

APB

**AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD
of WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

ANNUAL REPORT 2009-2010



Department of
Agriculture and Food



Customer contacts and Feedback

The Agriculture Protection Board (APB) appreciates any comments or feedback that readers may wish to make about the Annual Report and its content. Further, readers may request more detailed information on any activity included in the report.

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The 2009/10 Annual Report is also available in CD format on request (to the Executive Officer as above),
or may otherwise be downloaded from Department of Agriculture and Food's website at
www.agric.wa.gov.au.

Index

<p>Overview 4</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The Agriculture Protection Board 4</p> <p>Executive Summary 5</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Operational Structure 6</p> <p>Performance Management Framework 9</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Outcome Based Management Framework 9</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Changes to Outcome Based Management Framework 9</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Shared Responsibilities with Other Agencies 9</p> <p>Agency Performance 10</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Report on Operations 10</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Actual results versus budget targets 14</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Financial Targets 14</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Key Performance Indicators 14</p> <p>Significant Issues Impacting the Agency 15</p> <p>Disclosures and Legal Compliance 16</p> <p>Financial Statements 17</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Certification of Financial Statements 17</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Statement of Comprehensive Income 18</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Statement of Financial Position 18</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Statement of Changes in Equity 19</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Statement of Cash Flows 19</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Notes to the Financial Statements 20</p>	<p style="padding-left: 20px;">Key Performance Indicators 38</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Certification of Key Performance Indicators 38</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Key Performance Indicators Information 39</p> <p>Other Legal Requirements 41</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Advertising 41</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Ministerial Directives 41</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Disability Access and Inclusion Plan Outcomes 41</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Compliance with Public Sector Standards and Ethical Codes 41</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Record Keeping Plan 41</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Government Policy Requirements 41</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Corruption Prevention 41</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Substantive Equality 41</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Occupational Safety, Health and Injury Management 41</p> <p>Appendices 42</p> <p>Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms and Acronyms 42</p> <p>Appendix 2: Miscellaneous 43</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Electronic Documents 43</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Customer Service Charter 43</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Freedom of Information 43</p>
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THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD

The Agriculture Protection Board (APB) is a statutory authority established under the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*, to minimise the impact of Declared Plants and Animals on agriculture and related resources. This function contributes to the State Government's strategic goal of ensuring that economic activity is managed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner for the long-term benefit of the State, and to its desired outcome of protecting the productive resource base.

The *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950* and the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* ('the Protection Act') prescribe the Board's role and responsibilities. The Protection Act empowers the Board to do all such things necessary to prevent the introduction of, manage and control the spread of, certain plants and animals to protect agriculture and related resources.

In accordance with Sections 35 and 36 of the Protection Act, the Board has power to 'declare' species of plants and animals for the whole of the State or any part of it, and may restrict the entry, keeping, movement, control or management of each declared species by regulation. It may also approve management schemes to control populations of native animals with pest potential.

The Board assigns Declared Plants and Animals to various categories which determine the management action required for each species. In accordance with Section 37 of the Protection Act, each year the Board publishes in the Government Gazette a complete list of all Declared Plants and Animals and their management categories.

The Board also appoints authorised persons under Section 11 of the Protection Act, to carry out designated functions for the management of Declared Plants and Animals including:

- Entering any land to look for Declared Plants and Animals (a warrant signed by a Justice of the Peace is required in order to enter a dwelling);
- Issuing a notice upon an owner or occupier of land to control or restrict the movement of Declared Plants and Animals on, and in respect of, that land;
- Seizing and destroying (or dealing with in another way) anything, including animals, that carry or contain prohibited materials (such as weed seeds);
- Searching vehicles, vessels, aircraft or trains for Declared Plants and Animals;
- Issuing permits for the introduction and keeping of Declared Animals; and
- Undertaking or arranging operational work on public, leasehold or private land at the request of the occupier. Where the occupier has failed to fulfil his or her obligation to control a pest, an inspector of the Board may enter a property to undertake control work and may recover the costs from the landholder.



The Honourable Terry Redman MLA
Minister for Agriculture and Food



In accordance with section 63 of the Financial Management Act 2006, we hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the annual Report of the Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia for the year ended 30 June 2010.

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

C Richardson
Chairman
Agriculture Protection Board
of Western Australia
Date:

J O'Brien
Member
Agriculture Protection Board
of Western Australia
Date:

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Executive Summary

In 2009/2010, the Agriculture Protection Board (APB) continued its operations with a view towards the eventual cessation of activities upon the repeal of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*, and in conjunction with amendments to the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.

The Board has contributed to and supported the work carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Food, particularly with regard to the implementation of the underpinning policies and regulations of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAMA). Most significantly, regulations for the implementation of the Industry Funding Schemes were promulgated and implemented in 2010.

Additionally, all 5 of the Zone Control Authorities operating in the State's pastoral areas have formed associations which will seek recognition as Recognised Biosecurity Groups (RBGs). Negotiations also continued with several community groups in the agricultural areas of the State, with a view to extending the use of the RBG model, and the closely associated Declared Pest Rate mechanism, to address locally significant invasive pest and disease issues within the South West Land Division of WA. Board members participate in and contribute to these processes.

The APB Pastoral Conference was held in April 2010. Delegates heard a number of presentations on the future directions of agriculture, market access, Aboriginal pastoralism, current biosecurity research and activities. There was a general focus on the changes that are happening in the industry and in the world around us, and how the pastoral industry can best position itself in order to move forward.

In relation to the Boards responsibilities for the management of Declared Plants and Animals, the level of property inspection and contact was considerably higher than estimated. The increase on target is as a result of assumption that the APB was to be repealed in 2009/2010, and as this didn't eventuate, the inspection of properties continued, as part of an on-going and coordinated work program.

There was also an increase on the estimated target for carrying out control activities of declared plants. This was a response to the change in the delivery of the Skeleton Weed Program; which was itself an outcome of recommendations in the 2008 Skeleton Weed Program review. The status change in the shires of Yilgarn and Narembeen from P2 (eradication) to P3 (management), provided an opportunity for less intensive control activities in these locations, with subsequently available funds being spent on surveillance at the extremities of the infestations.

