court also deals with civil matters for claims up to \$75,000, as well as the disposal of uncollected goods, dividing fences, restraining orders and extraordinary licence applications.

Outcomes

The Magistrates Court had 104,002 criminal case lodgments in 2024/25, an 11.6 per cent increase (10,822 cases) from 2023/24. This was driven primarily by increases in lodgments of traffic and vehicle related offences, and offences against justice.

- Criminal charge lodgments increased by 12.2 per cent and charges per case remained high at two charges per case. A charge per case figure indicates the number of offences alleged against an accused within a single case. A case represents any number of charges lodged at one registry on a single day against one accused.
- The Court experienced a 3.3 per cent increase in civil lodgments. This was due to an increase in the lodgment of Restraining Order applications, Residential Tenancy Claims and Minor Case Claims.

The median time to trial for criminal and civil trials in the Magistrates Court was 25 weeks, six weeks above the target of 19 weeks. Contributing to the higher than target result was an increase in the demand for criminal trials and an increase in the proportion of criminal trials for offences of a higher seriousness.

Mental Health Court (Start Court and Links)

The Mental Health Court Diversion and Support Program comprises an adult program, Start Court and a children's program, Links.

The program provides a tailored response for individuals whose offending is linked to mental illness. Program participants are supervised by a court while they receive holistic treatment and support that addresses the underlying causes of their offending behaviour.

This approach aims to improve participants' health and wellbeing, break the cycle of offending and provide an alternative to imprisonment and increase community safety.

The program is a joint initiative between the Mental Health Commission and the Department and involves dedicated and trained staff from multiple agencies including Legal Aid WA, Aboriginal Legal Service of WA, the Mental Health Law Centre, the WA Police Force and the Department of Health – State Forensic Mental Health Services. Outcare, a non-government organisation and a private psychologist, also provide services to the program.

The adult component of the program, Start Court, operates as a dedicated court within the Perth Magistrates Court and the children's component, Links, offers clinical and psychosocial support to young people who appear before the Perth Children's Court.

Outcomes

- 294 referrals to the Start Court in 2024/25.
- 109 referrals to the Start Court Clinical Team for assessment, for phase one of the Start Court program.
- 76 people placed on phase two of the Start Court program.
- The Links Clinical Assessment Team provided advice, assessment or assistance in 694 cases, (with 33 cases managed by the Links team) compared with 445 in 2023/24. Of the 33 case managed clients, 84 per cent were substance users (cannabis, alcohol and methamphetamine).

Perth Drug Court and Diversion Programs

The Perth Drug Court diverts serious offenders who have significant substance abuse problems into highly intensive and supervised treatment responses. Participants who successfully complete a Drug Court program will have addressed their offending behaviour and may avoid a term of imprisonment to continue their rehabilitation in the community.

A series of diversion programs are also delivered within the Magistrates Court and Children's Court that specifically assist people with drug and/or alcohol related problems. These programs are jointly delivered by the Mental Health Commission and the Department. Participants in these programs can access treatment and counselling aimed at assisting them to break their cycle of drug and/or alcohol-related problems and offending.

Since 2013, offenders in the broader metropolitan area who experience alcohol-related problems have been able to access these programs. In response to the increasingly complex needs of offenders, the diversion programs are also available within other case management regimes including the Family Violence List and the Start Court.

Outcomes

- There were 265 referrals to the Perth Drug Court in the Magistrates Court.

Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023

On 1 September 2024, the *Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023* (CLMI Act) was proclaimed. This CLMI Act fulfilled a 2017 election commitment to reform the previous legislation and address more than 50 recommendations made in various reports since the original Act commenced in 1996. The CLMI Act completely reforms how people with mental impairment are treated in the criminal justice system.

The CLMI Act also provides for new disposition options open to the Court. These include community supervision orders for those acquitted on account of mental impairment or found unfit to stand trial, as well as those who are found to have committed an offence. The CLMI Act also now requires the court to set a limiting term, if imposing a custody order, and establishes the Mental Impairment Review Tribunal (MIRT) to oversee supervision orders and



the safe reintegration of individuals with mental impairments into the community.

A new waiting area and hearing room was created to accommodate all parties involved in a MIRT hearing.

Critical work undertaken by Court and Tribunal Services included the creation of a Communication Partner Program (giving effect to s21 CLMI Act), changes to multiple information technology systems, the amendment of subsidiary legislation, the establishment of new court and tribunal processes, facilitation of the listing and hearing of all transitional matters as outlined in Part 14 of the CLMI Act and setting up of the new MIRT.

Intellectual Disability Diversion Program Court

The Intellectual Disability Diversion Program Court, at Perth Magistrates Court, seeks to reduce the number of individuals in the adult criminal justice system who may have one or more of the following diagnoses:

- Intellectual Disability.
- Cognitive Disability.
- Autism Spectrum Disorder.

The Court aims to work with individuals living in the community to:

- Reduce their future contact with the criminal justice system and thereby improve community safety.
- Increase their access to positive behaviour support with a focus on skill building and goal setting.
- Identify undiagnosed disability or impairment as well as physical and/or mental health issues.
- Achieve an outcome relating to their criminal charge(s) that is proportionate, fair, considers the interests of the victim of the offence, if any, and is appropriate to the circumstances of the accused's offence and their disability or impairment.

Outcomes

- There were 139 referrals to the Intellectual Disability Diversion Program Court.

General Court Intervention Program

The General Court Intervention Program is a pilot voluntary program for people residing in the community with charges before the Perth Magistrates Court. It provides case management and priority access to programs and services at the earliest opportunity, to address identified needs that may contribute to offending behaviours. Palmerston Association, in partnership with Wungening Aboriginal Corporation, has been contracted to provide interventions through the joint venture known as Connect Wanju, a service tailored specifically for General Court Intervention Program participants.

Outcomes

- Completed its fourth full year at the conclusion of the reporting period.
- Provided priority services to 398 participants, primarily catering to mental health and alcohol and other drug counselling.
- Of those who successfully completed the program, 91.8 per cent received non-custodial dispositions.

Family Violence List

The Family Violence List is available for criminal matters which have been identified as family violence matters in the Magistrates Court of WA at Armadale, Fremantle, Joondalup, Midland, Perth and Rockingham.

Armadale does not currently have a designated list; however, the features of the Family Violence List model remain available. A key feature of the model is a collaborative and integrated response from stakeholders which is supported by a Memorandum of Understanding and interagency collaboration between Government departments including the Department of Communities, WA Police Force and Department of Justice.

Barndimalgu Aboriginal Family Violence Court

Barndimalgu is an Aboriginal Family Violence Court operating in Geraldton, which is the only one of its kind in WA. Barndimalgu provides a culturally appropriate court-based model to meet the needs of the Geraldton Aboriginal community with the aim of reducing family and domestic violence.

Children's Court

The Children's Court of Western Australia deals with offences alleged to have been committed by young people aged 10 to 17 years. The Court also hears protection and care matters and restraining order applications involving children under the age of 18 years and delivers diversion programs including a Children's Drug Court, which aims to divert young people who are experiencing drug related problems into intensive case management and treatment.

The Mental Health Court Diversion and Support Program, known as Links, gives the President and Magistrates of the Children's Court access to a team of mental health specialists, including a clinical psychologist, a consultant psychiatrist, mental health nurses and support workers.

The Links team provide assessments and reports to the Court, make referrals to appropriate services and offer clinical intervention and alternative sentencing options for those whose offences are the result of mental illness.

The Dandjoo Bidi-Ak Court is a therapeutic protection and care court that commenced in July 2020 and has had a total of 187 families participate in the Court since commencing. There are currently 50 families participating.

There are profound reasons for families engaging in the protection and care systems, notably, family violence identified as a significant issue in a high number of the matters heard in this Court. The Dandjoo Bidi-Ak teams support families' reunification with their children, and the

Court enables families to have a voice in the decision-making about their children.

The In-Roads Therapeutic Court is being piloted in the Perth Children's Court. The program offers individualised, therapeutic and culturally safe community supports to young people. There are currently 14 young people engaging in the program and funding is secured to 30 June 2026.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, there were 6,946 criminal cases finalised, which is consistent with last year's result of 6,904.
- Civil lodgments decreased to 2,329 from 2,445.

Coroner's Court

The Coroner's Court investigated 3,318 cases where deaths arose from apparent unnatural causes or when the cause of death was unknown.

The role of the Coroner is to ensure deaths reported to the Coroner are investigated and, where appropriate, an inquest is held. During an inquest, witnesses are called to give evidence to enable the Coroner to determine a cause of death.

A comprehensive annual report on deaths that have been investigated is provided to the Attorney General for tabling in State Parliament by the State Coroner under section 27 of the *Coroners Act 1996*.

This was the sixth year that the dedicated Computed Tomography (CT) scanner has been operating at the State Mortuary at Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital.

There were 3,590 non-invasive scans performed in 2024/25, an increase of 22 from the previous year. The CT scanner continues to ensure fewer Western Australians need an invasive post-mortem examination.

Outcomes

- At 30 June 2025, the backlog of coronial cases was 1,049, a 30 per cent increase compared to 30 June 2024.
- This increase is primarily due to delays in receipt of toxicology reports which contributed to a subsequent delay for Forensic Pathology (PathWest) and the WA Police Force. 631 cases, or 60 per cent of backlog cases, are out of direct control of the Court and with other entities.
- Of the 1,049 backlog cases:
 - 55 were backlog inquest cases.
 - 664 were cases where no further finalisations were possible at 30 June 2025 because the Coroner was awaiting completion of aspects of the coronial investigation by external entities.
 - 330 were pending analysis before finalisation.

- The Court dealt with 3,318 reportable deaths, in addition to 1,834 death certificates and finalised a total of 3,360 matters.
- The Coroner's Court sat for 153 days and finalised 56 inquest cases.

Boards

The Department provides administrative support to justice-related boards.

Prisoners Review Board

The Prisoners Review Board (PRB) is an independent statutory authority that is administered by the Department. The PRB considers whether prisoners are eligible for early release from custody, sets or varies conditions of release and considers the suspension and/or cancellation of orders where appropriate. During 2024/25, the PRB held 589 meetings, the same as the number of meetings held the previous year.

The PRB also determines whether to impose a Post Sentence Supervision Order upon liable offenders. The PRB considered 714 liable offenders and imposed 183 Post Sentence Supervision Orders during the year.

The PRB made 1,073 orders to release offenders on discretionary parole, which was 9.75 per cent lower than the 1,189 made in the previous year.

A comprehensive annual report for the PRB is provided to the Attorney General by the Chairperson under section 112 of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003*.

Mental Impairment Review Tribunal

The Mental Impairment Review Tribunal (MIRT) is established under the *Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023* which repealed the *Criminal Law (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996* replacing the former Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board (MIARB). The MIRT commenced on 1 September 2024 and is concerned with persons who have been found unfit to stand trial and have been placed on a court ordered disposition at the conclusion of Special Proceedings.

The MIRT held 41 meetings in 2024/25.

A comprehensive annual report for the MIRT is provided to the Attorney General by the President under section 198 of the *Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023*.

Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board

The Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board (MIARB) was an independent statutory authority administered by the Department. The MIARB was concerned with people found not guilty of a crime due to unsoundness of mind and those found to be mentally unfit to stand trial. The MIARB held six meetings between July and September 2024.

The MIARB was replaced by the MIRT which commenced operations on 1 September 2024.

Supervised Release Review Board

The Supervised Release Review Board (SRRB) is an independent statutory authority administered by the Department.

The SRRB is created under the *Young Offenders Act 1994* and is responsible for determining the suitability of juvenile offenders (young offenders) for release from detention into the community on a Supervised Release Order and to impose the conditions of that order. The Board met 68 times in 2024/25.

A comprehensive annual report for the SRRB is provided to the Minister for Corrective Services by the Chairperson under section 165 of the *Young Offenders Act 1994*.

Gender Reassignment Board

The Gender Reassignment Board considered applications from people applying to have their gender reassigned and issued gender recognition certificates, in accordance with the *Gender Reassignment Act 2000*. The Board received 47 applications in 2024/25, a decrease of 12 compared with the previous year.

The Act was repealed by the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Amendment (Sex or Gender Changes) Act 2024* s. 20(1) (No. 31 of 2024) on 30 May 2025 and the Board was abolished.

Office of Criminal Injuries Compensation

The Office of Criminal Injuries Compensation is a specialist tribunal providing a flexible and informal approach to determining applications for compensation by victims of crime in WA. A comprehensive annual report on the operations of the Office of Criminal Injuries Compensation is provided to the Attorney General for State Parliament by the Chief Assessor under section 62 of the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 2003*.

Outcomes

- The number of criminal injuries compensation applications lodged in 2024/25 increased by 3.1 per cent from 11,064 in 2023/24 to 11,404.
- Finalisations increased by 65 per cent from 6,523 in 2023/24 compared to 10,784 finalisations in 2024/25.
- A total of \$119.68 million was awarded to victims of crime. To assist in compensating the State for this cost, a total of \$1.99 million was recovered from offenders, 8.7 per cent less than the previous year.

Fines Enforcement Registry

The Fines Enforcement Registry is responsible for the collection of unpaid court fines and infringements registered by prosecuting authorities throughout WA.

Outcomes

- The number of court fines lodged with the Fines Enforcement Registry increased by 3.7 per cent from 72,891 in 2023/24 to 75,578 in 2024/25.
- The number of infringements lodged decreased by 38.1 per cent from 324,089 in 2023/24 to 200,762 in 2024/25 mainly due to a decrease in lodgments from the WA Police Force and Department of Transport.
- Overall, the number of lodgments decreased by 35.8 per cent from 396,980 in 2023/24 to 276,340 in 2024/25 while matters finalised decreased by 4.84 per cent from 401,421 in 2023/24 to 382,439 in 2024/25.
- The Fines Enforcement Registry collected \$131.6 million.

Work and Development Permit Scheme

A person experiencing hardship can apply for a Work and Development Permit under the supervision of an approved sponsor to reduce their court fines with the following activities:

- Unpaid work.
- Medical or mental health treatment.
- Educational, vocational or personal development course.
- Treatment for a drug or alcohol problem.
- Mentoring for people under 25 years.

The Work and Development Permit Scheme is delivered by the Department in partnership with the Aboriginal Legal Service of WA and Legal Aid WA.

As the Work and Development Permit Scheme is a sponsor-driven program, Aboriginal Legal Service of WA and Legal Aid WA actively recruit and support sponsors and direct eligible clients to sponsors who can support them in a Work and Development Permit.

Outcomes

- At 30 June 2025, there were 268 active sponsors registered.
- In 2024/25, 3,247 Work and Development Permits were issued to 2,753 individual clients satisfying \$3,223,408 of court fines. This compares with 2,429 Work and Development Permits and 2,065 individual clients in 2023/24.

Justices of the Peace

A Justice of the Peace is a voluntary and statutory position involving a range of duties and responsibilities, most commonly including witnessing of documents. The Department has responsibility for supporting and training Justices of the Peace.

Outcomes

- Provided training opportunities for the State's 2,535 Justices of the Peace.
- In 2024/25, 18 training sessions were offered with five in the metropolitan area, three in regional or country locations and 10 online modules.
- 465 Justices of the Peace registered to participate in approved Departmental training sessions. As Justices of the Peace no longer perform judicial duties, the number of Justices of the Peace enrolling in training has reduced.

Court Counselling and Support Services

Court Counselling and Support Services provides a range of services to people involved in the court system. This includes victims of crime, child witnesses, family violence victims, adults and children involved in Family Court of WA parenting matters, and mentally impaired accused through the new Communication Partner Program.

Communication Partner Program

A Communication Partner Program was established on 1 September 2024 as provided for under the *Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023* and is located within Court Counselling and Support Services and staffed by Speech Pathologists, Social Workers, Psychologists or Occupational Therapists.

A Communication Partner is an impartial court appointed officer whose role is to facilitate communication between an accused or supervised person with mental impairment and other people in court proceedings. Communication Partners can also be appointed by the Mental Impairment Review Tribunal to facilitate communication in tribunal proceedings.

The Communication Partner writes a report for the court which includes practical recommendations to support the person's communication needs during proceedings. They are not a support person, advocate, interpreter or expert witness and do not provide comments to the court about diagnosis or symptoms of the accused person. The service operates out of Perth and may be accessed statewide.

Victim Support Service

The Victim Support Service offers a range of specialist services to help victims of crime with their contact with the criminal justice system and to assist them in their recovery from trauma. The provision of this service often requires intensive case management and support to victims of crime. These services are provided by telephone, video link, email and in-person. A range of court-based information and support services to assist victims attending court is also available, together with help to prepare victim impact statements.

The Victim Support Service also provides prosecution agencies with assessment reports to support applications to the court for vulnerable witnesses to provide their evidence by closed-circuit television.

It is based in the Perth metropolitan area. Support services are also available to victims of crime in regional locations through the Victim Support and Child Witness Service.

Outcomes

- There were 18,817 referrals for victim support in 2024/25, compared to 16,709 the previous year. Offer of service letters were sent to all referred clients.
- Support and case management is provided to victims of crime who voluntarily request assistance. This year assistance was provided to 8,028 people.

Child Witness Service

The Child Witness Service provides services to children who give evidence in all criminal jurisdictions. It provides an assessment, court preparation and support service to children under 18 years of age. The service provides advocacy to ensure children receive all their entitlements under the legislation and assists with victim impact statements.

Child Witness Service continued to provide valuable training to a range of key stakeholders including the WA Police Force, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and other agencies about the impact on children who give evidence. Training included appropriate ways to interact with children to ensure the best possible outcomes for them and to support children so they may provide the best evidence possible to the courts.

It is based in the Perth metropolitan area. In addition, support services are available to child witnesses in regional locations by Victim Support and Child Witness Service.

Outcomes

The following includes details about victim support services delivered from both Child Witness Service in the Perth metropolitan area and Victim Support and Child Witness Service in regional locations:

- There was an increase in new child witness referrals, with 1,378 new referrals in 2024/25 compared to 1,316 in the previous year. Offer of service letters and follow-up support were provided to all referrals.
- 63 per cent of child witness clients were aged between 13 and 17 years.

Family Violence Service

The Family Violence Service provides services to victims of family violence in the Magistrates Court at Armadale, Fremantle, Joondalup, Midland, Perth and Rockingham.

This includes supporting family violence victims who make an application for a restraining order and/or are involved in a Family Violence List criminal matter. The service also assists judicial officers in the Family Violence List through the provision of bail risk assessment reports.

Outcomes

- There were 5,748 new referrals in 2024/25, up from 5,186 in the previous year. Assistance and support were provided to all referrals.

Family Court Counselling and Consultancy Service

The Family Court Counselling and Consultancy Service provides services relevant to child-related proceedings in the Family Court. The service assists the court to case manage and assess child-related proceedings including making referrals to other agencies, gathering information and reporting back to the presiding magistrate or judge. The Family Court Counselling and Consultancy Service provides assessment through either a case assessment conference, child inclusive conference or child review conference.

Outcomes

- The Family Court Counselling and Consultancy Service received 1,171 new referrals in 2024/25 compared to 1,146 the previous year.

Court Risk Assessment

The remit of the Court Risk Assessment Directorate includes:

- Identification and treatment of risks and threats to courts and tribunals, the Office of the Public Advocate and the Sheriff's Office of WA.
- Conducting reviews of court security infrastructure and technologies.
- Judicial residential security.
- Staff security training.

Court Risk Assessment is responsible for court facilities complying with the Department's architecture standard design brief and conducting regular security reviews of all WA courthouses to ensure compliance.

The Directorate operates an intelligence-led security framework to identify and mitigate threats against facilities and court users.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, the intelligence-led framework designed and implemented by Court Risk Assessment for the collection, analysis and production of threat assessments to support the actions of the Sheriff of WA Criminal and Civil Enforcement teams was further developed and enhanced with collaboration from both sides of the business. This has assisted greatly in the mitigation and management of risk within the business.
- Over the past year, Court Risk Assessment has undertaken a comprehensive review and refinement of the assessment process underpinning the weekly Court Risk Assessment Intelligence and Risk Briefing. These briefings provide a structured analysis of potential risks associated with upcoming court matters across all jurisdictions, thereby providing a critical tool to support the management of high-risk and high-profile trials.
- Minor security upgrades were undertaken at the Sheriff's Office, Kununurra, Carnarvon, Northam, Katanning, Manjimup, Bunbury, Moora, Joondalup, Stirling Gardens and Midland Courthouses along with the finalisation of major security upgrade works at Rockingham Courthouse.

Sheriff of Western Australia

The Sheriff of WA is responsible to the courts for the Statewide delivery of enforcement services associated with civil court orders, criminal court fines and outstanding infringements or penalties referred to the Fines Enforcement Registry of the Magistrates Court.

The Sheriff is also responsible for provision of jury services to the Supreme and District Courts. The Sheriff holds appointments as Marshal of the Family Court, Deputy Marshal of the High Court and Deputy Sheriff of the Federal Court of Australia. The position's authority is vested from a range of State and Federal legislation, each with a statutory responsibility to the courts.

The Sheriff's Office and Court Risk Assessment have integrated the function of risk assessments for operational field staff. The collaboration of the two areas saw an updated and improved intelligence-led framework designed and implemented.

The primary and secondary threat assessments provide the necessary intelligence for key stakeholders to implement controls to mitigate the risk of an incident occurring when conducting enforcement actions.

Civil Enforcement

The Civil Enforcement team is responsible for the service of processes and enforcement of orders and warrants issued by the courts from civil proceedings and for the service of witness summonses on behalf of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. These services are provided directly by the Sheriff's Office in the Perth metropolitan region for Supreme Court and District Court matters and through a network of bailiffs appointed by the Sheriff for Magistrates Court matters across the State, with the bulk of that work undertaken by Baycorp (WA) Pty Ltd under contract with the Department.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, the Sheriff's Office received 3,557 witness summonses to serve on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, as well as 182 Criminal Injury Compensation Claims. This is the third year the Sheriff's Office had responsibility for serving State Administrative Tribunal documents, receiving 2,282 guardianship orders for service this financial period.
- The number of arrest warrants requiring respondents to be brought before the court increased from 428 in 2023/24 to 645 in 2024/25.

- The number of property evictions lodged under Property Seizure and Delivery Orders increased by 286 to 997 in 2024/25.
- The Sheriff's Office has invested significant time and effort into upgrading its operational effectiveness and safety measures for Sheriff's Officers, including the deployment of ballistic load bearing vests and body worn cameras, reinforcing its commitment to officer safety in challenging environments.

Criminal Enforcement

The Sheriff's Office criminal enforcement consists of the execution of enforcement warrants issued to the Sheriff by the Registrar of the Fines Enforcement Registry. This occurs when the Fines Enforcement Registry has not been able to recover outstanding court fines or infringement amounts. This work is performed through the Sheriff's Office Criminal Enforcement team and regional Sheriff Community Development Officers. Baycorp, contracted by the Department, also performs this work.

The number of enforcement warrants received increased by 27 per cent to 136,183 in 2024/25.

The *Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcements Act 1994* provides the Sheriff with powers to garnish funds from a debtor's bank account or employer payments.

The Sheriff sent 9,260 Requests for Information, issued 1,737 Bank Account Garnishee Orders and recovered \$982,758 through this enforcement method, increasing revenue collection by 47 per cent in 2024/25.

Outcomes

- \$17 million in collections for 2024/25 compared to \$19.2 million in 2023/24.

Jury Services

The core function of Jury Services is to provide sufficient jurors for Supreme Court and District Court jury trials held across the State. Jury Services assists community members, who have been selected for jury duty, in meeting and understanding their civic responsibilities as jurors.

The Jury Service management team has made a concerted effort to ensure a consistent approach to jury services is occurring across the State. This, accompanied by an updated training program, has greatly increased the service delivery for higher court matters sitting in regional locations.

Outcomes

- During 2024/25, 47,518 people were summoned for scheduled jury trials. Of these, 17,711 people attended those jury trials that commenced.

Audio visual systems

Audio Visual (AV) systems play a critical role in enhancing the delivery of justice across WA courts and tribunals. These systems provide real-time, interactive video and audio links between metropolitan, regional and remote locations, enabling the efficient and secure participation of individuals in court proceedings regardless of their physical location.

AV systems support a wide range of functions, including:

- Receiving evidence from witnesses located interstate or overseas.
- Connecting with WA's prisons, youth detention and remand centres, community-based services offices, police stations and mining registries.
- Facilitating audio recording for transcription and playback of electronic evidence during trials.
- Providing video links to courtrooms, reducing the need for physical attendance by persons in custody, witnesses and judicial officers.

These capabilities significantly improve access to justice by making court processes more efficient, cost-effective and safer for all participants.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, there were 65,395 court appearances by persons in custody, of which 60,235 (92 per cent) were conducted via video conference.

Major projects and enhancements

- Remote Connectivity via Satellite: Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite services were installed at Wyndham, Kalumburu, and Burringurrah remote courts, enabling high-quality videoconferencing and Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS) access.
- Shared Network Services: A successful collaboration with the WA Police Force enabled shared network services at 21 remote police court locations, improving connectivity and access to justice services.
- Supreme Court Mediation Rooms Upgrade: Eight fully integrated AV systems were installed at the David Malcolm Justice Centre, supporting native Microsoft Teams videoconferencing.
- Court Recording System Upgrade: A project is underway to replace the existing server-based FTR recording system with Asgard Edge, offering enhanced reliability, automated microphone logging and future support for speech-to-text services.
- Family Court Chambers Solution: A new audio recording solution was implemented to support Microsoft Teams hearings in Family Court Chambers, allowing matters to be listed without requiring a physical courtroom.
- Videoconferencing Infrastructure Redundancy: Upgrades were made to ensure redundancy across two data centres, improving disaster recovery capabilities.

eCourts and Digital Transformation

The ICMS and the eCourts Portal, developed internally by Court and Tribunal Services, continues to modernise court operations across WA.

Outcomes

- In 2024/25, a strategic direction was established to guide the modernisation of ICMS and its associated applications. This strategy documents the requirements that will ensure the long-term usage of ICMS.
- Major system releases for ICMS continued to be delivered during the year.
- System enhancements to support the implementation of the *Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023*.
- Comprehensive review of the eCourts Portal to enhance user experience.
- Strengthened cybersecurity measures.

Library and Information Services

Library and Information Services operates as part of the Higher Courts Directorate of Court and Tribunal Services.

It continues to support the work of the judiciary, government legal officers and legal practitioners outside the Department.

The Law Library Advisory Committee provides professional oversight of the Law Library collection and services. This committee is chaired by a Judge of the Supreme Court and includes representatives of The Law Society of WA, the WA Bar Association, the Legal Practice Board of WA and the Department.

Continuing Professional Development (CPD) and training initiatives continue to be a focus. In November 2024, library staff presented a CPD on case law research to approximately 160 participants on behalf of The Law Society of Western Australia.

Strategic Business Development

Strategic Business Development provides services to all courts and tribunals across WA. The directorate is responsible for the provision of human resources, financial management, infrastructure and contract management, strategic and business planning and the provision of data to ensure effective decision making.

Outcomes

- Managed the implementation of legislative reform impacting the division.
- Conducted organisational reviews to support enhanced service delivery for the division.
- Established and implemented Vicarious Trauma Training programs for divisional staff exposed to graphic content within the course of their duties.
- Developed bespoke dashboards to provide meaningful data to enable effective and efficient decision making.
- Continued work on the delivery of strategic asset life cycle planning; and the maintenance, replacement, minor and capital works program.
- Continued pool recruitment for the division's entry level Customer Service Officer positions.

Volunteers

Volunteers play an important role in supporting the delivery of justice services across the State. This includes 2,535 Justices of the Peace.

The Department's Family Violence Service, Victim Support Service and Child Witness Service all use volunteers to support victims of crime going through the court process.

This includes providing court support to witnesses when they are giving evidence in court through to assisting victims navigate between different locations within the courthouse.

The Department extends its sincere thanks to all the volunteers for their contribution to justice services.

Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime

The Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime (OCVoC) provides advice, advocacy, and practical support to victims of crime, while playing a key role in developing and consulting on Government reforms.

The Commissioner maintains an active presence in both State and national engagements, ensuring victims' perspectives are represented across jurisdictions. Guided by the *Victims of Crime Act 1994* and the Victims of Crime Guidelines, OCVoC works to ensure victims are treated with respect and dignity throughout their interactions with the criminal justice system. Key services include supporting and empowering victims, responding to complaints and advocating for systemic change, and undertaking legislative, policy and project reform to improve outcomes and experiences for victims.

Key achievements

- Completed a comprehensive review aimed at improving victims' experiences and criminal justice responses to sexual offending.
- Supported thousands of WA historical sexual abuse survivors in State Government institutions to access payments, counselling and direct personal responses.
- Delivered on State Government election commitments, including the Leave Safe Stay Safe prison exit program and the implementation of a family violence clinical forensic service.
- Operationalised the victim component of the *Family Violence Legislation Reform Act 2024*.
- Partnered with the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries to administer on its behalf an Acknowledgement Payment Scheme for selected former WA Institute of Sport gymnasts.
- Newly appointed Victim Representatives on the Prisoners Review Board began attending regular meetings.

Victim Services

Victim Liaison

The Victim Liaison Team (VLT) responds to a broad range of enquiries by providing information and referrals to relevant service providers and liaising with other stakeholders on behalf of victims. Through these interactions, VLT staff also provide advice on issues that impact victims of crime to the Commissioner.

The VLT also administers the Homicide Assistance Payments Scheme.

Homicide Assistance Payments Scheme

The Victim Liaison Team (VLT) responds to a broad range of enquiries by providing information and referrals to relevant service providers and liaising with other stakeholders on behalf of victims. Through these interactions, VLT staff also provide advice on issues that impact victims of crime to the Commissioner.

Under the Homicide Assistance Payments Scheme, bereaved individuals may be eligible for financial assistance from the:

- Funeral Assistance Service.
- Ambulance Payment Service.
- Biological and Forensic Cleaning Service.

Funeral Assistance Service

The Funeral Assistance Service funds the funeral costs of people in WA who die as a result of homicide.

The scheme provides up to \$10,000 towards the cost of a funeral to eligible applicants and is funded through the Confiscation of Profits Trust Account under the Proceeds of Crime.

Ambulance Payment Service

The Ambulance Payment Service provides payment for costs associated with St John Ambulance attendance at the scene of a homicide.

Biological and Forensic Cleaning Service

The Biological and Forensic Cleaning Service coordinates and funds forensic and biological cleaning after a victim is unlawfully killed in their home.

The close working relationship between the OCVoC, housing authorities and the WA Police Force ensures that cleaning is carried out promptly and allows affected families to return to their homes as soon as possible.

Category	2024/25	2023/24
Number of funerals	18	35
Average funeral cost	\$9,135	\$9,822
Total funeral cost	\$164,430	\$343,764
Number of cleans *	4	10
Average clean cost **	\$1,846	\$2,475
Total clean cost **	\$3,692	\$19,801
Number of ambulance	7	14
Average ambulance cost	\$1,077	\$1,092
Total ambulance cost	\$7,537	\$15,296
Total homicide victims where service was provided	20	35
Total	\$175,659	\$378,861

* Number of cleans includes housing authority properties.

** Average and total clean cost does not include housing authority properties which are paid for by the Department of Communities. Average and total will include repairs (which is rare).

Victim Notification Register

The Victim Notification Register (VNR) allows eligible victims of crime to register for updates about an offender's status while under the supervision of the Department. The VNR serves as an important connection between victims of crime and the justice system.

Category	2024/25	2023/24
Number of victims	2,740	2,413
Number of related offenders	2,297	1,993
Ratio of victims per offender	1.19	1.21
Applications	1,283	1,029
Applications approved	1,009	922

Victim Engagement Unit

The Victim Engagement Unit (VEU) fulfills a critical role in safeguarding victims by recommending protective conditions to relevant authorities while an offender is under the Department's supervision. The process enables victims to express their concerns about future contact with an offender, which are considered when making decisions about supervised release or community-based orders.

VEU provides services under the *High Risk Serious Offenders Act 2020*, *Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023* and the *Family Violence Legislation Reform Act 2024*.

Referrals	2024/25
Community and custodial	6,329
Electronic monitoring (FVLR-EM/HD-Bail & PSR)	1,088
<i>Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023</i>	150
<i>High Risk Serious Offenders Act 2020</i>	133
Other	3
Total	7,703

Victim Representatives

From 1 July 2024, victim representatives from the OCVoC commenced attending hearings of the Prisoners Review Board. All victim representative positions were filled by September 2024 and of the 589 hearings held in 2024/25, victim representatives attended 368 hearings.

Strategic Policy

Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Strategy

The OCVoC, in partnership with the Departments of Communities and Health, is leading the development of WA's first Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Strategy. The strategy aims to improve outcomes for victim survivors of sexual violence, focusing on primary prevention, support for victim survivors' recovery and holding perpetrators to account.

Review of criminal justice responses to sexual offending

The former Attorney General the Hon John Quigley MLA requested a review of the criminal justice responses to sexual offending and the process from reporting an offence to the release of an offender. The review examined reforms that will improve victim experiences in the criminal justice system. The OCVoC has submitted its report, which will now be considered by Government.

Statutory reviews

The OCVoC commenced statutory reviews on behalf of the Attorney General on elements of the *Family Violence Legislation Reform Act 2020* and the *Historical Homosexual Convictions Expungement Act 2018*.

Commonwealth working groups

The OCVoC represented WA on Standing Council of Attorneys-General working groups, including the Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence Steering Committee, the Working Group on Criminal Justice Responses to Sexual Assault, and the Family Violence Sub-Working Group on Forced Marriage.

Strategic Projects

Leave Safe, Stay Safe

The Leave Safe, Stay Safe prison exit program was a 2023 State Government election commitment as part of a strategy to tackle family and domestic violence (FDV).

The program was trialled in Bandyup Women’s Prison and Greenough Regional Prison to give women prisoners their best chance of breaking the cycle of FDV on release.

Since commencement in May 2023:

- 92 women have undertaken the program.
- 138 legal services have been delivered, including assistance obtaining Family Violence Restraining Orders, parenting matters and criminal injuries compensation.
- The program has had a greater than 80 per cent attendance rate.
- 40 per cent of women continue to engage with the program post-release.

Referrals	Since commencement (May 2023)
Number of women who participated in the program.	92
Number of legal services delivered, including assistance obtaining Family Violence Restraining Orders, parenting matters and criminal injuries compensation.	138
Number of women who continue to engage with the program post-release.	40%

Family and Domestic Violence Forensic Service

WA’s Family and Domestic Violence (FDV) Forensic Service is designed to provide high-quality evidence critical to securing convictions in FDV prosecutions and improve the State’s FDV data collection and reporting capabilities.

The clinical component of the service provides specially trained doctors who undertake forensic examinations of individuals presenting with FDV-related injuries, the preparation of medico-legal reports to support prosecution, and the provision of expert opinion and legal testimony at trial.

The community service component involves the assessment and intake of service users, safety planning, case management, justice system advocacy and navigation and referrals to other support services.

Now in its third year, providers and stakeholders have been working to refine referral pathways and service parameters. The Western Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research has recently commenced an evaluation of the pilot which will inform Government decision making on the future of the service.

National Redress Scheme

In January 2019, the WA Government joined the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse, which was established in response to recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. The scheme provides an opportunity for those harmed to seek redress as an alternative to civil litigation.

The OCVoC co-ordinates counselling and psychological care payments to service providers, facilitates direct personal responses and manages the exchange of information between State and Federal Government agencies for WA victim-survivors of institutional child sexual abuse.

The OCVoC also contributes to the development and review of policies and legislation which ensures the effective and equitable operation of the scheme. In 2024/25:

- 1,049 applications for redress were received by OCVoC.
- 1,903 requests for information were sent to WA Government agencies.
- The Government paid out \$28,116,614 to 361 applicants.

Restorative Justice

The Restorative Justice Unit (RJU) works with people harmed by an offence and those responsible to facilitate restorative justice processes (reparative mediation) under the *Sentencing Act 1995*. These processes are free, confidential and impartial.

The RJU can take referrals from a variety of sources, including the victim, the offender, the courts and legal practitioners.

While processes are victim-focused, the RJU takes a flexible approach to ensure processes are tailored to the individual needs of participants. Processes can occur via conference, where participants can take part in face-to-face, virtual or shuttle conversations, or they can involve the exchange of information via the RJU, which could include the sending of apology letters.

The RJU was established on 1 June 2024 and during 2024/25 worked to upskill its facilitators and develop contemporary policy, process and referral pathways to ensure more clients are able to access restorative justice services.

In 2024/25, 94 referrals were made and 24 mediations were undertaken.

Business Services

Victims of Crime Reference Group

The National Victims of Crime Working Group is an information-sharing network of Commissioners for Victims of Crime across Australia and is chaired by the Commissioner.

The Attorney General's Victims of Crime Reference Group (the VoCRG) provides strategic advice and recommendations to the Attorney General to inform the development of policy, programs and services for victims of crime in WA and is co-chaired by the Commissioner. This is the State's highest level advocacy group for victims of crime and the largest and most diverse mix of people, cultural backgrounds and victim experiences so far assembled.

Four formal meetings were held in 2024/25.

Expungement of historical homosexual convictions

The Historical Homosexual Conviction Expungement Scheme was introduced in 2018. The scheme is open to people with a conviction for a range of historical homosexual offences relating to consensual activity that would not be illegal today. It recognises the hurt and discrimination caused by these historical convictions. The OCVoC manages the application process and continues to promote the scheme through its website and at outreach events.

No applications were received this financial year.

Expanded Restorative Justice Unit offers alternative path for victims

An innovative approach to addressing the harm caused to victims of crime has been expanded in the Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime.

The Restorative Justice Unit (RJU) has recruited new staff members over the past year to enhance its ability to deliver restorative justice outcomes.

The RJU accepts referrals from victims, offenders, courts and legal practitioners and its victim-focused restorative justice process is voluntary for all parties. Matters can only proceed if the offender formally admits their guilt (pre-sentence) and the victim wishes to participate.

Once this has been established, the RJU speaks to all interested parties and investigates the circumstances of the offence to finalise whether the referral should progress. If it does go ahead, then trained mediators recommend a course of action.

Potential outcomes include:

- Face-to-face or indirect conference.
- Written apology.
- Monetary payment (for pre-sentence matters only).

The process can take place either before or after the offender appears in court to be sentenced and the outcome may be considered at sentencing.

The RJU staff have seen positive results from the expansion of the service noting increased satisfaction for victims and a genuine remorse shown by offenders.



Staff from the Restorative Justice Unit
Courtney, Helen and Charlotte.

Equal Opportunity Commission

The Equal Opportunity Commission provides an avenue for redress in cases of unlawful discrimination, harassment, and victimisation by investigating and seeking to conciliate complaints under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* and other legislation administered by the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity.

The Commission also performs general functions outlined in section 80 of the Act, including delivering education programs to private sector organisations, public sector agencies, and community groups, and examining practices, policies, and legislation that may be relevant to or breach the Act. The Commissioner for Equal Opportunity, currently Dr John Byrne AM, is appointed by the Governor and operates independently in performing the statutory functions of the role. The Commission receives administrative support from the Department, with its financial statements and key performance indicators included in the Department's annual report. Additionally, the Commission prepares and publishes its own annual report, available at www.eoc.wa.gov.au.

Key achievements

- Responded to 863 enquiries on rights and responsibilities under the Act in 2024/25.
- Finalised 620 complaints relating to unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, with 346 complaints accepted and 274 complaints not accepted.
- Delivered information sessions and complaint clinics to 1,202 participants, including agency staff, non-government organisations and community members.
- Provided training sessions to 961 participants from organisations and businesses across the State on their obligations under the Act.
- Organised and participated in community events including:
 - Commission's young women and gender diverse persons mentoring program.
 - Stall in the Mall series – Information sharing in the Perth CBD.
 - Busselton Aboriginal Seniors Session and Seniors Connect.
 - Pride Festival - Albany Pride and Perth Pride Fair Day.
 - Katanning Harmony Festival.
 - Generated increased awareness and accessibility to the Commission's services for regional and Aboriginal Western Australians via participation in the inter-agency Regional Awareness and Accessibility Program (including visits to Kalgoorlie, Albany and East Pilbara to assist members of the public).