Enabling Legislation

The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia is established under the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*.

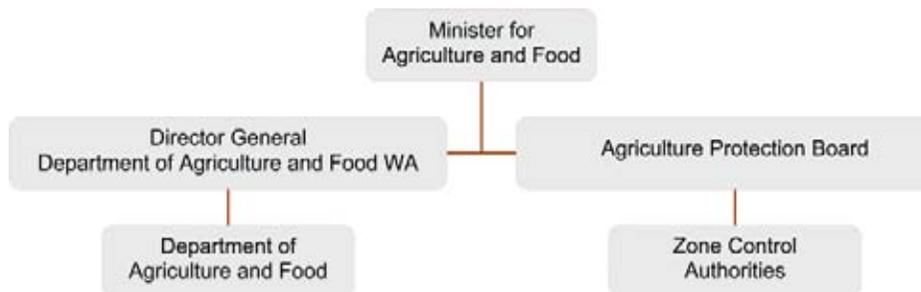
Responsible Minister

The Honourable Terry Redman MLA, Minister for Agriculture and Food.

Mission

To assist the agricultural industries to be competitive and sustainable by minimising the impact of Declared Plants and Animals.

Organisation Chart



Administered Legislation

The Agriculture Protection Board is responsible for the administration of the following statutes:

- *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act, 1976*
- *Plant Pests and Diseases (Eradication Funds) Act, 1974*
- *Argentine Ant Act, 1968*

Other Key Legislation Impacting on the Agriculture Protection Board

In the performance of its duties and functions, the Agriculture Protection Board complies with the following relevant written laws:

- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Western Australia) Act, 1995*
- *Agricultural Produce (Chemical Residues) Act, 1983*
- *Animal Welfare Act, 2002*
- *Auditor Generals Act, 2006*
- *Biological Control Act, 1986*
- *Commonwealth Quarantine Act, 1908*
- *Contaminated Sites Act, 2003*
- *Corruption and Crime Commission Act, 2003*
- *Disability Services Act, 1993*
- *Dangerous Goods and Safety Act, 2004*
- *Environmental Protection Act, 1986*
- *Equal Opportunity Act, 1984*
- *Fair Trade Act, 1987*
- *Financial Management Act, 2006*
- *Firearms Act, 1973*
- *Freedom of Information Act, 1992*
- *Health Act, 1911*
- *Industrial Relations Act, 1979*
- *Library Board of WA Act, 1951*
- *Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1981*
- *Plant Diseases Act, 1914*
- *Poisons Act, 1964*
- *Public Sector Management Act, 1994*
- *Salaries and Allowances Act, 1975*
- *Seeds Act, 1981*
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act, 1945*
- *State Records Act, 2000*
- *State Superannuation Act, 2000*
- *State Supply Commission Act, 1991*
- *Statutory Corporations (Liability of Directors) Act, 1996*
- *Wildlife Conservation Act, 1950*
- *Worker's Compensation and Injury Management Act, 1981*

Members of the Agriculture Protection Board

Section 5 of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950* establishes that the Board be comprised of 12 members in total. The person who holds the office of Director General of Agriculture and Food is appointed to the Board ex-officio with no retiring date.

The other eleven (nominee) members of the Board are appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and Food for terms of up to three years and can be reappointed for further terms. Nominee members are selected under two streams of appointment:

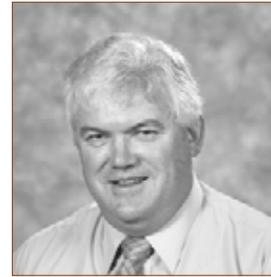
- Six members are appointed on the basis of their wide experience in the rural industry or the protection of rural industry resources, or qualifications relevant to the powers and duties of the APB [Section 5(2) (b)].
- Five members are appointed through nominations received from Zone Control Authorities [Section 5(2) (c)].

The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the Minister under Section (3) of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*, and is selected from those members appointed under the first stream of appointment [Section 5(2) (b)].

During the 2009/10 reporting year, the Board held four “face-to-face” meetings and four teleconferences. In addition to normal Board meetings, members attended numerous industry, and ZCA advisory meetings.

Nominee members of the Agriculture Protection Board:

Member	Expiry date of current term	Stream of appointment
Mr Christopher Richardson (Chairman)	8 December 2010	Sections 5 (2) (b) & 3
Mr Robert Gillam	8 December 2010	Section 5 (2) (b)
Mr Ron Creagh	8 December 2010	Section 5 (2) (b)
Ms Maxinne Sclanders	8 December 2010	Section 5 (2) (b)
Mrs Michelle Allen	8 December 2010	Section 5 (2) (b)
Mr John O'Brien	8 December 2010	Section 5 (2) (b)
Mr Robin Mills	8 December 2010	Section 5 (2) (c)
Mr Michael Blackburn	8 December 2010	Section 5 (2) (c)
Mr Peter Brown	8 December 2010	Section 5 (2) (c)
Mr Keith Bridgart	8 December 2010	Section 5 (2) (c)
Mr Brian Young	8 December 2010	Section 5 (2) (c)



Chris Richardson has a background in mixed farming, agricultural contracting and local government. Chris is currently Director of the Cooperative Research Centre for National Plant Biosecurity Ltd and Executive Officer for the Australian Merino Society Inc. Chris was appointed to the Board in 1998 and appointed Chairman in 2002. His portfolio responsibility is Corporate Governance. He is also Chairman of the WA Biosecurity Council.



Michelle Allen is actively involved with farming in the Northern Agricultural Region and has extensive experience and involvement with industry groups and committees. Michelle Chaired the State Wild Dog Review and is Chairman of the State Wild Dog Advisory Committee. Appointed to the Board in 1999, she has portfolio responsibilities for invasive species and Border Biosecurity/Emergency Response.