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Dr John Byrne AM and Patrick Dodson.

Reconciliation events look forward to a better tomorrow

As part of National Reconciliation Week 2025, which embraced the theme "Bridging Now to Next", Commissioner, Dr John Byrne AM, attended the commencement breakfast at the Fremantle Passenger Terminal in Walyalup on 27 May.

The event included keynote speakers, Yawuru elder Patrick Dodson, the Father of Reconciliation, and next-generation leader Tremane Baxter-Edwards, who discussed their perspectives on the reconciliation movement.

Dr Byrne, along with the other 1,000 guests, was invited to consider how truth-telling and reflection on the past contribute to the way we look towards a future shaped by reconciliation.

The following day Dr Byrne took the opportunity to speak with Mr Dodson at the "Benang Moorditjabiny – Becoming Stronger Tomorrow" event hosted by the Department of Justice in partnership with Reconciliation WA at Banksia Hill Detention Centre.

Office of the Public Advocate

The Office of the Public Advocate protects and promotes the human rights of vulnerable adults with a decision-making disability through its statutory functions under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990*.

The Office provides critical services to a growing number of Western Australians at risk of exploitation, abuse and neglect due to conditions such as intellectual disability, mental illness, acquired brain injury or dementia. These services include conducting investigations into the need for guardianship and/or administration orders, acting as the guardian of last resort to make personal, lifestyle, treatment decisions, offering information, advice, and training on the guardianship and administration system and future planning documents, and actively advocating for the rights of adults with decision-making disabilities.

Key achievements

- Carried out 3,393 investigations into the personal or financial welfare of adults with a decision-making disability in 2024/25, representing a 12 per cent increase from the previous year.
- Managed 2,833 new referrals from the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT) for investigations into the personal or financial welfare of adults with a decision-making disability, an 18 per cent increase from the previous year.
- Acted as guardian for a total of 4,055 people as at 30 June 2025, a 13 per cent increase from 30 June 2024.
- Responded to 977 new appointments by the SAT as guardian of last resort, a 26 per cent increase from 30 June 2024.
- Delivered 31 community education seminars regarding the guardianship and administration system, the legislation and the planning documents available to people under the legislation.
- The Office's telephone advisory service addressed 6,230 different enquiries.
- At 30 June 2025, there were 12 volunteers engaged in the Community Guardianship Program, nine of whom were appointed as guardian for their represented person. The Community Guardianship Program matches adults who have the Public Advocate appointed as their guardian with volunteers who accept responsibility for the role of guardian.
- Introduced a suite of service agreements that enhance the safeguarding of vulnerable National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) participants who

are represented by the Public Advocate. The service agreements strengthen the shared understanding between guardians and NDIS service providers about services being purchased by the participant and how these services will be delivered within budget.

- Partnered with Bankwest, as part of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, to deliver an online webinar entitled Planning for the Future.

Profile of all guardianship orders appointing the Public Advocate by type of decision-making disability at 30 June 2025.

Type of decision-making disability	Number	Percentage
Acquired brain injury	561	14%
Dementia	970	24%
Intellectual disability	1,107	27%
Mental illness	1,321	33%
Other	96 *	2%
Total	4,055	100%

* Note: 47 of the 96 'other' are represented persons with autism spectrum disorder.

Targeting elder abuse

The Office continued to target elder abuse with a range of activities, including advocacy, investigation and guardianship services and policy development. It also contributed through its membership in the Alliance for the Prevention of Elder Abuse and through fostering ongoing collaboration with partner organisations.

New case management system

The Office received \$4.32 million in funding through the Office of Digital Government to implement a new case management system (CMS) and a four-year contract commenced with the successful vendor in July 2024. Throughout the year, the Office progressed system requirements in preparation for its anticipated launch in 2025/26.

Catering to clients from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

The Office of the Public Advocate delivers guardianship and administration information, which is often of a complex nature, in an accessible and culturally inclusive manner, regularly catering to non-English speaking communities across the State.

In addition to the 'language' button located at the top of the Office's webpages, which automatically translates content into different languages, translated Information Sheets are available at www.publicadvocate.wa.gov.au.

The Information Sheets have been translated into 17 languages, **six** of which have been translated in the past 12 months:

- Arabic
- Chinese
- **Croatian**
- Dari
- **Hungarian**
- **Indonesian**
- Italian
- Japanese
- Malay
- Persian
- Polish
- **Portuguese**
- **Serbian**
- Spanish
- **Swahili**
- Thai
- Vietnamese

In August 2024, the Office completed its First Nations Audio Translations webpage. Topics covered include planning ahead, what to do if someone you know is vulnerable, and what are guardians and administrators. Following stakeholder consultation these topics were developed into plain English documents, which were then translated into audio recordings of five key WA Aboriginal languages:

- Noongar
- Martu
- Nyangumarta
- Kimberley Kriol
- Walmajarri

First Nations Audio Translations have become a useful resource when working with and visiting Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs) and the Office continues to share these resources with WA communities.

Included in the Office's 31 Community Education Sessions delivered this year were three face-to-face sessions with ACCOs – Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Services in Broome, South West Aboriginal Medical Service in Bunbury and Wungening Aboriginal Corporation in Perth.

Additional support is provided in the form of an Easy Read Factsheet called English is not my first language – how can I access OPA Information, which lays out the options for non-English speaking people in easy-to-understand words and pictures. This can also be translated on request.

To ensure that language is not a barrier to accessing guardianship, advocacy and investigation and community education information, the Office provides interpreter services on request for clients where English is a second language or a language they are learning.

During 2024/25 interpreter services were provided in 20 languages: Burmese, Cantonese, Croatian, Dari, French, Greek, German, Italian, Korean, Japanese, Pashto, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Sudanese (Arabic), Swahili, Tagalog, Thai, Ukrainian and Vietnamese.

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee offers trustee services, deceased estate administration and Will writing services for all Western Australians. The statutory authority manages net assets of \$1.9 billion and is responsible for managing the financial and legal matters of at-risk people in the community, as well as examining the accounts of private administrators.

Key achievements

- Managed trusts for 8,407 clients, including 1,431 new trust clients.
- Submitted 305 probate applications.
- Examined 1,923 private administrator accounts.

The Public Trustee continued to experience growth in demand for its financial administration services having been appointed to manage an additional 1,198 clients under administration orders in 2024/25, an increase of 21.5 per cent compared to the previous financial year, with most new trust clients referred by the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT).

The increase reflects the rising number of people whose decision-making capabilities are affected by conditions such as dementia, intellectual disability, mental illness, acquired brain injury or substance abuse, which can leave them at risk of neglect, abuse or exploitation.

The Public Trustee provided essential services and rebated fees for 60 per cent of trust clients as part of its Community Service Obligation, ensuring clients who cannot pay are provided with financial management services. The Public Trustee also plays an important role in the protection of Western Australians from financial abuse, with cases of alleged financial elder abuse over the past financial year similar to the previous year.

The Private Administrator Support team conducted 1,923 account examinations, where total assets exceeded \$4.1 billion, and the number of private administrators appointed by the SAT increased 14.5 per cent from 5,275 to 6,042.

The Public Trustee continued to promote and protect the rights of people at risk, through representation on the Australian Guardianship and Administration Council and the Alliance for the Prevention of Elder Abuse WA and partnering with membership organisations.

In January 2024, leading economics and public policy consultancy Marsden Jacob Associates was appointed to undertake a comprehensive review of the Public Trustee's fees and charges.

In October 2024, the Public Trustee Advisory Board considered Marsden Jacob Associates' Stage 1 report on the review of fees and charges and endorsed several recommendations. As at 30 June 2025, the final report on the review of fees and charges, and the revised fee model and fee waiver policy, were in the process of being finalised.

Fee relief that came into effect from 1 July 2023 continues until 30 June 2026. This includes a 50 per cent discount on selected trust fees and removing the \$35 minimum administration monthly fee for those under an administration order.

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Safeguarding the rights of at-risk older adults

The Public Trustee's intervention in a matter involving an elderly WA man in December 2024 helped prevent potential elder abuse and ensured his existing Will remained protected from undue influence.

The man, who lives independently with in-home support, attended a Will-making appointment at the Public Trustee – an appointment initiated by a support worker who had listed themselves and another paid service provider as intended beneficiaries on the Will application form.

During the appointment, the elderly man was unable to explain why he was there or why he wanted a new Will. After careful assessment, the Public Trustee solicitor determined the man did not have testamentary capacity and a new Will was not prepared.

The matter was promptly reported to the man's care provider, who confirmed the staff member had breached its code of conduct. The provider's internal processes were reviewed, and a guardianship application was initiated to protect the elderly man going forward.

This case highlights the Public Trustee's active role in detecting and preventing elder abuse, including working closely with allied services to address misconduct and safeguarding the rights of clients.

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages

The Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages creates and stores birth, death, marriage, and change of name and sex or gender records. The Registry also performs civil marriages in the Perth office.

Key achievements

- Commenced the simplified registration of sex or gender process on 30 May 2025 under the State Government's sex and gender reform. Since implementation on 30 May 2025, 45 changes of sex or gender have been registered.
- Registered 69,173 life events: 33,261 births (including adoptions and surrogate births), 18,380 deaths, 13,176 marriages and 4,311 name changes.
- 28,458 birth registration forms submitted via the Birth Registration Online Portal. The Registry now receives 89 per cent of applications via the portal.
- Participated at inter-agency Community Service Delivery Days and events held by organisations that help homeless and vulnerable citizens access Registry services.

Accessibility of records

Since the launch of the Registry's online certificate application platform in 2021, the Registry has received 70 per cent of applications lodged electronically. The portal supports the Registry's ongoing commitment to provide accessible services for all community members, including Western Australians residing interstate or overseas or those with mobility issues or other disabilities.

In addition to these services, 25 Magistrates Court registries processed applications on behalf of the Registry and issued 25,962 certificates, equating to 18 per cent of the total certificates issued by the Registry.

Protection of personal information

The protection of personal information and the prevention and detection of identity fraud and theft is a key priority for the Registry. The Registry remains committed to the National Strategy for Identity Resilience led by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department. The Strategy aims to improve protection of the identities of Australians by strengthening the integrity and security of identity credentials, such as birth certificates, which can be authenticated through the Commonwealth Identity Verification Service.

Registry services

Registrations

In 2024/25, the Registry recorded:

- 33,261 births (including adoptions and surrogate births), an increase of six per cent from 2023/24.
- 18,380 deaths, an increase of three per cent.
- 13,176 marriages, an increase of four per cent.
- 4,311 change of names, a decrease of two per cent.
- 69,128 total registrations, an increase of four per cent.

The Registry also recorded 45 change of sex and gender registrations from 30 May to 30 June 2025.

Provision of certificates

A total of 143,983 certificates were issued during 2024/25 compared to 145,285 certificates issued the previous year:

- 86,957 birth certificates were issued (a three per cent decrease from 2023/24).
- 22,647 marriage certificates were issued (a one per cent decrease).
- 30,132 death certificates were issued (a five per cent increase).
- 4,240 change of name certificates were issued (a three per cent decrease).
- Seven change of sex or gender acknowledgement documents were issued.

Marriage services

The Registry conducted 687 marriage ceremonies in 2024/25, a decrease of 14 per cent from 2023/24.

In 2024/25, couples married by the Registry identified 98 countries as their place of birth. The top five countries were:

Place of Birth	Total
Australia	426
China	91
India	83
Vietnam	82
England	67

Aboriginal Justice Open Days and community outreach

The Registry has participated in the Department's Aboriginal Justice Open Days since 2011. This initiative, operating in partnership with Strategic Reform and other key stakeholders, aims to improve access to services for people living in regional and remote Aboriginal communities.

The Registry has also expanded its community outreach program to include various Identification Clinics and events held by not-for-profit organisations. At these events during 2024/25, the Registry:

- Issued 1,067 birth certificates.
- Registered 128 previously unregistered births.
- Processed 62 change of name requests.

The Registry assisted a further 121 clients on various registration related matters including several enquiries for interstate applications.

Baby names

The top five girls' names in 2024/25 were:

Name	Occurrence
Isla	149
Olivia	140
Charlotte	137
Amelia	132
Mia	125

The top five boys' names in 2024/25 were:

Name	Occurrence
Oliver	209
Noah	209
Charlie	156
Theodore	152
Jack	145

Western Australia's top regional baby names are available at www.bdm.justice.wa.gov.au.

Gender recognition reforms take effect

In May 2025 the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages implemented new legislation enabling people to change the sex or gender recorded on their birth registration.

For individuals born in WA, an application can now be made directly to the Registry to record a change of sex or gender on their birth certificate. For WA residents born overseas, a document acknowledging their sex or gender can be obtained.

These reforms abolished the Gender Reassignment Board, removing the requirement for a gender reassignment procedure and streamlining the application process through the Registry.

As a result, transgender and gender-diverse individuals can now more easily and respectfully have their gender identity recognised on official documents.

LGBTIQA+ advocacy groups and professional medical bodies were consulted to develop guidance material for the reforms.

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Services to Government

Services to Government include policy advice, co-ordination and oversight of operational activities, criminal statistical, legislative drafting and related services.

Strategic Reform

Strategic Reform sets the strategic direction for reforms to the criminal and civil justice systems, leads the development of strategies to address over representation of Aboriginal people in the justice system and supports access to legal assistance for vulnerable people across WA.

Key achievements

- Ngurra Buru (Broome Night Space), completed its first full year of operation. This initiative, funded by the Department's Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy (KJJS) was co-designed with the local community and key State Government agencies, to fill a gap in the delivery of services addressing youth crime. This success of this collaborative project has led to the provision of similar services in other regional areas including Fitzroy Crossing and Halls Creek.
- The Aboriginal Justice Open Days Program delivered 123 Open Days to communities across WA. 3,848 people attended the Open Days resulting in:
 - 992 Birth Certificate applications.
 - \$3,218,510 fine conversions via Time to Pay and/or Work and Development Permits.
 - 638 WA Photo Card applications.
 - 734 Concession Cards issued.
 - Achieved more than 17,000 individual outcomes.

Strategic Policy and Projects

Strategic Policy and Projects works collaboratively across the Department and with other Government agencies to provide policy advice and support on whole-of-Government responses to family and domestic violence, mental health and alcohol and other drugs, youth offending, housing and homelessness and disability justice.

This includes oversight of the Department's contributions to the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability (Disability Royal Commission), National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS), State Disability Strategy 2020-2030 and Australia's Disability Strategy 2021-2031. The Directorate leads the Department's response to 38 recommendations (plus three sub-recommendations) from the Disability Royal Commission and provides strategic leadership in the coordination of three inter-agency housing initiatives.

The housing initiatives, developed in close partnership with the Department of Communities, support priority cohorts including:

- Young people transitioning from detention.
- Women and children at Boronia Pre-Release Centre.
- Incarcerated individuals with current or prospective Housing Authority tenancies.

This collaborative effort informed the development of the Justice Housing Plan 2025–2027 and led to the endorsement of an Interagency Action Plan (IAP). The IAP outlines a coordinated, system-wide approach to empower incarcerated tenants and applicants to better manage their housing needs.

Justice Reform

Justice Reform operates in a manner that is both evidence-based and culturally informed and is responsible for implementing justice reforms developed and approved by the cross-agency Justice Planning and Reform Committee (JPRC). Key areas of work undertaken by the team in 2024/25 include:

Reinstatement of the Justice Planning and Reform Committee

As the Secretariat for the Justice Planning and Reform Committee (JPRC), Justice Reform reinstated the committee in 2024/25. The JPRC is WA's forum for driving justice reform and is chaired by the Department of Justice. Membership includes Director General-level representation from the Departments of Communities, Treasury and the Premier and Cabinet, as well as the WA Police Force and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The JPRC has Cabinet level endorsement to guide and co-ordinate the development of measures to address prison population growth, including downstream and upstream reforms across the criminal justice sector. The work of the JPRC supports the development and delivery of several priority workstreams including:

- Identifying and progressing new justice reform initiatives.
- Enhancing or modifying existing Justice Reform Program initiatives.
- Identifying opportunities to reduce children and young people's contact with the criminal justice system.

On Track to Thrive

\$7.8 million has been allocated over two years via the Expenditure Review Committee to enable multi-agency implementation of the On Track to Thrive Pilot Program.

Data from the WA Police Force shows the most prolific young offenders in WA first come to the attention of police between the ages of five and nine. These children are outside the remit of the criminal justice system and there is currently no formal response to address their behaviour or to assess their underlying needs. Without a targeted multi-agency response, these children will likely enter the criminal justice system.

On Track to Thrive will provide an alternative pathway and support for the youngest children who come into contact with police. The program, to be trialled in Armadale and Geraldton, is designed to:

- Enhance community safety by reducing disruptive behaviour.
- Provide therapeutic, practical interventions that seek to address the social determinants and drivers of offending behaviour and facilitate the provision of intensive, practical supports to children and their families (eg, health, education, family and home support).
- Demonstrate a proactive approach to preventing downstream youth detention and deliver upon the WA Government's commitment to reducing the rate of Aboriginal young people in youth detention (Target 11 of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap).

Expanding youth bail support programs

\$2.1 million has been allocated to new and expanded bail support services for 10 to 17 year olds in Perth and Geraldton. The funding will assist:

- The expansion of the Youth Engagement Program (YEP) to Geraldton as a two-year pilot from 1 July 2025. Operated by the Aboriginal Legal Service of WA, the YEP is a culturally secure bail support program for young Aboriginal people in Perth and the Kimberley.
- A new, parallel program for non-Aboriginal young people to ensure those on bail are provided with wrap around supports aimed at preventing them from becoming entrenched in the criminal justice system. This program will be operated by Legal Aid WA in Perth and Geraldton.

Aboriginal Justice Transformation

Aboriginal Justice Transformation provides Aboriginal people with specialist cultural advice, dedicated programs, services and initiatives relating to the WA justice system. The Directorate also provides strategic advice to contribute to the achievement of State Government targets relating to justice priorities and outcomes for Aboriginal people, such as those defined in the National Agreement on Closing the Gap and supports the operation of the State Government's Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy.

Reconciliation Action Plan

The Department sought an extension from Reconciliation Australia to finalise the 2022-2024 Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) to allow for a concurrent collaborative consultation process to commence.

Development of the Department's second Innovate RAP is a collaborative effort, shaped through extensive consultation with employees, the Department's RAP Steering Committee, the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee (AJAC) and young people. A dedicated private platform was also provided to ensure Aboriginal staff could contribute in a culturally safe way. These conversations sparked vital and ongoing dialogue around cultural safety - now a critical deliverable of the new RAP, which will be launched in July 2025.

Aboriginal Engagement Plan

The Department's Aboriginal Engagement Plan (AEP) is a statement of intent and structured approach to ensure engagement with the Aboriginal community is practiced consistently throughout the Department. The AEP is closely aligned with the full implementation of the Department's Aboriginal Cultural Capability Training Strategy.

Aboriginal Cultural Capability Training

On National Closing the Gap Day, 20 March 2025, the Department launched its inaugural Aboriginal Cultural Capability Training Strategy (ACCTS) along with the first stage of its implementation: a mandatory comprehensive Online Foundation Program for all staff.

The ACCTS is a dynamic and comprehensive curriculum designed to provide a series of competency-based training solutions that will significantly enhance the professional skills of staff and deepen a commitment to fostering meaningful interactions with Aboriginal people and communities. This initiative was a key commitment within the Department's 2022-2024 RAP.

Aboriginal Cultural Capability Training launch

In March 2025 the Department officially launched its Aboriginal Cultural Capability Training Strategy, the first stage of which is a groundbreaking online training course now rolled out live to around 7,000 Justice staff statewide.

The comprehensive online training features personal stories and experiences of some Department of Justice staff, cultural experts, Elders, academics and more.

A launch event was attended by about 70 people in person, and approximately 30 people online, watching from Albany, Geraldton and the Kimberley region.

Director General Kylie Maj said the Department's Aboriginal Cultural Capability Training Strategy and Online Foundation Program would assist in making justice systems and services throughout WA genuinely culturally respectful and responsive, helping to improve Aboriginal employment and engagement within the Department.



(L-R) Attending the launch: Gaye Furey, Trent Davies, Valma Banks, Deanne Lightfoot, CEO Aboriginal Interpreting WA, Dr John Byrne, Commissioner Equal Opportunity Commission, Elder Leo Thirkall, Cathryn Groves, Zeta Morgan, Kylie Kerin, Ben Ripper.

Aboriginal Family Safety Strategy

Work is continuing on a dedicated Aboriginal Family Safety Strategy (AFSS) that supports the Department's commitment to reducing family violence. The AFSS aligns with both national and State plans aimed at understanding and preventing family violence and responding to the needs of those who experience or commit violence.

The AFSS has been developed by an Aboriginal organisation with significant subject matter expertise, shaped by the firsthand experiences of current Aboriginal people in the Department's care and those previously incarcerated. The process has also been guided by a multi-agency reference group in collaboration with an Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation. The AFSS will serve as a valuable resource for staff. Work on designing implementation of the full AFSS will be the focus of its next stage.

NAIDOC Week

The Department commissioned artwork from a Ngaanyatjarra artist in the care of Bandyup Women's Prison and a Noongar artist in the care of Casuarina Prison. The artworks were used during NAIDOC to adorn the David Malcolm Justice Centre and the newly renamed Kuraree Kaatdijin Mia (585 Hay Street).

To celebrate NAIDOC, the Department also hosted a number of paint and yarn sessions, and a screening of The Grey Line, a short film telling the story of a woman's struggle to come to terms with the consequences of government policies that removed Aboriginal children from their families.

Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee

Established in 2021, the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee (AJAC) provides cultural advice and guidance to the Department on justice matters relevant to the Aboriginal community. In its first term, the AJAC identified five strategic priority areas to focus on:

- Young People.
- Safe Housing and Homelessness.
- Aboriginal Workforce Development and Employment.
- Procurement and Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations.
- Prevention of Deaths in Custody.

In 2024/25, the AJAC finalised and endorsed 41 recommendations to the Department across all five strategic priority areas. The Department is now reviewing and considering the recommendations before providing a formal response and plan for implementation.

AJAC input and feedback was received regarding the following Department strategies, programs and projects:

- The Aboriginal Family Safety Strategy (AFSS).
- Aboriginal Suicide Prevention Strategy.
- The Dandjoo Bidi-AK (care and protection court).
- The Perth Children's Court INROADS Program.
- The Aboriginal Cultural Capability Training Strategy, Online Foundation Program.
- The formal renaming of the Annexe Building at the David Malcolm Justice Centre to Kuraree Kaatdijin Mia, "The Sacred Place of Gathering and Knowledge".

Aboriginal Justice Open Days

Aboriginal Justice Open Days were delivered in priority locations by staff using a culturally safe, collaborative service model with partner agencies reflecting service needs identified by a community. This approach allows Aboriginal people to access a range of services including applying for birth certificates and birth registration letters, setting up time to pay arrangements for outstanding fines, being referred to Work and Development Permit sponsors, applying for driver's licences, undertaking theory and practical driver testing, driving training and education, Centrelink services and accessing community development programs. During 2024/25 the Government Employees Superannuation Board attended Open Days along with representatives from Australian Super and Aware Super promoting access to legal and financial assistance, including locating lost superannuation. As shown in the following table, Aboriginal Justice Transformation coordinated 123 Open Days, with 3,848 people attending from metropolitan, regional and remote Aboriginal communities, achieving more than 17,095 individual outcomes throughout the 2024/25:

Key achievements	2024/25	2023/24
Number of Open Days	123	141
People attending Open Days	3,848	4,361
Conversion of fines – Time to Pay arrangements, Stay of Execution and Orders to Attend	\$3,218,510	\$3,184,500
Fines paid – actual amount	\$142,915	\$473,258
Cases entering Time to Pay arrangements	1,776 (395 people)	1,688 (320 people)
Cases Stay of Warrant executions	1,163 (100 people)	1,302 (116 people)
Licence suspensions lifted	724	533
Birth certificate applications	992	1,156
Birth certificate applications interstate	90	75
Births registered (pre and post 1980)	160	106
Criminal injuries compensation applications received	0	20
Practical driving assessments passed	139	178
Theory driving tests conducted	319	322
Driving logbooks issued/re-issued	200	232
Suspended fines for vehicle driver's licence	0	55
WA Photo Card Application	638	684
Centrelink – applications for Medicare	515	453
Centrelink – concession cards issued	734	597
Centrelink – Tax File Number applications	52	49
Curtin Tax Clinic – Tax returns prepared	202	209
Curtin Tax Clinic – Tax File Number applications	0	6
Curtin Tax Clinic – Superannuation	32	9
Curtin Tax Clinic – Australian Tax Office Notifications (Fines)	0	0

Aboriginal Mediation Service

In 2024/25, the Aboriginal Mediation Service (AMS) received 68 referrals, an increase of less than one per cent from 2023/24. Of these 68 referrals:

- Four cases remain active.
- 42 were resolved either through case management or mediation.
- 22 were closed due to external barriers such as parties no longer wishing to participate, legal constraints, unsuitable subject matter or inability to contact the parties.

These matters predominantly involved family disputes.

The AMS engaged with 142 individuals, organisations, legal services, government agencies, Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs), and other service providers. Staff also attended Aboriginal Justice Open Days in Karratha, Roebourne, Kununurra, Wyndham, Halls Creek, Broome, and the Dampier Peninsula – areas marked by prevalent family violence, community unrest, theft and historical intergenerational feuding. By engaging with various agencies, corporations, community members and Elders, staff raised awareness about the service and encouraged referrals, thereby increasing accessibility of the service to those in need.

Aboriginal Visitors Scheme

The Aboriginal Visitors Scheme (AVS) provides support and counselling for Aboriginal detainees and prisoners in prisons and juvenile detention centres in WA. They play an important role in reducing the risk of incidents of self-harm.

- In 2024/25, the AVS 24/7 call centre received a total of 3,304 calls, approximately double those received in 2023/24.
- AVS Officers conducted a total of 4,447 visits in person to Aboriginal men and women in custody as well as young people in detention.
- Key issues raised with AVS in the financial year were:
 - Concern for the wellbeing of loved ones who may be experiencing thoughts of self-harm or suicide (welfare checks)
 - Assistance with attendance at funerals of loved ones
 - Concern for the whereabouts of a loved one (seeking information from custodial and WA Police facilities)
 - Medical concerns
 - Loss of connection due to incarceration; and
 - Other cultural matters requiring attention from those with cultural authority.

Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy

The Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy (KJJS) supports a range of community-led place-based initiatives across the Kimberley to engage Aboriginal young people in culturally safe activities to steer them away from the criminal justice system. The KJJS seeks to:

- Reduce youth offending in the Kimberley.
- Improve the well-being of Aboriginal youth in the Kimberley.
- Improve community safety.
- Invest in long-term community solutions to address youth recidivism.
- Provide a direct influence on Closing the Gap Targets 7, 8, 11, 16 and Priority Reforms 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The KJJS is a key component of the Government's response to the National Agreement on Closing the Gap and strongly advocates for Aboriginal-led solutions by way of authentic partnership, directly influencing all priority reform areas and justice-intersecting targets.

The KJJS funds a wide range of initiatives across the Kimberley, most of which are delivered by ACCOs. Each initiative is unique, meeting the specific needs of the local community.

Legal Profession Uniform Law Scheme

The Legal Profession Uniform Law (Uniform Law) Scheme has been in operation in WA since 1 July 2022 and is overseen by the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General of the participating jurisdictions (New South Wales, Victoria and WA) and the Legal Services Council, a statutory body established under the Uniform Law.

The Uniform Law Scheme harmonises regulation of the legal profession and creates a common market for legal services across participating jurisdictions.

Following the commencement of the *Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2022* in WA, over 75 per cent of all Australian practitioners are now covered by the Uniform Law Scheme.

Strategic Reform has responsibility for the administration of the scheme in WA and continues to lead and implement legislative reforms, support the facilitation of relevant appointments and provide advice and support for the WA Attorney General's responsibilities under the Uniform Law Scheme.

Grants

The Department administers the Criminal Property Confiscation Grants Program on behalf of the Attorney General, drawing on funds collected under the *Criminal Property Confiscation Act 2000* (WA).

The legislation allows for the confiscation, in certain circumstances, of property acquired as a result of criminal activity or which is used for criminal activity. It also makes provision for the redistribution of confiscated funds and proceeds of the sale of other confiscated property for a number of purposes, including the development and administration of programs or activities designed to:

- Provide support services and other assistance to victims of crime.
- Prevent or reduce drug-related criminal activity and the abuse of prohibited drugs.
- Aid law enforcement, with a focus on community safety and crime prevention initiatives.

Under the grants program incorporated, not-for-profit organisations, and local governments can apply for up to \$200,000 for these purposes.

In 2024/25, the following applicants were successful in receiving funding totaling more than \$2.6 million.

- Australian Childhood Foundation - Equestrian Youth Engagement Service.
- Bridging the Gap - GROW: Guiding Recovery, Opportunity, and Wellbeing.
- Children's Protection Society/Kids First - Caring Dads North Western Perth.
- Citizens Advice Bureau WA Inc. - CIC Application Assistance Project.
- City of Canning - Urban Art and Graffiti Intervention Program.
- City of Melville - Better services for a safer Melville.
- Constable Care Foundation - City After Dark Tour - Fremantle.
- Fair Game Australia - Game On! Hubs Afterschool Program.
- Gosnells Community Legal Centre Inc. - The Sanctuary Project.
- Great Southern Community Legal Services - Court Based Family Safety Project.
- Ishar Multicultural Women's Health Services - Family and Domestic Violence Support.
- Palmerston Association - Short-term Residential Stabilisation (R-StOX).
- Parkerville Children and Youth Care Incorporated - FDV Advocate MIST Rockingham.

- Starick Services Inc - Safe Pathways to Independence.
- WA Council on Addictions - Aboriginal Outreach Treatment and Support.
- Wajarri Yamaji Aboriginal Corporation - Burringurrah Aboriginal Community Development Project.
- Wunan Foundation Inc - Still on Track.
- Wyndham Youth Aboriginal Corporation - WYAC Young Adults At Risk Program.

Driver Training and Education

Through Royalties for Regions funding, the Department administers not-for-profit community organisations to deliver the Enhanced Driver Training and Education Program to Regional and Remote Communities. The program assists Aboriginal people in the justice system to access driving instruction and education, and assistance with administrative and testing procedures to obtain or regain a motor vehicle licence. The South-West program assists youths in contact with, or at risk of contact with the justice system.

During 2024/25 the following number of individuals were recorded:

- 203 (on average) individuals actively participated in driver training and education at the end of each quarter.
- 402 clients successfully registered as new enrolments.
- 202 participants were successful in obtaining their learner's permit.
- 154 successfully obtained their provisional licence.
- 75 individuals obtained an ordinary licence.
- 8 participants regained their driver's licence.
- 179 individuals were assisted to obtain identity documents to enable them to commence their licencing journey.

Areas having access to this program are Bunbury, Kalgoorlie, Kununurra, Halls Creek, Derby, Broome, Lombadina, Roebourne, Karratha, Newman, South Hedland and Tom Price.

Legal Assistance

Legal Assistance is responsible for supporting access to legal assistance for people experiencing vulnerability and disadvantage in WA. Legal Assistance allocates and administers funding from State and Commonwealth sources to legal assistance service providers and related entities, including Legal Aid WA, Aboriginal Legal Service of WA, the community legal sector, Family Violence Prevention Legal Services and Law Access.

In 2024/25, Legal Assistance allocated more than \$161 million in State and Commonwealth funding to the WA legal assistance sector for the provision of legal services, with more than \$69.1 million provided under the National Legal Assistance Partnership 2020-2025 (NLAP).

The Commonwealth and State Governments also provided funding to the legal assistance sector to support specific or project-based services. Approximately \$4.8 million of the funding was additional State Government funding to the legal assistance sector to maintain service delivery at current levels due to increased demand for services. This funding will continue to increase access to justice for people experiencing vulnerability and disadvantage in WA.

The NLAP expired on 30 June 2025, and a considerable focus of 2024/25 was on negotiations for a subsequent national agreement in relation to Commonwealth legal assistance funding. The National Access to Justice Partnership 2025-2030 (NJAP) represents Commonwealth investment in legal assistance services and will see the State take responsibility for administering Commonwealth funding for Family Violence Prevention Legal Services. It is also a commitment to working towards longer-term reforms, including in relation to Closing the Gap, the legal assistance workforce and data outcomes.

The Commonwealth has additionally committed to providing ongoing legal assistance funding beyond the five-year life of the agreement. The NAJP was finalised in November 2024, with the second half of 2024/25 focused on preparing for its commencement on 1 July 2025.

In 2024/25, Legal Assistance continued to work with members of the legal assistance sector including representatives from Legal Aid WA, Aboriginal Legal Service of WA, the community legal sector, Family Violence Prevention Legal Services and Law Access in relation to service delivery and implementing the Legal Assistance Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2025.

Legal Assistance has an ongoing role in coordinating the legal assistance response to emergencies in the WA community. In doing so, the team works closely with local legal assistance service providers, and in collaboration with the Department of Communities and the Department of Fire and Emergency Services to ensure that the legal assistance response to emergency events is integrated with broader, State-led community social recovery initiatives.

Law Reform Commission of Western Australia

The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia is an independent statutory authority, currently chaired by the Honourable Lindy Jenkins, with Jean Shaw and Associate Professor Meredith Blake as members.

The Department continues to provide administrative and corporate support to the Commission through a Memorandum of Understanding.

It receives terms of reference and reviews laws at the request of the Attorney General. During 2024/25, the Commission continued to work on the current reference to

review Guardianship and Administration laws (Project 114), as well as continuing to improve its governance standards.

The Department assisted the Commission to publish a two-volume discussion paper on this topic, develop an online portal for receiving public submissions and facilitated an extensive public consultation. The final report for Project 114 is due to be completed in late 2025.

Legislative Services

Legislative Services develops, implements and reviews legislation, legal policy and reform initiatives.

Legislation assented to

The following pieces of legislation, which were assented to by the WA Governor in 2024/25, were developed by Legislative Services and guided through both Houses of Parliament.

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Amendment (Sex or Gender Changes) Act 2024 (WA)

The *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Amendment (Sex or Gender Changes) Act 2024 (WA)* (BDMRA Act) repeals the *Gender Reassignment Act 2000 (WA)*, abolishes the Gender Reassignment Board, amends the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1998 (WA)*, and makes consequential amendments to streamline the administrative process for sex and gender recognition.

The BDMRA Act introduces a new process for sex or gender recognition, administered through the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. A person is no longer required to undergo a reassignment procedure to formally change their sex or gender on their birth certificate. The reform brings WA into line with other Australian jurisdictions, and responds to recommendations made by the Law Reform Commission of Western Australia in their 2018 review. The BDMRA Act commenced on 30 May 2025.

Family Violence Legislation Reform Act 2024 (WA)

The *Family Violence Legislation Reform Act 2024 (WA)* (FVL Reform Act) mandates the use of electronic monitoring in respect of certain family violence perpetrators and enhances the operation and effectiveness of electronic monitoring in WA. Under the FVL Reform Act, certain family violence perpetrators who are considered for a relevant order by a judicial officer, a court or the Prisoners Review Board must be subject to a mandatory electronic monitoring condition, unless exceptional circumstances exist. The FVL Reform Act also enhances the sharing of electronic monitoring information with the WA Police Force to assist with enforcement and prosecution. The FVL Reform Act commenced on 18 December 2024.

Family Court Amendment (Commonwealth Reforms) Act 2024 (WA)

The *Family Court Amendment (Commonwealth Reforms) Act 2024 (WA)* (FCA Act) amended the *Family Court Act 1997 (WA)* in line with the substantive reforms made by the Commonwealth to the *Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)* and the Federal Circuit and *Family Court of Australia Act 2021 (Cth)*. The reforms streamline the framework for making parenting orders and change the considerations for determining the best interests of the child. The definition of ‘family member’ is expanded to better acknowledge and incorporate Aboriginal concepts of family.

Other key changes include introducing ‘harmful proceeding orders’, adding a new criminal offence for retaining a child outside of Australia without consent, and establishing an information sharing framework. The FCA Act commenced on 10 February 2025.

Civil Liability Amendment (Provisional Damages for Dust Diseases) Act 2024 (WA)

The *Civil Liability Amendment (Provisional Damages for Dust Diseases) Act 2024 (WA)* (Dust Disease Act) provides a new provisional damages regime. This allows a plaintiff who has suffered personal injury from a dust disease arising from the inhalation of asbestos or silica dust, to seek an award of damages on a provisional basis and seek subsequent damages in certain circumstances. The *Dust Disease Act changes the Limitation Act 2005 (WA)*, so no limitation period applies for the dust disease action claiming subsequent damages. Additionally, the Dust Disease Act also amends the *Civil Liability Act 2002 (WA)*, *Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1941 (WA)*, *Workers Compensation and Injury Management Act 2023 (WA)*, and *Workers’ Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981 (WA)*. The Dust Disease Act commenced full operation on 1 December 2024.

Young Offenders and Prisons Legislation Amendment Act 2024 (WA)

The *Young Offenders and Prisons Legislation Amendment Act 2024 (WA)* (Young Offender Amendment Act) amends the *Prisons Act 1981 (WA)* (Prisons Act) and the *Young Offenders Act 1994 (WA)* (YOA). The *Young Offender Amendment Act* provides a two-stage statutory process for a prison officer to be designated as a ‘Special Custodial Officer’ (SCO) for the purposes of the YOA. The aim of the *Young Offender Amendment Act* is to enhance safety and welfare in youth custodial facilities by allowing the deployment of prison officers to detention centres to provide greater security when the facilities experience staffing challenges or in emergency cases. Royal Assent was given on 6 December 2024, and implementation preparations are underway for full commencement.

Criminal Code Amendment (Prohibition on Display of Nazi Symbols or Gesture) Act 2024 (WA)

The *Criminal Code Amendment (Prohibition on Display of Nazi Symbols or Gesture) Act 2024* amends The Criminal Code (WA) and makes consequential amendments to the *Criminal Law (Unlawful Consorting and Prohibited Insignia) Act 2021 (WA)*. This Act makes it an offence to publicly display Nazi symbols or perform a Nazi salute, and provides a mechanism for the timely removal of Nazi symbols. The Act commenced on 1 March 2025.

Bills introduced into State Parliament

Evidence Bill 2025 (WA)

The Evidence Bill 2025 repeals the *Evidence Act 1906 (WA)* and introduces a version of Uniform Evidence Law into WA. Significant provisions in the Bill include implementing Uniform Evidence Law rules in areas such as the competence and compellability of witnesses, witness questioning, as well as rules on relevance, hearsay, opinion, expert evidence and admissions. The reforms extend a range of existing witness assistance measures, thereby providing greater protection to witnesses, particularly children, and complainants in sexual and family violence offence proceedings. New measures to assist witnesses include the creation of a witness intermediary service and the implementation of a number of recommendations made by the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse and other bodies. The Evidence Bill 2025 was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 30 April 2025.

Criminal Code Amendment (Post and Boast Offence) Bill 2025 (WA)

The Criminal Code Amendment (Post and Boast Offence) Bill 2025 criminalises the dissemination of footage of illegal activity, such as by posting footage on social media of certain offences, in The Criminal Code (WA) and *Road Traffic Act 1974 (WA)*. The aim of the reform is to deter the distribution of material that glorifies the offending behaviour and encourages copycat offending, or material that would humiliate, intimidate or victimise a person who was a victim of the depicted offence. To address the harm caused by the dissemination of material, the reforms will allow a court to order rectification by requiring that a person remove, retract, recover, delete, destroy or forfeit to the state any material to which the offence relates within a period specified by the court. The Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council on 26 June 2025.

Statutes (Repeals and Minor Amendments) Bill 2025 (WA)

The Statutes (Repeals and Minor Amendments) Bill 2025 (WA) (Omnibus Bill) repeals obsolete provisions and makes minor amendments across the statute book. The Omnibus Bill was reintroduced into the Legislative Council on 8 April 2025.

Legislation under development

A new Equal Opportunity Act

Legislative Services continued to work on drafting a Bill to replace the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (WA). The reforms are informed by the Law Reform Commission of Western Australia's Project 111.

Prohibiting conversion practices

Work continued on a project to formulate options for the criminalisation of conversion practices, in response to the Government's commitment to introduce such legislation. Conversion practices, otherwise known as sexual orientation and gender identity change efforts, are formal and informal practices that are based on the medically discredited ideology that LGBTQIA+ people have a disorder and require treatment.

Judicial Commission

Legislative Services is investigating how a Judicial Commission could operate in WA, in response to a Government election commitment to establish such a body in statute.

Sexual offences

The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia's Final Report for Project 113 on Sexual Offences was tabled in Parliament by the former Attorney General on 15 May 2024. The Commission's recommendations for legislative reform are under consideration by Legislative Services.

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse

Legislative Services continued to develop civil and criminal law reforms in response to the recommendations and findings of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.

Family Court amendments

Legislative Services continued to progress amendments to respond to the reforms made by the Commonwealth to the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cth) and the Federal Circuit and *Family Court of Australia Act 2021* (Cth), such as the consideration of family violence when resolving property and financial disputes.



Agencies awarded for abortion law reform project

The Legislative Services team engages in meaningful collaboration, both within the Department and across agencies and external stakeholders, to produce complex, wide-ranging legislation on topics that affect multiple Acts and areas of practice.

Such efforts were recognised by the Institute of Public Administration Australia (WA) with the 2024 award for Best Practice in Collaboration across Government Agencies for the successful introduction of abortion law reforms.

The Abortion Legislation Reform Bill 2023 established a new model for abortion care under the *Public Health Act 2016*, as well as making amendments to various Acts within the Justice portfolio to remove barriers to access, fully decriminalise abortion, and protect the privacy of individuals accessing abortion.

Given the sensitivities of the project and requirements for particular care and attention, collaboration was necessary across all stages.

Drafting instructions for legislation in the Justice portfolio were developed with key Department of Health stakeholders.

Through cross-agency collaboration, information materials for patients and health practitioners were developed and procedures were embedded, ensuring both the Health and Justice systems were ready to be compliant with the new legislation.



Juvenile justice reforms

The Government has committed to juvenile justice reforms, including reforms relating to bail and expedited trials. Legislative Services will be involved in the provision of policy advice and legislative reform options in these areas.

Restraining orders reform

The Government has committed to reforming the *Restraining Orders Act 1997* (WA) (RO Act) to improve compliance with Family Violence Restraining Orders (FVROs), increase the accountability of family violence (FV) abusers, enhance FV victim-survivor protection and safety, improve accessibility, reduce re-traumatisation and better meet the contemporary needs of young people. Legislative Services is involved in providing options to reform the RO Act.

Retail barring orders

The Government made an election commitment to ban people who exhibit violent and intimidating behaviour from retail premises. Legislative Services is developing options for legislation to give effect to this commitment.

Statutory Reviews

Legislative Services continued to progress several statutory reviews.

Strategy and Organisational Performance

The Strategy and Organisational Performance Division was established in October 2024.

The new Division brings together and strengthens a number of existing strategic and corporate functions including the Office of the Director General, Strategic Communications and Ministerial Liaison, alongside newly established areas of Intergovernmental Relations and Strategy Planning and Performance.

This Division has a responsibility for driving corporate strategy, planning and monitoring and reporting on key performance indicators and working in partnership across divisions and partner agencies to achieve Department and Government priorities.

Western Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research

The Western Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research (WAC SAR) conducts and supports independent research and analysis into crime and criminal justice issues in WA. The Office is responsible for interpreting, understanding and evaluating current and emerging issues to inform policy development and government decision-making.

The Office comprises three functional teams: Business Intelligence and Reporting, Data Modelling and Analytics and Evaluation and Research.

Business Intelligence and Reporting

Business Intelligence and Reporting provides reporting and statistical support, consisting of two distinct streams:

Performance Reporting

- Manages the Department's Outcome Based Management Framework.
- Carries out Key Performance Indicator Reporting for the Department.
- Liaises with the Office of the Auditor General during the annual audit process.

Business Intelligence

- Oversees the Corrective Services Reporting Framework.
- Responds to data and report requests from internal stakeholders.
- Provides datasets and statistics to external stakeholders, including Parliament, Ministers, media, and researchers.

Data Modelling and Analytics

The Data Modelling and Analytics team was established in August 2024 to leverage new technologies and modelling methodologies so large data assets can be used for long-term trend analysis, planning, evaluation and research.

Evaluation and Research

WAC SAR leads internal evaluations of Departmental programs and initiatives and oversees the procurement and management of external evaluations.

WAC SAR works in partnership with WA universities, non-government organisations and Aboriginal researchers to cultivate an effective community of practice around criminal justice evaluations.

The following programs were evaluated in 2024/25:

- Yirra Djinda Transitional Employment Program and Training Kitchen.
- Aboriginal Justice Open Days.
- Yiwarra Kuju Martu Western Desert Program.

WAC SAR also commenced four new evaluations this year which aim to build the evidence base on what works to reduce reoffending and increase community safety. The evaluations are being undertaken for the following programs/services:

- Intellectual Disability Diversion Program Court.
- Clinical Forensic Service.
- In-Roads Pilot Program.
- Barndimalgu Court.

Evaluation and Review Steering Committee

WACSAR also provides strategic governance for all internal evaluation projects and legislative reviews through the Department's Evaluation and Review Steering Committee. The committee ensures that all evaluations and reviews uphold high standards of intellectual and methodological rigour. Membership is drawn from across the agency and the committee reports quarterly to the Department's Corporate Executive Committee.

At 30 June 2025, there were 20 evaluation and review projects underway across the Department.

Research Applications and Advisory Committee

The Research Applications and Advisory Committee operates under the remit of WACSAR and provides high-level governance to all external research projects seeking access to Departmental staff, clients, facilities or data.

This cross-agency committee oversees all external research from the point of application through to the publication of findings. At any given time, there are more than 50 research projects at various stages of completion across the Department. These range from master's and doctoral theses to multi-year international research collaborations.

Criminal Justice Research Grants

The WACSAR Criminal Justice Research Grants Fund awards up to \$300,000 annually to researchers based in WA. Projects are selected for their academic merit and potential to deliver practical improvements in the criminal justice system. To be eligible, lead researchers must be based or employed at a WA university.

Since launching in 2021, the fund has supported 14 research projects. Projects completed in 2024/25:

- 'An Evaluation of the Dandjoo Bidi-Ak therapeutic pilot court' by Associate Professor Jocelyn Jones, Curtin University.
- 'Exploring the experiences of Aboriginal women accessing post release supports in Perth metropolitan area' by Ms Emma Tufuga, Murdoch University.

Projects currently underway:

- 'Evaluating Impacts of Aboriginal On-Country Cultural Education for the WA Judiciary' by Gillian Kennedy.
- 'Evaluating Literacy and Numeracy Progressions in Custody and Desistance from Crime' by Professor Michael Dockery.
- 'Reducing Over-Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in the Justice System Through Enhancing Social and Emotional Wellbeing' by Dr Ee Pin Chang.
- 'Mind the Gap: A study on the reintegration needs of returning prisoners' by Professor Hilde Tubex.

Projects awarded full funding in 2024/25:

- 'Identifying a best practice criminogenic intervention for medium-risk and high-risk family and domestic violence perpetrators,' Professor Hilde Tubex, University of WA.
- 'Blurred lines: Exploring the tenuous relationship between sexual consent and substance use,' Dr John Coumbaros, Murdoch University.
- 'In-prison traineeship programs and recidivism,' Professor Michael Dockery, Curtin University.
- 'Post-conviction reviews and remedies in Australia and Western Australia, with a focus on Indigenous vulnerabilities,' Professor Robert Cunningham, Curtin University.

Criminal Justice Research Lecture Series

In June 2025, WACSAR launched the Criminal Justice Research Lecture Series to help integrate research outcomes into criminal justice policy and decision making. The lectures are delivered by external research partners, Criminal Justice Research Grant recipients and WACSAR staff and provide an opportunity for Department staff to engage with researchers about their findings and explore how these can inform daily practice and future reform.

The first lecture was held on 6 June 2025 by academics from Edith Cowan University and centred around key findings and implications from an evaluation of the Justice Facility Dog Pilot Program.

Drug Use Monitoring

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia – WA project is a research partnership between the Department and the WA Police Force. It is currently the only longitudinal study of drug use amongst police detainees in Australia. The project involves quarterly surveys of detainees at the Perth Watch House to monitor trends within the WA drug market. Voluntary urine samples are also collected every six months to augment and validate the survey data.

In addition to the core questionnaire, a short survey is undertaken on topics of interest to inform government policymaking and the alcohol and other drug research community.

The following four topics were selected for 2024/25:

- Family and Domestic Violence Restraining Order Breaches.
- Recidivism and Post-Imprisonment Support Systems.
- Possession of Weapons and Perceptions of Police 'Wandering' Laws.
- Mobile Communications and Drug Crime.

Edith Cowan University and PathWest are the contracted providers for data collection and urinalysis, respectively.

Parliamentary Counsel's Office

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office (PCO) provides comprehensive legislative drafting and related services to the State Government and its departments and agencies to ensure that legislation gives effect to government policy and priorities.

PCO is an autonomous division within the Department. The head of the office is the Parliamentary Counsel, who is directly responsible to the Attorney General in professional matters. PCO delivers a wide range of services including:

- Preparing drafts of Bills for Ministers to introduce into State Parliament in accordance with the Government's legislative program.
- Preparing amendments to Bills for Ministers during their passage through Parliament.
- Preparing drafts of subsidiary legislation for Ministers and government agencies so the Acts they administer can be fully implemented and properly administered.
- Providing legislative drafting services to private Members of Parliament and facilitating the work of parliamentary committees.
- Compiling texts of Acts and subsidiary legislation with their amendments incorporated so the laws of the State can be made available in a variety of forms to those who must comply with them and those who must apply and enforce them.
- Hosting and maintaining the WA Legislation website.
- Publishing the Government Gazette and hosting the historical collection of the Government Gazette on the WA Legislation website.
- Maintaining and arranging publication of information about WA legislation.
- Undertaking the Bill management process, which involves the provision of printed copies of Government Bills and private Member's Bills to Parliament, including versions of Bills incorporating amendments made by each House of Parliament during a Bill's passage, and versions of Bills to be submitted to the Governor for Royal Assent.
- Providing electronic versions of Bills to Parliament for publication on the Parliament of WA website.
- Managing the contract with LitSupport, the commercial printer contracted to provide printed copies of Bills to Parliament and printed copies of Acts and subsidiary legislation for public sale.

The Parliamentary Counsel is also the Government Printer of Western Australia.

Key achievements

- During 2024/25, completion of significant drafting tasks to give effect to the State Government's legislative and policy priorities across a diverse range of portfolios.
- Introduction into Parliament of 46 Government Bills drafted by the PCO.
- Drafting and publishing of 281 items of subsidiary legislation.
- Publication of a historical collection of COVID-19 directions made under the *Emergency Management Act 2005* and the *Public Health Act 2016* on the WA Legislation website.

Significant drafting tasks

- Architects Amendment Bill 2025.
- Associations and Co-operatives Legislation Amendment Bill 2025.
- Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Bill 2024.
- Construction Industry Portable Paid Long Service Leave Amendment Bill 2025.
- Criminal Code Amendment (Post and Boast Offence) Bill 2025.
- Duties Amendment Bill 2025.
- Electoral Amendment (Names of Registered Political Parties) Bill 2024.
- Environmental Protection Amendment Bill 2024.
- Evidence Bill 2025.
- Family Court Amendment (Commonwealth Reforms) Bill 2024.
- Gambling Legislation Amendment Bill 2024.
- Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Bill 2024.
- Iron Ore Agreements Legislation Amendment Bill 2024.
- Keystart Bill 2024.
- Land Tax Assessment Amendment (Native Title Settlement Exemptions) Bill 2025.
- Liquor Control Amendment Bill 2025.
- Local Government Amendment Bill 2024.
- Mining Amendment (Transfer of Royalty Administration) Bill 2025.
- Mining Amendment Bill 2025.
- Planning and Development Amendment (Metropolitan Region Scheme) Bill 2024.
- Police Legislation Amendment Bill 2024.
- Queens Gardens Car Park (Inner City School) Bill 2024.
- Railway (Roy Hill Infrastructure Pty Ltd) Agreement Amendment Bill 2025.

- Retirement Villages Amendment Bill 2024.
- Statutes (Repeals and Minor Amendments) Bill 2025.
- Towing Services Bill 2024.
- Workers Compensation and Injury Management Amendment (Common Law Election Validation) Bill 2024.

Significant items of subsidiary legislation:

- Attorney General Regulations Amendment (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2025.
- Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Identification and Movement of Stock and Apiaries) Amendment Regulations 2024.
- Building Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2025.
- Dangerous Goods Safety Regulations Amendment Regulations 2024.
- Dog Amendment Regulations 2024.
- Electricity Regulations Amendment (Licensing) Regulations 2024.
- Firearms Regulations 2024.
- Fish Resources Management Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2024.
- Health Regulations Amendment (Medicines and Poisons) Regulations 2024.
- Plumbers Licensing and Plumbing Standards Amendment Regulations 2025.
- Residential Tenancies Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2024.
- Road Safety Regulations Amendment Regulations 2025.
- Road Traffic (Administration) Amendment Regulations 2024.
- State Superannuation Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2025.
- Transport (Road Passenger Services) Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2024.
- Transport Regulations Amendment (Marine Safety Equipment) Regulations 2024.
- Veterinary Practice Amendment Regulations 2025.
- Towing Services Regulations 2025.



PCO hosts international drafting conference

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office in February 2025 hosted a three-day event in Perth for legislative drafters from Commonwealth nations.

The Regional Drafting Conference was an opportunity for about 150 participants to compare notes on the issues and innovations relevant to their profession.

Joining Australasian drafters were counterparts from Pacific Island nations, Africa, the Caribbean, the United Kingdom, Singapore and Canada.

Their discussions delved into topics such as how the advent of artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies could transform this field.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Australasian Parliamentary Counsel's Committee and the Commonwealth Association of Legislative Counsel.



L-R: Julie Mills, Johanna Lynch, Geoff Lawn, Helen Tate, Caroline Chapman, Mat Stone, April Eisner, John Seal-Pollard, Tim Ayling and Jess Chanin.

Editorial Changes Report

1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

Legislation Act 2021 section 42

The *Legislation Act 2021* Part 3 authorises the Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial changes to laws. Editorial changes that can be made include:

- Correcting minor errors and inconsistencies.
- Updating references.
- Numbering or renumbering provisions.
- Changes to grammar, spelling or punctuation to conform with current drafting practice.
- Omitting obsolete or redundant provisions and making format or layout changes to ensure conformity with current drafting practice.

The power to make editorial changes cannot be used to change the effect of a law. If an editorial change is made to a law, the law has effect as if the change had been made by another law.

The *Legislation Act 2021* section 41 provides that, if an editorial change is made, this must be indicated in a suitable way. Those ways can include the provision of a comparison between versions of a law and the inclusion, in the law in which the change is made, of an indication of the change.

Editorial changes are indicated on the WA Legislation website in both of those ways.

The *Legislation Act 2021* section 42 requires the Department's annual report to include a summary of editorial changes made to laws in the financial year to which the report relates. The following table is a summary of editorial changes made to laws in this financial year. Editorial changes were made to a total of 15 laws.

Item	Editorial change	Authorising provision of <i>Legislation Act 2021</i> Part 3	No of changes
1	Updating references to law of WA or other jurisdictions	s. 25	5
2	Changes to name or title of a body, office, person, place, locality	s. 26	6
3	Deemed amendments	s. 27	0
4	References to provision of law	s. 28	0
5	Clerk's amendment to Act	s. 29	0
6	Gender	s. 30	29
7	Numbers, dates, times, quantities, measurements and similar matters	s. 31	0
8	Conjunctives and disjunctives	s. 32	1
9	Reordering of definitions and items	s. 33	0
10	Minor errors and inconsistencies	s. 34	228
11	Omission of obsolete or redundant provisions	s. 35	0
12	Incorporation of certain provisions contained in amending law (i.e. transitional, savings, validation provisions)	s. 36	4
13	Numbering and renumbering of provisions	s. 37	0
14	Format and printing style changes	s. 38	60
15	Consequential changes to law	s. 39	1
Total editorial changes			334

People Culture and Standards

People Culture and Standards (PCS) promotes and instils good governance and ethical conduct in line with the Department's mission, principles and values. PCS provides a central and safe environment to report unethical behaviour across the Department and responds to a range of integrity, behavioural, performance, competency and conduct issues.

Key achievements

Training sessions:

- 115 Integrity and Ethics Awareness Sessions were conducted, reaching out to more than 2,200 employees across 19 custodial estates.
- 19 Embedding a Culture of Integrity sessions were provided to more than 380 trainee prison officers and trainee youth custodial officers at the completion of their initial training at the Corrective Services Academy.

Nine business area audits were completed and endorsed by the Director General and the Department's Risk Management and Audit Committee (RMAC).

Management Engagement and Intervention

Management Engagement and Intervention (MEI) implements corruption prevention and education strategies across the Department and assists in workplace issue resolution with the objective of driving cultural reform in partnership with all divisions.

MEI is responsible for pre-employment screening and staff re-screening, staff drug and alcohol testing, Integrity and Ethics Committee meetings, related training, management intervention activities, staff conduct related matters and Employee Relations services.

Employee Relations services include advice and consultancy in respect to individual performance and capability concerns, absenteeism issues, fitness for work concerns and non-compensable return to work programs, along with complaint handling functions in respect to workplace bullying, harassment, conflict, equal opportunity and grievance co-ordination.

Professional Standards

Professional Standards maintains and upholds the Department's professional and ethical standards. Professional Standards receives, assesses, refers and investigates reports of suspected misconduct, breaches of the Code of Conduct and/or criminal activity from across the Department as well as complaints pertaining to conflict, grievances, bullying and harassment. All reports submitted to Professional Standards undergo a mandatory assessment to determine the most appropriate course of action to resolve the matter. An assessment can result in a referral:

- for investigation
- to Management Engagement and Intervention
- back to workplace for local management guidance, retraining and support.

In line with statutory notification obligations imposed on the Department, some matters may be referred to external agencies for consideration, such as the Western Australia Police Force, Corruption and Crime Commission, the Ombudsman Western Australia, or the Public Sector Commission.

The Online Complaints and Referral Portal and the Safe2Say Reporting Platform continue to be fundamental tools for reporting alleged misconduct and workplace behaviour issues to PCS.

During 2024/25, Professional Standards received and assessed:

- 1,467 reports through the Online Complaints and Referral Portal.
- 197 through the Safe2Say Reporting Platform.

Performance Assurance and Risk

Performance Assurance and Risk (PAR) provides the Department's risk management, reviews of deaths in custody and internal audit function.

Internal Audit provides independent and objective services designed to improve the Department's operations, governance, risk management and internal control.

The Directorate operates in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and is governed by a Charter that is approved by the Director General.

The RMAC is established under the authority of the Director General for the purpose of assisting the Director General and the Corporate Executive to fulfil their corporate governance and oversight responsibilities in relation to internal audit, external audit, risk management and other external agency assurance providers.

The role of the RMAC also includes monitoring the implementation of recommendations from internal and external audits, inspections and reviews, and ensuring recommendations are implemented in a timely manner.

The RMAC comprises five independent members, one of which is the Chair of the Committee. The Chair is independent and external to the Department and is appointed by the Director General. Four members (excluding the Chair) are also independent of the Department, appointed by the Director General and drawn from the WA Public Sector. Ex-officio attendees at committee meetings include four members from the Department's Corporate Executive and a senior officer from the Office of the Auditor General.

In relation to risk management, PAR works across the business to build and embed risk management capability across the Department.

Key risk management achievements for 2024/25 include:

- Implementation of an online risk register system used to identify, assess and manage risks across the Department.
- Completion of the Department's Strategic Risk Register aligned to key result areas within the Department's Strategic Framework.
- Facilitation of a number of project risk reviews and workshops including a large cross-agency project risk workshop with the Department and the Office of the Information Commissioner (OIC) in relation to privacy implementation and the OIC office transition.
- The Business Continuity Management Framework and tools developed by PAR continue to inform and support the annual review, updating, testing and validation of Business Continuity Plans across the Department.

The Directorate also performed independent reviews of deaths in custody where the Coroner directs that the death is reportable under the *Coroners Act 1996*. A total of 18 coronial inquests were supported in 2024/25.

Managing our People

The Department is committed to delivering excellent service to the community, its stakeholders and Government, and has continued to focus on building a strong workforce driven by the development of the skills and expertise of its staff.

Health and wellness programs Strategic Mental Health Framework

The Department's Strategic Mental Health Framework 2021-2024 included practical initiatives to improve mental health and wellbeing in the workplace. Some of the key achievements include:

- Increased access to mental health training and education, including development of an online Mental Health Awareness course and the development and delivery of face-to-face training.
- Creation of a range of mental health resources that are available on the Department's intranet.
- Department policy and procedure updates, including the Potentially Traumatic Event Response Procedure, Staff Support Policy and Procedure and the Bullying and Harassment Policy.
- Enhanced Staff Support Program for the Department's custodial facilities.

Health Safety and Wellbeing Strategy

In 2024/25, the development of a new Health, Safety and Wellbeing Strategy to replace the current Strategic Mental Health Framework 2021-2024 was approved by the Department's Corporate Executive Committee, with implementation planned for 2026.

The Strategy considers physical, mental and emotional elements to ensure the Department's employees feel safe, supported, valued and connected, enabling a productive and engaged workforce.

Employee health and wellbeing programs

In 2024, the Department introduced Fitness Passport, a health and fitness program that offers employees and their immediate family members discounted memberships to a large number of gyms and leisure facilities throughout WA.

The Department also partners with providers including Bupa, Medibank and HBF to offer a range of benefits to employees, including discounted health insurance and access to health initiatives.

External agencies, such as the Department's Employee Assistance Program provider, deliver mental health and wellbeing presentations and information to staff.

The Department actively promotes and encourages participation in a range of Mental Health events and activities.

Staff development and performance

Training and development

The Department ensures employees can access a range of learning and development opportunities, including:

New courses:

- Child safe Organisation Foundation/Induction.
- Introduction to Content Manager – Part 2.
- Aboriginal Cultural Capability Training.
- Leadership Expectations Development Maps.

Updated courses:

- Corporate Induction.
- Leading With Emotional Intelligence.
- Recruitment and Selection for Panel Members.
- Purchasing Card.
- Asbestos Awareness.
- Introduction to Mentoring.
- Mentoring Others.
- Building Positive Mindsets and Workplaces.

Conflict Resolution Officer Network

Conflict Resolution Officers provide a valuable service to the Department by advising and helping their colleagues resolve conflict in the workplace quickly at a local level. The Conflict Resolution Officers are selected through a Department-wide recruitment campaign which includes manager assessments to confirm suitability and business area support, as well as integrity checks by the People, Culture and Standards Division.

At the end of 2024/25, the Department had 38 Conflict Resolution Officers in various locations across the State.

International Women's Day 2025

To mark the theme For all Women and Girls: Rights. Equality. Empowerment, the Department reaffirmed its commitment to gender equity through dialogue, advocacy and action.

In December 2024, the Department's Women's Champion Group and Women of Impact Network (WIN) was established to drive initiatives that support a diverse and inclusive workforce. In February, Director General Kylie Maj, as Executive Sponsor for Women, met with the group to align efforts with broader Departmental and sector-wide initiatives.

Led by Co-Chairs, discussions focused on leadership, workplace flexibility and building stronger networks. The Director General also shared insights from her career and emphasised the importance of equity being championed by all.



The Department's Women's Champion Group.

Leadership Expectations

The Department continued to be committed to implementing the Public Sector Commission's Leadership Expectations which sets a clear direction for what leadership means for the WA public sector. It describes everyday behaviours that create a common understanding of what "good" leadership looks like as well as the mindsets that drive these behaviours.

The Department is progressively implementing Leadership Expectations, by Leadership Context, in tranches.

Workforce Services

Workforce Services provides industrial relations and workforce support advice and consultancy services to the Department.

These services are aligned to relevant government priorities, public sector standards, policies and frameworks, and contribute to a safe, respectful and productive workplace.

The Directorate is responsible for the Department's industrial instruments and in 2024/25 led negotiations for the following Department specific industrial and employment instruments:

- Prison Officers' Industrial Agreement 2024 – applying to approximately 2,951* employees.

- Youth Custodial Officers CSA Agreement 2024 – spanning 370* employees.
- Jury Officers CSA Agreement 2024 – spanning 36* employees.
- Community Work Officers - Agency Specific Agreement 2024 – spanning 41* employees.
- Registered Nurses and Enrolled (Mental Health) Nurses (ANF) Industrial Agreement 2020 – applying to approximately 185* employees.
- Replacement Prison Medical Officers Contract of Employment.

* As outlined within the Agreement.

The Directorate also advised on instruments applicable to the Department's public servants, miscellaneous workers and teaching staff at Banksia Hill Detention Centre and adult education staff in adult prisons.

In addition, the Directorate implemented and advised on a range of administrative arrangements and approvals, providing support for significant reform agenda programs with industrial implications.

In 2024/25, the Directorate managed and represented the Department in relation to:

- 24 industrial matters, including in the WA Industrial Relations Commission (WAIRC), Industrial Magistrates Court and Public Sector Appeal Board.

- 20 Breach of Public Sector Standards claims (19 Employment Standard and one Grievance Standard).
- 142 disclosures to Workforce Support Services.
- 29 training and education workshops on topics such as Respectful Workplace Behaviour and Psychological Safety.
- Achieved and activated Carer Friendly Workplace Accreditation for the Department, reflecting support for employees with caring responsibilities.
- Lead policy reviews intended to reform the Department's workforce practices, including responses to FDV and sexual and gender based harassment.
- Established a 'Respect at Work' Community of Best Practice to collaborate with practitioners across the public sector.

Employee Assistance Program

The Department’s Employee Assistance Program (EAP) offers employees and their immediate family members free and confidential counselling with an independent provider.

A total of 2,943 counselling sessions were provided to 957 individuals in 2024/25.

During 2024/25, a new Departmental booking system was implemented to improve appointment accessibility, and a Juror Support Program was introduced.

The number of free counselling sessions available to staff supporters and conflict resolution officers was increased and former employees were granted access to these support services for up to six months post-employment.

An Onsite Wellbeing Check Program, delivered by the Department’s EAP provider, was implemented for several business areas to provide proactive mental health support for employees with higher risk of exposure to vicarious and secondary trauma.

	2024/25	2023/24
Number of employees and family members who accessed EAP	957	1,059

Multicultural Framework

The Department’s Multicultural Plan 2021–2025 affirms its commitment to creating a culturally responsive and inclusive workplace, aligned with the WA Multicultural Policy Framework.

Raising awareness of cultural diversity through foundational initiatives, including the promotion of anti-discrimination policies and intercultural learning is a focus for the Department.

The Department marks culturally significant dates and uses internal communication channels to highlight the contributions and lived experiences of culturally and linguistically diverse communities. These efforts support the Department’s broader organisational goals of inclusion and cultural respect.

Aboriginal Workforce Development

The Department recognises the importance of developing a sustainable and empowered Aboriginal workforce to better reflect the WA community and service needs. The Department’s Workforce Diversification and Inclusion Action Plan, and Aboriginal Workforce Development Strategic Commitment, set out several initiatives to progress Aboriginal workforce development.

Aboriginal staff represent over four per cent of employees, which exceeds the Public Sector Commission’s benchmark target. Aboriginal employment remains a key focus of the Department and as a result, a higher aspirational target has been set.

The Department continues to utilise innovative practices and targeted recruitment approaches for current and future opportunities across the Department, including streamlined processes to match suitable Aboriginal talent with opportunities across the State.

As a result, the Department has seen an increase in the number of Aboriginal people securing employment with the Department.

Aboriginal employee retention remains a priority of the Department, and several strategic working groups remain dedicated to supporting the development and delivery of projects that support staff. Additionally, Aboriginal staff are continuously engaged through MobHub – an online platform that promotes virtual connection for staff statewide.

Recruitment

The tight labour market presented some challenges across the Department in 2024/25. This high demand for labour provided the opportunity to review, improve and streamline recruitment processes to achieve recruitment outcomes.

Custodial bulk recruitment oversee recruitment to ensure critical front-line positions remain well resourced. The following initiatives have been implemented or strengthened during 2024/25:

- Recruitment assessment standards, accelerating the deployment of experienced candidates into frontline roles, and improving operational continuity through targeted filling of high-priority vacancies.

- Increased participation in public career events and tailored engagement with specific cohorts, such as veterans and reservists, helping promote Corrective Services as a meaningful and accessible career pathway.
- Recruiting Aboriginal people, with several Aboriginal-specific information sessions being delivered by Aboriginal employees and senior operational staff, to support culturally safe engagement and promote awareness of custodial career opportunities.
- A recruitment plan to employ 1,200 prison officers between 2025 and 2027. This initiative will bolster correctional facilities across WA, ensuring staffing levels align with operational demands while supporting long-term workforce stability.

The Department advertised 786 vacancies in 2024/25 through general, pools and expressions of interest recruitment processes.

The custodial bulk recruitment activities resulted in the appointment of:

- 301 prison officers.
- 145 youth custodial officers.
- 10 special operations group officers.
- 30 community corrections officers.
- 28 youth justice officers being placed into talent pools, with appointments made as needed to support operational demands.

Graduate Program

The Department's 12-month Graduate Program supports recent university graduates to launch their careers in the public sector. Through structured rotations across different business areas, graduate officers gain exposure, build professional and interpersonal capabilities and contribute meaningfully to the Department's work. The program includes professional development, mentoring and networking opportunities to support growth. A total of 10 graduates completed the program in 2024 and 11 graduates commenced in January 2025.

Aboriginal Traineeship Program

The Aboriginal Traineeship Program is a 12-month initiative that provides Aboriginal people with the opportunity to gain meaningful work experience at the Department while completing a Certificate III in Government. The Program expanded in 2024 to include both metropolitan and regional placements. Seven trainees completed the 2024 program, with five securing ongoing employment within the Department. A new intake started in January 2025 with 15 new trainees, including two based in regional locations.

The trainees are now working across a range of business areas, including Courts and Tribunal Services, Corrective Services, Corporate Services, Strategic Reform and the Public Trustee.

Workforce inclusiveness

The Department remains committed to fostering a diverse, inclusive and culturally responsive workplace. In 2024/25, this commitment was reflected through a range of initiatives including:

Expanding and supporting diversity champion groups and employee networks

These networks play a central role in shaping inclusive practice through lived experience. In 2024/25, two new Champion Groups were established to support women and Aboriginal employees. The Department's two existing champion groups, People with Disability and People of Diverse Sexualities and Genders, continued to promote cultural change, drive awareness and build co-operation across the organisation.

Celebrating diversity dates of significance

The Department recognised key diversity dates through events, campaigns and internal communication activities, including International Women's Day, National Reconciliation Week, NAIDOC Week, International Day of People with Disability, Wear it Purple Day and WA Pride.

Developing inclusive workplace resources

On International Day of People with Disability (3 December 2024), the Department launched its Manager's Guide to Supporting Workplace Adjustments and a new Workplace Adjustments Plan Template. These resources provide clear, practical guidance to help leaders meet their responsibilities and support employees requiring adjustments in the workplace.

Ongoing training and capability building

Staff continued to engage with Disability Awareness Training, helping build understanding of the lived experiences of people with disability and foster inclusive behaviours. A pilot program on Neurodiversity in the Workplace was delivered to selected relevant teams, with plans to broaden access to this and other diversity-focused learning in the coming year.

Diversifying recruitment pathways

Targeted employment programs for Aboriginal people and young people were offered during 2024/25. Efforts also progressed to streamline recruitment processes, promote flexibility and maintain talent pipelines through initiatives such as the Aboriginal Employment Register.

Celebrating pride and championing inclusion

The Department of Justice proudly took part in PrideFEST for the third consecutive year, joining more than 100 organisations and 5,500 marchers in a vibrant celebration of visibility, connection and inclusion. Staff and community members came together under this year's theme "Together, Go West!" to honour the diversity and strength of WA's LGBTQIA+ communities.

Staff from across the Department were joined by friends and loved ones demonstrating a shared commitment to inclusion in the workplace and the community.

Commissioner Kraszlan spoke about the importance of engaging with these events:

"PrideFEST is important because under the joy and fun of the activities, we continue to see discrimination, violence and hate crime. PrideFEST provides the opportunity to raise awareness of these issues and show our support to the rainbow community."

Registrar Jackson also reflected on her experience:

"We had such positive feedback and the atmosphere at FairDay was so warm and inclusive. I felt really proud and grateful to be there as an ally of the LGBTQIA+ community."

Director General Kylie Maj visited the team during the festivities and reinforced the Department's broader commitment to fostering a safe, respectful and inclusive workplace:

"The Department is committed to ensuring that we all work in an environment where we are treated fairly and valued for our diversity, knowledge, skills and abilities."

This year's participation also coincided with a landmark reform implemented by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages: the introduction of improved processes to support people of diverse sexualities and genders in updating their legal identity documentation. These reforms reflect the Department's ongoing commitment to uphold the rights and dignity of all Western Australians.

Beyond One Day: Our Ongoing Commitment to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

The Department's participation in PrideFEST is just one expression of a broader, ongoing commitment to building a respectful, inclusive and equitable workplace for everyone. In 2024/25 the Department continued to embed Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) practises into our culture and systems.

A few initiatives included:

- Strengthening employee voice and community leadership through Champion Groups and Networks representing diverse communities.
- Developing inclusive workplace resources, including guides on inclusive language, workplace adjustments and inclusive self-help toolkit for Aboriginal staff.
- Investing in DEI-focused capability building by offering training on disability awareness and neurodiversity in the workplace.
- Providing tailored advice and support to staff and leaders through a dedicated Diversity, Inclusion and Aboriginal Workforce Development (DIAWD) team. The focus remained on embedding inclusive practices, addressing systemic barriers, and enabling equitable workforce outcomes.
- Promoting learning and awareness through events, activities and acknowledgement of diversity days of significance. A calendar of key dates was made available to encourage meaningful staff engagement across the Department.
- Continuing to offer inclusive employment pathways, including our Graduate Program and Aboriginal Traineeship Program, and improving the visibility and use of internal talent registers.
- Progressing a department-wide DEI Strategy and Action Plan with a focus on increasing workforce diversity, inclusive leadership, and equitable systems.



Disclosures and Legal Compliance

Governance disclosures

Ministerial directives

Nil.

Pricing policy of services

The pricing policy adopted across the Department conforms with Treasury guidelines. The Department charges for goods sold from prison industries. The charges comply with national competition policy principles.

Court and Tribunal Services

Fees are collected for a variety of services. These include court hearing time, transcripts and the enforcement of orders, including infringements lodged with the Fines Enforcement Registry for enforcement by various prosecuting authorities. A review of fees is conducted annually to ensure a balance between the criteria of access to justice, incentives to settle matters and user-pays contributions.

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages

The fees charged by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages are reviewed annually. The pricing aims to achieve full cost recovery and takes into account the Consumer Price Index, the cost of providing and maintaining services and the level of fees charged by other Australian registries for similar services.

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee charges fees for a number of services. Fees are currently based on a work-effort system and the agency provides a rebate of fees for clients subject to administration orders under its Community Service Obligation.

While the review into the agency's fees and funding model continues, the Public Trustee provided fee relief from 1 July 2023 until 30 June 2025, which will now continue until at least 30 June 2026. Fee relief includes a 50 per cent discount on selected trust fees and removing the \$35 minimum monthly fee for those under an administration order.

Financial interests

As at 30 June 2025, other than normal contracts of employment, no senior officers had any interests in existing or proposed contracts with the Department.

Act of grace and ex gratia payments

The Department processes act of grace and ex gratia payments on behalf of the State. In 2024/25, \$260,000 was disbursed for act of grace payments, while no ex gratia payments were made.

Unauthorised use of purchase cards

Purchase cards are only issued to staff members where job responsibilities necessitate their use. These cards are intended solely for Department approved business purposes. During 2024/25, the Department recovered \$5,070.50 from 99 staff members who had used their Departmental purchase cards for personal expenses.

Currently, there is no outstanding amount that is in the process of being recovered. All personal purchases made on Department purchase cards have been reported to the Acting Chief Finance Officer and the accountable authority in line with Departmental policies.

Below is a summary of the total amounts spent on personal use during 2024/25.

2024/25	Amount
Settled within five working days	\$2,292.50
Settled after five working days	\$2,778.00
Outstanding	Nil
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure	\$5,070.50

Customer feedback

The Department values and encourages feedback as a vital tool for continuous improvement in the quality of service it delivers.

Feedback can relate to compliments, complaints or suggestions and can be submitted to the appropriate feedback system in person, online, by mail or phone.

Feedback management systems

The Department operates two customer feedback mechanisms:

Customer Feedback Management System (CFMS)

Feedback relating to services provided to the public by the Department's Corporate Services, Court and Tribunal Services, Office of the Public Advocate, Public Trustee and Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages is managed by the CFMS.

During 2024/25 work continued to modernise the CFMS to enhance the user experience and improve the Department's management and governance feedback.

The new system aligns to the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations (National Principles) and provides a child-focused feedback system for the management of feedback from or on behalf of a child or young person under 18. The new system will go live in the first quarter of 2025/26.

Outcomes

The Department received 624 in scope feedback submissions consisting of:

- 167 compliments.
- 435 complaints.
- 22 suggestions.

Six submissions were relating to feedback from or on behalf of a child or young person under 18.

The Department received 22 submissions from people identifying as Aboriginal and 24 from people identifying as having a disability.

ACCESS

ACCESS is the dedicated feedback system for management of feedback associated with the custodial services provided by Corrective Services. A review of ACCESS will commence during 2025/26 to align the feedback system with the National Principles.

Outcomes

In 2024/25 the ACCESS system received and managed 4,691 individual matters comprising:

- 30 compliments.
- 3,800 complaints.
- 28 suggestions.
- 687 contact only.
- 146 requests for information.

Disability access and inclusion planning

The Department of Justice remains committed to ensuring equitable access to its services, facilities and information for people with disability. Building on the foundation of the previous Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2018–2023 (DAIP 2018–2023), the Department has developed and launched the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2024–2029 (DAIP 2024–2029) in July 2024, in compliance with the *Disability Services Act 1993* (WA).

The new plan was promoted through accessible formats and supported by the Department's Gold-level membership with the Australian Disability Network, providing access to expert guidance and contemporary sector approaches. Implementation oversight is provided by the newly established Disability Reference Group, which ensures consistency and accountability in addressing disability-related matters across the Department.

The DAIP 2024–2029 aligns with the national disability reform agenda and guides inclusive service delivery for people with disability, their families and carers. In the first year of implementation, the Department has commenced or planned actions under each of the seven DAIP outcome areas, with further initiatives to be explored throughout the five-year plan.



International Day of People with Disability

The Department celebrated the 2024 theme for the International Day of People with Disability, *'Amplifying the leadership of persons with disabilities for an inclusive and sustainable future'*. This theme recognises the important role that people with disability play in creating a more inclusive and sustainable world for all. It also emphasises the importance of the participation of people with disability in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

In celebration of this occasion, the People with Disability Champion Group organised a panel event. Joanne Stampalia, Deputy Director General of Court and Tribunal Services and John Byrne, Equal Opportunity Commissioner, drew on their own expertise, knowledge and experiences as they discussed equity and inclusion for people with disability.