Ron Creagh has over 40 years farming experience. He has a broad acre cropping and livestock enterprise in the Shires of Nungarin and Trayning.

Ron is a former Nungarin Shire President and is Chair of the Grain Guard Committee.

Ron was appointed to the Board in 1998 and his portfolio responsibility is Plant Biosecurity.



Rob Gillam is experienced in both agricultural and pastoral enterprises. The family business operates both agricultural and pastoral businesses.

Rob is actively involved in Local Government and has been a Board member since 2000. His portfolio responsibility is Border Biosecurity/Emergency Response.

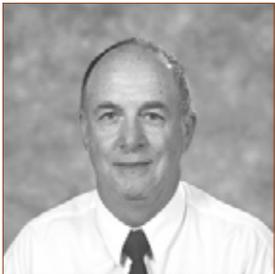
Members of the Agriculture Protection Board



Maxinne Sclanders operates a small commercial vineyard in the Perth Hills and is experienced in education, policy development and implementation. She is currently a Management Consultant specialising in human resource management and organisational design. Maxinne has been a member since 1997 with portfolio responsibilities for Plant Biosecurity and Border Biosecurity/Emergency Response.

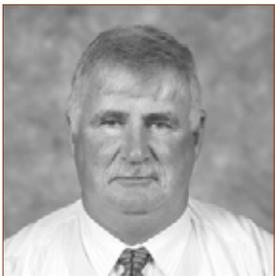


Michael Blackburn has a background in dairy farming. His travels and work experience in other countries has enhanced his knowledge and understanding of agricultural issues. Michael was appointed to the Board in 2002 and his portfolio responsibility is Animal Biosecurity.



Keith Bridgart is a horticulturalist and businessman with a wide range of experience including forestry, natural resource management, tourism, marketing and education.

Keith has been a Board member since 2002 and his portfolio responsibility is Plant Biosecurity



Peter Brown is a respected pastoralist of the Southern Rangelands with first hand knowledge of south east regional issues. Peter has extensive experience in local government and operates a pastoral lease on the Nullarbor. Peter has been a member of the Board since 2002 and his portfolio responsibility is for Animal Biosecurity.



Robin Mills was appointed to the Board in December 2008 from the Pilbara Zone. He has extensive knowledge of both agricultural farming and pastoral industries.

His pastoral lease is on the western edge of the Great Sandy Desert. Robin is actively involved with the local land care committee and is focused on finding solutions to the expanding feral camel population. His portfolio responsibility on the Board is Invasive Species.



John O'Brien is a Chartered Accountant and director of a full service accounting firm. John is a registered Company Auditor and serves on a number of compliance committees representing investors in managed investment systems in the timber industry. John has been a Board member since 2000 and his portfolio responsibility is Corporate Governance.



Brian Young has over 40 years experience in operating broad acre cropping and livestock enterprises in the Kondinin Shire, of which he was former President. He is Chairman of the State Barrier Fence Advisory Committee. Brian was appointed to the Board in 1999 and his portfolio responsibility is Invasive Species.



Rob Delane
Director General
Ex-officio member APB

Outcome Based Management Framework

APB Outcomes related to Government Goals

Government Goal	Desired Outcome	Service 1
Social and environmental responsibility – ensuring that economic activity is managed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner for the long-term benefit of the state	Protection of the productive resources base	Agriculture Resource Protection

Service 1: Agriculture Resource Protection

Provide protection for agriculture and related resources through the prevention, eradication and control of specified plant and animal pests.

This output contributes to the protection of our productive resource base through the:

- Maintenance of effective barrier quarantine and protection requirements in order to minimise the introduction of new pests and to maintain market access;
- Operation of effective surveillance programs to ensure early detection and diagnosis of incursions and to define the status for market access and to justify quarantine barriers;
- Emergency responses to incursions and outbreaks of high priority animal and plant pests and disease;
- Delivery of effective management programs that target specified pests and diseases; and
- Achievement of a high level of awareness of key threats to agricultural industries and increased participation by industry members in the management of risk.

Changes to Outcome Based Management Framework

The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia's Outcome Based Management Framework did not change during 2009-10.

Shared Responsibilities with other Agencies

In addition to the preceding whole-of-government initiatives, the Agricultural Protection Board of Western Australia also contributes to the following key cross-agency initiatives (where applicable):

Initiative	Delivery of biosecurity services to Western Australia
Related outcome	Providing protection for agriculture and related resources through the prevention, eradication and control of specified plant and animal pests
Contributing agencies	Under a Memorandum of Understanding the Department of Agriculture and Food, also reporting to the Hon. Minister for Agriculture and Food, delivers all biosecurity services and activities on behalf of the Agriculture Protection Board
Financial commitment	\$1,067, 000 was the budget appropriation for the Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia for 2009-10, with a further \$10,546,000 being resources received free of charge from the Department of Agriculture and Food
Target result for the budget year	To maintain Western Australia's high level of pest and disease free status

Report on Operations

- Two strains of rust-red flour beetle (*Tribolium castaneum*) strongly resistant to phosphine were detected on farms and eradicated.
- Eradication of Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma variabile*) was confirmed following two years of trapping. Forty four traps that were inspected 1273 times yielded no specimens.
- PhD based research on *Trogoderma* (Khapra beetle) has resulted in the development of a cheap, fast, non-destructive method for extracting DNA from insects, which can then be used directly for PCR testing. The *Trogoderma* work provides a platform for future work to develop morphologically grounded DNA based diagnostic packages for other significant biosecurity and existing pests. The methods are being applied to European House Borer and will speed up the diagnostic test from 3 weeks to 3 hours.
- Twenty seven European wasp nests were detected and destroyed during the year bringing the total number of nests detected and destroyed to 649 in the 33 years since the first nests were detected. European wasps are still considered to not have established in WA with all nests detected suspected of being the result of fertilised queens transported via merchandise arriving from the Eastern States.