Summary of employee numbers by occupational group (award) and gender

Award Groups	2024/25					2023/24				
	Number			%		Number			%	
	F	M	Total	F	M	F	M	Total	F	M
Enrolled Nurses & Nursing Assistants	2.00	0.00	2.00	100.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	100.00	0.00
Government Services (Miscellaneous)	2.93	0.00	2.93	100.00	0.00	2.93	1.00	3.93	74.58	25.42
Jury Officers	3.52	0.47	3.99	88.21	11.79	3.72	0.41	4.13	90.08	9.92
Juvenile Custodial Officers	146.96	244.35	391.31	37.56	62.44	110.09	199.60	309.69	35.55	64.45
Medical Practitioners Agreement	11.72	15.57	27.29	42.95	57.05	10.48	12.44	22.92	45.74	54.26
Nurses Industrial	126.60	28.23	154.83	81.77	18.23	119.49	25.36	144.85	82.49	17.51
Prison Officers Agreement	763.31	2,140.06	2,903.37	26.29	73.71	719.15	2,033.26	2,752.41	26.13	73.87
Public Service Employees	2,729.04	1,167.93	3,896.97	70.03	29.97	2,523.80	1,107.02	3,630.82	69.51	30.49
Salaries and Allowances Tribunal	3.80	8.60	12.40	30.65	69.35	3.80	8.50	12.30	30.89	69.11
Youth Detention Centre Teachers	15.50	4.00	19.50	79.49	20.51	14.80	3.00	17.80	83.15	16.85
Total	3,805.38	3,609.21	7,414.59	51.32	48.68	3,510.27	3,390.58	6,900.85	50.87	49.13
Judicial Services										
Government Officers (Award)	112.12	37.30	149.42	75.04	24.96	105.72	46.00	151.72	69.68	30.32
Parole and Other Board Members	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Service Employees	45.10	6.37	51.47	87.62	12.38	32.30	9.00	41.30	78.21	21.79
State Administrative Tribunal	20.05	7.26	27.31	73.41	26.59	19.24	7.30	26.54	72.51	27.49
Judicial Services Total	177.27	50.93	228.20	77.68	22.32	157.26	62.30	219.56	71.63	28.37
Overall Total	3,982.65	3,660.14	7,642.79	52.11	47.89	3,667.53	3,453.12	7,120.65	51.51	48.49

The Department has 7,642.79 full time equivalent employees (FTE) comprising 8,056 paid individuals, excluding the judiciary and including trainees.

Note: This table provides the paid employee numbers by Award Groups as at the last pay of the 2024/25 financial year, which is the pay period ending 19 June 2025, and the previous financial year's last pay, the pay period 20 June 2024.

Asset Management

The Department manages court, custodial and other infrastructure throughout the State. The Department provides advice to Government to guide investment decisions, including through integrated planning that involves courts, custodial and other portfolios.

Infrastructure planning

The Department's newly established Project Controls and Assurance business area provides project governance, legislation compliance, standards, financial accountability and internal and external project reporting.

Strategic Asset Plan

The Department's Strategic Asset Plan outlines future requirements to inform Government decision making for the annual State Budget.

In 2024/25, as part of its strategic asset management planning, the Department developed an updated Long-Term Custodial Infrastructure Plan 2025-2035. The Plan is a strategic document to ensure that investment in custodial infrastructure is:

- Appropriately aligned with operational requirements.
- Fit for the State's unique needs.
- Delivers value for money.
- Addresses the forecast capacity requirements in WA's adult custodial system.

Major projects

Custodial Bed Expansion

In 2024/25, under its Bed Infill Program, the Department added 111 beds, 55 at Casuarina Prison and 28 at both the Karnet and Wooroloo Prison Farms.

This Program is expected to deliver another 225 beds across the estate in 2025/26, bringing the total to 336.

In addition to the Bed Infill Program, under the Department's Long-Term Custodial Infrastructure Plan 2025-2035, planning commenced for expansions at both the Casuarina and Acacia Prisons to address the requirement for additional beds, to be delivered over the next five years.

Acacia Prison Upgrades/Refurbishment and Expansion Project

Rectification works to the prisoner accommodation and the support services infrastructure, damaged in the 2022 prisoner disturbance and by the 2023 fire, were completed in 2024/25. The accommodation units were fully functional by the end of the financial year and support services were expected to be operational by the end of July 2025.

Planning work for an Acacia Prison expansion commenced in 2024/25 and will continue in 2025/26.

Banksia Hill Detention Centre Upgrades

The Department is continuing to improve security and service delivery at Banksia Hill Detention Centre. Security infrastructure upgrades and building repairs continued as required during 2024/25.

In addition, work commenced for the development of a new Crisis Care Unit to provide a safe and therapeutic environment to support vulnerable, at-risk young people.

Construction commenced in December 2024 and is due for completion by December 2025.

New Youth Detention Facility

The Department is working closely with key stakeholders to progress planning, design and enabling works for a New Youth Detention Facility. The purpose of the new facility is to deliver a therapeutic, trauma-informed care facility for high-risk, high-needs young people in a detention precinct and will be co-located with the existing Banksia Hill Detention Centre.

The new facility project aims to improve youth justice outcomes, enhance safety, optimise care and efficiency and build community confidence.

Casuarina Prison Expansion Stage 2

The two tranche \$254 million project to provide an additional 344 beds and an expansion of support services to enable Casuarina Prison to accommodate special needs and high-risk cohort groups continued throughout 2024/25.

The construction stage of tranche two commenced in July 2024, which included the construction of a new High Needs Care and Assisted Care Unit, a Mental Health Unit and upgrades to the existing Gatehouse, Infirmary, Crisis Care Unit, Prisoner Reception, Administration, Industries, Visitors Centre and Staff Amenities. These works are scheduled for completion in 2027.

Tranche one, completed in 2023, consisted of two accommodation units, a high security unit and industry and support buildings.

Roebourne Regional Prison air conditioning upgrade

In November 2022, the then Minister for Corrective Services the Hon Bill Johnston MLA announced that air conditioning at Roebourne Regional Prison would be expanded. \$17.8 million was allocated for the project under the Department’s Asset Investment Program.

Works commenced on site during September 2024. Accommodation Unit 1 was completed in March 2025, with accommodation Unit 2 scheduled for completion in July 2025.

Emergency Services Radio Network

The Emergency Services Radio Network program is a WA Government initiative. The program involves collaboration between the WA Police Force, Department of Fire and Emergency Services, Department of Health and Department of Justice to transform the existing radio network used by both the WA Police Force and the Department of Justice into a single radio network for use by all the State’s emergency services.

A total of \$19.3 million was allocated by the State Government to fund radio network equipment upgrades at courthouses and Corrective Services facilities across the State. In 2024/25, 13 sites were upgraded, with a further 18 sites to be completed in 2025/26.

National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Awareness

The Department maintains Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) Registers for each of its sites. Instances of ACM ranked as high-risk are remediated and the remainder managed according to risk. Contractors are obligated to view and sign site registers before undertaking any works in an area which may have possible exposure risk. All contractors are required to undertake an induction process prior to engaging in any site works and produce a Safe Work Method Statement before commencing any works.

The Department’s asbestos awareness training, which is aligned to the Asbestos Management Plan, is mandatory for all staff who work in workplaces that contain asbestos.

Contracts

Finance and Procurement are responsible for the Department’s buyer training, purchasing and procurement.

The following tables provide information on the contract activity undertaken and purchase orders issued by the Department in 2024/25.

Contracts awarded

Value	Number
\$0 - \$4,999	0
\$5,000 - \$49,999	3
\$50,000 - \$249,999	116
\$250,000 - \$4,999,999	60
\$5 million +	9
Total	188

Purchase orders issued

10,906 purchase orders were created against 1,848 suppliers.

Value	Number
\$0 - \$4,999	5,643
\$5,000 - \$49,999	4,299
\$50,000 - \$249,999	587
\$250,000 - \$4,999,999	351
\$5 million +	26
Total	10,906

Information and Communications Technology

During the year the Department’s Information and Communications Technology (ICT) program strengthened its digital foundations. The primary focus was the remediation of ICT risks and resolving outstanding audit issues. This was achieved by modernising essential infrastructure and application services which resulted in enhanced security and brought the Department’s ICT into closer alignment with Government policy and the WA Digital Strategy. The following ICT transformation projects were completed in 2024/25:

- The migration of the Department’s intranet and application messaging platform to modern cloud services.
- The migration of the Total Offender Management System to a modernised Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, offering greater performance and application resilience to the Department.

The Department strengthened its cybersecurity capabilities through progressing maturity uplift of the Essential Eight mitigation strategies and compliance with the requirements of the WA Cyber Security Policy.

The Department’s cyber security risks are managed and governed by the Cyber Security Steering Committee which oversees the implementation of controls and ensures appropriate preparedness to respond to cyber security incidents. To support sufficient technical cyber security capability within the Department, a new Chief Information Security Officer role was created in July 2024.

Other Legal Requirements

Code of Conduct

The Department is committed to providing a fair, responsive and supportive workplace. The Department’s Code of Conduct aims to instil the values of respect, integrity, unity, diversity, justice and collaboration between all staff. The Code of Conduct was updated in February 2025. It sets out standards of behaviour and helps inform employees about how to exercise judgment and accept personal responsibility in their professional roles.

Compliance with sector standards and ethical codes

The Department complies with the Public Sector Standards in human resource management and the public service Code of Ethics.

Recordkeeping Plan

The Department is required to have an approved Recordkeeping Plan in accordance with section 19 of the *State Records Act 2000*. The State Records Commission approved the Department’s current Recordkeeping Plan in May 2023. The Department continued to update and develop new policies, procedures, systems and tools to help staff meet their recordkeeping responsibilities.

1. The efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation’s recordkeeping systems is evaluated not less than once every five years.

The following improvements identified in the Recordkeeping Plan were actioned in 2024/25:

- Progressed the upgrade to the Department’s record keeping platform, Content Manager.
- Commenced the development of Microsoft Teams governance documentation to ensure clarity on staff roles, responsibilities, processes and obligations and compliance with the State Records Act 2000, State Records Commission standards and the Department’s Information Management Policy.
- Delivered online Content Manager and Corrective Services Records Management training courses.
- Developed several recordkeeping policies and procedures including a new Digitisation Framework and a new Information Management policy that focuses on business area compliance.

- Commenced the review and update of Retention and Disposal Authorities and completed a review of the Business Classification Scheme with the outcome of the review confirming it is effective, useful and fit for purpose.

2. The organisation conducts a recordkeeping training program.

Government Records Education Awareness Training is mandatory for all staff and they are required to complete the online course as part of their induction training and then every three years as refresher training. Staff receive both formal and informal training on how to use the Department’s Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS) as part of their onboarding. Overall, 80 per cent of staff are certified as compliant with this training.

3. The efficiency and effectiveness of the recordkeeping training program is reviewed from time to time.

Records management training materials, user guides and advice are published on the Department’s intranet. The Department has recognised the need for additional online courses to be developed. New courses on Archiving and Advanced Content Manager are scheduled for the coming year. The online Government Records Education Awareness training course was reviewed and changes were incorporated to improve readability and references to the updated Information Management Policy.

	2024/25	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22
Documents created in EDRMS	2,096,134	1,765,814	1,985,614	1,560,824
Folders created in EDRMS	246,627	235,816	234,676	229,839
Boxes created in EDRMS	6,555	5,978	6,893	5,281
Series created in EDRMS ¹	10,250	8,679	15,261 ²	9,954

- The Department uses Series record types in the EDRMS to group or link related folders in the system.
- Registration of the Public trust Series record type resulted in an overall increase in registrations in 2022/23.

4. The organisation's induction program addresses employee roles and responsibilities in regard to their compliance with the organisation's recordkeeping plan.

The Government Records Education Awareness training is included as part of the induction program for employees. Individual business areas deliver local recordkeeping training as part of their employee inductions. Recordkeeping requirements and the proper use of information are included in the Department's Code of Conduct. Recordkeeping responsibilities are also included in the policies, procedures and operating manuals created and maintained by individual business areas.

Advertising and allied expenditure

In compliance with section 175ZE of the *Electoral Act 1907*, the Department reports on expenditure incurred for advertising, market research, polling, direct mail and media during 2024/25.

	2024/25
Advertising agencies	\$534,644
Initiative	\$218,017
Seek Limited	\$127,257
Carat Australia Media Services Pty Limited	\$92,240
News Pty Limited	\$12,021
Australian Government Directory Online	\$5,495
Book of Australia Pty Ltd	\$4,995
Prosple Pty Ltd	\$4,905
List Local Pty Ltd	\$4,796
State Law Publisher	\$52,255
West Australian Newspapers Limited	\$7,343
Keen2connect	\$3,654
Law Society of Western Australia	\$1,666
Media advertising	\$391,136
Telstra Group Ltd	\$287,779
LinkedIn Australia	\$95,100
Facebook	\$8,257
Polling	Nil
Direct mail organisation	Nil
Total	\$925,780

Freedom of information

The *Freedom of Information Act 1992* gives the public a general right to apply for access to documents held by government agencies and provides a mechanism for people to apply for the amendment of their personal information if that information is inaccurate, incomplete, out of date or misleading.

The Department is committed to making information available outside of the FOI process wherever possible to increase public participation and transparency. The Department's Information Statement, in accordance with the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*, is published on its website.

Summary of FOI applications

This table shows the number of applications received, including those that were transferred to the Department in full.

The State Solicitor's Office, Office of the Public Advocate, Public Trustee, Equal Opportunity Commission, State Administrative Tribunal, Office of the Solicitor General, Acacia Prison, G4S and Ventia are not a part of the Department for the purposes of the FOI Act and report their statistics separately.

Applications received	
Personal information requests	1,621
Non-personal information requests	89
Amendment of personal information	2
Total	1,712
Outcomes	
Applications withdrawn	55
Applications transferred in full	105
Total applications processed *	1,480
Applications open as of 1 July 2025	413

* The total number of applications processed includes applications received in the previous financial year and those that were withdrawn or transferred to another agency in full.

Government Policy Requirements

Substantive equality

The Department continued to work towards substantive equality in its services and outcomes to meet the needs of employees and stakeholders, as per the State Government's policy framework for substantive equality.

This commitment to the State Government's policy is reflected in the Department's Code of Conduct and embedded into its human resource policies, procedures and guidelines.

The public website is designed to meet the State Government's standard established for web accessibility, including meeting the World Wide Web Consortium's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines version 2.1 at Level A.

This includes but is not limited to:

- Tab based navigation and skip to links.
- Text resizing.
- Hyperlinks with description of information.
- Images with alternative text.
- Reduction in the use of tables to ensure screen readers can read correctly the data presented.
- Language translation services as per the WA Language Services Policy 2020.

The Department also produces print and online documents in line with disability access guidelines.

Occupational safety, health and injury management

The Department is committed to the health and safety of employees, those who operate within the environment and all others who may be affected by the work they carry out. During 2024/25 the Department actioned the following:

- Conducted an internal review into the elements of the existing Safety Management System, with further work identified, including the need for an external review to identify gaps in the system.
- Provided additional information and guidance to improve consultation with workers and health and safety representatives, including guidance materials and tools.
- Strengthened confidential/restricted access reporting for matters related to psychosocial and/or psychological hazards and incidents to ensure staff awareness of, and access to, support services, information and resources.
- Improved managerial engagement and reporting mechanisms, including streamlining the resolution and reporting of progress towards compliance with Improvement Notices.

Workers' compensation

The Department remains committed to supporting workers injured at work, in line with medical advice. The Workers' Compensation and Injury Management team works in partnership with injured workers, local business areas, medical practitioners and external stakeholders to manage claims and implement early intervention and supportive return to work practices.

The Department works towards its objective of positive return to work outcomes through timely injury management and strategic claims management.

Measures	Results 2024/25	Results 2023/24	Targets	Comments about targets
Number of fatalities	0	0	0	N/A
Lost time injury and disease incidence rate ¹	9.6	8.9	0 or 10% reduction in incidence rate	Target not achieved
Lost time injury and severity rate ²	61.5	63.7	0 or 10% reduction in incidence rate	Target not achieved
Percentage and number of injured workers returned to work within 13 weeks ³	41.8%	55%	No target	N/A
Percentage and number of injured workers returned to work within 26 weeks	57.9%	75%	Greater than or equal to 80%	Target not achieved
Percentage of managers trained in work health and safety, and injury management responsibilities, including refresher training within three years	80%	75%	Greater than or equal to 80%	Target achieved

1. As defined by Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2018-03 Code of Practice: Occupational Safety and Health in the Western Australian public sector.
2. Number of incidents resulting in lost time per 100 full-time equivalent staff.
3. Number of incidents resulting in lost time classified as severe per 100 incidents resulting in lost time.

Sources:

- Insurance Commission of Western Australia: RiskCover – Workers' Compensation Class – Occupational Safety, Health and Injury Management: Department of Justice as at 30 June 2025: run date 01 July 2025 (includes SSO).
- Insurance Commission of Western Australia: Work Health Safety and Injury Management Summary: Claims lodged in the financial year as at the end of the financial year as at 30 June 2025 (includes SSO).
- Insurance Commission of Western Australia: Department of Justice - Workers' Compensation: RTW Claim data for the calendar year 2024, as at 30/06/2025: Claims where the initial ceased work date fell within the calendar year, as at 30 June 2025 (includes SSO).
- Department of Justice Record of Learning: Certifications Report (iLearn system) as at 30 June 2025.

Recognising the inherent risks and complex nature of working in the justice system, including a high number of assaults on Corrective Services officers, the Department remains committed to staff safety and wellbeing. While the lost time injury and disease incidence rate saw a marginal increase in 2024/25, the Department is proactively enhancing its safety measures through a new Health, Safety and Wellbeing Strategy, ongoing reviews of injury prevention strategies, and implementation of process improvements to ensure a safer working environment for all staff.

Positively, during this period there was a slight decrease in the lost time injury and severity rate.

Board remuneration

Law Reform Commission of Western Australia

Position title	Member name	Type of remuneration*	Period of membership**	Term of appointment / tenure	Base salary/ sitting fees	Gross/actual remuneration for financial year***
Chair	Hon Carolyn (Lindy) Jenkins	Honorarium	1 year	Full-time	N/A	\$105,991
Member	Ms Jean Shaw	N/A*	1 year	Part-time	N/A	N/A
Member	Professor Meredith Blake	Honorarium	1 year	Part-time	N/A	\$52,995
Total						\$158,986

* As Ms Shaw is employed at the State Solicitor's Office (SSO) under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA), she is not remunerated separately for her membership of the Commission.

** Refers to board members' membership during the reporting period not their entire tenure on the Commission.

*** On 14 November 2023, the Governor increased the remuneration received Commission members under section 9 of the *Law Reform Commission Act 1972* (WA). This has resulted in an increase in the total remuneration paid this financial year.

Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee

Position title	Member name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Term of appointment / tenure	Base salary/ sitting fees	Gross/actual remuneration for financial year
Chair	Director General	N/A	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	4 years	N/A	\$0
Deputy	A	N/A	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	4 years	N/A	\$0
Member	A	Sitting fees	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	4 years		\$6,140
Member	B	Sitting fees	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	4 years		\$5,136
Member	C	Sitting fees	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	2 years		\$5,590
Member	D	Sitting fees	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	4 years		\$5,694
Member	E	N/A	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	4 years		\$0
Member	F	Sitting fees	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	2 years		\$5,521
Member	G	N/A	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	3 years		\$0
Member	H	N/A	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	3 years		\$0
Member	I	N/A	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	4 years		\$0
Member	J	Sitting fees	1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	2 years		\$4,396
Total						\$32,477

Commissioner for Victims of Crime Reference Group

Position title	Member name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Term of appointment / tenure	Base salary/ sitting fees	Gross/actual remuneration for financial year
Co-Chair	A	Sessional payment per meeting half day	1 February 2024 - 31 December 2027	2 years	\$680	\$4,410
Member	B	Sessional payment per meeting half day	1 February 2024 - 31 December 2027	2 years	\$442	\$2,210
Member	C	Sessional payment per meeting half day	1 February 2024 - 31 December 2027	2 years	\$442	\$1,768
Member	D	Sessional payment per meeting half day	1 February 2024 - 31 December 2027	2 years	\$442	\$1,326
Member	E	Sessional payment per meeting half day	1 February 2024 - 31 December 2027	2 years	\$442	\$2,652
Member	F	Sessional payment per meeting half day	1 February 2024 - 31 December 2027	2 years	\$442	\$1,768
Member	G	Sessional payment per meeting half day	1 February 2024 - 31 December 2027	2 years	\$442	\$1,326
Total						\$15,460

Legal Costs Committee

Position title	Member name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership*	Term of appointment/ tenure***	Base salary after 3 Nov 2023	Gross/actual remuneration for financial year
Chair	David Bayly SC**	Annual	350 days	3 years	\$37,353	\$35,916.35
Member	Craig McKie***	Annual	1 year	3 years	\$20,544	\$21,190.50
Member	Carolyn Meighan	Annual	1 year	3 years	\$20,544	\$20,544
Member	Gregory Rickie	Annual	1 year	3 years	\$20,544	\$20,544
Member	Annette Morgan	Annual	1 year	3 years	\$20,544	\$20,544
Member	Anne Peachy****	Annual	6 months	3 years	\$10,272	\$10,272
Member	Janice Dudley*****	Annual	6 months	6 months of 3 years	\$10,272	\$10,272
Total						\$139,282.85

* Refers to membership during the reporting period, not the entire tenure.

** Appointment commenced 15 July 2024.

*** Craig McKie is eligible for remuneration from 1 July to 14 July as Acting Chair.

**** Appointment commenced 1 January 2025.

***** Retired from the Committee at the expiration of the term on 31 December 2024.

Prisoners Review Board

Position title	Member name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Term of appointment / tenure	Base salary / Sitting fees	Gross/actual remuneration for financial year*
Chairperson - The Honourable Jeremy Curthoys		Salary**	Entire Reporting	Part-time	\$442,631	\$442,631
Deputy Chairperson	A	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$619	\$21,708
Deputy Chairperson	B	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$619	\$24,556
Deputy Chairperson	C	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$619	\$30,213
Deputy Chairperson	D	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$619	\$32,814
Deputy Chairperson	E	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$619	\$36,732
Deputy Chairperson	F	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$619	\$20,026
Deputy Chairperson	G	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$619	\$30,789
Deputy Chairperson	H	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$619	\$16,796
Deputy Chairperson	I	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$619	\$9,947
Member	A	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$6,791
Member	B	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$1,756
Member	C	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$2,120
Member	D	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$4,042
Member	E	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$3,181
Member	F	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$3,081
Member	G	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$11,563
Member	H	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$42,208
Member	I	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$26,405
Member	J	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$32,467
Member	K	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$19,746
Member	L	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$24,219
Member	M	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$24,218
Member	N	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$7,585
Member	O	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$21,402
Member	P	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$22,032
Member	Q	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$497
Member	R	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$15,140
Member	S	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$22,530
Member	T	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$25,544
Member	U	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$14,644
Member	V	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$38,962
Member	W	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$24,848
Member	X	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$9,641
Member	Y	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$1,756
Member	Z	Sessional	Entire Reporting	Sessional	\$497	\$3,545
Member Corrective Services	AA	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member Corrective Services	AB	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member Corrective Services	AC	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member Corrective Services	AD	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member Corrective Services	AE	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member WA Police	AF	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member WA Police	AG	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member WA Police	AH	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member WA Police	AI	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member WA Police	AJ	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member WA Police	AK	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member WA Police	AL	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member WA Police	AM	Nil	Entire Reporting	N/A	\$0	\$0
Total						\$1,076,135

* Includes rates paid for attendance at training and professional development sessions and payments at an hourly rate applied to unscheduled meetings of the board where a quorum is required at short notice in relation to a single prisoner and where the matter cannot wait until the next sitting of the board.

** The Chairperson's salary reflects their appointment to the PRB at 0.8FTE and SRRB at 0.2FTE. Whilst Mr Curthoys is also President of the MIRT, none of his current salary is attributed to the MIRT nor the MIARB.

Mental Impairment Review Tribunal

Position title	Member name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Term of appointment / tenure	Base salary / Sitting fees	Gross/actual remuneration for financial year*
Chairperson - The Honourable Jeremy Curthoys		Salary	From 1 September 2024 to the end of reporting period	Part-time	\$0	\$0
Deputy President	A	Sessional Payment	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$619	\$11,511
Deputy President	B	Sessional Payment	From May 2025 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$619	\$988
Deputy President	C	Sessional Payment	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$249	\$249
Member	A	Sessional Payment	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$497	\$7,421
Member	B	Sessional Payment	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$497	\$4,970
Member	C	Sessional Payment	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$497	\$5,070
Member	D	Sessional Payment	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$497	\$3,181
Member	E	Sessional Payment	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$497	\$5,766
Member	F	Sessional Payment	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$497	\$2,384
Member	G	Sessional Payment	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$497	\$11,198
Member	H	Sessional Payment	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	Sessional	\$497	\$6,959
Member Dept of Communities	A	Nil	From 1 September 2024 to end of reporting period	N/A	\$0	\$0
Total						\$59,697

* Includes rates paid for attendance at training and professional development sessions and payments at an hourly rate applied to unscheduled meetings of the Tribunal where a quorum is required at short notice in relation to a single matter and where the matter cannot wait until the next sitting of the Tribunal.

Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board

Position title	Member name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership **	Term of appointment / tenure	Base salary / Sitting fees	Gross/actual remuneration for financial year *
Chairperson - The Honourable Jeremy Curthoys		Salary	1 July 2024 to 31 August 2024	Part-time	\$0	\$0
Deputy Chairperson	A	Sessional Payment	1 July 2024 to 31 August 2024	Sessional	\$247	\$247
Member	A	Sessional Payment	1 July 2024 to 31 August 2024	Sessional	\$497	\$4,108
Member	B	Sessional Payment	1 July 2024 to 31 August 2024	Sessional	\$497	\$4,307
Member	C	Sessional Payment	1 July 2024 to 31 August 2024	Sessional	\$497	\$2,485
Member	D	Sessional Payment	1 July 2024 to 31 August 2024	Sessional	\$199	\$199
Total						\$11,346

* Includes rates paid for attendance at training and professional development sessions and payments at an hourly rate applied to unscheduled meetings of the Tribunal where a quorum is required at short notice in relation to a single matter and where the matter cannot wait until the next sitting of the Tribunal.

** The MIARB operated for a portion of the financial year prior to the commencement of the *Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023* which commenced operations on 1 September 2024.

Supervised Release Review Board

Position title	Member name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Term of appointment / tenure	Base salary / Sitting fees	Gross/actual remuneration for financial year*
Chairperson - The Honourable Jeremy Curthoys		Salary	Entire reporting period	Part-time	\$110,657	\$110,657
Deputy Chairperson	A	Sessional payment*	Entire reporting period	Sessional	\$628	\$28,700
Member	A	Sessional payment*	Entire reporting period	Sessional	\$504	\$1,512
Member	B	Sessional payment*	Entire reporting period	Sessional	\$504	\$10,080
Member	C	Sessional payment*	Entire reporting period	Sessional	\$504	\$21,672
Member	D	Sessional payment*	Entire reporting period	Sessional	\$504	\$19,656
Member	E	Sessional payment*	Entire reporting period	Sessional	\$504	\$11,726
Member	F	Sessional payment*	Entire reporting period	Sessional	\$504	\$504
Member Youth Justice Services	G	Nil	Entire reporting period	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member Youth Justice Services	H	Nil	Entire reporting period	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member of WA Police	I	Nil	Entire reporting period	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member of WA Police	J	Nil	Entire reporting period	N/A	\$0	\$0
Total						\$204,507

* Including payments at an hourly rate applied to unscheduled meetings of the board where a quorum is required at short notice in relation to a single young offender and where the matter cannot wait until the next sitting of the board.

Gender Reassignment Board

Position title	Member name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Term of appointment / tenure +	Fee for a full day	Fee for a part day
President	Mr Curtis Martyn Ward	Consolidated Account	31/10/2023	31/10/2028	\$732	\$476
Member	Dr Lauren Megaw	Consolidated Account	20/08/2013	30/06/2025	\$476	\$309
Member	Ms Esther Waschk #	Consolidated Account	06/08/2019	30/06/2025	\$476	\$309
Member	Dr Kymberley Wilson	Consolidated Account	01/01/2002	30/06/2025	\$476	\$309
Member	Ms Fiona Margaret Hugo	Consolidated Account	01/01/2022	30/06/2025	\$476	\$309

+ The board commenced on 12 April 2000. The Act states the president can be appointed for up to five years and members up to three years. President and members may be reappointed.

Public Sector worker – full time.

The Board was only administratively supported by the State Administrative Tribunal from 2009.

The Board was abolished on 30 May 2025 due to the *Gender Reassignment Act 2000* being repealed by the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Amendment (Sex or Gender Changes) Act 2024* s. 20(01) (No. 31 of 2024).

Acts Administered by the Department

Attorney General

Acts Amendment (Equality of Status) Act 2003
Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003
Administration Act 1903
Age of Majority Act 1972
Anglican Church of Australia (Diocesan Trustees) Act 1888
Anglican Church of Australia (Diocese of North West Australia) Act 1961
Anglican Church of Australia (Swanleigh land and endowments) Act 1979
Anglican Church of Australia Act 1976
Anglican Church of Australia Constitution Act 1960
Anglican Church of Australia Lands Act 1914
Artificial Conception Act 1985
Australia Acts (Request) Act 1985
Bail Act 1982
Bail Amendment Act 2008
Baptist Union of Western Australia Lands Act 1941
Bills of Exchange (day for payment) (1836) (Imp)
Bills of exchange (non-payment) (1832) (Imp)
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1998
Charitable Trusts Act 2022
Child Support (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2019
Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988
Choice of Law (Limitation Periods) Act 1994
Civil Judgments Enforcement Act 2004
Civil Liability Act 2002
Civil Procedure (Representative Proceedings) Act 2022
Civil Procedure Act 1833 (Imp)
Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Enforcement Act 1996
Commercial Arbitration Act 2012
Commissioner for Children and Young People Act 2006
Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970
Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2006
Companies (Administration) Act 1982
Constitutional Powers (Coastal Waters) Act 1979

Co-operative Schemes (Administrative Actions) Act 2001
Coroners Act 1996
Corporations (Administrative Actions) Act 2001
Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001
Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001
Corporations (Consequential Amendments) Act (No. 3) 2003
Corporations (Taxing) Act 1990
Corporations (Western Australia) Act 1990
Courts and Tribunals (Electronic Processes Facilitation) Act 2013
Crimes at Sea Act 2000
Criminal Appeals Act 2004
Criminal Code Act Compilation Act 1913
Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 2003
Criminal Investigation (Extra-territorial Offences) Act 1987
Criminal Law (Mental Impairment) Act 2023
Criminal Law (Unlawful Consorting and Prohibited Insignia) Act 2021
Criminal Organisations Control Act 2012
Criminal Procedure Act 2004
Criminal Property Confiscation (Consequential Provisions) Act 2000
Criminal Property Confiscation Act 2000
Cross-border Justice Act 2008
Crown Suits Act 1947
Debts Recovery Act 1830 (Imp)
Debts Recovery Act 1839 (Imp)
Defamation Act 2005
District Court of Western Australia Act 1969
Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2017
Domicile Act 1981
Electronic Transactions Act 2011
Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (except Part IX, which is administered by the Premier principally assisted by the Public Sector Commission)
Escheat (Procedure) Act 1940
Evidence Act 1906
Executors Act 1830 (Imp)
Factors (1823) (Imp)

Factors (1825) (Imp)
Factors (1842) (Imp)
Factors Acts Amendment Act 1878
Family Court (Orders of Registrars) Act 1997
Family Court Act 1997
Family Legislation Amendment Act 2006
Family Provision Act 1972
Fatal Accidents Act 1959
Federal Courts (State Jurisdiction) Act 1999
Financial Transaction Reports Act 1995
Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcement Act 1994
Freemasons' Property Act 1956
Guardianship and Administration Act 1990
High Risk Serious Offenders Act 2020 (except Part 3, sections 30-33 & 51, Part 4 Division 6, section 67 & Part 7, which are administered by the Minister for Corrective Services principally assisted by the Department of Justice)
Highways (Liability for Straying Animals) Act 1983
Historical Homosexual Convictions Expungement Act 2018
Imperial Act Adopting Ordinance 1847
Imperial Acts Adopting Act 1836
Imperial Acts Adopting Act 1844
Imperial Acts Adopting Ordinance 1849
Imperial Acts Adopting Ordinance 1867
Infants' Property Act 1830 (Imp)
Interpretation Act 1984
Judges' Retirement Act 1937
Judgments Act 1839 (Imp)
Judgments Act 1855 (Imp)
Juries Act 1957
Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-vesting) Act 1987
Justices of the Peace Act 2004
Law Reform (Contributory Negligence and Tortfeasors' Contribution) Act 1947
Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1941
Law Reform (Statute of Frauds) Act 1962
Law Reporting Act 1981
Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2022
Legal Representation of Infants Act 1977
Legislation Act 2021
Limitation Act 1935
Limitation Act 2005
Magistrates Court (Civil Proceedings) Act 2004
Magistrates Court Act 2004
Mercantile Law Amendment Act 1856 (Imp)
National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2018
Native Title (State Provisions) Act 1999
Oaths, Affidavits and Statutory Declarations Act 2005
Occupiers' Liability Act 1985
Offenders (Legal Action) Act 2000
Official Prosecutions (Accused's Costs) Act 1973
Off-shore (Application of Laws) Act 1982
Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1984
Partnership Act 1895
Perth Anglican Church of Australia Collegiate School Act 1885
Perth Diocesan Trustees (Special Fund) Act 1944
Perth Hebrew Congregation Lands Act 1921
Presbyterian Church Act 1908
Presbyterian Church Act 1976
Presbyterian Church Act Amendment Act 1919
Presbyterian Church Act Amendment Act 1924
Presbyterian Church of Australia Act 1901
Presbyterian Church of Australia Act 1970
Prescription Act 1832 (Imp)
Prisoners (Release for Deportation) Act 1989
Professional Standards Act 1997
Prohibited Behaviour Orders Act 2010
Property Law Act 1969
Prostitution Act 2000 (s. 62 & Part 5 only; remainder of Act administered by the Minister for Health principally assisted by the Department of Health)
Prostitution Amendment Act 2008
Public Notaries Act 1979
Public Trustee Act 1941
Restraining Orders Act 1997
Restraint of Debtors Act 1984
Roman Catholic Bishop of Broome Property Act 1957
Roman Catholic Bunbury Church Property Act 1955
Roman Catholic Church Lands Act 1895
Roman Catholic Church Lands Amendment Act 1902
Roman Catholic Church Lands Ordinance 1858
Roman Catholic Church Property Act 1911
Roman Catholic Church Property Act Amendment Act 1912
Roman Catholic Church Property Acts Amendment Act 1916
Roman Catholic Geraldton Church Property Act 1925
Royal Commission (Police) Act 2002
Sea-Carriage Documents Act 1997

Sentence Administration Act 2003 (Part 2 Divisions 1, 3 & 4, Parts 3 & 4, Part 5 Division 4, Part 9, sections 114, 115, 115A, 119 & 122, Schedule 1 & 2; remainder of Act administered by the Minister for Corrective Services principally assisted by the Department of Justice)

Sentencing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1995

Sentencing Act 1995 (except Part 3 Divisions 3 & 5, Parts 3A, 9, 10, 11 & 12, Part 18 Divisions 2, 3 & 4 which are administered by the Minister for Corrective Services principally assisted by the Department of Justice)

Sentencing Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2003

Solicitor-General Act 1969

Spent Convictions Act 1988

State Administrative Tribunal (Conferral of Jurisdiction) Amendment and Repeal Act 2004

State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004

Statute of Frauds (1677) (Imp)

Statutory Corporations (Liability of Directors) Act 1996

Supreme Court Act 1935

The Salvation Army (Western Australia) Property Trust Act 1931

Titles (Validation) and Native Title (Effect of Past Acts) Act 1995

Trustee Companies Act 1987

Trustees Act 1962

Trustees of Western Australia Limited (Transfer of Business) Act 2003

Unauthorised Documents Act 1961

Uniting Church in Australia Act 1976

Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 2002

Victims of Crime Act 1994

Warehousemen's Liens Act 1952

Warrants for Goods Indorsement Act 1898

West Australian Trustees Limited (Merger) Act 1989

Wills Act 1970

Yallingup Foreshore Land Act 2006

Minister for Corrective Services

Court Security and Custodial Services Act 1999

High Risk Serious Offenders Act 2020 (Part 3, sections 30-33 & 51, Part 4 Division 6, section 67 & Part 7 only; remainder of Act administered by the Attorney General principally assisted by the Department of Justice)

Prisoners (International Transfer) Act 2000

Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1983

Prisons Act 1981

Sentence Administration (Interstate Transfer of Community Based Sentences) Act 2009

Sentence Administration Act 2003 (Part 1, Part 2 Division 2, Part 5 Divisions 1-3, Part 6, 7, 8 & Part 10 except section 114, 115 & 115A; remainder of Act administered by the Attorney General principally assisted by the Department of Justice)

Sentencing Act 1995 (Part 3 Divisions 3 & 5, Part 3A, 9, 10, 11 & 12, Part 18 Divisions 2, 3 & 4 only; remainder of Act administered by the Attorney General principally assisted by the Department of Justice)

Young Offenders Act 1994

Independent Auditor's Report



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

2025

Department of Justice

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 Justice (Department) which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, 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 as at 30 June 2025 and administered income and expenses by service for the year then ended
- notes comprising a summary of material 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 for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the financial position as at the end of that period
- in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Responsibilities of the Director General for the financial statements

The Director General is responsible for:

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Report on the audit of controls

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the design and implementation of controls exercised by the Department. The controls exercised by the Department 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 the State's financial reporting framework (the overall control objectives).

In my opinion, in all material respects, the controls exercised by the Department are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the controls within the system were suitably designed to achieve the overall control objectives identified as at 30 June 2025, and the controls were implemented as designed as at 30 June 2025.

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 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 for the year ended 30 June 2025 reported in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions (legislative requirements). 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 report of the Department for the year ended 30 June 2025 is in accordance with the legislative requirements, and the key performance indicators are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Department's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2025.

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 controls as the Director General determines necessary to enable the preparation of key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the key performance indicators, the Director General is responsible for identifying key performance indicators that are relevant and appropriate, having regard to their purpose in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 3 Financial Sustainability – Requirement 5: 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 3 Financial Sustainability - Requirement 5 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 management relating to the report 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 ASQM 1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, the Office of the Auditor General maintains a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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 2025, 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, controls and key performance indicators 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 Justice for the year ended 30 June 2025 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.



Sandra Labuschagne
Deputy Auditor General
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
17 September 2025

Certification of Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2025

The accompanying financial statements of the Department of Justice 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 financial year ended 30 June 2025 and the financial position as at 30 June 2025.

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



Rodolfo Montilva
Chief Finance Officer

16 September 2025



Kylie Maj
Accountable Authority

16 September 2025

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 (\$'000)	2024 (\$'000)
Cost of Services			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	3.1(a)	1,064,225	943,232
Supplies and services	3.3	585,292	527,884
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5.1.1, 5.2, 5.3	97,340	92,972
Finance costs	7.3	33,069	49,679
National Redress Scheme	3.2(a)	-	53,148
Grants and subsidies	3.2(b)	287,435	231,549
Accommodation expenses	3.4	57,884	55,963
Prisoner gratuities	3.5	17,955	15,747
Cost of sales	4.3	21,843	18,838
Other expenditure	3.6	186,038	167,353
Total cost of services		2,351,081	2,156,365
Income			
User charges and fees	4.2	115,766	118,606
Sale of goods	4.3	23,121	19,876
Commonwealth grants	4.4	96,543	88,571
Other income	4.5	26,564	25,496
Total income		261,994	252,549
Net cost of services		2,089,087	1,903,816
Income from State Government			
Service appropriation	4.1	1,990,553	1,749,347
Income from other public sector entities	4.1	24,121	56,258
Services received	4.1	34,446	31,242
Royalties for Regions Fund	4.1	11,179	11,676
Total income from State Government		2,060,299	1,848,523
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(28,788)	(55,293)
Other comprehensive income			
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	9.10	523,459	138,910
Total other comprehensive income		523,459	138,910
Total comprehensive income for the period		494,671	83,617

The Statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7.4	35,550	9,191
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.4.1	3,336	3,476
Inventories	4.3	5,932	5,401
Receivables	6.1	26,574	24,801
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	11,625	11,852
Other current assets	6.3	2,303	9,540
Biological assets	6.4	2,469	1,958
Total Current Assets		87,789	66,219
Non-Current Assets			
Receivables	6.1	28,509	19,149
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	853,673	772,110
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	3,003,324	2,462,631
Intangible assets	5.2	4,951	5,596
Right-of-use assets	5.3	402,131	401,944
Total Non-Current Assets		4,292,588	3,661,430
Total Assets		4,380,377	3,727,649
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	6.5	112,213	105,389
Lease liabilities	7.1	38,773	34,685
Employee related provisions	3.1(b)	216,875	190,980
National Redress Scheme provision	3.2(a), 6.6	-	109,000
Other provision	6.6	-	2,413
Total Current Liabilities		367,861	442,467
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	7.1	329,880	341,822
Employee related provisions	3.1(b)	30,749	28,934
National Redress Scheme provision	3.2(a), 6.6	-	379,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities		360,629	749,756
Total liabilities		728,490	1,192,223
Net assets		3,651,887	2,535,426
Equity			
Contributed equity	9.10	3,331,765	2,709,975
Revaluation reserves	9.10	988,217	464,758
Accumulated deficit	9.10	(668,095)	(639,307)
Total Equity		3,651,887	2,535,426

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

Statement of changes in equity

	Note 9.10	Contributed Equity (\$000)	Reserves (\$000)	Accumulated Surplus/ (deficit) (\$000)	Total Equity (\$000)
Balance at 1 July 2023		2,620,199	325,848	(584,014)	2,362,033
Surplus/(deficit)		-	-	(55,293)	(55,293)
Other comprehensive income		-	138,910	-	138,910
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	138,910	(55,293)	83,617
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		80,772	-	-	80,772
Other contributions by owners		6,706	-	-	6,706
Special purpose account funding		2,298	-	-	2,298
Total		89,776	-	-	89,776
Balance at 30 June 2024		2,709,975	464,758	(639,307)	2,535,426
Balance at 1 July 2024		2,709,975	464,758	(639,307)	2,535,426
Surplus/(deficit)		-	-	(28,788)	(28,788)
Other comprehensive income		-	523,459	-	523,459
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	523,459	(28,788)	494,671
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		131,700	-	-	131,700
Special purpose account funding		2,500	-	-	2,500
Distribution to owners		(410)	-	-	(410)
Liability assumed by owners ^(a)		488,000	-	-	488,000
Total		621,790	-	-	621,790
Balance at 30 June 2025		3,331,765	988,217	(668,095)	3,651,887

The Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

(a) Effective 1 July 2024, The National Redress Scheme has been reclassified as an administered item. Additional disclosure provided under administered and liabilities.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Cash flows from State Government			
Service appropriation		1,897,365	1,666,638
Funds from other public entities		24,121	56,258
Capital contribution		134,200	88,770
Holding account drawdown		11,852	11,398
Royalties for regions fund		10,769	11,676
Net cash provided by State Government		2,078,307	1,834,740
Utilised as follows:			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments			
Employee benefits		(1,040,711)	(952,990)
Supplies and services		(561,514)	(513,729)
Finance costs		(33,069)	(34,296)
Accommodation		(53,234)	(51,152)
National Redress Scheme		-	(46,530)
Grants and subsidies		(289,685)	(229,299)
GST payments on taxation authority		(1,756)	(1,278)
GST payments to purchases		(97,077)	(86,149)
Other payments		(177,618)	(168,338)
Receipts			
Sales of goods and services		1,174	1,972
User charges and fees		115,768	118,658
Commonwealth grants		91,893	83,761
GST receipts on sales		4,800	4,057
GST receipts from taxation authority		92,026	83,301
Other receipts		29,100	27,318
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	7.4.2	(1,919,903)	(1,764,694)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(80,959)	(54,854)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		-	3
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(80,959)	(54,851)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments			
Principal elements of lease payments		(41,866)	(39,265)
Payment to accrued salaries account		(9,360)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(51,226)	(39,265)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		26,219	(24,070)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		12,667	36,737
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	7.4.1	38,886	12,667

The Statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Administered Schedules

Administered income and expenses by service

Administered financial information

	Court and Tribunal Services				Services to Government				General – Not attributed				National Redress Scheme				Total	
	2025		2024		2025		2024		2025		2024		2025		2024		2025	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	2024 (Restated)*
INCOME FROM ADMINISTERED ITEMS																		
Income																		
Judicial fines and penalties	38,604	35,441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,604	35,441
Infringement penalties	5,078	7,206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,078	7,206
National Redress Scheme - funding ^(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,116	-	-	-	28,116	-
National Redress Scheme – valuation adjustment ^(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,754	-	-	-	140,754	-
Revenue for transfer - other Government agencies	-	-	-	-	18,246	21,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,246	21,403
Criminal property confiscations	-	-	-	-	29,896	19,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,896	19,690
Law Library Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	600	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	600	600
Other	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	443	141	443	141	-	-	-	-	-	443	148
Total administered income	43,682	42,654	48,142	41,093	1,043	741	168,870	-	261,737	-	84,488	-	163,340	-	127,716	-	163,340	127,716
Expenses																		
Transfer payments ^(a)	43,496	42,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,496	42,641
Criminal property confiscations – Grant payments ^(b)	-	-	30,263	23,230*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,263	23,230
Law Library Fund payments	-	-	-	-	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Payment to Road Trauma Trust Account	-	-	-	-	18,177	21,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,177	21,403
Allowance for impairment of receivables - Fines	22,262	39,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,262	39,713
Enforcement Registry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Redress Scheme – payments ^(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,116	-	-	-	28,116	-
National Redress Scheme – finance cost ^(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,229	-	-	-	20,229	-
Other	(4)	3	-	-	201	126	-	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	129
Total administered expenses	65,754	82,357	48,440	44,633	801	726	48,345	-	163,340	-	127,716	-	163,340	-	127,716	-	163,340	127,716

^(a) Transfer payments represent the transfer of non-retainable regulatory fees to the Consolidated Account.

^(b) Criminal property confiscations grant payments – included in the above Administered income and expenses by services is an amount of \$5,368,981 (2024: \$2,307,227) related to accrued liability in relation to bonus payment to Office of the Director of the Public Prosecutions.

Revenue is recognised on the income statement in the period when it is realised and earned, irrespective of when cash is received. The revenue generating activity must be fully or substantially completed.

^(c) Effective 1 July 2024, The National Redress Scheme has been reclassified as an administered item. Additional disclosure provided under administered assets and liabilities.

* 30 June 2024 figures have been restated for prior period corrections – Refer to note 11.

Administered assets and liabilities

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (Restated)* (\$000)
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Departmental receipts in suspense	945	416
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
Law Library	2	2
Confiscation Proceeds Account	50,745	48,049
Receivables^(b)		
Fines Enforcement Registry	206,402	205,356
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables	(151,913)	(129,651)
Total administered current assets	106,181	124,172
TOTAL ADMINISTERED ASSETS	106,181	124,172
Liabilities		
Current		
Accrued expenses – Confiscation Proceeds Account*	-	6,352
Accrued expenses – Bonus Payment to Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) ^(a)	5,369	2,307
National Redress Scheme ^(c)	129,541	-
Total administered current liabilities	134,910	8,659
Non- Current		
National Redress Scheme ^(c)	237,934	-
Total administered non-current liabilities	237,934	-
TOTAL ADMINISTERED LIABILITIES	372,844	8,659

(a) This includes the amount set aside for ODPP bonus payment.

(b) Administered assets are not controlled by the Department but are administered on behalf of the Government. These assets included receivables in relation to:

- District and Supreme Court fines and costs and those which are referred to the Fines Enforcement Registry (FER) for action and are outstanding as at 30 June 2025; and
- Magistrates Courts criminal fines, which are outstanding in each Court and have not been referred to the FER as at 30 June 2025.

(c) Effective 1 July 2024, The National Redress Scheme has been reclassified as an administered item.

* 30 June 2024 figures have been restated for prior period corrections – Refer to note 11.

National Redress Scheme (Administered)

In 2023/24, the Department sought an exemption under Section 61(1)(b) of the Financial Management Act from the requirement to prepare an annual report that includes financial information relating to the National Redress Scheme (NRS) in the Department's controlled financial statements, as well as key performance indicators (KPIs) relating to the NRS. The Department also sought approval to establish a special-purpose account to maintain the NRS as an administered item.

The exemption was requested due to the impact the NRS had on the financial performance and KPIs of Department of Justice-controlled operations. Approval was granted by the Under Treasurer on 17 April 2024. State Budget Paper No. 2 (Division 27 - Justice) was subsequently updated to reflect the removal of the NRS from the Outcome-Based Management reporting structure, transferring it from a controlled to an administered item.

The provision includes both notified eligible applications which have not yet been paid by the WA Government and incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) applications. The incurred but not yet reported applications refer to applications where the abuse has already occurred (prior to 1 July 2018) but has not yet been reported to the Scheme. A breakdown is shown in the table below:

Table 1 - Provision as at 30 June 2025 (by notified and IBNR applications)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
IBNR applications	247,799	-
Notified, eligible, but offer not yet accepted	111,149	-
Offer accepted and paid by the Commonwealth Scheme but not by WA Government	8,528	-
Total provision as at 30 June	367,475	-

As shown in the table above, the vast majority of the provision relates to IBNR applications, that is, applications for which the abuse has occurred prior to 1 July 2018 but has not yet been reported to the NRS.

Contingent Liability

Under the initial design of the Scheme, where an institution named on an application is defunct, but a government institution is jointly responsible for the abuse with the defunct institution, the government institution may agree to act as a funder of last resort (FoLR) and pay the defunct institution's share of redress. As a result of recommendations from the Second Anniversary Review commissioned by the Commonwealth Government, an expanded FoLR arrangement was implemented in December 2021, whereby government institutions with no shared responsibility with a defunct institution may agree to take on the defunct institution's redress payments.

The provision for National Redress Scheme costs recognised by the Department of Justice (\$368 million at 30 June 2025 Reported as part of Administered Liabilities) excludes the expanded FoLR provisions that could involve the Western Australian Government paying redress for:

- community sporting groups and other community organisations; and
- workers aged under 18 who were sexually abused while working (this could arise from small business and business franchise licences).

At present, there is insufficient data and information to reliably estimate the impact from the expanded provisions hence this is disclosed as a contingent liability.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation

The Department is a Government not-for-profit entity controlled by the State of Western Australia, which is the ultimate parent.

A description of the nature of its operations and its principal activities has been included in the annual report under **Overview of the Agency**, 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 16 September 2025.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements constitute general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statement of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board as applied by Treasurer's instructions. Several of these are modified by Treasurer's instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The *Financial Management Act 2006* and Treasurer's instructions are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statement of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. 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 Department 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.

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.

Contributed equity

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 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 8 – Requirement 8.1(i) are credited directly to Contributed Equity.

Administered items

The Department administers, but does not control, certain activities and functions for and on behalf of the Western Australian 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 Australian Accounting Standards has been adopted.

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:

	Notes
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

The Department's mission is for a fair, just, and safe community for all Western Australians. The Department supports the community, Western Australian Government, Judiciary, and State Parliament through the provision of access to high-quality justice, legal and corrective services, information, and products.

The Department is predominately funded by State parliamentary appropriations. The financial statements encompass all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions.

Services

The Department has a diverse range of services, which have the potential to affect all Western Australians. These include:

Justice Services

- court and tribunal services
- corrective services
- offender management and community safety
- victims support

Services to the Community

- advocacy, guardianship, and administration services
- trustee services
- birth, death, and marriage registration services
- provision of information and services on equal opportunity

Services to Government

- policy advice
- legal advice and representation
- legislative drafting and related services
- corporate services for other government agencies

2.2 Schedule of income and expenses by service

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Court and Tribunal Services		Trustee Services		Equal Opportunity Commission Services		Births, Deaths and Marriages		Advocacy, Guardianship and Administration Services		National Redress Scheme ^(a)	
	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Cost of Services												
Expenses												
Employee benefits expense	231,096	207,406	25,522	22,834	2,920	2,626	6,122	5,549	13,124	11,397	-	845
Supplies and services	131,797	123,616	4,653	4,402	251	310	1,891	1,333	2,627	1,232	-	363
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22,628	22,217	1,377	1,376	2	3	824	761	42	48	-	1
Finance costs	13,201	14,220	470	503	-	-	1	2	5	3	-	15,382
National Redress Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,148
Grants and subsidies	116,813	89,639	-	109	-	10	2	32	-	49	-	283
Accommodation expenses	34,142	33,680	725	770	325	353	1,858	1,794	1,497	1,446	-	30
Prisoner gratuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure	31,810	27,966	849	1,040	91	53	257	291	340	291	-	11
Total cost of services	581,487	518,744	33,596	31,034	3,589	3,355	10,955	9,762	17,635	14,466	-	70,063
Income												
User charges and fees	83,818	88,864	22,790	20,267	71	99	9,085	9,264	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth grants	23,195	22,840	-	-	45	4	9	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	5,324	3,627	10,571	10,716	1	3	7	64	-	-	-	-
Total income	112,337	115,331	33,361	30,983	117	106	9,101	9,328	-	-	-	-
Net Cost of services	469,150	403,413	235	51	3,472	3,249	1,854	434	17,635	14,466	-	70,063
Income from State Government												
Service appropriations	431,218	376,942	680	633	3,828	3,507	813	745	20,431	17,793	-	-
Income from other public sector entities	9,747	5,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,780
Services received	11,696	9,287	13	-	128	151	291	-	200	169	-	-
Royalties for Regions Fund	1,878	773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income from State Government	454,539	392,821	693	633	3,956	3,658	1,104	745	20,631	17,962	-	46,780
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(14,611)	(10,592)	458	582	484	409	(750)	311	2,996	3,496	-	(23,283)

(a) Effective 1 July 2024, The National Redress Scheme has been reclassified as an administered item. Additional disclosure provided under administered assets and liabilities.

2.2 Schedule of income and expenses by service (cont)

	Legal Assistance		Services to Government		Adult Corrective Services		Youth Justice Services		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Cost of Services										
Expenses										
Employee benefits expense	1,955	1,502	30,999	22,766	645,927	576,708	106,560	91,599	1,064,225	943,232
Supplies and services	24,834	19,856	7,072	9,372	373,240	329,602	38,927	37,798	585,292	527,884
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-	128	300	67,007	65,886	5,332	2,380	97,340	92,972
Finance costs	-	-	9	30	19,113	19,352	270	187	33,069	49,679
National Redress Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,148
Grants and subsidies	162,336	135,036	8,008	3,011	255	2,946	21	434	287,435	231,549
Accommodation expenses	139	386	3,929	2,451	11,503	11,248	3,766	3,805	57,884	55,963
Prisoner gratuities	-	-	-	-	17,955	15,599	-	148	17,955	15,747
Cost of Sales	-	-	-	-	21,795	18,780	48	58	21,843	18,838
Other expenditure	36	14	1,829	1,023	127,605	118,739	23,221	17,925	186,038	167,353
Total cost of services	189,300	156,794	51,974	38,953	1,284,400	1,158,860	178,145	154,334	2,351,081	2,156,365
Income										
User charges and fees	-	-	-	-	2	87	-	25	115,766	118,606
Sales	-	-	-	-	23,079	19,817	42	59	23,121	19,876
Commonwealth grants	71,780	64,918	-	100	1,282	676	232	33	96,543	88,571
Other income	4	4	672	661	8,321	9,430	1,664	991	26,564	25,496
Total Income	71,784	64,922	672	761	32,684	30,010	1,938	1,108	261,994	252,549
Net Cost of Services	117,516	91,872	51,302	38,192	1,251,716	1,128,850	176,207	153,226	2,089,087	1,903,816
Income from State Government										
Service appropriations	107,821	88,975	56,600	37,256	1,197,933	1,070,311	171,229	153,185	1,990,553	1,749,347
Income from other public sector entities	12,125	3,243	-	-	1,915	369	334	47	24,121	56,258
Services received	18	-	838	1,181	20,931	20,454	331	-	34,446	31,242
Royalties for Regions Fund	-	-	-	1,539	6,860	3,194	2,441	6,170	11,179	11,676
Total income from State Government	119,964	92,218	57,438	39,976	1,227,639	1,094,328	174,335	159,402	2,060,299	1,848,523
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	2,448	346	6,136	1,784	(24,077)	(34,522)	(1,872)	6,176	(28,788)	(55,293)

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

2.3 Schedule of assets and liabilities by service

As at 30 June 2025

	Court and Tribunal Services		Trustee Services		Equal Opportunity Commission Services		Births, Deaths and Marriages		Advocacy, Guardianship and Administration Services	
	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Assets										
Current assets	77,409	23,960	273	1,217	3	6	106	110	-	8
Non-current assets	1,329,246	849,797	9,736	10,631	168	184	1,477	2,123	33	23
Total assets	1,406,655	873,757	10,009	11,848	171	190	1,583	2,233	33	31
Liabilities										
Current liabilities	127,490	112,075	7,484	6,207	532	705	1,177	1,009	3,015	2,403
Non-current liabilities	144,033	155,356	8,493	9,201	67	80	114	102	306	293
Total liabilities	271,523	267,431	15,977	15,408	599	785	1,291	1,111	3,321	2,696
NET ASSETS	1,135,132	606,326	(5,968)	(3,560)	(428)	(595)	292	1,122	(3,288)	(2,665)

2.3 Schedule of assets and liabilities by service (cont)

	Services to Government		Adult Corrective Services		Youth Justice Services		National Redress Scheme ^(a)		TOTAL	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Assets										
Current assets	-	-	8,422	36,325	1,576	4,593	-	-	87,789	66,219
Non-current assets	713	20	2,854,808	2,506,233	96,407	292,419	-	-	4,292,588	3,661,430
Total assets	713	20	2,863,230	2,542,558	97,983	297,012	-	-	4,380,377	3,727,649
Liabilities										
Current liabilities	2,339	1,764	188,438	174,039	37,386	35,265	-	109,000	367,861	442,467
Non-current liabilities	295	237	184,500	182,693	22,821	22,794	-	379,000	360,629	749,756
Total liabilities	2,634	2,001	372,938	356,732	60,207	58,059	-	488,000	728,490	1,192,223
Net ASSETS	(1,921)	(1,981)	2,490,292	2,185,826	37,776	238,953	-	(488,000)	3,651,887	2,535,426

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

The service for Legal Assistance does not have asset and liabilities.

(a) Effective 1 July 2024, The National Redress Scheme has been reclassified as an administered item. Additional disclosure provided under administered assets and liabilities.

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
Employee benefits expenses	3.1(a)
Employee related provisions	3.1(b)
National Redress Scheme	3.2 (a)
Grants and subsidies	3.2 (b)
Supplies and services	3.3
Accommodation expenses	3.4
Prisoner gratuities	3.5
Other expenditure	3.6

3.1(a) Employee benefits expenses

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Employee benefits	967,067	855,726
Termination benefits	239	356
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	96,919	87,150
Total employee benefits expenses	1,064,225	943,232
Add: AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits (not included in employee benefits expenses)	23,829	21,090
Less: Employee Contributions (per the statement of comprehensive income)	(2,185)	(1,987)
Net employee benefits	1,085,869	962,335

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

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

Superannuation is the amount recognised in profit or loss of the Statement of comprehensive income comprises employer contributions paid to the Gold State Super (GSS) (concurrent contributions), the West State Super (WSS), other Government Employees Superannuation Board schemes (GESB), or other superannuation funds.

AASB 16 non-monetary benefits are non-monetary employee benefits predominantly relating to the provision of vehicle and housing benefits that are recognised under AASB 16 which are excluded from the employee benefits expense.

Employee Contributions are 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(b) Employee related provisions

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Current		
Employee benefits provisions		
Annual Leave	79,552	73,401
Long service leave	118,457	104,337
Deferred Salary Scheme	2,577	2,015
	200,586	179,753
Other provisions		
Employment on-costs	16,289	11,227
Total current employee related provisions	216,875	190,980
Non-current		
Employee benefits provisions		
Long service leave	28,028	27,448
Other provisions		
Employment on-costs	2,721	1,486
Total non-current employee related provisions	30,749	28,934
Total employee related provisions	247,624	219,914

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.

Annual leave liabilities are classified as current, as there is no right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	73,130	48,883
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	6,422	24,518
	79,552	73,401

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.

Long service leave liabilities are unconditional long service leave provisions that are classified as current liabilities as the Department does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Pre-conditional and conditional long service leave provisions are classified as non-current liabilities because the Department has the 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:

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	34,958	36,315
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	111,527	95,470
	146,485	131,785

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 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.

Under the *Long Service Leave Act 1958* (LSL Act), casual employees who have been employed for more than 10 years and meet continuous service requirements may be entitled to long service leave. The Department has included this liability in the above provisions.

Deferred salary scheme liabilities are classified as current where there is no right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Actual settlement of the liabilities is expected to occur as follows:

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	1,102	667
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	1,475	1,348
	2,577	2,015

The provision for deferred leave relates to employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund an additional twelve months of leave in the fifth year of the agreement. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees to be used in the fifth year. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave. Deferred leave is reported as a current provision, as employees can leave the scheme at their discretion at any time.

Employment on-costs involve settlements of annual and long service leave liabilities, giving 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 premiums, 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 expenditure, note 3.6 (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 the 'Employment on-costs provision'.

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Employment on-costs provision		
Carrying amount at start of period	12,713	14,930
Additional provisions recognised	6,297	(2,217)
Carrying amount at end of period	19,010	12,713

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 reporting period.

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 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.

3.2(a) National Redress Scheme

The Department of Justice is responsible for managing the NRS operation on behalf of WA Government agencies. The Scheme was established in response to the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (Royal Commission). The NRS commenced on 1 July 2018 and will run for 10 years, with the WA Government participating in the Scheme from 1 January 2019.

The Scheme offers the following elements of redress for victims of institutional child sexual abuse:

- A redress payment of up to \$150,000;
- Access to counselling and psychological care services and;
- A direct personal response from the responsible institution.

Effective 1 July 2024, the NRS has been reclassified as an administered item. Additional disclosure provided under administered asset and liabilities.

The payments made during the financial year and adjustments to provisions made for future claims are below:

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
National Redress Scheme – payments during the year ^(a)	-	46,530
National Redress Scheme – adjustments to the provision ^(b)	-	53,148

(a) The Scheme payments are in response to the Royal Commission. See note 6.6.1 Movement in Provisions.

(b) The provision has been recorded in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets*. The provision takes into consideration the West Australian claims experience, the number of applications notified, and discounted using risk-free discount rates as at 30 June. See note 6.6.1 Movement in Provisions.

3.2(b) Grants and subsidies

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Recurrent		
Legal Assistance ^(a)	164,211	136,140
Criminal Injuries Compensation payments ^(b)	107,116	80,534
Accused Costs payments ^(c)	9,586	8,370
Act of Grace payments ^(d)	260	-
Other grants and subsidies (includes WAIS) ^(e)	6,262	6,505
Total grants and subsidies	287,435	231,549

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 or subsidy expenses'. These payments or transfers are recognised at fair value at the time of the transaction and are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid. They include transactions such as: grants, subsidies, personal benefit payments made in cash to individuals, other transfer payments made to public sector agencies, local government, non-government schools, and community groups.

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 or have conditions attached regarding their use.

Grants and other transfers to third parties (other than contributions to owners) are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable.

- (a) Legal assistance payments made to the Legal Aid Commission of Western Australia and various CLC for the provision of legal advice, duty lawyer services, and community legal education to gain access to fair solutions for legal problems at the earliest opportunity. See note 9.6 'Affiliated bodies.'
- (b) The *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 2003* (WA) provides for victims of crime to be compensated for injuries they have suffered as a consequence of the commission of an offence.
- (c) Accused Costs Payments represent payments of costs ordered under the *Official Prosecutions (Accused's Costs) Act 1973*.
- (d) The Department, from time-to-time processes act of grace payments under section 80 of the *Financial Management Act 2006* on behalf of the Government. The Treasurer must be satisfied that it is appropriate to make an act of grace payment to a person because of special circumstances, even though the payment would not otherwise be authorised by law or required to meet a legal liability. Act of grace payments made during the year totalled \$260,000 (2024: nil). In contrast with the act of grace payments that are authorised by section 80 of the Act, ex gratia payments are authorised under non-statutory executive power (i.e., without specific legislative authority) with the prior approval of the Governor in the Executive Council and Cabinet (if necessary).
- (e) The Western Australian Government has established a Scheme to provide acknowledgement payments to eligible former WAIS Women Artistic Gymnastics (WAG) participants.

Under the Scheme, the Department of Justice made an acknowledgement payment of \$15,000 each to former WAG participants who experienced physical or emotional harm while competing or training to represent WAIS at a national championship level. The application for the acknowledgment payments closed on 31 August 2024. No additional provision (2024 \$2,250,000) has been recognised as at 30 June 2025 in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. Refer to note 6.6 Other Provisions.

3.3 Supplies and services

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Supplies and services		
Communication expenses	7,277	6,648
Electricity gas and water	22,663	21,051
Municipal rates and charges	4,952	4,791
Goods and supplies purchased	86,051	69,726
Livestock purchases	7,840	7,832
Plant equipment and vehicle operating expenses	462	419
Computer services and licences	45,831	42,265
Private prison service & maintenance	96,965	88,439
Court security and custodial service	83,703	77,125
Service purchased from NFP	83,626	70,586
Other services and contracts ^(a)	145,922	139,002
Total supplies and services expenses	585,292	527,884

Supplies and services expenses 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.

(a) Other services and contracts are mainly made up of the following services: cleaning, consultant fees, services received free of charge (as per note 4.1), recording and transcribing, toxicology, forensic pathology, maintenance services arrangements fees and other professional services.

3.4 Accommodation expenses

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Accommodation expenses		
Office rental	57,884	55,963
Total accommodation expenses	57,884	55,963

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

3.5 Prisoner gratuities

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Prisoner gratuities		
Payments to prisoners	17,955	15,747
Total payment to prisoners	17,955	15,747

Prisoner gratuities - Section 110 of the *Prisons Act 1981* allows the Governor to make regulations that prescribe gratuities and the conditions upon which gratuities may be credited to prisoners. Section 45 (2) of the *Prisons Regulations 1982* provides for the rates of gratuities to be credited to be varied each year according to the variation in the previous year of the Consumer Price Index (all groups) Perth as issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics under the authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* of the Commonwealth.

3.6 Other expenditure

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Other expenses		
Insurance	80,548	86,294
Building repairs and maintenance ^(a)	45,974	36,028
Travel and accommodation	13,278	11,389
Staff accommodation	10,475	9,100
Plant equipment and vehicle repairs and maintenance	6,112	5,062
Freight and couriers	3,206	3,144
Vehicle hire fuel registration and management fees	3,564	3,570
Staff clothing and uniforms	2,653	2,179
Jurors' expense	2,947	2,515
Printing	1,655	1,597
Staff training	2,928	2,544
Miscellaneous staff costs	1,087	1,204
Employee On Cost ^(c)	6,297	439
Expected credit losses expense ^(b)	2,089	277
Other expenses ^(d)	2,951	179
Loss on disposal of non-current assets ^(e)	274	1,832
Total other expenditures	186,038	167,353

- (a) **Building and infrastructure maintenance and equipment 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.
- (b) **Expected credit losses expense** is recognised for movement in allowance for impairment of trade receivables. Refer to note 6.1.1 'Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables'.
- (c) **Employment 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(b) Employee related provisions. Superannuation contributions accrued as part of the provision for leave are employee benefits and are not included in employment on-costs.
- (d) **Other expenses** generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations.
- (e) **Losses on the disposal of non-current assets** are presented by deducting from the proceeds on disposal the asset's carrying amount and related selling expenses. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
<u>Net proceeds from disposal of non-current assets</u>		
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	-	(3)
<u>Carrying amount of non-current assets disposed</u>		
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	274	1,835
Net gain on sale of non-current assets	274	1,832

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
Income from State Government	4.1
User charges and fees	4.2
Sale of goods and inventories	4.3
Commonwealth grants	4.4
Other income	4.5

4.1 Income from State Government

	2025 (\$'000)	2024 (\$'000)
Appropriation received during the period:		
- Service appropriation ^(a)	1,990,553	1,749,347
Total appropriation received	1,990,553	1,749,347
Income received from other public sector entities during the period ^(b)		
- National Redress Scheme ^(c)	740	46,780
- Recoup of costs - Building Disputes Tribunal ^(d)	2,708	3,200
- Residential tenancies reimbursements ^(e)	1,505	1,424
- Other income from other public sector entities	19,168	4,854
Total income from other public sector entities	24,121	56,258
Resources received from other public sector entities during the period - Services received free of charge ^(f)		
- Western Australia Police - Court security and custodial services	23,504	22,354
- Western Australia Police - New Armadale Court	667	548
- Department of Health	4	-
- Department of Finance - Accommodation	2,505	2,664
- North Metropolitan Health Services - Dental treatment to prisoners	804	843
- Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate) - Valuation	313	401
- State Solicitor's Office	6,644	4,432
- Department of Education - Road safety and drug prevention education	5	-
Total services received	34,446	31,242
Royalties for Regions Fund:		
- Regional Community Fund ^(g)	11,179	11,676
- Total Royalties for Regions Fund	11,179	11,676
Total income from the State Government	2,060,299	1,848,523

- (a) **Service appropriations** are recognised as income at the fair value of consideration received in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. The Department gains control of the appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited in the bank account or credited to the holding account held at Treasury.
- (b) **Income from other public sector entities** is 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.
- (c) **The National Redress Scheme** is in response to the Royal Commission. The Western Australian Government's participation in the NRS will recognise and provide support to Western Australians who have experienced child sexual abuse in institutions. Refer to note 3.2 (a) National Redress Scheme.
- (d) **Recoup of costs - Building Disputes Tribunal** revenue is in relation to the funding received for the provision of the tribunal services for complaints referred under section 11 of the *Building Services (Complaint Resolution and Administration) Act 2011*. The building disputes are referrals to the State Administrative Tribunal from the Building Commission. Invoices are issued quarterly to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.
- (e) **Residential tenancies reimbursements** revenue is recognised on an accrual basis. The Rental Accommodation Account - Schedule 1 Division 1 Clause 3 (3) (b) (i) of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987 (WA) (the Act)* provides for the reimbursement of costs and expenses incurred in the operation and administration of the Magistrates Court of Western Australia attributable to carrying out the *Act*.
- (f) **Services received free of charge** or for nominal cost are recognised as income (and expenses) equivalent to the fair value of those services that can be reliably determined, and which would have been purchased if not donated.
- (g) **The Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Fund, and Regional Community Services Fund** are sub-funds within the over-arching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas and are recognised as income when the Department receives the funds.

Summary of consolidated account appropriations

	2025 Budget Estimate (\$000)	2025 Section 25 Transfer (\$000)	2025 Additional Funding* (\$000)	2025 Revised Budget (\$000)	2025 Actual (\$000)	2025 Variance (\$000)
Delivery of Services						
Item 68 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	1,580,981	27,858	189,984	1,798,823	1,798,823	-
Amount Authorised by Other Statutes						
- <i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 2003</i>	55,038	-	50,962	106,000	106,000	-
- <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	43,874	-	-	43,874	43,874	-
- <i>District Court of Western Australia Act 1969</i>	18,319	-	-	18,319	18,319	-
- <i>Judges' Salaries and Pensions Act 1950</i>	14,785	-	-	14,785	14,785	-
- <i>State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004</i>	7,727	-	-	7,727	7,727	-
- <i>Solicitor General Act 1969</i>	612	-	-	612	612	-
- <i>Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988</i>	413	-	-	413	413	-
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,721,749	27,858	240,946	1,990,553	1,990,553	-
Capital						
Item 144 Capital appropriations	148,575	-	(16,875)	131,700	131,700	-
Total consolidated account appropriations	1,870,324	27,858	224,071	2,122,253	2,122,253	-

* Additional Funding includes supplementary funding and new funding authorised under section 27 of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and amendment to standing appropriations and reflects funding provisioned by Treasury to address cost pressures relating to justice services.

4.2 User charges and fees

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Court fees ^(a)	83,820	88,788
Public Trustee fees ^(b)	22,790	20,265
Births deaths and marriages fees	9,085	9,249
Miscellaneous fees and charges	71	304
	115,766	118,606

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

Revenue is recognised for the major activities as follows:

- a) The majority of the Department's court fees comprise of; fines enforcement fees \$44,805,114 (2024: \$48,893,559). The performance obligations for these fees and charges are satisfied when the application is submitted to the court or when the fine is paid.
- b) The Public Trustee Office offers substantial trust services. Revenue from Public Trustee fees is recognised at a point in time when it is earned and can be reliably measured. The Department typically satisfies its performance obligations in relation to trust services when the services have been provided and debited to the client's account at the end of each month.

Net Appropriation Determination

Pursuant to section 23 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, the Department has entered into a net appropriation arrangement with the Treasurer, where the Department retains the proceeds from services. Items covered by the agreement include Commonwealth recoups, court fees, births deaths and marriage registration fees, proceeds from Public Trustee fees, Public Trustee common fund interest revenues, legal services, workers compensation recoups and other miscellaneous revenues.

4.3 Sale of goods

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Sales of goods	23,121	19,876
Cost of Sales:		
Opening Inventory	(1,611)	(1,466)
Purchases	(21,786)	(18,983)
	(23,397)	(20,449)
Closing Inventory	1,554	1,611
Cost of Goods Sold	(21,843)	(18,838)
Gross profit	1,278	1,038

Closing Inventory comprises:

Current Inventories

Finished goods

Held for trading	1,554	1,611
Held for consumption	4,378	3,790
Total current inventories	5,932	5,401

Total Inventories	5,932	5,401
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Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when the Department transfers control of the goods to customers. Sales of goods to prisoners include consumables such as food, beverages, office supplies, personal products, footwear, cigarettes and tobacco.

Inventories

Inventories held for trading are stated at cost, adjusted when applicable, for any loss of service potential. A loss of service potential is identified and measured based on the existence of a current replacement cost that is lower than the carrying amount.

Inventories (other than those held for trading) are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the "first in first out" method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration is the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition. Current replacement cost is the cost the Department would incur to acquire the asset.

4.4 Commonwealth grants

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
National Legal Assistance Partnership (NLAP) ^(a)	72,700	65,017
Commonwealth recoup for Family Court and court fees	18,322	17,852
Commonwealth accommodation for Family Court (non-cash contribution)	4,650	4,811
Commonwealth recoup for Christmas and Cocos Island	371	391
Other Commonwealth grants	500	500
Total Commonwealth grants	96,543	88,571

(a) The National Legal Assistance Partnership (NLAP) is a national partnership agreement between the Australian Government and all states and territories for Commonwealth-funded legal assistance. The NLAP was developed in accordance with the principles of the National Strategic Framework for Legal Assistance, which is the overarching policy framework for all Commonwealth and state and territory legal assistance funding. Please see note 3.2 (b) 'Grant and subsidies'.

Christmas and Cocos Island Acquittal (cash basis)

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Opening balance at start of period	234	155
Receipts		
Commonwealth reimbursements	371	391
Total receipts	371	391
Payments		
Operating costs	472	312
Total payments	472	312
Closing balance at end of period	133	234

Operating costs are based on actual plus identified estimated services as agreed in the 'Standard Delivery Service Agreement' signed by the Commonwealth and the State.

4.5 Other income

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Employee contributions ^(a)		
- Staff rental GROH recoups	1,944	1,779
- Vehicle contribution	241	208
	2,185	1,987
Public Trustee - common fund surplus ^(b)	10,565	10,671
Recoup of prisoner telephone expenditure	2,858	2,694
Sale of goods and services	1,974	1,972
Criminal injuries payment recoveries ^(c)	4,150	2,190
Recoup legal and other costs	868	1,761
Recoup law library costs	600	600
Recoup of salaries	330	743
Other miscellaneous revenue ^(d)	3,034	2,878
Total other income	26,564	25,496

- (a) **Employee contributions** - Income received by the Department from subleasing of right-of-use assets relates to lease payments received from operating leases. The Department has leased a number of right-of-use assets from the Government Regional Officer Housing (GROH), which it subleases out to employees at a subsidised rate. Information on the Department's leasing arrangements with GROH can be found in note 3.1(a) 'Employee benefit expenses'.
- (b) **Public Trustee** – common fund surplus is revenue pursuant to section 6B (2) (b) of the *Public Trustee Act 1941* and regulation 6(b) of the *Public Trustee Regulations 1942*. Section 10.3 of the Current Agreement sets out the Common Fund surplus amount to be credited to the Consolidated Account. The Current Agreement is a written agreement between the Attorney General and the Public Trustee for a 12-month period. The amount is to be reduced by the excess of the overall revenue over the net operating expenses in line with the Public Trustee's self-funding commitment.
- (c) **Criminal injuries payment recoveries** that are not classified as a debt to the state are recognised at the time payment is received. Criminal injuries recovered from the issue of Compensation Reimbursement Orders (CRO) made under Part 6 of the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 2003* are classified as debts owed to the state and are accounted for in accordance with AASB15. Refer to note 6.1 'Receivables'.
- (d) **Other miscellaneous revenue** - this represents annual recoups in relation to prior period items and other items.

5. Key assets

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
Property, plant and equipment	5.1
Intangible assets	5.2
Right-of-use assets	5.3

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

Year ended 30 June 2025	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant, equipment and vehicles	Work in Progress	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
1 July 2024						
Gross carrying amount	220,763	2,141,648	78,890	90,622	57,049	2,588,971
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(68,416)	(57,924)	-	(126,340)
Carrying amount at start of period	220,763	2,141,648	10,474	32,697	57,049	2,462,631
Additions	-	13	15	2,378	76,834	79,240
Transfers	-	33,491	2,703	2,275	(38,469)	-
Transfer to expense	-	-	-	(771)	-	(771)
Disposals	-	-	-	(301)	-	(301)
Impairment losses ^(b)	-	(918)	-	-	-	(918)
Revaluation increment ^(a)	22,088	502,289	-	-	-	524,377
Depreciation	-	(51,413)	(3,321)	(6,200)	-	(60,934)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	242,851	2,625,110	9,871	30,078	95,414	3,003,324
Gross carrying amount	242,851	2,626,028	81,608	90,851	95,414	3,136,752
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(71,737)	(60,773)	-	(132,510)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(918)	-	-	-	(918)

- (a) Of this amount, \$338,241,440 relates to professional and project management fees, which are now included in the value of current use building assets under the current replacement cost basis as required by the prospective application of AASB 2022-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities*.
- (b) Recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income. Where an asset measured at cost is written down to recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a previously revalued asset is written down to recoverable amount, the loss is recognised as a revaluation decrement in other comprehensive income.