Border Biosecurity and Emergency Response

- The Department responded to a total of 24 animal and plant pest and disease incidents in regional and urban locations. Incidents ranged from plant pests and diseases such as *Mimosa pigra* in Kununurra; potato spindle tuber viroid in Carnarvon and willow sawfly in Bunbury. Increased reporting and responses occurred with cane toads and exotic birds such as Indian ringneck parakeets, rainbow lorikeets, tree sparrows and house crows.
- During 2009-2010 the Quarantine WA team checked around 122,888 vehicles entering Western Australia via the Eucla and Kununurra checkpoints and confiscated over 31,413 kilograms of quarantine risk material from travellers. Of the 2,461,162 interstate air travellers that arrived in Perth on 16,041 flights some 2,865.17 kilograms of quarantine risk material was voluntarily disposed of, although 10,501.94 kilograms of fruit, vegetables and flowers were detected and confiscated; 215,138 containers arrived by rail and ship with 4,520 quarantine notices issued; 34,765 parcels were inspected at postal centre and express mail service with 471 consignments held for further inspection.
- A \$2.25 million quarantine facility at South Boulder was officially opened in April 2010. Livestock movements into the State are increasing and it is important that we have these new livestock inspection yards to ensure pests and diseases aren't being carried into the State.
- Animals arriving via air and road for inspection at Perth, Kalgoorlie and Kununurra totalled 9,227 (horses, pigs, cattle, sheep, camels, pigs, and camelids) with 12.5 tonnes of feed, bedding, hay, unprocessed (grain) feed confiscated.

Bioregulation and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (BAMA) Implementation

- Regulations for three new funding schemes for the broad acre cropping and livestock grazing sectors of WA industry were finalised and formally promulgated, following a 3-month period of industry/public consultation. The new Schemes came into operation from 1 July 2010 for the Grains/Seed/Hay, Cattle, and Sheep/Goat industries to manage serious pest and disease incursions. The associated regulations are the first to be implemented under the new legislative framework to be provided via the

progressive introduction of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*.

- All 5 of the remaining Zone Control Authorities operating in the State's pastoral areas have formed associations which will seek formal recognition as Recognised Biosecurity Groups (RBGs). This will occur as soon as the relevant provisions of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* have been proclaimed. Once the APB is formally abolished (expected in the second half of calendar 2010) and the Zone Control Authorities cease to operate, these RBGs will assume control of locally significant pest and disease issues.
- Negotiations also continued with several community groups in the agricultural areas of the State, with a view to extending the use of the RBG model, and the closely associated Declared Pest Rate mechanism, to address locally significant invasive pest and disease issues within the South West Land Division of WA.

Biosecurity Training

- Increased utilisation of online course delivery across the Department which represents substantial cost savings across Biosecurity programs in relation to the delivery of training.
- Quarantine WA Checkpoints courses were developed and facilitated.
- Refresher training in relation to the use of 1080 and Strychnine was delivered.

European House Borer (EHB)

Operations

- 20 new EHB infested sites have been discovered through surveillance activities, taking the total to 171.
- 40% of all Priority Management Zones have been totally cleared of all pine material.
- Intensive searches of EHB were undertaken in the Pinjar and Yanchep plantations.
- 200 house roof inspections were completed in Ellenbrook with no signs of EHB infestation being found.
- More than 87,000 homes have been "door knocked" as part of the ongoing EHB surveys.

- PDA software has been developed and implemented to capture field survey data, which links directly to GPS information. This provides a more accurate set of data and saves time by being able to directly upload the information onto the database.

Research

- The first house in WA was fumigated for EHB. Structural timbers in the house were found to be infested with EHB last year. Instead of releasing the gas into the atmosphere, once the fumigation was complete, specially designed mobile gas recapture equipment was used so that the methyl bromide (a strong ozone depleting gas) can be captured in special filters and de-activated and disposed of safely.
- The EHB research team developed a faster DNA identification technique, cutting down the process from around 3 weeks to only 2 days.
- Acoustic detection technology was developed in conjunction with Edith Cowan University. The listening devices were developed to specifically detect EHB chewing noises in timber.

Communications

- Greater public awareness of EHB was achieved through:
 - Public displays at City of Melville, Ideal Home Show, MBA Home Show, Royal Show, Piney Lakes and various shopping Centres.
 - Flight season advertising campaign
 - Bus advertising
 - Television, radio and community newspapers
- Successful community relationships were developed between the City of Melville and City of Swan to educate the community about EHB and the impact EHB would have on the community. This was achieved through public forums and continued positive communication with City of Melville (Piney Lakes) and resident groups in Ellenbrook.

Regulations

- Negotiations with The Building Commission resulted in the successful mandating of the use of treated pine timber in roof construction in EHB Restricted Movement Zones.
- Seventy one Risk Management Plans were created to prevent infestation and potential further spread on susceptible pinewood movement out of

Restricted Movement Zones (RMZ).

- WA goods supply businesses, located outside RMZs, were informed of EHB Regulation movement restrictions on pinewood articles (i.e. packaging, crates and pallets).
- Refuse waste businesses were informed of EHB Regulations and issued Movement Authorisations for a 12 month period for RMZ collection and disposal at approved waste facilities.
- Local Government waste services issued Movement Authorisations for RMZ collection & disposal of susceptible timber and timber articles. Local Government building services contacted and agreed to upgrade - 'recommendation' on building license to a condition for use of H2 or greater timber in RMZs.

Invasive Species

- New funding in the order of \$8.8M was obtained in 2009/2010 to upgrade and extend the existing State Barrier Fence (SBF) and to employ additional doggers on the Crown Estate. The additional funding was provided through the "Royalties for Regions" Program, and will principally be used to enclose key gaps in the SBF, and to upgrade its existing specifications, to form a continuous barrier from north of Kalbarri through to east of Esperance. The ability to employ additional doggers and to lay extra baits will help maximise the associated investment in the capital infrastructure.

Animal Pest Research

- The Draft National Feral Camel Action Plan was released for public comment. This document aims to provide a road map for camel management in Australia. It was written by the Vertebrate Pests Committee on behalf of the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council. Western Australia was represented on the writing group by DAFWA.
- The Australian Government announced a \$19m Caring for Our Country Grant for the management of feral camels. WA is an important partner in this project. In partnership with the traditional owners and pastoralists, over 6,000 large herbivores were removed from the East Pilbara.
- Starling management was extremely successful in 2009/2010. The population at Munglinup has been reduced to small numbers. Similarly, the Condingup population has been reduced significantly. Research continues

into remote detection and instigating an international collaboration to determine when freedom from infestation may occur.

- The anticipated spring locust control program was cancelled following cool weather that delayed and staggered locust hatchings, and reduced feed availability and the potential for locusts to form high-density swarms.

Weed management and policy

- A one hectare infestation of Mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*, a Weed of National Significance) was detected near Kununurra in November 2009 and was the states' first known incursion of this major weed, which is common in parts of the Northern Territory. A successful Incursion Response was activated. The infestation was fenced off and treated with herbicides by early December 2009, before the Wet Season began. On-ground and aerial surveillance were also undertaken, without detecting any further populations, and extension material was disseminated. Follow-up control and surveillance resumed in March/April 2010, after the end of the Wet Season, without further plants being found.
- Discussions between the Minister, the Skeleton Weed Committee, the APB and the Invasive Species Program led to an announcement in August 2009 that the Skeleton Weed program would continue for a further 3 years, but with an altered focus that included increased surveillance in non-core areas and reduced payments for landholders in some areas.
- The Australian Wool Innovation funded project on the rearing and redistribution of bio-control agents for the declared plant Paterson's curse was completed successfully.

Animal introduction and keeping

- The Swan Valley's Rainbow Lorikeet Declared Species Group was again successful in raising \$11 500, to be matched by the department, to continue managing lorikeets in the grape-growing district. Around 3500 birds were removed in the valley last summer, bringing the total to some 27 000 lorikeets that have been removed from the wild in the Perth area since mid-2007 as part of the Statewide management strategy overseen by DAFWA and DEC.
- In co-operation with landholders and DEC, numerous animals were removed that threatened to establish wild populations in WA and cause adverse effects including: Asian tree sparrows and Ceylon crows (five

incursions off overseas shipping), Indian ringneck parrots (nine incursions for the year in Perth and regional areas, including one in a grape-growing area), rainbow lorikeets (escapees in regional areas), one red-eared slider turtle (one of 100 of the World's Worst Invasive Alien Species), cane toads (also one of 100 of the world's worst, three incursions in the north-west), two green-cheeked conures (captives detected at quarantine checkpoints), and two African grey and two blue-fronted Amazon parrots (captives seized at Perth airport by DEC) worth an estimated \$20,000.

Biosecurity Communications and Public Awareness

- The Department's Pest and Disease Information Service responded to approximately 12,000 enquiries, with over 3,600 identifications being undertaken resulting in 39 specimens positively identified (i.e. European House Borer, European wasp, Indian Drywood termites, cane toads), which helped minimise the impact on the State's agricultural, environmental and economic resources.
- Sixty five biosecurity related information tools were produced with over 150,000 items distributed by request.
- Over 200 topical articles were regularly placed in mainstream and local media as well as industry and community media.
- Four editions of Biosecurity in Agriculture newsletter were published and electronically distributed; along with monthly articles on what pest, disease and weed to look out for were featured in the community newspapers under the banner of "Backyard Buddies".
- Biosecurity Communications provided extension support to incidents such as *Mimosa pigra*; pig contamination; Rainbow lorikeets; Australian Plague Locusts and Myrtle rust.
- Over 30 posters for scientific forums, Statewide field events were produced to raise biosecurity awareness on issues such as wild dogs; pets that become pests; national livestock identification scheme, quarantine and the latest biosecurity research.
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REPORT ON OPERATIONS

Financial targets

Actual performance compared to budget targets

	Target ¹ \$	Actual \$	Variation ² \$
Total cost of services ³ (expense limit)	16,677,000	17,678,617	1,001,617
Net Cost of services ⁴	12,313,000	12,486,261	173,261
Total equity ⁵	5,655,000	7,526,979	1,871,979
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held ⁶	(700,000)	134,689	834,689
Approved full time equivalent (FTE) staff level ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

- ¹ As specified in the budget statements for 2009-2010
- ² Further explanations are also contained in Note 37 'Explanatory Statement' to the financial statements.
- ³ The variation is mainly due to Government policy decision to provide additional funding for the starlings pest control program.
- ⁴ In addition to the explanation above, the variation was also impacted by the greater than forecast collection of skeleton weed levies.
- ⁵ Total Equity increase on estimate is due primarily to unbudgeted funding received for the eradication of starlings.
- ⁶ The cash held position is better than estimated due to the greater than expected forecast collection of skeleton weed levies.
- ⁷ Staffing resources are provided through the Department of Agriculture and Food.

Key Performance Indicators

Actual performance compared to budget targets

Key Effectiveness Indicators	Target ¹	Actual ²	Variation
Number of inspected properties	5,000	7,198	(2,198)
Number of inspected properties with infestations:	2,450	1,716	(734)
declared animals	650	480	(170)
declared plants	1,800	1,236	(564)
Proportion of inspected properties with infestations:	49%	23.9%	
declared animals	13%	6.7%	
declared plants	36%	17.2%	
Total cost of property contacts	\$14,000,000	\$14,142,849	\$142,894
Number of property contacts ³	17,000	30,803	13,803
Cost/property contact for declared pest ⁴	\$824	\$459	(\$365)

Notes:

- ¹ As specified in the budget statements for 2009-2010
- ² Further explanations as to Key Performance Indicator measurements are given in more detail in the Key Performance Indicator section of this report.
- ³ The increase on target is as a result of assumption that the APB was to be repealed in 2009/2010, and as this didn't eventuate, the inspection of properties continued, in particular in relation to skeleton weed and locust surveillance.
- ⁴ The decrease on estimate is due to the significant increase in number of property contacts, owing to conditions explained in the notes above, and a move towards more targeted contacts, using alternative forms of media to communicate.