Year ended 30 June 2024	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant, equipment and vehicles	Work in Progress	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
1 July 2023						
Gross carrying amount	203,346	2,013,212	75,332	112,096	63,293	2,467,279
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(65,190)	(73,750)	-	(138,940)
Carrying amount at start of period	203,346	2,013,212	10,142	38,346	63,293	2,328,339
Additions	-	925	162	3,909	54,401	59,397
Transfers	-	54,090	3,396	3,160	(60,645)	-
Disposals ^(a)	(30)	(220)	-	(5,100)	-	(5,350)
Impairment losses ^(b)	-	(2,230)	-	-	-	(2,230)
Revaluation increment ^(b)	17,447	123,693	-	-	-	141,140
Depreciation	-	(47,822)	(3,226)	(7,617)	-	(58,665)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	220,763	2,141,648	10,474	32,697	57,049	2,462,631
Gross carrying amount	220,763	2,143,878	78,890	90,622	57,049	2,591,201
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(68,416)	(57,924)	-	(126,340)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(2,230)	-	-	-	(2,230)

- (a) The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) is the only Department with the power to sell Crown land. The land is transferred to DPLH for sale, and the Department accounts for the transfer as a distribution to the owner.
- (b) Financial year (FY) 2024 resulted in a land revaluation increment of \$17,447,400 compared to 2022-23 of \$17,516,800. Building revaluation resulted in a \$123,693,322 increment compared to 2022-23 \$176,909,848. The damage occurred to the Bunbury Prison site prior to 30 June 2024 is fully covered by insurance and insurance proceeds are adequate to restore building to the condition prior to the storm.

Initial recognition

Items of 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 costing 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.

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.

Land and buildings are independently valued annually by 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 2024 by Landgate. The valuations were performed and recognised during the year ended 30 June 2025. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$1,290,000 (2024: \$8,590,000) and buildings: \$70,000 (2024: \$760,000). For the remaining balance, fair value of buildings \$2,625,039,962 (2024: \$2,140,888,000) was determined on the basis of current replacement cost and fair value of land \$241,561,250 (2024: \$212,173,000) was determined on the basis of current use land with high-level utility (low restricted use land).

For buildings under the current replacement cost basis, estimated professional and project management fees are included in the valuation of current use assets, except the heritage related buildings, as required by *AASB 2022-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities*.

Revaluation model:

(a) Fair Value where market-based evidence is available:

The fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of current market values determined by reference to recent market transactions. When buildings are revalued by reference to recent market transactions, the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount.

(b) Fair value in the absence of market-based evidence:

Buildings are specialised or where land is restricted:

Fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of existing use. Refer to Note 8.3 Fair Value Measurement for further details.

Existing use buildings:

Fair value is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e., the 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 physical deterioration, functional (technological) obsolescence and economic (external) obsolescence.

Valuation using current replacement cost utilises these significant level 3 input of obsolescence estimated by Landgate. In addition, where appropriate to do so, professional and project management fees estimated and added to the current replacement costs provided by Landgate for current use buildings except heritage related buildings, represent significant Level 3 inputs used in the valuation process.

In addition, professional and project management fees estimated and added to the current replacement costs provided by Landgate for current use buildings represent significant Level 3 inputs used in the valuation process. The fair value of these assets will increase with a higher level of professional and project management fees.

Where the fair value of buildings is determined on the current replacement cost basis, the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss are eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount.

Restricted use of land:

Fair value for restricted use land is based on market value, using market evidence of sales of comparable land that is unrestricted less restoration costs to return the site to a vacant and marketable condition (low restricted use land). The estimate of restoration costs represents a significant Level 3 input. Restoration costs are estimated for the purpose of returning the site to a vacant and marketable condition and include costs for: building demolition, clearing, re-zoning and an allowance for time factors.

Significant assumptions and judgements:

The most significant assumptions and judgements in estimating fair value are made in assessing whether to apply the existing use basis to assets and in determining estimated economic life. Professional judgement by the valuer is required where the evidence does not provide a clear distinction between market type assets and existing use assets.

5.1.1. Depreciation and impairment charge for the period

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Depreciation		
Buildings	51,413	47,822
Plant equipment and vehicles	6,200	7,617
Leasehold improvements	3,321	3,226
Total depreciation for the period	60,934	58,665

As at 30 June 2025, there were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment or infrastructure. All surplus assets at 30 June 2025 have either been classified as assets held for sale or have been written-off.

Useful lives

All property, plant and equipment 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 assets held for sale, land and investment properties.

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

Asset	Useful life: Years
Buildings	50 years
Leased buildings	50 years or remaining lease term, whichever is lower
Leasehold improvements	10 years or remaining lease term, whichever is lower
Leased motor vehicles	10 years or remaining lease term, whichever is lower
Motor vehicles	4 to 7 years
Office equipment	5 to 10 years
Plant and equipment	2 to 15 years
Water treatment plants	20 to 30 years

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.

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

Impairment

Non-financial assets, including items of property, plant and equipment, are tested for 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 or loss.

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

5.2 Intangible assets

Year ended 30 June 2025	Computer Software (\$000)	Software under development (\$000)	Total (\$000)
1 July 2024			
Gross carrying amount	83,409	1,914	85,323
Accumulated amortisation	(79,727)	-	(79,727)
Carrying amount at start of period	3,682	1,914	5,596
Additions	68	1,845	1,913
Transfer	1,053	(1,053)	-
Amortisation expense	(2,558)	-	(2,558)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	2,245	2,706	4,951
Year ended 30 June 2024	Computer Software (\$000)	Software under development (\$000)	Total (\$000)
1 July 2023			
Gross carrying amount	83,409	937	84,346
Accumulated amortisation	(78,036)	-	(78,036)
Carrying amount at start of period	5,373	937	6,310
Additions	-	977	977
Amortisation expense	(1,691)	-	(1,691)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	3,682	1,914	5,596

Initial recognition

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

Acquired and internally generated intangible assets costing \$5,000 or more, which meet the recognition criteria of AASB 138.57 Intangible Assets (as noted above), are capitalised.

Costs incurred below these thresholds are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of comprehensive income.

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; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

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

The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in Note 5.1.1

5.2.1 Amortisation and impairment

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Charge for the period		
Computer software	2,558	1,691
Total amortisation for the period	2,558	1,691

As at 30 June 2025 there were no indications of impairment to intangible assets.

The Department held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period, there were no intangible assets not yet available for use.

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 estimated useful lives for each class of intangible assets are:

Asset	Useful life: Years
Software (a)	5 years

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

Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite 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 Depreciation and impairment charge for the period.

5.3 Right-of-use assets

Year ended 30 June 2025	Buildings \$000	Office accommodation \$000	Employee housing \$000	Plant and equipment \$000	Vehicles \$000	Total \$000
1 July 2024						
Gross carrying amount	411,002	9,900	29,936	11,353	22,005	484,196
Accumulated depreciation	(46,847)	(990)	(14,962)	(7,534)	(11,919)	(82,252)
Carrying amount at start of period	364,155	8,910	14,974	3,819	10,086	401,944
Additions	30	-	33,304	527	6,394	40,255
Disposals	-	-	(6,165)	(26)	(29)	(6,220)
Depreciation	(9,586)	(990)	(17,120)	(1,330)	(4,822)	(33,848)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	354,599	7,920	24,993	2,990	11,629	402,131
Gross carrying amount	411,032	9,900	39,522	11,778	23,930	496,162
Accumulated depreciation	(56,433)	(1,980)	(14,529)	(8,788)	(12,301)	(94,031)
Year ended 30 June 2024	Buildings \$000	Office accommodation \$000	Employee housing \$000	Plant and equipment \$000	Vehicles \$000	Total \$000
1 July 2023						
Gross carrying amount	411,001	-	25,266	7,579	19,676	463,522
Accumulated depreciation	(37,249)	-	(12,521)	(5,484)	(10,359)	(65,613)
Carrying amount at start of period	373,752	-	12,745	2,095	9,317	397,909
Additions ^(a)	-	9,900	21,810	3,985	5,477	41,172
Disposals	-	-	(4,368)	2	(155)	(4,521)
Depreciation	(9,597)	(990)	(15,213)	(2,263)	(4,553)	(32,616)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	364,155	8,910	14,974	3,819	10,086	401,944
Gross carrying amount	411,002	9,900	29,936	11,353	22,005	484,196
Accumulated depreciation	(46,847)	(990)	(14,962)	(7,534)	(11,919)	(82,252)

(a) The Public Trustee's Office has entered into a 10-year lease agreement with Saville (WA), commencing 1 July 2023 and ending 30 June 2033.

Initial recognition

At the commencement date of the lease. The Department recognises right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising of:

- 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.

This includes all leased assets other than investment property right-of-use assets, which are measured in accordance with AASB 140 Investment Property. The corresponding lease liabilities in relation to these right-of-use assets have been disclosed in note 7.1 'Lease liabilities'. The Department has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases (with a lease term of 12 months or less) and low-value leases (with an underlying value of \$5,000 or less). Lease payments associated with these leases are expensed on 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 cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability.

Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets.

If the 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 is outlined in note 5.1.1 'Depreciation and impairment'.

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

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Depreciation expense of ROU Assets	33,848	32,616
Lease interest expense	33,069	34,297
Short-term leases	33	402
Low-value leases	122	49
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	67,072	67,364

The total cash outflow for leases in 2025 was \$74,923,276 (2024: \$73,652,668). As at 30 June 2025 there were no indications of impairment to right-of-use assets.

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

The Department has leases for plant and equipment, vehicles, office, and residential accommodations.

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

The Department recognises leases as right-of-use assets and associated lease liabilities in the Statement of financial position. The corresponding lease liabilities in relation to these right-of-use assets have been disclosed in note 7.1 'Lease liabilities'.

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
Receivables	6.1
Amounts receivable for services (Holding Account)	6.2
Other assets	6.3
Biological assets	6.4
Payables	6.5
Other provisions	6.6

6.1 Receivables

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Current		
Trade receivables	3,589	3,534
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(92)	(53)
Accrued revenue	1,505	1,424
GST receivable	11,431	9,423
	16,433	14,328
Other receivables	2,675	2,163
Criminal Injury Compensation payments - receivable ^(b)	11,145	10,592
Allowance for impairment of other receivables – criminal injury compensation reimbursement	(3,679)	(2,282)
	10,141	10,473
Total current	26,574	24,801
Non-current		
Accrued salaries account ^(a)	28,509	19,149
Total non-current	28,509	19,149
Total receivables	55,083	43,950

Trade receivables are initially recognised at their transaction price or, for those receivables that contain a significant financing component, at fair value. The Department holds the receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and, therefore, subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment.

The Department recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on a receivable not held at fair value through profit or loss. The ECLs is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Individual receivables are written off when the Department has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Department recognises an allowance for ECLs measured at the lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Department has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Please refer to note 3.6 'Other expenditure' for the amount of ECLs expensed in this reporting period.

- (a) Accrued salaries account contains amounts paid annually into the Treasurer's special purpose account. It is restricted for meeting 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.
- (b) Account recoverable from liable offenders pursuant to part 6 of the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 2003* (WA).

6.1.1 Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables:		
Opening balance	2,335	2,089
Expected credit losses expense	1,501	277
Amounts written off during the period	(65)	(31)
Allowance for Impairment at end of period	3,771	2,335

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(c) 'Credit risk exposure'.

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

6.2 Amounts receivable for services (Holding account)

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Current	11,625	11,852
Non-current	853,673	772,110
Total amounts receivable for services at end of period	865,298	783,962

Amounts receivable for services represent 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.

The amounts receivable for services are financial assets at amortised cost and are not considered impaired (i.e. there is no expected credit loss of the holding accounts).

6.3 Other assets

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Prepayments	2,303	9,540
Total other assets at end of period	2,303	9,540

Prepayments represent payments made in advance for items such as software licences, support and maintenance and subscriptions, or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

6.4 Biological assets

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Biological assets	2,469	1,958
Total Biological assets at end of period	2,469	1,958

Reconciliation of the fair value of biological assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period is set out below.

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Carrying amount at start of period	1,958	2,972
Change in valuation of livestock, orchards and plantations	511	(1,014)
Carrying amount at end of period	2,469	1,958

Livestock

Livestock are stated at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in the profit or loss. Point of sale costs include all costs that would be necessary to sell the assets. The fair value of livestock is determined based on market prices of livestock of similar age, breed, and generic merit.

Orchards and plantations

Orchards and plantations are stated at their fair value, which is based on:

- The actual tree quantities provided directly from sites; and
- The estimated average unit wholesale replacement cost from fruit tree nurseries and other online resources.

Biological assets are revalued on an annual basis.

6.5 Payables

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Current		
Trade payables	33,706	33,248
Prisoner gratuities	2,382	2,143
Accrued salaries	29,849	27,908
Accrued expenses	46,276	42,090
Total payables at end of period	112,213	105,389

Payables are recognised as 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 20 days.

Prisoner Gratuities should be read in conjunction with note 3.5 'Prisoner gratuities'.

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

6.6 Other provisions

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Current		
National Redress Scheme	-	109,000
Other provisions	-	2,413
Total current	-	111,413
Non-current		
National Redress Scheme	-	379,000
Total non-current		379,000
Total other provisions at end of period	-	490,413

National Redress Scheme

The Scheme was created in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The Scheme commenced on 1 July 2018 and will operate for 10 years. The Scheme operates under the *Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Act 2018* (the Act). The Parliament passed the Act in June 2018 following consultation with state and territory governments, institutions, survivors, support groups, and advocates. Under the Act, the Secretary of the Department (Commonwealth) is the Scheme operator.

The provision represents the total monetary payment that is offered to survivors under the Scheme that has not been accepted at the reporting date.

Effective 1 July 2024, The NRS has been reclassified as an administered item. Additional disclosure provided under administered assets and liabilities.

Other provisions

Albany Prison

The site was classified by DWER as possibly contaminated due to potentially contaminating activities related to its historical use (rifle range, fuel storage, and wastewater disposal). The Department hired Aurora to complete a preliminary site investigation in 2017, which investigated three areas of potential environmental concern. In 2024, an additional sampling and analysis quality plan was conducted. Both investigations did not result in a conclusive outcome. Further investigative work is required to determine if there is a possible contaminated site issue. A provision of \$162,603 was created in 2024. In 2025, the investigation work was completed by Aurora, and the result was forwarded to DWER for advice on the appropriate action to remove the status of 'possibly contaminated'.

Western Australian Institute of Sport (WAIS) Acknowledgement Payment Scheme

Includes a provision of \$2,250,000 in 2023-24 for compensation to applicants of the Western Australia Institute of Sport Women Artistic Gymnastics program participants. Refer to note 3.2 (b) 'Grants and subsidies'.

6.6.1 Movement in provisions

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Movements in each class of provisions during the period, are set out below.		
<u>National Redress Scheme</u>		
Carrying amount at start of period	488,000	466,000
Additional provisions recognised	-	53,148
Unwinding of discount (refer to note 7.3)	-	15,382
Amounts used during the year	-	(46,530)
Transfer carrying amount to Administered	(488,000)	-
Carrying amount at end of period	-	488,000
<u>Other provisions</u>		
Carrying amount at start of period	2,413	1,038
Contaminated site - Karnet Prison (completed work)	-	(1,038)
Additional provisions recognised	-	2,413
WAIS scheme payment	(2,250)	-
Contaminated site – Albany Prison site investigation (completed work)	(163)	-
Carrying amount at end of period	-	2,413

National Redress Scheme

The provision includes both notified eligible applications which have not yet been paid by the WA Government and incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) applications. The incurred but not yet reported applications refer to applications where the abuse has already occurred (prior to 1 July 2018) but has not yet been reported to the Scheme. A breakdown is shown in the table1 below:

Table 1 - Provision as at 30 June 2025 (by notified and IBNR applications)	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
IBNR applications	-	419,000
Notified but not yet determined applications	-	-
Notified, eligible, but offer not yet accepted	-	62,700
Offer accepted and paid by the Commonwealth Scheme but not by WA Government	-	3,100
Counselling and Psychological Care (CPC) payment	-	-
Internal administration expense	-	3,200
Total provision as at 30 June	-	488,000

As shown in the table above, the vast majority of the provision relates to IBNR applications, that is, applications for which the abuse has occurred prior to 1 July 2018 but has not yet been reported to the NRS.

7. Financing

This section sets out the material balances and disclosures associated with the financing and cash flows of the Department:

	Notes
Lease liabilities	7.1
Assets pledged as security	7.2
Finance costs	7.3
Cash and cash equivalents	7.4
Reconciliation of cash	7.4.1
Reconciliation of operating activities	7.4.2
Capital commitments	7.5

7.1 Lease liabilities

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Current	38,773	34,685
Non-current	329,880	341,822
	368,653	376,507

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Buildings	319,411	337,638
Office Accommodation	8,591	9,279
Plant & Equipment	3,073	3,854
Vehicles	12,229	10,538
Employee Housing	25,349	15,198
	368,653	376,507

Initial Measurement

At the commencement date of the lease, the Department recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. 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); and
- 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 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 'Right-of-use assets'.

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.

The Department has the option to purchase leased assets at their agreed fair value on expiry of the lease. These leasing arrangements do not have escalation clauses other than in the event of payment default. These leasing arrangements impose no restrictions on other financing transactions. Certain leased assets have a contingent rental obligation; however, these are not material when compared to the total lease payments made.

District Court Building

In December 2004, the Department entered into an agreement to finance the development of a new purpose-built District Court Building in Perth. Construction was completed in June 2009. Under this agreement, ownership of the facility will transfer to the Department at the conclusion of the lease term. The lease is expected to conclude in July 2032.

Fremantle Justice Complex

In March 2001, the Department entered into a 25-year lease agreement for the procurement of the Fremantle Justice Centre. Under this agreement, ownership of the facility will transfer to the Department at the conclusion of the lease term. The lease is expected to conclude in November 2025.

Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison Facility

The State Government has partnered with a private consortium to build, finance, and maintain the Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison (EGRP). The prison was constructed and made available to the Department on 7 August 2016. Throughout the life of the agreement, the consortium is to provide ongoing facilities management and maintenance. The lease is expected to conclude in August 2041.

7.2 Assets pledged as security

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Assets pledged as security		
The carrying amounts of non-current assets pledged as security are:		
Right-of-use - buildings assets	354,599	364,155
Total assets pledged as security	354,599	364,155

The Department has secured the right-of-use assets against the related lease liabilities. In the event of default, the rights to the leased assets will revert to the lessor. See note 5.3 'Right-of-use assets'.

7.3 Finance costs

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Finance costs		
Lease interest expense	33,069	34,297
National Redress Scheme - unwinding of the discount (refer to note 6.6.1)	-	15,382
Total finance costs expensed	33,069	49,679

Finance costs includes the interest component of lease expenses 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

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Cash and cash equivalents	35,550	9,191
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,336	3,476
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	38,886	12,667
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Current		
Unclaimed monies ^(a)	2,302	1,495
Royalties for Regions Fund ^(b)	1,034	1,981
Total Current	3,336	3,476

(a) Represents stale and unpresented cheques; rejected EFT payments and monies held in suspense as the owners/recipients cannot be located.

(b) Refer note 4.1(g) 'Income from State Government'.

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 original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

7.4.2 Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows used in operating activities

	Notes	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Net cost of services		(2,089,087)	(1,903,816)
Non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3	97,340	92,972
Resources received free of charge	4.1, 4.4	39,096	36,053
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3.6	274	1,832
Canteen Sales	4.3	(23,121)	(19,876)
Telephone recoups	4.5	(2,858)	(2,694)
Prisoner Gratuities	4.3	23,121	19,876
Adjustment for other non-cash items		(1,792)	(2,116)
(Increase)/ decrease in assets			
Receivables ^(a)		235	(325)
Other assets		7,237	(6,857)
Inventories		(531)	(326)
Increase/ (decrease) in liabilities			
Payables ^(a)		6,894	(5,071)
Employee related provisions		27,710	4,599
Other provisions	3.2(a), 6.6	(2,413)	21,124
Net GST receipts/(payments) ^(b)		87,192	82,023
Change GST in receivable/payables ^(c)		(89,200)	(82,092)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,919,903)	(1,764,694)

(a) Note that the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) receivable/payable in respect of GST and the receivable/payable in respect of the sale/purchase of non-current assets are not included in these items as they do not form part of the reconciling items.

(b) This is the net GST paid/received, i.e., cash transactions.

(c) This reverses out the GST in receivables and payables.

7.5 Capital commitments

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements, are payable as follows:		
Within 1 year	74,780	54,042
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	40,170	77,776
	114,950	131,818

The main projects included therein are as follows: Casuarina Prison expansion tranche 2, Banksia Hill Detention Centre - Crisis Care Unit, New Youth Detention Facility - Banksia Hill and Roebourne Regional Prison Kitchen refurbishment.

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 measurement	8.3

8.1 Financial risk management

Financial instruments held by the Department are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, 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 risks 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 amounts receivable for services (holding account). For receivable 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 were no significant concentrations 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 drawdowns of appropriations, by monitoring forecast cash flows to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet its commitments.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Department's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Department does not trade in foreign currency and 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 relate primarily to the long-term debt obligations.

(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:

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	35,550	9,191
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,336	3,476
Financial assets at amortised cost ^(a)	908,951	818,489
Total financial assets	947,837	831,156
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost ^(b)	(480,866)	(481,896)
Total financial liabilities	(480,866)	(481,896)

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

(b) The amount of financial liabilities at amortised cost excludes GST payable to the ATO (statutory payable).

(c) Credit risk exposure

The following table details the credit risk exposure on the Department's 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 2025						
Expected credit loss rate		32.99%	27.11%	30.23%	30.37%	26.93%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	11,710	10,098	70	54	99	1,389
Expected credit losses	(3,771)	(3,332)	(19)	(16)	(30)	(374)
30 June 2024						
Expected credit loss rate		21.98%	14.61%	18.67%	19.30%	19.14%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	11,015	8,265	142	394	81	2,133
Expected credit losses	(2,335)	(1,817)	(21)	(73)	(16)	(408)

(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.

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest rate exposure				Maturity dates				
		Carrying amount (\$'000)	Fixed interest rate (\$'000)	Variable interest rate (\$'000)	Non-interest bearing (\$'000)	Nominal amount (\$'000)	Up to 1 month (\$'000)	1-3 months to 1 year (\$'000)	1-5 years (\$'000)	More than 5 years (\$'000)
2025										
Financial Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents		35,550	-	-	35,550	35,550	35,550	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		3,336	-	-	3,336	3,336	3,336	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)		43,653	-	-	43,653	43,653	15,144	-	28,509	-
Amounts receivable for services		865,298	-	-	865,298	865,298	1,744	1,744	8,137	46,500
		947,837	-	-	947,837	947,837	55,774	1,744	8,137	75,009
Financial Liabilities										
Payables		112,213	-	-	112,213	112,213	112,213	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	8.35	368,653	368,653	-	-	596,175	6,586	12,461	50,714	268,161
		480,866	368,653	-	112,213	708,388	118,799	12,461	50,714	264,161
										258,253

(a) The amount of receivables excludes the GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

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

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest rate exposure				Maturity dates				
		Carrying amount (\$000)	Fixed interest rate (\$000)	Variable interest rate (\$000)	Non- interest bearing (\$000)	Nominal amount (\$000)	Up to 1 month (\$000)	1-3 months to 1 year (\$000)	1-5 years (\$000)	More than 5 years (\$000)
2024										
Financial Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents		9,191	-	-	9,191	9,191	9,191	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		3,476	-	-	3,476	3,476	3,476	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)		34,527	-	-	34,527	34,527	15,378	-	-	19,149
Amounts receivable for services		783,962	-	-	783,962	783,962	1,824	5,472	4,556	61,288
		831,156	-	-	831,156	831,156	29,869	5,472	4,556	80,437
Financial Liabilities										
Payables		105,389	-	-	105,389	105,389	103,833	-	-	1,556
Lease liabilities	8.40	376,507	376,507	-	-	633,945	6,364	12,040	48,609	258,950
		481,896	376,507	-	105,389	739,334	110,197	12,040	48,609	260,506
										307,982
										307,982

(a) The amount of receivables excludes the GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

(e) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table represents a summary of the interest rate sensitivity of the Department's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period on the surplus for the period and equity for a 1% change in interest rates. 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)
2025					
Financial assets					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,336	(33)	(33)	33	33
Financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	368,653	3,687	3,687	(3,687)	(3,687)
Total increase/(decrease)		3,654	3,654	(3,654)	(3,654)
		-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
	Carrying amount (\$000)	Surplus (\$000)	Equity (\$000)	Surplus (\$000)	Equity (\$000)
2024					
Financial assets					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,476	(35)	(35)	35	35
Financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	376,507	3,765	3,765	(3,765)	(3,765)
Total increase/(decrease)		3,730	3,730	(3,730)	(3,730)

8.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets 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

The following contingent assets are excluded from the assets included in the financial statements:

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Claims against the general public and offenders by the Department of Justice and Attorney General	-	850
	-	850

8.2.2 Contingent liabilities

The following contingent liabilities are excluded from the liabilities included in the financial statements:

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Litigation in progress		
Claims against the Department of Justice and Attorney General by the general public and offenders	3,378	1,659
Criminal injuries compensation court appeals ^(a)	900	655
	4,278	2,314

(a) Criminal injuries compensation

The contingent liability for criminal injuries is in relation to the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 2003* (the Act) to compensate applicants for injuries, and some losses suffered as a consequence of an offence. The Act allows an interested person to make an appeal to the District Court against an assessor's decision:

- to make or to refuse to make a compensation award;
- as to the amount of a compensation award.

The District Court decision is final and is not appealable. The Department is unable to accurately provide the value of applications on hand as each application is individually considered before a final value is determined. The number of applications on hand for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 is 11,376 (2024: 11,105). A more comprehensive annual report on the Office of Criminal Injuries Compensation operations is provided each year to the Attorney General for State Parliament by the Chief Assessor under section 62 of the Act.

Contaminated sites

Under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*, the Department is required to report known and suspected contaminated sites to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). In accordance with the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*, DWER classifies these sites based on the risk to human health, the environment and environmental values. Where sites are classified as 'contaminated – remediation required' or 'possibly contaminated – investigation required', the Department may be liable for investigation or remediation expenses.

Acacia Prison Wastewater

Previously, there was a potential hydrocarbon discharge into the wastewater due to an old spill. A monitoring instrument was installed to monitor the area for five years during which no hydrocarbons were detected. Elevated nitrogen and phosphorus levels in the bores suggest possible contamination at the Acacia wastewater treatment plant and irrigation system. There has been no further evidence of increasing nitrogen and phosphorus. Further investigation is required to determine if contamination is still present.

Albany Regional Prison

The site was classified by DWER as possibly contaminated due to potentially contaminating activities associated with its historical use, including a rifle range, fuel storage, and wastewater disposal. In 2017, the Department engaged Aurora to conduct a preliminary site investigation, which focused on three areas of potential environmental concern. In 2024, an additional Sampling and Analysis Quality Plan was implemented. However, neither investigation yielded conclusive results.

In 2025, Aurora carried out further investigations on the historical sites. The findings indicated that the only remaining concern was related to the former residential site, where ground surface asbestos was detected. The results have been submitted to DWER, and the site is currently awaiting advice on the necessary actions to resolve its classification as a possibly contaminated site.

Other contingent liabilities

Legal Claims

The Department is defending a class action brought by Levitt Robinson in the Federal Court of Australia which is a representative in relation to the Fines, Penalties, and Infringement Notices Enforcement Act 1994 (FPINE) alleging racial discrimination, on behalf of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders who were imprisoned under the FPINE Act, or their dependents. The State Solicitor's Office and Norton Rose Fulbright (NRF) have been engaged to represent the State of Western Australia. The Insurance Commission of WA (ICWA) is responsible for the defence legal fees but will recoup from the Department the portion of NRF's fees that is in excess of ICWA's agreed rates. This claim is ongoing and other implications to the Financial Statements and a time for resolution could not be estimated.

The Department is defending a class action brought by Levitt Robinson in the Federal Court of Australia relating to detention centres. The State Solicitor's Office and Norton Rose Fulbright have been engaged to represent the State of Western Australia. The Department is responsible for the defence legal fees and is expecting to recoup a portion of the costs under insurance. This claim is ongoing and the potential impact on the Department's operations and the Financial Statements is unknown.

The Department is defending a class action brought by Levitt Robinson in the Federal Court of Australia relating to the detention of young offenders in the Unit 18 Youth Detention Centre. The State Solicitor's Office and Norton Rose Fulbright have been engaged to represent the Department. The Department is responsible for the defence legal fees and is expecting to recoup a portion of the costs under insurance. This claim is ongoing and the potential impact on the Department's operations and the Financial Statements is unknown.

The Department is defending two Federal Court actions relating to the management of young people in detention centres. The claim was brought by the National Justice Project. The State Solicitor's Office and Norton Rose Fulbright have been engaged to represent the Department. These claims are ongoing and the potential impact on the Department's operations and the Financial Statements is unknown.

The Department is defending a number of historical child sexual abuse claims for damages. Some of these claims are uninsured as the alleged abuse occurred when State Government Departments were self-insured, while some claims are insured. ICWA manages all claims and charges the Department an administration fee for those claims that are uninsured. For claims that are uninsured, the Department is also required to reimburse ICWA the settlement costs, court costs, fees and disbursements. These claims are ongoing and the potential impact on the Department's operations and the Financial Statements is unknown.

8.3 Fair value measurement

Assets measured at fair value: 2025	Level 1 (\$000)	Level 2 (\$000)	Level 3 (\$000)	Fair value at end of period (\$000)
Land (Note 5.1)	-	1,290	241,561	242,851
Buildings (Note 5.1)	-	70	2,625,040	2,625,110
	-	1,360	2,866,601	2,867,961

Central Metro Youth Justice Services Land (\$7,420,000) and building (\$690,000) were reclassified from level 2 to level 3.

Assets measured at fair value: 2024	Level 1 (\$000)	Level 2 (\$000)	Level 3 (\$000)	Fair value at end of period (\$000)
Land (Note 5.1)	-	8,590	212,173	220,763
Buildings (Note 5.1)	-	760	2,140,888	2,141,648
	-	9,350	2,353,061	2,362,411

The Warminda Hostel and Mount Magnet lands, with a combined valuation of \$1,801,500, have been reclassified from Level 2 to Level 3. Warminda buildings \$330,000 were reclassified from level 2 to level 3.

Valuation techniques and inputs

Level 2 assets

Fair values of land and buildings (office accommodation) are derived using the market approach. Market evidence of sales prices of comparable land and buildings (office accommodation) in close proximity is used to determine price per square metre.

Level 3 assets

Land assets

Fair value for restricted use land is based on market value, using market evidence of sales of comparable land that is unrestricted less restoration costs to return the site to a vacant and marketable condition (low restricted use land). The estimate of restoration costs represents a significant Level 3 input. Restoration costs are estimated for the purpose of returning the site to a vacant and marketable condition and include costs for: building demolition, clearing, re-zoning and an allowance for time factors.

Building assets

Fair value is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e., the 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 physical deterioration, functional (technological) obsolescence and economic (external) obsolescence.

Valuation using current replacement cost utilises these significant level 3 input of obsolescence estimated by Landgate. In addition, where appropriate to do so, professional and project management fees estimated and added to the current replacement costs provided by Landgate for current use buildings except heritage related buildings, represent significant Level 3 inputs used in the valuation process.

In addition, professional and project management fees estimated and added to the current replacement costs provided by Landgate for current use buildings represent significant Level 3 inputs used in the valuation process. The fair value of these assets will increase with a higher level of professional and project management fees.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

	Land (\$000)	Buildings (\$000)
2025		
Fair Value at the start of the period	212,173	2,140,888
Additions	-	13
Revaluation increments/(decrements) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	21,968	502,289
Transfers from Level 2	7,420	690
Transfers from WIP	-	33,491
Impairment losses	-	(918)
Depreciation expense	-	(51,413)
Fair Value at end of period	241,561	2,625,040
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss	-	-
	Land (\$000)	Buildings (\$000)
2024		
Fair Value at the start of the period	193,506	2,012,072
Additions	-	872
Revaluation increments/(decrements) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	16,866	123,554
Transfers from Level 2	1,801	330
Transfers from WIP	-	54,090
Impairment losses	-	(2,230)
Depreciation expense	-	(47,800)
Fair Value at end of period	212,173	2,140,888
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss	-	-

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 sale as the Treasurer's instructions require valuations of land, buildings and infrastructure to be categorised within Level 3, where the valuations will utilise significant Level 3 inputs on a recurring basis.

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 a current use basis, which recognises that restrictions or limitations have been placed on their use and disposal when 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 these financial statements.

	Notes
Events occurring after the end of the reporting period	9.1
Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative	9.2
Key management personnel	9.3
Related party transactions	9.4
Related bodies	9.5
Affiliated bodies	9.6
Special purpose accounts	9.7
Remuneration of auditors	9.8
Services provided free of charge	9.9
Equity	9.10
Supplementary financial information	9.11

9.1 Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

There were no events occurring after the end of the reporting period.

9.2 Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

The Department cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 9 - Requirement 4 *Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements* or by an exemption from TI 9. Where applicable, the Department plans to apply the following Australian Accounting Standards from their application date.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 Jan 2025**AASB 2023-5** Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lack of Exchangeability

This Standard amends AASB 121 and AASB 1 to require entities to apply a consistent approach to determining whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not exchangeable.

The Standard also amends AASB 121 to extend the exemption from complying with the disclosure requirements for entities that apply AASB 1060 to ensure Tier 2 entities are not required to comply with the new disclosure requirements in AASB 121 when preparing their Tier 2 financial statements.

1 Jan 2025

There is no financial impact.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 Jan 2026**AASB 2024-2** Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

This Standard amends AASB 7 and AASB 9 as a consequence of the issuance of Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) by the International Accounting Standards Board in May 2024.

1 Jan 2026

The Department has not assessed the impact of the Standard.

AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11

This Standard amends AASB 1, AASB 7, AASB 9, AASB 10 and AASB 107 as a consequence of the issuance of Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards – Volume 11 by the International Accounting Standards Board in July 2024.

1 Jan 2026

The Department has not assessed the impact of the Standard.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 Jan 2027

AASB 18(FP)	<p>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Appendix D) [for for-profit entities]</p> <p>This Standard replaces AASB 101 with respect to the presentation and disclosure requirements in financial statements applicable to for-profit entities. This Standard is a consequence of the issuance of International Financial Reporting Standard 18 Presentation and Disclosure in financial Statements by the International Accounting Standards Board in April 2024.</p> <p>This Standard also makes amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards set out in Appendix D of this Standard.</p> <p>The Department has not assessed the impact of the Standard.</p>
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1 Jan 2027**Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 Jan 2028**

AASB8(NFP/ super)	<p>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Appendix D) [for not-for-profit and superannuation entities]</p> <p>This Standard replaces AASB 101 with respect to the presentation and disclosure requirements in financial statements applicable to not-for-profit and superannuation entities. This Standard is a consequence of the issuance of IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in financial Statements by the International Accounting Standards Board in April 2024.</p> <p>This Standard also makes amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards set out in Appendix D of this Standard.</p> <p>The Department has not assessed the impact of the Standard.</p>
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1 Jan 2028

9.3 Key management personnel

The Department has determined key management personnel to include cabinet ministers and senior officers of the Department. The Department does not incur expenditures to compensate Ministers and those disclosures may be found in the Annual Report on State Finances.

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

Compensation band (\$)	2025	2024
50,001-100,000	-	1
100,001-150,000	2	1
150,000-200,000	3	2
200,000-250,000	4	3
250,000-300,000	2	3
300,001-350,000	1	2
350,001-400,000	1	2
550,001-600,000	2	2
600,001-650,000	1	-
	2025	2024
	(\$000)	(\$000)
Short-term employee benefits	4,046	3,785
Post-employment benefits	474	401
Other long-term benefits	240	89
Termination benefits	-	356
Total compensation of senior officers	4,760	4,631

Total compensation includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Department in respect of senior officers.

9.4 Related party transactions

The Department is a wholly owned public sector entity that is controlled by 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 related bodies, that are included in the whole of government consolidated financial statements (i.e. wholly-owned public sector entities);
- associates and joint ventures of a wholly-owned public sector entity; 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 standard terms and conditions that apply to all Departments. Such transactions include:

- income from State Government (note 4.1);
- equity contributions (note 9.10);
- superannuation payments to GESB (note 3.1 (a));
- lease rentals payments to the Department of Finance (note 3.4) (Government Office Accommodation and State Fleet) and the Housing Authority (Government Regional Officer Housing) and related outstanding balances (note 6.5);
- insurance payments to the Insurance Commission of WA and Riskcover fund (note 3.6);
- Legal Assistance (note 3.2);
- income from Public Trustee (note 4.2 and 4.5);
- services provided free of charge to other agencies (note 9.9); and
- remuneration for services provided by the Auditor General (note 9.8).

Material transactions with related parties

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with the Department, 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.

9.5 Related bodies

A related body is a body that receives more than half of its funding and resources from a Department and is subject to operational control by that Department. The Department had no related bodies during the financial year.

9.6 Affiliated bodies

An affiliated body is a body that receives more than half its funding and resources from a Department but is not subject to operational control by that Department. The following bodies receive more than half their funding and resources from the Department but are not subject to operational control by it and are therefore considered to be an affiliated body under the *Financial Management Act 2006*:

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
The Legal Aid Commission of Western Australia (Note 3.2(b))	130,970	106,890
Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia	22,202	19,967
The Legal Costs Committee	195	248
The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia	279	826

9.7 Special purpose accounts

During the reporting period the Department maintained the following special purpose accounts:

Account name

2024-2025

	Opening Balance (\$000)	Receipts (\$000)	Payments (\$000)	Closing Balance (\$000)
1. Courts Trust Account	15,792	44,222	(42,110)	17,904
2. Sheriffs and District Court Bailiff's Trust Account	163	1,779	(1,829)	113
3. Prisoners Private Cash Trust Account	469	14,068	(13,955)	582
4. Juveniles' Private Cash Trust Account	5	1	(6)	-
5. Counselling and Psychological Care (CPC) Fund-National Redress Scheme	2,417	1,317	(43)	3,691

Account name

2023-2024

	Opening Balance (\$000)	Receipts (\$000)	Payments (\$000)	Closing Balance (\$000)
1. Courts Trust Account	16,333	55,431	(55,972)	15,792
2. Sheriffs and District Court Bailiff's Trust Account	169	2,171	(2,177)	163
3. Prisoners Private Cash Trust Account	427	12,169	(12,127)	469
4. Juveniles' Private Cash Trust Account	-	35	(30)	5
5. Counselling and Psychological Care (CPC) Fund-National Redress Scheme	-	2,448	(31)	2,417

The following table summarises the purpose of the special purpose accounts maintained by the Department:

	Account name	Purpose of the Special Purpose Account
1	Courts Trust Account	To hold monies paid into the Supreme, District, Family, Children's and Magistrates Courts in civil and criminal actions, as ordered by those Courts; to hold monies paid into the Sheriff's Office for service and enforcement action; and to hold monies collected in the course of Court activities for disbursement to other parties.
2	Sheriff's and District Court Bailiff's Trust Account	To hold monies collected from the Execution by the Sheriff, Supreme Court or Bailiff District Courts of Western Australia.
3	Prisoners Private Cash Trust Account	To hold funds in trust for prisoner's private use.
4	Juveniles' Private Cash Trust Account	To hold funds in trust for Juvenile offenders under the Juvenile Justice Program.
5	Counselling and Psychological Care Fund-National Redress Scheme	To hold monies in trust on behalf of the National Redress Scheme for survivors of institutional child sexual abuse and make payments to CPC providers (as determined by the Scheme) when CPC services are delivered to eligible applicants.

The above accounts have been established under section 16.1(c) of the *Financial Management Act of 2006*.

9.8 Remuneration of auditors

Remuneration paid or payable to the Auditor General in respect of the audit for the reporting period is as follows:

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Auditing the accounts, financial statements, controls, and key performance indicators	789	705

9.9 Services provided free of charge

During the reporting period the following services were provided to other agencies free of charge for functions outside the normal operations of the Department.