Economic and social trends

AQIS does not provide a post-border response service for when exotic species get through border quarantine. DAFWA bears the cost of responding to incursions of high risk pest species to prevent them from becoming established in the State.

Private benefit and public good outcomes in relation to biosecurity activities are being discussed and defined at both national and state levels.

The Industry Funding Schemes for Grains / Seed / Hay; Cattle; and Sheep / Goats were implemented through regulation under BAMA by 30 June 2010, as part of the reform of Biosecurity Policy and Programs throughout WA.

In the pastoral zone, the five ZCA's are in transition towards becoming fully functioning Recognised Biosecurity Groups; while consultation is going on with other interested parties in the south west land division on the issue of initiating Recognised Biosecurity Groups.

More local landholders and local government authorities are seeing the need and value in a collaborative approach to local declared pest issues. The Swan Valley's Rainbow Lorikeet Declared Species Group was again successful in raising \$11 500, to be matched by the Department, to continue managing lorikeets in the grape-growing district. Around 3500 birds were removed in the valley last summer, bringing to some 27 000 lorikeets that have been removed from the wild in the Perth area since mid-2007 as part of the state-wide management strategy overseen by DAFWA and DEC.

Together with Government, Recognised Biosecurity Groups and Industry Funding Schemes will play an integral part in both regional and industry management of threats to agriculture including:

- Australian Plague Locusts outbreaks;
- Skeleton weed control
- Bedstraw eradication and compensation to affected growers
- Wild dog control and management programs
- State barrier fence upgrade and maintenance

Current and emerging issues and trends

Delay of full implementation of the *Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007* (BAMA) has delayed full establishment of Recognised Biosecurity Groups. The Industry Funding Schemes, as noted, have just been recently implemented. Amendments are being made to the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* to enable these and other components of BAMA and to allow for the repeal of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*.

Changes in Written Law

There were no changes in written law during 2009/2010. There is currently a bill before the Lower House which seeks to amend the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* and repeal the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*.

Likely developments and forecast results of operations

The operations of the APB are expected to cease in 2010/11 with the repeal of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*, in conjunction with amendments to the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.

This should not impact on forecast operations.





Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

I have audited the accounts, financial statements, controls and key performance indicators of The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia.

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2010, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory Notes.

The key performance indicators consist of key indicators of effectiveness and efficiency.

Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators

The Board is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions, and the key performance indicators. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances; and complying with the Financial Management Act 2006 and other relevant written law.

Summary of my Role

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators based on my audit. This was done by testing selected samples of the audit evidence. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion. Further information on my audit approach is provided in my audit practice statement. This document is available on the OAG website under "How We Audit".

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the financial statements and key performance indicators is error free. The term "reasonable assurance" recognises that an audit does not examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the financial statements and key performance indicators.

The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators for the year ended 30 June 2010

Audit Opinion

In my opinion,

- (i) the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly the financial position of The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia at 30 June 2010 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions;
- (ii) the controls exercised by the Board provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions; and
- (iii) the key performance indicators of the Board are relevant and appropriate to help users assess the Board's performance and fairly represent the indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2010.

COLIN MURPHY
AUDITOR GENERAL
26 August 2010

THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

The accompanying financial statements of The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia 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 ending 30 June 2010 and the financial position as at 30 June 2010.

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

C RICHARDSON
Chairman of Accountable Authority



Date:

17/08/10

J O'BRIEN
Member of Accountable Authority



Date:

17/8/10

R LUCAS
Chief Finance Officer



Date:

17/8/10

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Department of Agriculture and Food Contracted Services	6	17,568,974	20,146,889
Employee benefits expense	8	89,878	85,909
Depreciation expense	7	19,945	31,359
Total cost of services		17,678,617	20,264,157
Income			
Revenue			
User charges and fees	10	4,386,254	5,119,989
Grants, subsidies and industry recoupments from other sources	11	68,366	27,618
Interest	12	105,142	155,079
Other revenue	14	587,599	165,422
Total Revenue		5,147,361	5,468,108
Gains			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	13	44,995	909
Total Gains		44,995	909
Total Income other than income from State Government		5,192,356	5,469,017
NET COST OF SERVICES		12,486,261	14,795,140
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriations	15	1,067,000	935,000
Resources received free of charge	9	11,447,077	13,494,000
Total income from State Government		12,514,077	14,429,000
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		27,816	(366,140)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	26	4,222	1,342
Total other comprehensive income		4,222	1,342
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		32,038	(364,798)

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

FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	32,744	29,560
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	17, 27	4,005,232	3,873,726
Inventories	21	125,909	104,250
Receivables	18	335,736	415,768
Other current assets	19	30,509	28,526
Total Current Assets		4,530,130	4,451,830
Non-Current Assets			
Amounts receivable for services	20	3,012,436	3,012,436
Property, plant and equipment	22	118,048	133,771
Total Non-Current Assets		3,130,484	3,146,207
TOTAL ASSETS		7,660,614	7,587,037
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	24	128,043	103,097
Other current liabilities - prepaid revenue	25	5,592	-
Total Current Liabilities		133,635	103,097
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions		-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		133,635	103,097
NET ASSETS		7,526,979	7,494,940
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	26		
Reserves		18,064	13,842
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)		7,508,915	7,481,098
TOTAL EQUITY		7,526,979	7,494,940

The Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Contributed equity \$	Accumulated Reserves \$	Accumulated surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2008		-	12,500	7,835,003	7,847,503
Changes in accounting policy or correction of prior period errors	22, 26			12,236	12,236
Restated balance at 1 July 2008			12,500	7,847,239	7,859,739
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,342	(366,141)	(364,799)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Capital appropriations					-
Other contributions by owners					-
Distributions to owners					-
Total		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2009		-	13,842	7,481,098	7,494,940
Balance at 1 July 2009		-	13,842	7,481,098	7,494,940
Total comprehensive income for the year			4,222	27,817	32,039
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Capital appropriations					-
Other contributions by owners					-
Distributions to owners					-
Total		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2010		-	18,064	7,508,915	7,526,979

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

CASH FLOWS

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriations		1,067,000	935,000
Net cash provided by State Government		1,067,000	935,000
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Department of Agriculture and Food Contracted Services		(6,096,770)	(6,293,161)
Employees and board members benefits		(89,878)	(85,909)
Receipts			
User fees & charges			
- Revenues from services		655,965	235,691
- Revenues from rates and levies		4,450,219	4,591,631
Interest received		103,159	174,756
Net cash used provided by/(used) in operating activities	27	(977,305)	(1,376,992)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of non-current physical assets			(63,132)
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		44,995	909
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		44,995	(62,223)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		134,690	(504,215)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		3,903,286	4,407,501
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	27	4,037,976	3,903,286

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEX

Subject	Notes		Title of the Policy note
	Policy	Disclosure	
General	1		Australian Accounting Standards
General	1		General
General	2		Summary of significant accounting policies
General	2(a)		General Statement
General	2(b)		Basis of Preparation
General	2(c)	33, 34	Reporting entity
General	2(d)	15, 25	Contributed Equity
Income	2(e)		Income
Income	2(e)		Sale of goods
Income	2(e)		Provision of services
Income	2(e)	12	Interest
Income	2(e)	15	Service appropriations
Income	2(e)		Grants, donations gifts and other non reciprocal contributions
Income	2(e)		Gains
Assets	2(f)	7, 22	Property, plant and equipment and infrastructure
Assets	2(g)	23	Impairment of Assets
Assets	2(h)	13	Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale
Assets/ liability	2(i)		Leases
Asset/ liability	2(j)	29	Financial Instruments
Assets	2(k)	16	Cash and cash equivalents
Assets	2(k)	16, 17	Restricted cash and cash equivalents
Assets/ liability	2(l)	17, 24	Accrued salaries
Assets	2(m)	20	Amounts receivable for services (holding account)
Assets	2(n)	21	Inventories
Assets	2(o)	18	Receivables
Liability	2(p)	24	Payables
Liability	2(q)		Provisions

Subject	Notes		Title of the Policy note
	Policy	Disclosure	
Liability	2(q)	8	Provisions - employee benefits
Expense	2(q)		Provisions - other
Expense	2(r)	8	Superannuation expense
Revenue/ Asset	2(s)	9	Resources received free of charge or for nominal cost
General	2(t)		Comparative figures
General	3		Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies
General	4		Key sources of estimation uncertainty
General	5		Disclosure of changes in accounting policy and estimates
General	5		Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard
General	5		Voluntary changes in Accounting Policy
General	5		Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative
General	5		Changes in accounting estimates
Expense		6	Department of Agriculture and Food Contracted Services
Expense		7	Depreciation Expense
Expense	2(s)	8	Employee benefits expense
Income	2(t)	9	Resources received free of charge
Income		10	User fees and charges
Income		11	Grants subsidies and industry recoupments from other sources
Income	2(e)	12	Interest revenues
Income/ Expense	2(f)	13	Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets
Income	2(e)	14	Other revenue
Income	2(e)	15	Income from State Government
Assets	2(l)	16	Cash and cash equivalents
Assets	2(e)	17	Restricted cash and cash equivalents
Assets	2(e)	18	Receivables

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Subject	Notes		Title of the Policy note
	Policy	Disclosure	
Assets	2(e)	19	Other current assets
Income	2(e)	20	Amounts receivable for services
Assets	2(o)	21	Inventories
Asset	2(f)	22	Property, plant and equipment
Asset	2(h)	23	Impairment of assets
Liability	2(q)	24	Payables
Liability		25	Other current liabilities - prepaid revenue
Equity	2(d)	26	Equity
Cash flow		27	Notes to the statements of cash flow
General		28	Remuneration of members of the accountable authority and senior officers
General		29	Remuneration of auditor
General	2(k)	30	Financial instruments
General	2(k)	30(a)	Financial risk management objectives and policies
General	2(k)	30(b)	Categories of financial instruments
General	2(k)	30(c)	Financial instrument disclosures
General		31	Contingent liabilities and contingent assets
General		32	Commitments
General		33	Events occurring after the end of the reporting period
General	2(c)	34	Related bodies
External	2(c)	35	Affiliated bodies
General		36	Summary financial information of each Trust Account
General		36.1	Agriculture Protection Fund
General		36.2	Declared Plant and Animal Pest Control Fund
General		36.3	Skeleton weed Trust Fund
General		37	Explanatory Statement
General		38	Supplementary financial information (a) Write offs

This index does not form part of the financial statements.

1 Australian Accounting Standards

General

The Authority's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' refers to Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standard Board (AASB). The Authority has adopted any applicable, new and revised Australian Accounting Standards from their operative dates.

Early adoption of standards

The Authority cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements. No Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued or amended but not operative have been early adopted by the Authority for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2010.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) General Statement

The financial statements constitute general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board as applied by the Treasurer's instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The Financial Management Act and the Treasurer's instructions are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements 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

(b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings which have been measured at fair value.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements have been consistently applied throughout all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar except for note **30**, **36** and note **37** explanations where the values have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

The judgements that have been made in the process of applying the Authority's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are disclosed at note **3** 'Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies'.

The key assumptions made concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the

carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed at note 4 'Key sources of estimation uncertainty'.

(c) Reporting entity

The reporting entity comprises the Authority and entities listed at note 34 'Related bodies'

(d) Contributed Equity

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

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

(e) Income

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets when the significant risks and rewards of ownership transfer to the purchaser and can be measured reliably.

Provision of Services

Revenue is recognised on delivery of the service to the client or by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction.