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Provision of Corporate Services:		
State Solicitors Office	2,011	1,979
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	78	55
Law Reform Commission	251	224
Professional Standards Council	94	91
Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission	126	107
Commissioner for Children and Young People	236	112
Legal Costs Committee	78	74
	2,874	2,642

9.10 Equity

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Contributed equity		
Balance at start of period	2,709,975	2,620,199
Contribution by owners		
Capital appropriation	131,700	80,772
Special purpose account funding	2,500	2,298
Contribution by owners	-	6,706
Total contributions by owners	134,200	89,776
Distributions to owners		
Royalties for Regions Fund - Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account	(410)	-
Total distributions by owners	(410)	-
Liabilities assumed by owners ^(a)	488,000	-
Total liabilities assumed by owners	488,000	-
Total contributed equity at the end of period	3,331,765	2,709,975
Reserves		
Balance at start of period	464,758	325,848
<i>Changes in asset revaluation surplus</i>		
Land	22,088	17,447
Buildings	501,371	121,463
Total asset revaluation surplus at end of period	988,217	464,758
Accumulated deficit		
Balance at start of period	(639,307)	(584,014)
Result for the period	(28,788)	(55,293)
Balance at the end of period	(668,095)	(639,307)
Total Equity at end of period	3,651,887	2,535,426

(a) Effective 1 July 2024, The National Redress Scheme has been reclassified as an administered item. Additional disclosure provided under administered assets and liabilities.

9.11 Supplementary financial information

(a) Write-offs

During the financial year, assets, revenue and outstanding debts owed to the state were written off the Department's registers under the authority of:

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
The Accountable Authority	69	32
	69	32
Criminal Injuries Compensation		
The Accountable Authority	599	534
	599	534
Administered (Fines Enforcement Registry)		
The Accountable Authority	35,968	26,137
	35,968	26,137

(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes

	2025 (\$000)	2024 (\$000)
Losses of public money and public and other property through theft or default	-	106
	-	106

(c) Gifts of public property

No gifts were provided in 2025 compared to 7 gifts provided in 2024.

10. Explanatory statement

	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 Department undertaking transactions under its own control, as represented by the primary financial statements.

All variances between annual estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2025, and between the actual results for 2025 and 2024 are shown below. Narratives are provided for major variances which are more than 10% of their comparative and which are also more than 1% of the following (as appropriate):

1) Estimate and actual results for the current year:

- Total Cost of Services of the annual estimates for the Statements of comprehensive income and Statement of cash flows (i.e. 1% of \$2.040 billion), and
- Total Assets of the annual estimate for the Statement of financial position (i.e. 1% of \$3.737 billion).

2) Actual results between the current year and the previous year:

- Total Cost of Services for the previous year for the Statements of comprehensive income and Statement of cash flows (i.e. 1% of \$2.156 billion), and
- Total assets for the previous year for the Statement of financial position (i.e. 1% of \$3.728 billion).

10.1.1 Statement of comprehensive income variances

	Variance	Estimate 2025 ¹	Actual 2025	Actual 2024	Variance Between Estimate and Actual	Variance Between Actual results for 2025 and 2024
Expenses	Note	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Employee benefits expense	A	1,007,095	1,064,225	943,232	57,130	120,993
Supplies and services	1 B	476,423	585,292	527,884	108,869	57,408
Depreciation and amortisation expense		94,058	97,340	92,972	3,282	4,368
Finance costs		33,657	33,069	49,679	(588)	(16,610)
National Redress Scheme	C	-	-	53,148	-	(53,148)
Grants and subsidies	2 D	207,980	287,435	231,549	79,455	55,886
Accommodation expenses		53,905	57,884	55,963	3,979	1,921
Prisoner gratuities		12,590	17,955	15,747	5,365	2,208
Cost of sales		10,567	21,843	18,838	11,276	3,005
Other expenses	3	143,802	186,038	167,353	42,236	18,685
Total cost of services		2,040,077	2,351,081	2,156,365	311,004	194,716
Income						
User charges and fees		96,434	115,766	118,606	19,332	(2,840)
Sales		36,692	23,121	19,876	(13,571)	3,245
Commonwealth grants and contributions		89,626	96,543	88,571	6,917	7,972
Other revenue		36,193	26,564	25,496	(9,629)	1,068
Total income		258,945	261,994	252,549	3,049	9,445
Net cost of services		1,781,132	2,089,087	1,903,816	307,955	185,271
Income from State Government						
Service appropriation	4 E	1,721,749	1,990,553	1,749,347	268,804	241,206
Income from other public sector entities	F	13,308	24,121	56,258	10,813	(32,137)
Services received		29,664	34,446	31,242	4,782	3,204
Royalties for Regions Fund		13,755	11,179	11,676	(2,576)	(497)
Total income from State Government		1,778,476	2,060,299	1,848,523	281,823	211,776
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(2,656)	(28,788)	(55,293)	(26,132)	26,505
Other comprehensive income						
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		193,285	523,459	138,910	330,174	384,549
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		190,629	494,671	83,617	304,042	411,054

1. These estimates are published in the State Budget 2024-25. Budget Papers No2 'Budget Statements'

10.1.2 Statement of financial position variances

	Variance	Estimate	Actual	Actual	Variance	Variance
	Note	2025 ¹	2025	2024	Between Estimate and Actual	Between Actual results for 2025 and 2024
		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		527	35,550	9,191	35,023	26,359
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		1,880	3,336	3,476	1,456	(140)
Inventories		5,075	5,932	5,401	857	531
Receivables		24,408	26,574	24,801	2,166	1,773
Amounts receivable for services		11,625	11,625	11,852	-	(227)
Other current assets		2,683	2,303	9,540	(380)	(7,237)
Biological assets		2,972	2,469	1,958	(503)	511
Total current assets		49,170	87,789	66,219	38,619	21,570
Non-current assets						
Accrued salaries account		18,783	28,509	19,149	9,726	9,360
Amount receivable for services		853,673	853,673	772,110	-	81,563
Property plant and equipment	5 G	2,460,668	3,003,324	2,462,631	542,656	540,693
Intangible assets		2,311	4,951	5,596	2,640	(645)
Right-of-use assets	6	352,701	402,131	401,944	49,430	187
Total non-current assets		3,688,136	4,292,588	3,661,430	604,452	631,158
Total assets		3,737,306	4,380,377	3,727,649	643,071	652,728
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Payables		69,363	112,213	105,389	42,850	6,824
Lease liabilities		35,253	38,773	34,685	3,520	4,088
Employee related provisions		209,216	216,875	190,980	7,659	25,895
National Redress Scheme	H	-	-	109,000	-	(109,000)
Remediation provision		1,038	-	2,413	(1,038)	(2,413)
Total current liabilities		314,870	367,861	442,467	52,991	(74,606)
Non-Current Liabilities						
Lease liabilities		310,275	329,880	341,822	19,605	(11,942)
Employee related provisions		32,827	30,749	28,934	(2,078)	1,815
National Redress Scheme	I	-	-	379,000	-	(379,000)
Total non-current liabilities		343,102	360,629	749,756	17,527	(389,127)
Total liabilities		657,972	728,490	1,192,223	70,518	(463,733)
Net assets		3,079,334	3,651,887	2,535,426	572,553	1,116,461
Equity						
Contributed equity		2,869,031	3,331,765	2,709,975	462,734	621,790
Reserves		324,710	988,217	464,758	663,507	523,459
Accumulated deficit		(114,407)	(668,095)	(639,307)	(553,688)	(28,788)
Total equity		3,079,334	3,651,887	2,535,426	572,553	1,116,461

1. These estimates are published in the State Budget 2024-25. Budget Papers No2 'Budget Statements'

10.1.3 Statement of cash flows variances

	Variance	Estimate 2025 ¹	Actual 2025	Actual 2024	Variance Between Estimate and Actual	Variance between Actual result for 2025 and 2024
	Note	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Cash flow from State Government						
Service appropriation	7 J	1,628,561	1,897,365	1,666,638	268,804	230,727
Funds from other public entities	K	13,308	24,121	56,258	10,813	(32,137)
Capital appropriations	L	153,390	134,200	88,770	(19,190)	45,430
Holding account drawdown		11,852	11,852	11,398	-	454
Royalties for regions fund		20,214	10,769	11,676	(9,445)	(907)
Net cash provided by State Government		1,827,325	2,078,307	1,834,740	250,982	243,567
Cash flow from operating activities						
Payments						
Employee benefits		(962,803)	(1,040,711)	(952,990)	(77,908)	(87,721)
Supplies and services	8	(490,709)	(561,514)	(513,729)	(70,805)	(47,785)
Finance costs		(30,880)	(33,069)	(34,296)	(2,189)	1,227
Accommodation		(52,008)	(53,234)	(51,152)	(1,226)	(2,082)
National Redress Scheme	M	-	-	(46,530)	-	46,530
Grants and subsidies	9 N	(207,903)	(289,685)	(229,299)	(81,782)	(60,386)
GST payments on purchases		(56,861)	(1,756)	(1,278)	55,105	(478)
GST payments to taxation authority		(4,517)	(97,077)	(86,149)	(92,560)	(10,928)
Other payments	10	(153,820)	(177,618)	(168,338)	(23,798)	(9,280)
Receipts						
Sales of goods and services	11	36,043	1,174	1,972	(34,869)	(798)
User charges and fees		96,434	115,768	118,658	19,334	(2,890)
Commonwealth grants and contributions		84,976	91,893	83,761	6,917	8,132
GST receipts on sales		56,861	4,800	4,057	(52,061)	743
GST receipts from taxation authority		4,517	92,026	83,301	87,509	8,725
Other receipts		21,879	29,100	27,318	7,221	1,782
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		(1,658,791)	(1,919,903)	(1,764,694)	(261,112)	(155,209)
Cash flow from investing activities						
Payments						
Purchase of non-current physical assets	12 O	(137,798)	(80,959)	(54,854)	56,839	(26,105)
Receipts						
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		-	-	3	-	(3)
Net cash provided by /(used in) investing activities		(137,798)	(80,959)	(54,851)	56,839	(26,108)
Cashflow from financing activities						
Payments						
Principal elements of lease payments		(38,972)	(41,866)	(39,265)	(2,894)	(2,601)
Payment of accrued salaries account		-	(9,360)	-	(9,360)	(9,360)
Net cash provided by /(used in) financing activities		(38,972)	(51,226)	(39,265)	(12,254)	(11,961)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(8,236)	26,219	(24,070)	34,455	50,289
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		29,426	12,667	36,737	(16,759)	(24,070)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		21,190	38,886	12,667	17,696	26,219

1. These estimates are published in the State Budget 2024-25. Budget Papers No2 'Budget Statements'

Major Variance Narratives (Controlled Operations)

Variances between estimate and actual for 2025

1. Supplies and services are \$109 million (23%) higher than estimates, primarily due to general cost pressures associated with the growth in demand for Justice services (\$83 million), increased spending on Youth programs (\$14 million), and higher contractual costs relating to Court Security and Custodial Services (\$10 million).
2. Grants and subsidies are \$79 million (38%) higher than the Published Budget, primarily due to higher demand for Criminal Injuries Compensation (\$52 million), grants of Legal Aid (\$21 million) and payments under the National Legal Assistance Partnership (NLAP) (\$5 million).
3. Other expenses are \$42 million (28%) higher than the Published Budget, primarily due to unavoidable repairs and maintenance in detention centres and Courthouses (\$20 million), increase in RiskCover insurance premium (\$7 million) and increase in additional provision for worker compensation (\$6 million).
4. The service appropriation is \$269 million (16%) higher than estimates, primarily due to additional funding for Criminal Injuries Compensation payments (\$51 million), new Public Sector Wages Policy increases (\$26 million), demand driven increases across the legal assistance sector including Legal Aid WA (\$29 million), and unavoidable cost pressures (mainly for prison services due to increase in prisoner population) driven by the growth in demand for Justice services (\$122 million).
5. The increase in property, plant, and equipment is \$543 million (22%) higher than estimated, primarily due to the inclusion of professional and project management fees (\$338 million) and an increase in building valuations provided by Landgate (\$164 million), which were not accounted for in the original budget paper.
6. Right-of-use assets are \$49 million (14%) higher than the Published Budget, primarily due to rental price increases for Government Regional Officer housing.
7. The increase in service appropriation pertains to the explanation provided in point 4.
8. The increase in supplies and services pertains to the explanation in point 1.
9. The increase in grants and subsidies pertains to the explanation provided in point 2.
10. The increase in other payments pertains to the explanation provided in point 3.
11. Sales of goods and services are \$35 million (97%) lower than the Published Budget, primarily due to Canteen Sales being reported as non-cash transactions.
12. Purchase of non-current physical assets is \$57 million (41%) lower than estimates, primarily due to timing issues with the delivery of the asset investment program, including the reflow of funding for the Casuarina Prison Stage 2 works (\$27.7 million), and the carryover of fund into the next financial year for upgrade works at Banksia Hill Detention Centre, including hardening of ISU cells, fencing, and roof works (\$8.4 million).

Variances between actual results for 2025 and 2024

- A. Employee benefits expenses are \$121 million (13%) higher than in 2023-24, primarily due to an increase of approximately 469 full-time equivalent employees (\$53 million) required to support the rising demand for Justice services, increase in overtime payments (\$10 million) driven by growth in the prisoner population and expanded services, staff salary award increase of \$42 million, and a \$5 million increase in superannuation aligned with the salary award.
- B. Supplies and services are \$57 million (11%) higher than 2023-24, primarily due to higher contractual costs relating to Corrective Services for court security and custodial services and Acacia Prison (\$13 million), and an increase in Offender Services programs (\$6 million), goods and supplies purchased (\$9 million) and legal assistance spending (\$5 million).
- C. The NRS is \$53 million (100%) lower than 2023-24, primarily due to the reclassification of expenditure to the Administered items (please refer to the Explanatory Statement for Administered Items).
- D. Grants and subsidies are \$56 million (24%) higher than 2023-24, primarily due to an increase in claims for Criminal Injuries Compensation expenditure (\$27 million), increases in legal assistance payments to Legal Aid WA (\$22 million) and additional expenditure in relation to the National Legal Assistance Partnership (NLAP) (\$6 million).
- E. The service appropriation is \$241 million (14%) higher than 2023-24, primarily due to additional funding provided for Criminal Injuries Compensation payments (\$26 million), additional service appropriation for the new Public Sector Wages Policy (\$26 million), and additional funding for the growth in Justice services (\$122 million).
- F. Income from other public sector entities is \$32 million (57%) lower than 2023-24, primarily due to the reclassification of the NRS to Administered items.
- G. Property, plant and equipment increased by \$541 million (22%) compared to 2023-24, primarily due to building revaluation increment provided by Landgate (\$164 million) and the inclusion of professional and project management fees (\$338 million), following changes to *AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement*.
- H. The decrease in current liabilities related to the NRS pertains to the explanation provided in point C.
- I. The decrease in non-current liabilities related to the NRS pertains to the explanation provided in point C.
- J. Service appropriations are \$231 million (14%) higher than 2023-24, primarily due to additional funding for Justice services..
- K. Funds from other public sector entities is \$32 million (57%) lower than 2023-24, primarily due to the reclassification of the NRS to Administered items and partially offset by increase in other funds like Asset maintenance fund (\$4 million) and recoup of additional fund for community legal services (\$6.3 million).
- L. Capital appropriations are \$45 million (51%) higher than 2023-24, primarily due to funding received for the Casuarina Prison Expansion Stage 2 project (\$15.6 million), and for the design and construction of a crisis care unit at Banksia Hill Detention Centre (\$13.3 million).
- M. The decrease in payments related to the NRS pertains to the explanation provided in point C.
- N. The increase in payments related to grants and subsidies pertains to the explanation provided in point D.
- O. Purchase of non-current physical assets is \$26 million (48%) higher than 2023-24, primarily due to increased spending on the Banksia Hill Crisis Care Unit (\$13.6 million), and temperature management works at Roebourne Regional Prison (\$11.6 million).

10.2 Explanatory statement for administered items

This explanatory section explains variations in the financial performance of the Department undertaking transactions that it does not control but has responsibility to the government for, as detailed in the administered schedules.

All variances between annual estimates and actual results for 2025, and between the actual results for 2025 and 2024 are shown below.

Narratives are provided for major variances which are more than 10% of the comparative and which are more than 1% of the following (as appropriate):

1) Estimate and actual results for the current year:

- Total estimate administered income for the Statement of administered items (i.e. 1% of \$113.577 million).

2) Actual results for the current year and the prior year actual:

- Total administered income for the previous year for the Statement of administered items (i.e. 1% of \$84.488 million).

	Variance	Estimate 2025 ¹	Actual 2025	Actual 2024 (Restated)*	Variance between actual and estimate	Variance between actual results for 2025 and 2024
	Note	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Income from administered items						
Income						
Judicial fines and penalties		38,206	38,604	35,441	398	3,163
Infringement penalties	1 A	9,898	5,078	7,206	(4,820)	(2,128)
National Redress Scheme - funding	2 B	19,999	28,116	-	8,117	28,116
National Redress Scheme -valuation adjustment	3 C	-	140,754	-	140,754	140,754
Revenue for transfer - other Government agencies	4 D	22,728	18,246	21,403	(4,482)	(3,157)
Criminal property confiscations	5 E	22,000	29,896	19,690	7,896	10,206
Law Library Fund		604	600	600	(4)	-
Other		142	443	148	301	295
Total administered income		113,577	261,737	84,488	148,160	177,249
Expenses						
Payments to the Consolidated Account		48,114	43,496	42,641	(4,618)	855
Criminal property confiscations – grant payments	6 F	18,500	30,263	23,230	11,765	7,033
Law Library Fund payments		600	600	600	-	-
Payment to Road Trauma Trust Account	7 G	22,728	18,177	21,403	(4,551)	(3,226)
Allowance for impairment of receivables - fines	8 H	-	22,262	39,713	22,262	(17,451)
National Redress Scheme – payments	9 I	19,999	28,116	-	8,117	28,116
National Redress Scheme – finance cost	10 J	-	20,229	-	20,229	20,229
Other		136	197	129	61	68
Total administered expenses		110,077	163,340	127,716	53,263	35,624

1. These estimates are published in the State Budget 2024-25. Budget Papers No2 'Budget Statements'.

* 30 June 2024 figures have been restated for prior period corrections – Refer to Note 11.

Major Variance Narratives (Administered Items)

Variances between estimate and actual for 2025

1. Infringement penalties are \$4.8 million (49%) lower than the Published Budget, primarily due to lower-than-expected traffic infringement fines issued by Police officers and collected on behalf of the Department of Transport.
2. Funding received to process approved NRS payments. The variance is primarily driven by higher-than-estimate claim payouts.
3. The adjustment reflects the outcome of this year's actuarial assessment, which resulted in a downward revision of estimated future liabilities due to a reduction in the expected number of claims. The actuarial adjustment to the NRS was not included in the budget.
4. Revenue for transfer - other Government agencies are \$4.5 million (20%) lower than estimated, primarily due to lower than expected collections from speed and red-light camera fine.
5. Criminal property confiscations are \$7.9 million (36%) higher than the estimates, primarily due to an increase of criminal monies confiscated by the Western Australia Police Force, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and the Corruption and Crime Commission (CCC) during the period.
6. Criminal property confiscations grants are \$11.7 million (64%) higher than the Published Budget, primarily due to an increase in payments to the ODPP and Community Legal Centres (CLCs).
7. The decrease in Road Trauma Trust Account payments pertains to the explanation in point 4.
8. Allowance for impairment of receivables - Fines Enforcement Registry (FER) variance is primarily due to no budget being set for allowance for impairment of receivables.
9. The increase in payments related to the NRS relates to additional applicant claims for payments compared to published budget.
10. The increased finance costs related to the NRS pertains to the unwinding of the provision which is not included in the published budget.

Variances between actual results for 2025 and 2024

- A. Infringement penalties are \$2.12 million (30%) lower than 2023-24, primarily due to lower traffic infringement fines issued by Police officers and collected on behalf of the Department of Transport.
- B. The increase in NRS funding pertains to the reclassified from controlled to administered.
- C. The increase in the NRS valuation adjustment pertains to the explanation provided in point 3.
- D. Revenue for transfer - other Government agencies are \$3.1 million (15%) lower than 2023-24, primarily due to lower than expected collections of Speed and Red-light infringement revenue.
- E. Criminal Property Confiscations are \$10.2 million (52%) higher than 2023-24, primarily due to an increase in confiscations by prosecuting authorities.
- F. Criminal Property Confiscation grants are \$7.0 million (30%) higher than 2023-24, primarily due to the increase in the payments to the ODPP and the Community Legal Centres, via the Department of Justice.
- G. The decrease in Road Trauma Trust Account payments pertains to the explanation in point D.
- H. Allowance for impairment of receivables - FER is \$17.4 million lower than 2023-24, primarily due to the application of the Expected Credit Loss model, which reflects an additional year of forecasted losses.
- I. The increase in NRS payments pertains to the explanation provided in point B.
- J. NRS was nil in 2023-24 as the NRS scheme was treated as administered item during 2024-25.

11. Prior Period Error Restatement

Administered transactions

During the current year it was determined that there was an error in the value of the Administered liability which had an impact on the balances that were presented for the year ended 30 June 2024. The key reason for this variance was the omission of liabilities relating to payments made by the Department of Justice to community legal centres. These payments were required to be funded from the Criminal Property Confiscation Account. A summary of the restatements required in the Administered schedules is provided below:

	30 June 2024 (as previously reported) (\$000)	Increase/ (Decrease) (\$000)	30 June 2024 (Restated) (\$000)
Administered Income and Expenses Schedule (Extract)			
Expenses			
Criminal property confiscations – Grant payments	19,878	3,352	23,230
	30 June 2024 (as previously reported) (\$000)	Increase/ (Decrease) (\$000)	30 June 2024 (Restated) (\$000)
Administered Assets and Liabilities Schedule (Extract)			
Current liability			
Accrue Expense – Confiscation Proceeds Account	-	6,352	6,352

Key Performance Indicators

Certification of Key Performance Indicators for the Year Ended 30 June 2025

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 Justice's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Department for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.



Ms Kylie Maj
Director General

Department of Justice
16 September 2025

Key Performance Indicators

Our Purpose

To provide a fair, just and safe community for all Western Australians.

Relationships to Government goals

Broad, high-level government goals are supported at agency level by more specific agency level desired outcomes. Agencies deliver services to achieve these desired outcomes that ultimately contribute to meeting the higher level government goals.

The following table illustrates the relationship between the Department of Justice's agency level desired outcomes, services delivered by the Department and the Government's goals.

Government Goal	Department of Justice - Desired Outcomes	Services
Safe, Strong and Fair Communities: Supporting our local and regional communities to thrive	1. An efficient, accessible court and tribunal system	1. Court and Tribunal Services
	2. Trustee, Guardianship and Administration services are accessible to all Western Australians	2. Advocacy, Guardianship and Administration Services 3. Trustee Services
	3. Western Australian birth, death, marriage and change of name certificates are accurate and accessible	4. Births, Deaths and Marriages
	4. Government receives quality and timely legislative drafting and publication services	5. Services to Government
	5. People who experience unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation have efficient and accessible avenues of redress	6. Equal Opportunity Commission Services
	6. Equitable access to legal services and information *	7. Legal Assistance *
	7. A safe, secure and decent corrective services which contributes to community safety and reduces offenders' involvement in the justice system	8. Adult Corrective Services 9. Youth Justice Services

* This outcome and service is delivered by legal assistance agencies that support the delivery of legal services to Western Australians. Grant funding is provided through the Department of Justice to the Legal Aid Commission of Western Australia, Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Limited and Community Legal Centres. The Legal Aid Commission of Western Australia prepares a separate annual report, including reporting against key performance indicators for this desired outcome and service.

Changes to the Department's Outcome Based Management structure

The Department's Outcome Based Management (OBM) Framework for 2024/25 was amended to reflect a change to reclassify the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse from a Controlled function to an Administered function and to discontinue the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Service, key effectiveness indicator and key efficiency indicator. This aligns with the definition of Administered items under Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1050 and requirements under Section 62 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*. The Department continues to manage the National Redress Scheme activities and functions on behalf of the WA State Government as the coordinating agency for Western Australia.

Additionally, the Department's OBM Framework was amended to reflect a change to the Equal Opportunity Commission's (EOC) agency level desired outcome to clarify the scope of complaints that can be accepted by the EOC. From 2024/25, the scope of KPI data considered when calculating the EOC's key effectiveness and key efficiency indicator results has been expanded to include complaints where the Commissioner did not accept lodgement.

Key Performance Indicators

The Department of Justice is required under Section 61 of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and Treasurer's Instruction 3 Financial Sustainability to disclose key performance indicators in agency annual reports.

The Department has developed key performance indicators of effectiveness and efficiency to assist senior management and stakeholders to assess and monitor the extent to which agency level government desired outcomes have been achieved and the efficiency of service delivery. The key performance indicators are monitored on a regular basis by the Department's Corporate Executive Committee.

Key effectiveness indicators provide information on the extent to which agency level outcomes have been achieved, or contributed to, through the delivery of services. Key efficiency indicators relate services to the level of resource inputs required to deliver them and show the average cost per output to deliver the service. Service costs are calculated based on the Department's internal cost allocation model to reflect the total cost of the service.

The following performance indicators should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the key performance indicators. Explanations are provided where the 2024/25 Actual results varied significantly from the 2024/25 Target and 2023/24 Actual results ($\pm 10\%$ or more).

Outcome 1: An efficient, accessible court and tribunal system

The Department aims to provide a court system that is responsive to community needs for access to justice. This supports the Government’s strategic goal of safe, strong and fair communities: supporting our local and regional communities to thrive.

To be accessible, the court system must be available to resolve disputes in a timely manner. Accessibility is diminished if there are lengthy delays in bringing matters to trial or finalising matters brought before the courts. The time taken to achieve an outcome in the courts is considered a primary indicator of the accessibility of the court system and therefore the extent to which the agency level outcome is achieved. The timely resolution of matters brought before the courts is also a measure of the efficiency of the courts system.

Effectiveness indicators are measured separately for key jurisdictions and the Fines Enforcement Registry. The jurisdictions measured are considered key indicators because, combined, they represent the majority of the workload and/or expenditure for the courts.

The key effectiveness indicators comprise measures of time to trial, time to finalise matters and time to finalise non-trial matters. The measure used is dependent on the type of matter and the jurisdiction. In criminal jurisdictions, the majority of matters may go to trial, therefore time to trial is an appropriate measure, whereas in civil jurisdictions most matters may be finalised without going to trial and time to finalise non-trial matters is used.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Supreme Court – Criminal – Time to trial	
What does this indicator measure?	
This indicator measures the median time taken from a specified initial date (i.e. committal date, which is the date the matter is sent to the Supreme Court from a lower court) to the first listed trial date. The proportion of matters requiring a trial, and the time required for the court and associated services to satisfy complex pre-trial issues, increases with the seriousness and complexity of the matter.	
How is this indicator calculated?	
This indicator is calculated by taking the median time from the specified initial date to first listed trial date, for matters with a first listed trial date during 2024/25. Information for this indicator is derived from the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS).	
How does the indicator result compare to target?	
The 2024/25 actual result is 49% (19 weeks) higher than target due to the complexity of cases and the limited availability of counsel for trials.	
Supreme Court – Civil – Time to finalise non-trial matters	
What does this indicator measure?	
This indicator measures the median time to finalise cases that are heard by a Registrar or Judge at conferences or hearings for matters that do not proceed to trial, and is an indicator of the capacity of the court to resolve matters by methods other than formal trial.	
How is this indicator calculated?	
This indicator is calculated by taking the median time from date of lodgment to first date of finalisation, for matters finalised during 2024/25, excluding matters finalised by trial and matters finalised administratively. Information for this indicator is derived from the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS).	
How does the indicator result compare to target?	
No significant variation.	

2024/25 Actual	58
2024/25 Target	39
2023/24 Actual	56
2022/23 Actual	45
2021/22 Actual	54
weeks	

2024/25 Actual	20
2024/25 Target	19
2023/24 Actual	21
2022/23 Actual	19
2021/22 Actual	16
weeks	

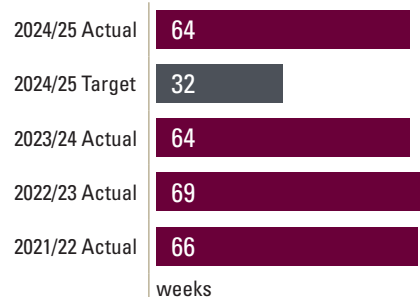
District Court – Criminal – Time to trial

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the median time taken from a specified initial date (i.e. committal date, which is the date the matter is sent to the District Court from a lower court) to the first listed trial date. The proportion of matters needing a trial, and the time required for the court and associated services to satisfy complex pre-trial issues, increases with the seriousness and complexity of the matter.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by taking the median time from the specified initial date to the first listed trial date, for matters with a first listed trial date during 2024/25. Information for this indicator is derived from the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS).



How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 100% (32 weeks) higher than target due to an increase in the proportion of cases committed for trial, increasing complexity requiring a greater number of pre-trial hearings, and the limited availability of counsel for trials. Additionally, increases to the average time from initial committal date until an indictment is lodged and increased delays in obtaining expert reports has further impacted the result.

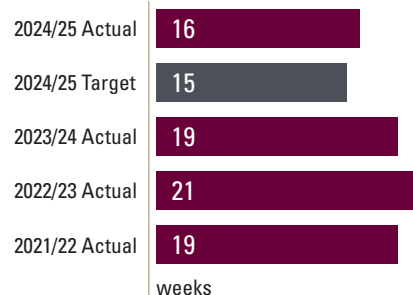
State Administrative Tribunal – Time to finalise

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the median time to finalise a matter from the date of lodgment to when the matter is first finalised.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by taking the median time to finalise a matter from date of lodgment to first date of finalisation, for matters finalised during 2024/25 (excludes *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* matters and matters finalised administratively). Note that, effective from the 2024/25 reporting year, applications under sections 13(7), 13(7b) and 14A(3) of the *Commercial Tenancy (Retail Shops) Agreements Act 1985* are included in the counting rule due to changes in State Administrative Tribunal review processes. This has resulted in an additional three matters for 2024/25. Information for this indicator is derived from the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS).



How does the indicator result compare to target?

There is no significant variation between the 2024/25 actual result and target. The 2024/25 actual result is 16% (3 weeks) lower than the 2023/24 actual result of 19 weeks, which is partially attributed to the appointment of a Senior Member in October 2022 in response to increasing workload in building and construction disputes. This, coupled with a reduction in *Building Services (Complaint Resolution and Administration) Act 2011* lodgments, has allowed the Tribunal to deal with building matters more efficiently. The volume of applications referred to the Tribunal by the Building Commissioner can fluctuate.

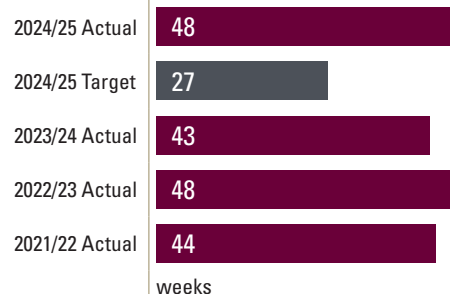
Family Court of Western Australia – Time to finalise non-trial matters

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the median time to finalise final order applications by court order for matters that do not proceed to trial. This is an indicator of the capacity of the court to resolve matters by methods other than formal trial.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by taking the median time to finalise a matter from the date of lodgment to the first date of finalisation, for matters finalised during 2024/25, excluding matters finalised by trial and matters finalised administratively. Information for this indicator is derived from the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS).



How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 78% (21 weeks) higher than target and 12% (5 weeks) higher than the 2023/24 actual result of 43 weeks. This is due to continued long-term growth in the complexity and volume of final order parenting applications lodged, and growth in the finalisation of these applications by court order or direction.

Magistrates Court – Criminal and Civil – Time to trial

What does this indicator measure?

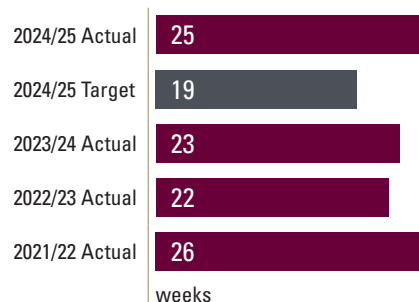
This indicator measures the median time taken from a specified initial date (i.e. lodgment for civil matters, first actual hearing date for criminal matters) to the first listed trial date. The proportion of matters needing a trial, and the time required for the court and associated services to satisfy complex pre-trial issues, increases with the seriousness and complexity of the matter.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by taking the median time from a specified initial date to the first listed trial date, for matters with a first listed trial date during 2024/25. Information for this indicator is derived from the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS).

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 32% (6 weeks) higher than target due to a continued increase in demand for criminal trials and an increase in the proportion of criminal trials listed for offences of a higher seriousness. In addition, an increase in demand for restraining order matter trials has further impacted the result.



Coroner's Court – Time to trial

What does this indicator measure?

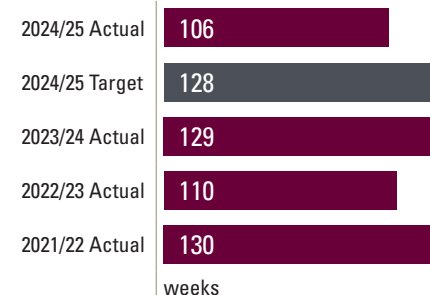
This indicator measures the median time taken from the date of notification of death (lodgment) to the first inquest hearing. The proportion of matters needing a trial, and the time required for the court and associated services to satisfy complex pre-trial issues, increases with the seriousness and complexity of the matter.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by taking the median time from the date of lodgment of death to the first inquest hearing, for cases finalised during 2024/25. In the Coroner's Court, a trial is defined as an inquest. Information for this indicator is derived from the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS).

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 17% (22 weeks) lower than target and 18% (23 weeks) lower than the 2023/24 actual result of 129 weeks. This is attributed to a lower proportion of complex inquests finalised in the year.



Fines Enforcement Registry - Percentage of fines satisfied within 12 months:

What do these indicators measure?

The Fines Enforcement Registry effectiveness indicators demonstrate to the community that the appropriate systems, procedures and resources are in place to enforce fines, costs and infringement penalties in a timely manner. It also demonstrates to the community that a court fine is a viable sentencing option.

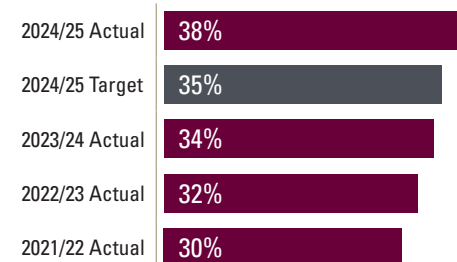
• Fines and Costs

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator measures the number of court fines satisfied within 12 months of referral to the Fines Enforcement Registry (FER). It is calculated by dividing the number of fines satisfied within 12 months of referral by the total number of fines referred to FER in the reporting period, with the result expressed as a percentage. Indicator results are based on court fines with an enforcement date during the 2023/24 financial year to allow 12 months to satisfy fines. Information for this indicator is derived from the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS).

How does the indicator result compare to target?

There is no significant variation between the 2024/25 actual result and target. The 2024/25 actual result is 12% higher than the 2023/24 actual result, mainly due to an increase in the proportion of fines satisfied by Fine Expiation Order Completed.



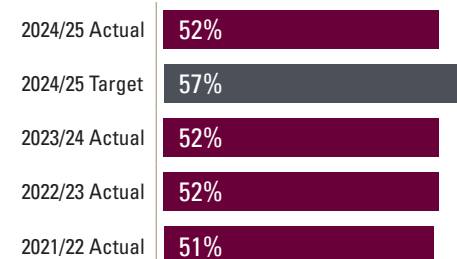
• Infringements

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator measures the number of infringements satisfied within 12 months of referral to the Fines Enforcement Registry (FER). It is calculated by dividing the number of infringements satisfied within 12 months of referral by the total number of infringements referred to FER in the reporting period, with the result expressed as a percentage. Indicator results are based on infringements with an enforcement date during the 2023/24 financial year to allow 12 months to satisfy fines. Information for this indicator is derived from the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS).

How does the indicator result compare to target?

No significant variation.



Service 1: Court and Tribunal Services

This service is delivered by Court and Tribunal Services.

Two distinct groups administer courts in Western Australia: the independent judicial officers, who preside over the various courts, and the Department of Justice that provides court facilities, administrative support and judicial support staff to enable the determination of cases brought before a court or tribunal. Part of this function also involves the delivery of court counselling services and a range of civil and criminal enforcement services.

Key Efficiency Indicators

What do these indicators measure?

The following indicators measure the average cost per case for all matters finalised within each jurisdiction (including matters finalised without trial and those finalised administratively), and the cost per enforcement action to finalise outstanding fines and infringements.

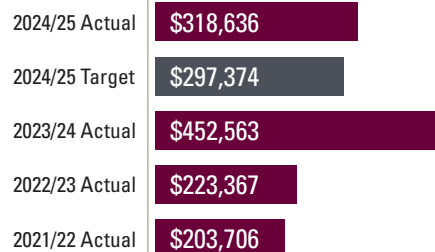
How are these cost per case indicators calculated?

The average cost per case indicators are calculated by dividing the total cost of processing cases by the total number of finalisations during 2024/25. Total costs used to calculate the efficiency measure are extracted from the Department's jurisdiction based cost management system, Planning and Budgeting Cloud Services (PBCS). The number of finalisations is obtained from various in house case management and tracking systems maintained by the jurisdictions.

Supreme Court – Criminal – Cost per case

How does the indicator result compare to target?

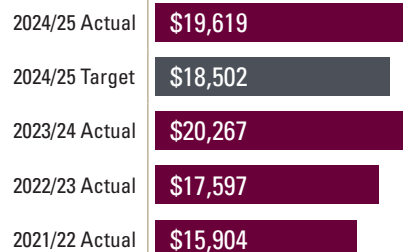
There is no significant variation between the 2024/25 actual result and target. The 2024/25 actual result is 30% lower than the 2023/24 actual result of \$452,563. This is primarily due to an increase in the number of finalisations. Due to low criminal case numbers, any fluctuation in matters finalised will result in a significant variance.



Supreme Court – Civil – Cost per case

How does the indicator result compare to target?

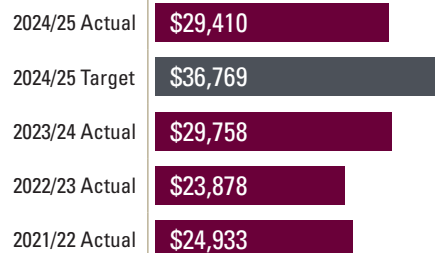
No significant variation.



Court of Appeal – Cost per case

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 20% lower than target primarily due to lower than anticipated operating costs. The 2024/25 target included additional staff that were subsequently utilised by the Supreme Court rather than the Court of Appeal.



District Court – Criminal – Cost per case**How does the indicator result compare to target?**

The 2024/25 actual result is 13% lower than target and 10% lower than the 2023/24 actual result of \$27,449. This is due to a higher than anticipated number of finalisations.

2024/25 Actual	\$24,633
2024/25 Target	\$28,395
2023/24 Actual	\$27,449
2022/23 Actual	\$29,906
2021/22 Actual	\$24,714

District Court – Civil – Cost per case**How does the indicator result compare to target?**

The 2024/25 actual result is 71% higher than target and 82% higher than the 2023/24 actual result of \$2,328. This is primarily due to the introduction of the *Workers Compensation and Injury Management Act 2023* (WCIMA23) resulting in a significant decline in the number of lodgments for worker injury claims.

2024/25 Actual	\$4,234
2024/25 Target	\$2,475
2023/24 Actual	\$2,328
2022/23 Actual	\$2,310
2021/22 Actual	\$2,655

State Administrative Tribunal – Cost per case**How does the indicator result compare to target?**

No significant variation.

2024/25 Actual	\$4,545
2024/25 Target	\$4,665
2023/24 Actual	\$4,509
2022/23 Actual	\$4,017
2021/22 Actual	\$3,751

Family Court – Cost per case**How does the indicator result compare to target?**

No significant variation.

2024/25 Actual	\$2,956
2024/25 Target	\$3,043
2023/24 Actual	\$2,791
2022/23 Actual	\$2,503
2021/22 Actual	\$2,420

Magistrates Court – Criminal – Cost per case**How does the indicator result compare to target?**

No significant variation.

2024/25 Actual	\$1,194
2024/25 Target	\$1,312
2023/24 Actual	\$1,229
2022/23 Actual	\$1,262
2021/22 Actual	\$1,169

Magistrates Court – Civil – Cost per case**How does the indicator result compare to target?**

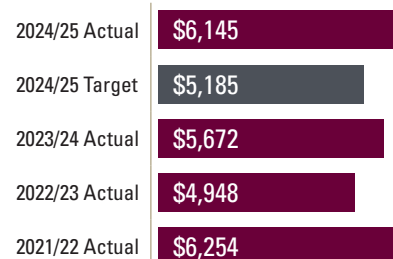
No significant variation.

2024/25 Actual	\$880
2024/25 Target	\$901
2023/24 Actual	\$918
2022/23 Actual	\$986
2021/22 Actual	\$874

Coroner's Court – Cost per case

How does the indicator result compare to target?

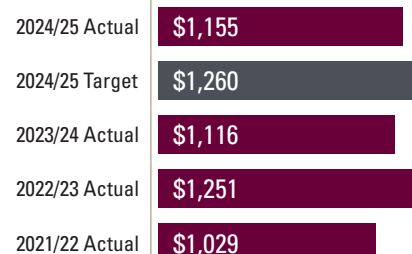
The 2024/25 actual result is 19% higher than target primarily due to an increase in forensic pathology, toxicology and body removal service costs.



Children's Court – Criminal – Cost per case

How does the indicator result compare to target?

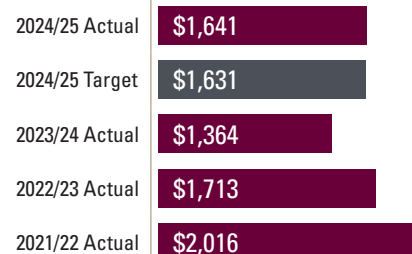
No significant variation.



Children's Court – Civil – Cost per case

How does the indicator result compare to target?

There is no significant variation between the 2024/25 actual result and target. The 2024/25 actual result is 20% higher than the 2023/24 actual result of \$1,364 due to a slight decrease in the number of anticipated finalisations and a change in cost allocations between the Criminal and Civil Divisions of the Children's Court following a review into the apportionments under the Outcome Based Management framework.



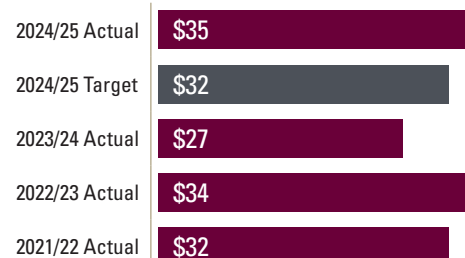
Fines Enforcement Registry – Cost per enforcement

How is the cost per enforcement indicator calculated?

The indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of processing fines and infringements by the total number of lodgments, where a lodgment represents an individual enforcement registered with the Fines Enforcement Registry for enforcement during 2024/25.

How does the indicator result compare to target?

There is no significant variation between the 2024/25 actual result and target. The 2024/25 actual result is 30% higher than the 2023/24 actual result of \$27 primarily due to a lower number of finalisations and delays on infringement registrations in 2024/25 by the Western Australia Police Force following the introduction of payment options and the transition of services to the Department of Transport.



Outcome 2: Trustee, Guardianship and Administration services are accessible to all Western Australians

The Department, through the operations of the Office of the Public Advocate, safeguards the rights of adults with decision-making disabilities, and reduces the incidence of risk, neglect and exploitation, while the Public Trustee ensures equitable access to trustee services for all Western Australians. This supports the Government’s strategic goal of safe, strong and fair communities: supporting our local and regional communities to thrive.

The following indicators show the extent to which the Department has achieved this outcome. The indicators measure the accessibility of trustee, guardianship and administration services to all Western Australians.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Percentage of guardians of last resort allocated in one day

What does this indicator measure?

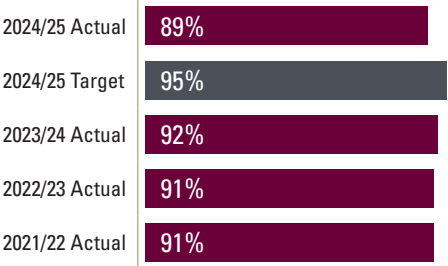
This indicator measures the timeliness of the Office of the Public Advocate (OPA) in allocating a guardian to a represented person in order to make decisions on their behalf and protect them from neglect, abuse or exploitation. The Public Advocate is appointed as guardian of last resort only when considered necessary and when there is no one else suitable, available or willing to take on the role.

How is this indicator calculated?

The indicator is based on the OPA’s best practice to ensure the needs of the represented person are met immediately. It is calculated by dividing the total number of new appointments of guardians of last resort made by the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT) at the hearing and allocated by the Public Advocate’s delegate within one working day of receipt of the guardianship order by the total number of new guardianship appointments made by the SAT appointing the Public Advocate during 2024/25. Information for this indicator is extracted from the Public Advocate Case Management (PACMAN) system.

How does the indicator result compare to target?

No significant variation.



Percentage of Western Australian deceased estates administered by the Public Trustee

What does this indicator measure?

The Public Trustee offers a secure value for money alternative for administration of deceased estates in Western Australia. This ensures that trustee services are accessible to people in the state. The percentage of deceased estates administered by the Public Trustee indicates the extent of usage of this service and therefore the overall accessibility of trustee services to Western Australians.

The Public Trustee operates in a commercial environment offering services that can be provided by numerous professional service providers.

The Public Trustee administers deceased estates where it has been appointed as executor. Some estates may not require formal administration but still require work to be undertaken in order for assets to be registered in the survivor or beneficiaries' name.

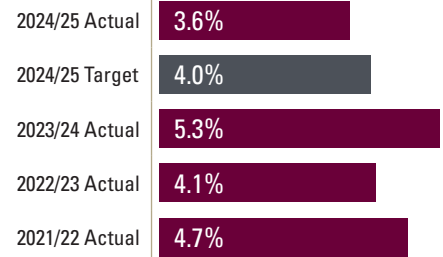
How is this indicator calculated?

The indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of new deceased estate files by the total number of adult deaths registered in Western Australia during 2024/25, with the result expressed as a percentage.

Data for this indicator is sourced from the Public Trustee's Management Accounting and Trust Environment (MATE) system.

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 10% lower than target and 32% lower than the 2023/24 actual result of 5.3% primarily due to online process improvements and increased access of online resources used for the administration of a deceased estate. More people are willing to obtain Letters of Administration and carry out the administration of a deceased estate without the assistance of the Public Trustee. An increase in cases where the Public Trustee has renounced as executor has also contributed to a reduction in the percentage of deceased estates administered by the Public Trustee.



Percentage of clients who have services provided by the Public Trustee under an operating subsidy

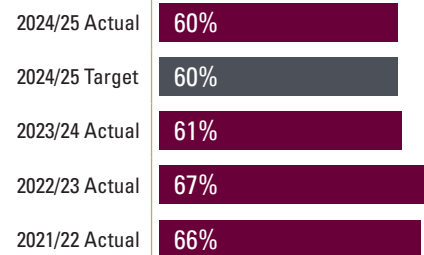
What does this indicator measure?

In addition to providing affordable services, thereby making trustee services more accessible, the Public Trustee provides services free of charge, or at a reduced cost, to clients who cannot afford them. This further increases the accessibility of trustee services by ensuring that all Western Australians have access to trustee services.

The indicator represents the proportion of services provided free of charge or at a reduced cost under the Public Trustee's community service.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator measures the proportion of clients provided with services by the Public Trustee under an operating subsidy during 2024/25. The fees raised are rebated back to the clients who meet the minimum requirements under the operating subsidy. The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of operating subsidy clients by the total number of trust clients administered, with the result expressed as a percentage.



How does the indicator result compare to target?

No variation.

Service 2: Advocacy, Guardianship and Administration Services

This service is delivered by the Office of the Public Advocate.

Advocacy, guardianship and administration services protect and promote the financial interests and welfare of people with decision-making disabilities by providing:

- access to investigation and advocacy services;
- appropriate appointment of guardians and administrators and appropriate interventions in relation to Enduring Powers of Attorney and Enduring Powers of Guardianship;
- guardianship and administration community education services; and
- guardianship and administration services provided by the Office of the Public Advocate.

The following efficiency indicator measures the average cost of delivering the service.

Key Efficiency Indicator

Average cost of providing advocacy and guardianship services

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the average cost per case of providing advocacy and guardianship services on behalf of people with decision-making disabilities.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of providing advocacy, guardianship and administration services by the total number of advocacy, guardianship and administration services provided during 2024/25. The information for this indicator is extracted from Department’s activity based cost management system, Planning and Budgeting Cloud Services (PBCS), and the Public Advocate Case Management (PACMAN) system.

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 11% lower than target. This variance is attributable to staffing vacancies and the development of the Office of the Public Advocate’s new case management system.

2024/25 Actual	\$1,892
2024/25 Target	\$2,122
2023/24 Actual	\$1,729
2022/23 Actual	\$1,752
2021/22 Actual	\$1,665

Service 3: Trustee Services

This service is delivered by the Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee is a statutory authority within the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*. It provides a funds management and investment service and acts as trustee or financial administrator pursuant to the orders of courts or tribunals. It also administers the estates of people who die with or without a will, in accordance with the terms of the will or the relevant law and under the authority of the Supreme Court. The Public Trustee offers high quality, personalised trustee services to meet the needs of all sectors of the Western Australian community.

The following efficiency indicators measure the average cost of delivering the service.

Key Efficiency Indicators

Average cost per deceased estate administered

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the average cost per deceased estate administered. Note that deceased estate administration includes the delivery of all estate management services carried out by the Public Trustee

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of estate administration services by the total number of estate management files administered during 2024/25. The total number of estates administered is sourced from the Public Trustee's Management Accounting & Trust Environment (MATE) system and the total cost of administration services is extracted from the Department's activity based cost management system, Planning and Budgeting Cloud Services (PBCS).

2024/25 Actual	\$2,247
2024/25 Target	\$2,289
2023/24 Actual	\$1,897
2022/23 Actual	\$2,114
2021/22 Actual	\$2,145

How does the indicator result compare to target?

There is no significant variation between the 2024/25 actual result and target. The 2024/25 actual result is 18% higher than the 2023/24 actual result of \$1,897 due to a lower number of deceased estates administered during 2024/25.

Average cost per trust managed

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the average cost of managing a trust.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost to manage trusts by the total number of trusts under management during 2024/25. The number of trusts under management is sourced from the Public Trustee's Management Accounting & Trust Environment (MATE) system and the total cost of providing trust management services is extracted from the Department's activity based cost management system, PBCS.

2024/25 Actual	\$2,397
2024/25 Target	\$2,570
2023/24 Actual	\$2,367
2022/23 Actual	\$2,261
2021/22 Actual	\$2,117

How does the indicator result compare to target?

No significant variation.

Average cost per will prepared

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the average cost per will prepared.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of preparing wills by the total number of wills prepared during 2024/25. The total number of wills prepared is sourced from the Public Trustee's Management Accounting & Trust Environment (MATE) system and the total cost of preparing wills is extracted from the Department's activity based cost management system, PBCS.

2024/25 Actual	\$972
2024/25 Target	\$868
2023/24 Actual	\$684
2022/23 Actual	\$804
2021/22 Actual	\$704

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 12% higher than target due to a lower number of wills prepared by the Public Trustee during 2024/25, compared to the budgeted number. The 2024/25 actual result is 42% higher than the 2023/24 actual result of \$684 primarily due to an increase in the cost of will services during 2024/25, combined with a lower number of wills prepared during the year.

Outcome 3: Western Australian birth, death, marriage and change of name certificates are accurate and accessible

The Department seeks to ensure eligible people are able to obtain accurate documentary proof of key life events and approved organisations can obtain accurate information for research, statistical and planning purposes in a timely manner. This supports the Government’s strategic goal of safe, strong and fair communities: supporting our local and regional communities to thrive.

The following effectiveness indicators show the extent to which the Department, through the activities of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, has achieved this outcome. The indicators measure the accuracy and accessibility of certificates of birth, death, marriage, change of name and changes of sex or gender to all Western Australians.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Percentage of certified certificates issued within two days

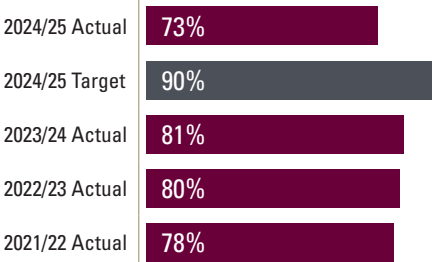
What does this indicator measure?

The growing need for people to access certificates for identification in a timely manner means that time taken to obtain a certificate of birth, death, marriage or change of name is a major determinant of accessibility. This indicator measures the extent to which requests for certified certificates are satisfied in a timely manner. This directly measures the extent to which the agency level outcome has been achieved.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of certified birth, death, marriage and change of name certificates issued within two working days by the total number of certified certificates in the 2024/25 period, with the result expressed as a percentage. Note that, from 30 May 2025, the number of certified certificates includes the issue of certificates for sex or gender changes, as per the *Births, Deaths, and Marriages Amendment (Sex or Gender Changes) Act 2024*.

Information for this indicator is sourced from the Western Australian Registration System (WARS). WARS keeps track of the date customers request certificates and the date the certificates are issued. For the purposes of this indicator, ‘issued’ means printed and ‘certified certificate’ refers to a service request item (SRI). An SRI is a request to print and issue a certified certificate for a birth, death, marriage or change of name registration, however an SRI may include a request for more than one printed copy of a certified certificate. This indicator is calculated based on the number of SRIs, regardless of the number of printed copies issued.



How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 19% lower than target and 10% lower than the 2023/24 actual result of 81% due to the combined impact of a system issue that affected birth registration service request data in quarter one, higher registration volumes and increasing complexities with registration and amendment applications.

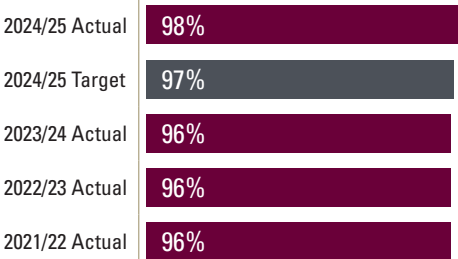
Extent to which registration source information is recorded error-free

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the percentage of new registrations accurately recorded by the Registry, excluding incorrect source information provided by customers. This indicator is a Key Performance Indicator because the Registry is the creator and custodian of vital records and the public must have confidence that records are accurate and reliable.

How is this indicator calculated?

The indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of birth, death, marriage, change of name, adoption and surrogate birth registrations accurately recorded by the total number of birth, death, marriage, change of name, adoption and surrogate birth registrations recorded during 2024/25, with the result expressed as a percentage. Note that, from 30 May 2025, the number of registrations recorded includes the registration of sex or gender changes, as per the *Births, Deaths, and Marriages Amendment (Sex or Gender Changes) Act 2024*. Information for this indicator is sourced from the Western Australian Registration System (WARS).



How does the indicator result compare to target?

No significant variation.

Service 4: Births, Deaths and Marriages

This service is delivered by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The purpose of the Registry is to create and preserve records of Western Australian births, deaths, marriages, changes of name and changes of sex or gender, in accordance with the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1998*, to enable the public to obtain documentary proof of key life events for legal, personal and historical purposes and also to enable approved organisations to obtain information for research, statistical and planning purposes.

The following efficiency indicator measures the average cost of delivering the service.

Key Efficiency Indicator

Average cost of registration services

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the average cost of creating, amending and issuing information and storing records perpetually.

How is this indicator calculated?

The Registry has maintained a database of birth, death, marriage and change of name records since it was established in 1841. These are either in paper registers, on microfilm or computer.

This indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of registration services by the total number of new registration services added to records held in storage during 2024/25. Note that, from 30 May 2025, the number of new registrations services includes the registration of sex or gender changes, as per the *Births, Deaths, and Marriages Amendment (Sex or Gender Changes) Act 2024*. The total cost of registration services is extracted from the Department's activity based cost management system, PBCS. The data for registration services is sourced from the Western Australian Registration System (WARS).

How does the indicator result compare to target?

There is no significant variation between the 2024/25 actual result and target. The 2024/25 actual result is 11% higher than the 2023/24 actual result of \$2.15 due to higher operating costs, primarily attributed to increases in salaries and wages and supplies and services.

2024/25 Actual	\$2.38
2024/25 Target	\$2.41
2023/24 Actual	\$2.15
2022/23 Actual	\$2.06
2021/22 Actual	\$1.92

Outcome 4: Government receives quality and timely legislative drafting and publication services

The Department delivers services to Government to support justice outcomes and activities of other Government agencies. This supports the Government’s strategic goal of safe, strong and fair communities: supporting our local and regional communities to thrive.

The following effectiveness indicator shows the extent to which the Department, through the activities of the Parliamentary Counsel’s Office, has achieved this outcome. The indicator measures the timeliness of drafting legislation.

Key Effectiveness Indicator

Extent to which legislation is drafted in a timely manner to effect the Government’s legislative program

What does this indicator measure?

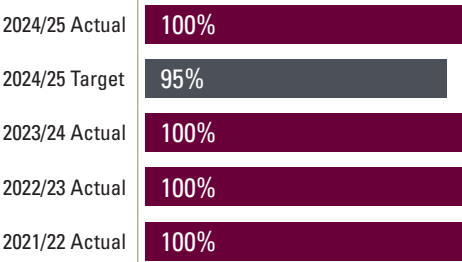
This indicator measures whether the legislative program has been met by determining the extent to which the drafting of legislation that Cabinet has authorised to be prepared has been completed according to the priorities set by Cabinet.

How is this indicator calculated?

The indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of Cabinet authorities of various priorities, for which legislation was completed by the relevant cut-off dates in a Parliamentary year, by the total number of Cabinet authorities to which the legislative program relates, with the result expressed as a percentage. Indicator results are based on the 2024 calendar year to directly align performance to the Parliamentary year. Information is recorded in databases located within the Parliamentary Counsel’s Office. This calculation excludes matters which were not completed on time due to circumstances beyond the control of the Parliamentary Counsel’s Office, such as lack of action on the part of the instructing agency to progress a Bill; or deferral of a Bill by the instructing agency.

How does the indicator result compare to target?

No significant variation.



Service 5: Services to Government

This service is delivered by the Parliamentary Counsel’s Office.

The Parliamentary Counsel’s Office provides comprehensive legislation drafting services and access to up-to-date Western Australian legislation.

The following efficiency indicator measures the timeliness of publishing legislation to the WA legislation website.

Key Efficiency Indicator

Percentage of new and amended legislation titles published within two days

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the number of new and amended legislation titles published within two working days. The Parliamentary Counsel’s Office is responsible for the publication and maintenance of the WA legislation website, which enables the law of WA to be accessed freely by Government, judiciary, the legal profession and the general public in a timely manner.

How is this indicator calculated?

The indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of new and amended legislation titles published on the Western Australian legislation website within two working days by the total number of legislation titles published during 2024/25, with the result expressed as a percentage.

Legislation titles published within two days include:

- Acts as passed – published within two working days of Royal Assent;
- Subsidiary legislation as made – published within two working days of publication in the *Gazette* (relevant only where publication requirements for subsidiary legislation are not met by publication on the WA legislation website); and
- Consolidation of amendments into existing legislation – published within two working days of the amendments commencing.

How does the indicator result compare to target?

No significant variation.

2024/25 Actual	100%
2024/25 Target	98%
2023/24 Actual	100%
2022/23 Actual	100%
2021/22 Actual	100%

Outcome 5: People who experience unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation have efficient and accessible avenues of redress

The Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) provides accessible avenues of redress for unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation under relevant Western Australian legislation. This supports the Government’s strategic goal of safe, strong and fair communities: supporting our local and regional communities to thrive.

The following effectiveness indicator shows the extent to which this outcome has been achieved. The indicator measures timeliness for investigating allegations of unlawful discrimination.

Key Effectiveness Indicator

Percentage of complaints finalised within 12 months

What does this indicator measure?

The EOC investigates and endeavours to conciliate complaints alleging unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation that fall within the jurisdiction of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* and other legislation administered by the EOC. This indicator measures the percentage of complaints finalised within twelve months of receipt by the EOC.

How is this indicator calculated?

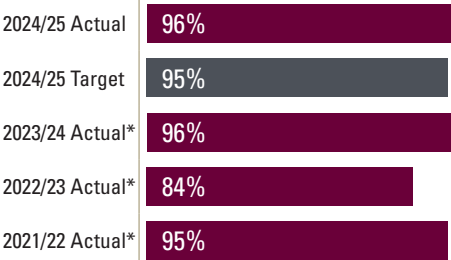
The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of complaints finalised within twelve months by the total number of complaints finalised during 2024/25, with the result expressed as a percentage. Information for this indicator is derived from the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS). From 2024/25, the scope of complaints considered when calculating this indicator result includes complaints where the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity did not accept lodgement. The expanded scope increases the relevance of the indicator by better linking to the Desired Outcome and Service by increasing accessible avenues of redress. To ensure the reported percentage of complaints finalised within 12 months for 2024/25 is comparable to results reported for prior years, prior year results have been restated.

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Percentage of complaints finalised within 12 months	95%	84%	96%	96%
Previously published result	92%	81%	95%	-

How does the indicator result compare to target?

No significant variation.

* Note: The KPI scope for this key effectiveness indicator has been amended from 2024/25. Prior year results have been restated.



Service 6: Equal Opportunity Commission Services

This service is delivered by the Equal Opportunity Commission.

The Equal Opportunity Commission provides an avenue of redress for unlawful discrimination where there has been adverse treatment by investigating and attempting to conciliate complaints that fall within the jurisdiction of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* and other legislation administered by the Commissioner and providing assistance to complainants referred to the State Administrative Tribunal.

The following efficiency indicator measures the average cost of delivering the service.

Key Efficiency Indicator

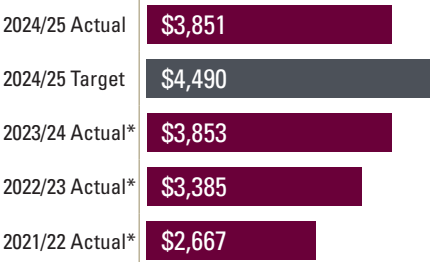
Average cost per complaint finalised

What does this indicator measure?

The Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) investigates and endeavours to conciliate complaints alleging unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation that fall within the jurisdiction of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* and other legislation administered by the EOC. This indicator measures the costs involved in investigating and endeavouring to conciliate allegations of unlawful discrimination lodged by members of the community.

How is this indicator calculated?

The indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of complaint management by the total number of complaints finalised during 2024/25. The total cost of complaint management is extracted from the Department's activity based cost management system, PBCS. Complaints data is derived from Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS). From 2024/25, the scope of complaints considered when calculating this indicator result includes complaints where the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity did not accept lodgement. The expanded scope increases the relevance of the indicator by better linking to the Desired Outcome and Service by increasing accessible avenues of redress. The restated key efficiency indicator results are calculated based on an adjusted allocation of costs to also include expenses associated with receiving and assessing complaints where the Commissioner did not accept lodgement. To ensure the reported Average cost per complaint finalised for 2024/25 is comparable to results reported for prior years, prior year results have been restated.



	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Average cost per complaint finalised	\$2,667	\$3,385	\$3,853	\$3,851
Previously published result	\$3,711	\$3,743	\$4,584	-

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is lower than target by 14% due to the combined impact of an increase in the number of complaints finalised, compared to the budgeted number, and a continued overall underspend in Employee Benefit Expenses due to vacant positions resulting from staff movements.

** Note: The KPI scope for this key effectiveness indicator has been amended from 2024/25. Prior year results have been restated.*

Outcome 7: A safe, secure and decent Corrective Services which contributes to community safety and reduces offenders' involvement in the justice system

The Department contributes to the Government’s strategic goal of safe, strong and fair communities: supporting our local and regional communities to thrive through the administration of adult and youth correctional sentences in a manner that is safe, secure and decent.

The following effectiveness indicators show the extent to which the Department, through the activities of Corrective Services, has achieved this outcome. The indicators measure the Department’s contribution to community safety through the safe, secure and decent management of people in custody, as well as the Department’s objectives of ensuring court sanctions are completed and reducing the rate of reoffending and imprisonment.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

ADULT

Number of escapes – Adult (by security rating)

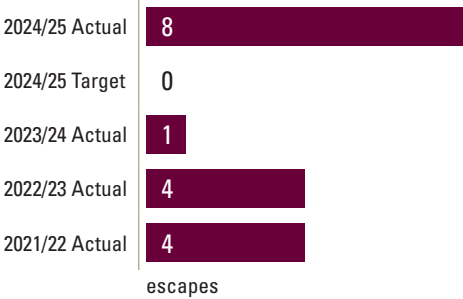
What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the number of escapes by prisoners in the custody of the Department by the prisoner’s personal security rating.

How is this indicator calculated?

The number of escapes includes a count of all escapes that have occurred from both private and publicly operated facilities and during the escorted movement of prisoners between facilities and to other locations such as hospital or court during 2024/25. An escape occurs when a prisoner breaches physical security; flees from an authorised escort; or flees from or leaves any facility, hospital or location whereby they are lawfully meant to be.

A breakdown of the number of escapes by security rating for each year is provided in the accompanying table.



How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is higher than target by eight escapes. This result is based on five minimum security escapes, including one escape from Wyndham Work Camp in August 2024, one escape from Boronia Pre Release Centre in November 2024, and three further escapes from Wyndham Work Camp in March 2025; one medium security escape from an external medical escort from Casuarina Prison in July 2024; one maximum security escape from an external medical escort from Greenough Regional Prison in September 2024; and one maximum security escape during transfer of custody from an external agency. All prisoners were returned to custody. Each escape is investigated by the Department to identify factors that preceded or contributed to the escape so that the risk of further escapes can be minimised.

	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual
Maximum	1	0	0	0	2
Medium	0	0	0	0	1
Minimum	3	4	1	0	5
Total	4	4	1	0	8

Rate of return – offender programs – Adult

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the rate at which sentenced adult prisoners return to corrective services within two years of their release from custody, where the person had completed at least one offender program prior to release. This is an indicator of how effectively the Department is providing program interventions to reduce the rate of reoffending and imprisonment.

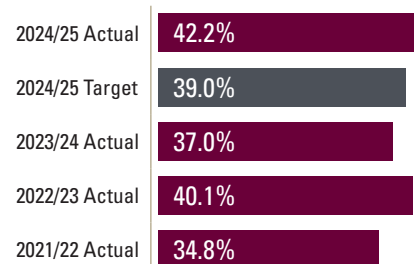
How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of offenders who return to either community corrections or custody under sentence within two years of their release from custody, by the number of sentenced offenders released from custody, where the offenders completed at least one offender treatment program prior to release. The result is expressed as a percentage. Indicator results are based on exits during 2022/23 to allow two years from date of release.

The rate includes offenders who returned to custody due to cancellation of an early release order (parole) by the court for either reoffending or non-compliance with the terms and conditions of release. The rate excludes offenders exited to jurisdictions outside of Western Australia or to a mental health placement, offenders who were in custody on sentences that relate only to default of a court imposed fine and offenders who return to custody due to the suspension of an early release order (parole). This indicator refers to clinical intervention programs only and does not include programs relating to education and vocational training or life skills.

How does the indicator result compare to target?

There is no significant variation between the 2024/25 actual result and target. The 2024/25 actual result of 42.2%, based on 287 returns to corrective services within two years of release from a period of sentenced custody, where the person had completed at least one offender program prior to release, of 680 exits, is 14% higher than the 2023/24 actual result of 37.0%, which is based on 286 returns to corrective services within two years of release from custody, of 773 exits. Factors that impact the rate of return include supervision practices, program delivery and standards set for compliance and breaching. External influences, such as policing practices, drug availabilities and changes in personal circumstances can also impact the rate of return.



Average out of cell hours – Adult

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator provides the average number of hours in a 24-hour period that prisoners are not confined to their cells or units.

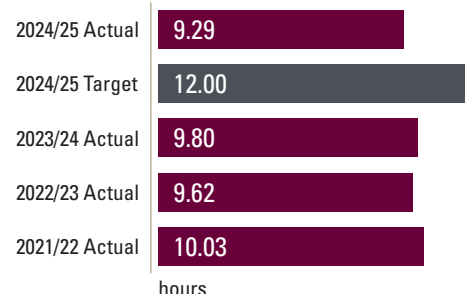
Providing a secure, safe and decent custodial environment includes managing prisoners in a way that minimises the risks they pose to the community while enabling them to achieve an acceptable quality of life. Time spent out of cells provides a greater opportunity for prisoners to participate in activities such as work, education, well-being, recreation, treatment programs, visits, and interacting with other prisoners and staff.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is measured in accordance with national standards and is calculated by dividing the total out of cell hours for 2024/25 by the number of days in the year and the average daily population. The average out of cell hours result is based on the default out of cell hours for all prisons, which excludes nightly prisoner lock downs, as well as reported lock downs during normal hours. The number of out of cell hours each day will vary due to lock downs during normal hours for reasons such as staff meetings, staff training and security requirements.

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 23% lower than target due to the impact of restrictions and practices in place related to the implementation of adaptive regimes to account for operational pressures at adult prison facilities. Lockdowns address issues related to prisoner and prison staff safety, prisoner health and mental wellbeing supervision, risk reduction strategies, management of vulnerable prisoners and the Department's requirement to ensure prison officer occupational health and safety obligations at adult facilities are met.



hours

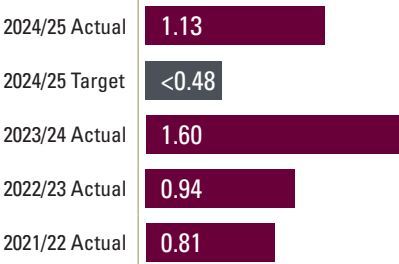
Rate of serious assault per 100 prisoners – Adult

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the rate of serious assaults per 100 prisoners and is an indicator of the Department’s objective of providing a safe, secure and decent custodial environment. This includes providing a prison environment in which there is a low level of violence, whether perpetrated by prisoners against other prisoners or against staff.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is measured in accordance with national standards and is calculated by dividing the number of victims of serious assault by prisoners against prisoners and prisoners against staff during 2024/25, by the average daily population for the year, with the result expressed as a rate per 100 prisoners.
Serious assaults are defined as acts of physical violence resulting in injuries that require treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or ongoing medical treatment, as well as all sexual assaults.



How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is higher than target by 135% and 29% lower than the 2023/24 actual result of 1.60 serious assaults per 100 adult prisoners. The 2024/25 actual result of 1.13 is based on 91 serious assault incidents against prisoners and staff, comprising 31 serious assaults where the victim was a staff member and 60 serious assaults where the victim was a prisoner. The 2023/24 serious assault rate was based on 31 serious assaults where the victim was a staff member and 83 serious assaults where the victim was a prisoner. A reduction in the overall rate of assault was achieved despite a 13% growth in the average daily prisoner population, when compared to 2023/24.

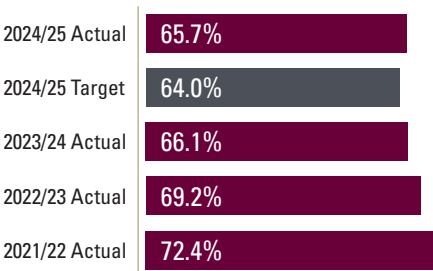
Successful completion of community corrections orders – Adult

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the percentage of community corrections orders completed during the period that were not terminated for a breach of order for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed. This is an indicator of the Department’s objective of ensuring court sanctions are completed.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of community corrections orders successfully completed by the total number of orders validly terminated, completed, or expired during 2024/25, with the result expressed as a percentage. Orders are considered successfully completed if they run their full course without breach action that is finalised or pending. Terminated orders exclude those terminated due to the death of an offender.



How does the indicator result compare to target?

No significant variation.

YOUTH

Number of escapes – Youth

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the number of escapes by young people in the custody of the Department.

How is this indicator calculated?

The number of escapes includes a count of all escapes that have occurred from detention and during the escorted movement of young people between facilities and to other locations such as hospital or court during 2024/25.

An escape occurs when a young person in custody of the Department breaches physical security; flees from an authorised escort; or flees from or leaves any facility, hospital or location whereby they are lawfully meant to be.

2024/25 Actual

0

2024/25 Target

0

2023/24 Actual

0

2022/23 Actual

0

2021/22 Actual

1

escapes

How does the indicator result compare to target?

There were no escapes from youth detention during 2024/25.

Rate of return to detention – Youth

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the rate at which young people return to sentenced detention within two years of their release from detention. This is an indicator of the Department's goal of reducing the rate of reoffending and detention.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of young people who return to detention under sentence within two years of their release from detention, by the number of sentenced young people released from detention during the exit year, with the result expressed as a percentage. Indicator results are based on exits during 2022/23 to allow two years from date of release.

The rate includes young people who re-enter detention because of a new sentence and those who return to detention because their supervised release order is cancelled or suspended. A young person is counted once, even if they leave and re-enter detention multiple times within the year, or return more than once within two years of release.

2024/25 Actual

58.3%

2024/25 Target

50.0%

2023/24 Actual

47.3%

2022/23 Actual

52.6%

2021/22 Actual

49.2%

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 17% higher than target and 23% higher than the 2023/24 actual result of 47.3%. The 2024/25 actual result of 58.3% is based on 56 returns to detention within two years of release from a period of sentenced detention, of 96 distinct exits during the July 2022 to June 2023 period (i.e. two years prior). This compares with 61 returns to detention within two years of release from a period of sentenced detention, of 129 exits, for the 2023/24 period. Of the 56 young people who returned to sentenced detention, 61% were diagnosed with one or more severe neurological / cognitive impairments. This cohort has a significantly higher risk of reoffending.

Successful completion of community-based orders – Youth

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the percentage of sentenced youth community corrections orders during the period where all attendance, community work and/or supervision conditions of the order have been fulfilled. This is an indicator of the Department's objective to rehabilitate young people by diverting young people from offending, providing timely intervention and resolution of justice issues, ensuring that statutory requirements are met, and reducing the rates of reoffending and detention.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of orders completed during the period that were not terminated for a breach of order for failure to meet the order requirements, or because further offences were committed, by the total number of orders validly terminated during 2024/25, with the result expressed as a percentage. Terminated orders exclude those terminated due to the death of an offender.

2024/25 Actual

64.2%

2024/25 Target

68.0%

2023/24 Actual

61.7%

2022/23 Actual

61.6%

2021/22 Actual

55.9%

How does the indicator result compare to target?

No significant variation.

Service 8: Adult Corrective Services

This service is delivered by Corrective Services.

The Department strives towards an adult corrective services system that contributes to community confidence, provides timely offender services, ensures court sanctions are completed and contributes to reducing the rate of reoffending and imprisonment.

Services are provided to adults in prison custody and through a range of community corrections orders and programs (for example, parole, intensive supervision). Both public and privately operated facilities are included, however, the scope does not extend to youth justice which is reported under Service 9.

The following efficiency indicators measure the average cost of delivering the service.

Key Efficiency Indicators

Cost per day of keeping an offender in custody – Adult	
What does this indicator measure?	2024/25 Actual
This indicator measures the average cost per day of keeping an adult prisoner in custody.	\$377
How is this indicator calculated?	2024/25 Target
This indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of managing adult prisoners in custody by the average daily number of adult prisoners during 2024/25 and the number of days in the period.	\$364
How does the indicator result compare to target? No significant variation.	2023/24 Actual
	\$384
	2022/23 Actual
	\$408
	2021/22 Actual
	\$371
Cost per day of managing an offender through community supervision – Adult	
What does this indicator measure?	2024/25 Actual
This indicator measures the average cost per day of managing adult offenders through supervision of community orders.	\$39
How is this indicator calculated?	2024/25 Target
This indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of managing adult offenders through community supervision by the average daily number of adult offenders supervised during 2024/25 and the number of days in the period.	\$40
How does the indicator result compare to target? No significant variation.	2023/24 Actual
	\$38
	2022/23 Actual
	\$39
	2021/22 Actual
	\$37

Service 9: Youth Justice Services

This service is delivered by Corrective Services.

The Department is responsible for the safety, security and rehabilitation of young people in custody and those engaged with Youth Justice Services in the community. The Department is focussed on:

- security and safety of young people at every stage of the youth justice system;
- safety of our people, and
- rehabilitation of young people.

The Department's core objective is to reduce reoffending among young people through:

- programs and services to divert young people away from the criminal justice system;
- programs and services for young people on orders in the community; and
- programs and services in custody.

Youth Justice Services is responsible for administering justice to young people who have committed or allegedly committed an offence while considered by law to be a juvenile (aged 10-17 years).

Youth Justice Services balances the care of young people with the responsibility to ensure community safety and will always:

- prioritise the safety of the young person and the community;
- consider what is in the best interests of the young person and their family;
- deliver services to young people that recognise vulnerability, developmental levels, gender, and cultural and religious beliefs and practices;
- be informed by evidenced based practice;
- deliver a comprehensive 'through-care' model of practice that is informed by:
 - the needs of each young person and is age, gender, culturally and linguistically appropriate;
 - a recognition and understanding that many young people in the justice system have experienced multiple traumas and that rehabilitation and care will need to address the trauma's causes and symptoms;
 - the identification of protective and risk factors;
- communicate clearly and in a timely manner with all key stakeholders;
- partner with other agencies and organisations to address complex issues contributing to youth offending in the planning and delivery of services; and
- engage with Aboriginal people to seek, promote and support culturally competent and Aboriginal-designed and led initiatives that reduce reoffending.

The following efficiency indicators measure the average cost of delivering the service.

Key Efficiency Indicators

Cost per day of keeping a young person in detention

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the average cost per day of keeping a young person in detention.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of managing young people in detention by the average daily number of young people in detention during 2024/25 and the number of days in the period.

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 44% higher than target and 37% higher than the 2023/24 actual result of \$3,124. This variance is due to the combined impact of a higher than budgeted total cost of service during 2024/25, and a reduced average daily number of young people managed in detention, compared to the budgeted number of young persons managed.

2024/25 Actual	\$4,287
2024/25 Target	\$2,969
2023/24 Actual	\$3,124
2022/23 Actual	\$2,184
2021/22 Actual	\$1,361

Cost per day of managing a young person through community supervision

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the average cost per day of managing young offenders through supervision of community orders.

How is this indicator calculated?

This indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of managing young offenders through community supervision by the average daily number of young offenders supervised during 2024/25 and the number of days in the period.

How does the indicator result compare to target?

The 2024/25 actual result is 43% higher than target and 35% higher than the 2023/24 actual result of \$157. This variance is due to the combined impact of a higher than budgeted total cost of service during 2024/25, and a reduced average daily number of young persons managed in the community, compared to the budgeted number of young persons managed.

2024/25 Actual	\$212
2024/25 Target	\$148
2023/24 Actual	\$157
2022/23 Actual	\$130
2021/22 Actual	\$139