Interest

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues.

Service Appropriations

Service Appropriations are recognised as revenues at nominal value in the period in which the Authority gains control of the appropriated funds. The Authority gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited to the bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivable for services' (holding account) held at Treasury.

Grants, donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions

Revenue is recognised at fair value when the Authority obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions, usually when cash is received.

Other non-reciprocal contributions that are not contributions by owners are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

Gains

Gains may be realised or unrealised and are usually recognised on a net basis. These include gains arising on the disposal of non-current assets and some revaluations of non-current assets.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Capitalisation / Expensing of assets

Items of property, plant and equipment costing \$5,000 or more are recognised as assets and the cost of utilising assets is expensed (depreciated) over their useful lives. Items of 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).

Initial recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

For items of property, plant and equipment acquired at no cost or for nominal cost, the cost is the fair value at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition as an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of land and buildings and the cost model for all other property, plant and equipment. Land, buildings and infrastructure are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation (buildings and infrastructure only) and accumulated impairment losses. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where market-based evidence is available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of current market buying 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.

Where market-based evidence is not available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of existing use. This normally applies where buildings are specialised or where land use is restricted. Fair value for existing use assets is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, ie. the depreciated replacement cost. Where the fair value of buildings is determined on the depreciated replacement cost basis, the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are restated proportionately.

Independent valuations of land and buildings are provided annually by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services) and recognised to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period.

The most significant assumptions in estimating fair value are made in assessing whether to apply the existing use basis to assets and in determining estimated useful 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.

Derecognition

Upon disposal or derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is retained in the asset revaluation surplus.

Asset revaluation surplus

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets as described in note 22 'Property, plant and equipment'

Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method, using rates which are reviewed annually. Estimated useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

	Years
Buildings	20 - 40
Plant, Equipment and Machinery	5 - 10
Furniture and Fittings	10
Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	8
IT Equipment	4

(g) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment are tested for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. 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. As the Authority is a not for profit entity, unless an asset has been identified as a surplus asset, the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost.

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 asset's future economic benefits and to evaluate any impairment risk from falling replacement costs.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of assets identified as surplus assets is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Surplus assets carried at fair value have no risk of material impairment where fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence. Where fair value is determined by reference to depreciated replacement cost, surplus assets are at risk of impairment and the recoverable amount is measured. Surplus assets at cost are tested for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(h) Non-current Assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale

Non current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale are recognised at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are presented separately from other assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

(i) Leases

The Authority holds operating leases for equipment. Lease payments are expensed on a straight line basis over the lease term as this represents the pattern of benefits derived from the leased properties.

(j) Financial instruments

In addition to cash, the Authority has two categories of financial instrument:

- Loans and receivables; and
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Financial instruments have been disaggregated into the following classes:

- Financial Assets
 - Cash and cash equivalents
 - Restricted cash and cash equivalents
 - Receivables
 - Amounts receivable for services
- Financial Liabilities
 - Payables

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments is at fair value which normally equates to the transaction cost or the face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The fair value of short-term receivables and payables is the transaction cost or the face value because there is no interest rate applicable and subsequent measurement is not required as the effect of discounting is not material.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

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 insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) Accrued salaries

Accrued salaries (see note 24 'Payables') represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year, as the pay date for the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the financial year end. The Authority considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its net fair value.

(m) Amounts receivable for services (holding account)

The Authority receives funding on an accrual basis that recognises the full annual cash and non cash cost of services. The appropriations are paid partly in cash and partly as an asset (holding account receivable) that is accessible on the emergence of the cash funding requirement to cover leave entitlements and asset replacement.

(n) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a first in first out basis.

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

(o) Receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts (i.e. impairment). The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectible are written off against the allowance account. The allowance for uncollectible amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when there is objective evidence that the Authority will not be able to collect the debts. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days. See note **2(k)** 'Financial Instruments' and note **18** 'Receivables'.

(p) Payables

Payables are recognised at the amounts payable when the Authority 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 they are generally settled within 30 days. See note **2(k)** 'Financial Instruments' and note **24** 'Payables'.

(q) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are recognised where there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and when the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Provisions - employee benefits

Annual leave and long service leave

The liability for annual and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period is recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Annual and long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting period is measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Leave liabilities are in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

When assessing expected future payments consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels including non salary components such as employer superannuation contributions. In addition, the long service leave liability also considers the experience of employee departures and periods of service.

The expected future payments are 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.

All annual leave and unconditional long service leave provisions are classified as current liabilities as the Authority does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12

months after the reporting period.

Superannuation

The Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB) in accordance with legislative requirements administers public sector superannuation arrangements in Western Australia.

Employees may contribute to the Pension Scheme, a defined benefit pension scheme now closed to new members or the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS), a defined benefit lump sum scheme also closed to new members.

The Authority has no liabilities under the Pension or the GSS Schemes. The liabilities for the unfunded Pension Scheme and the unfunded GSS transfer benefits due to members who transferred from the Pension Scheme, are assumed by the Treasurer. All other GSS obligations are funded by concurrent contributions made by the Authority to the GESB. The concurrently funded part of the GSS is a defined contribution scheme as these contributions extinguish all liabilities in respect of the concurrently funded GSS obligations.

Employees commencing employment prior to 16 April 2007 who were not members of either the Pension or the GSS Schemes became non contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS). Employees commencing employment on or after 16 April 2007 became members of the GESB Super Scheme (GESBS). Both of these schemes are accumulation schemes. The Authority makes concurrent contributions to GESB on behalf of employees in compliance with the Commonwealth Government's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992. These contributions extinguish the liability for superannuation charges in respect of the WSS and GESBS. The GESB makes all benefit payments in respect of the Pension and GSS Schemes, and is recouped from the Treasurer for the employer's share.

See also note **8** 'Employee benefits – Superannuation'

Provisions – other

Employment on costs

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are included as part of 'Other expenses' and are not included as part of the Authority's 'Employee benefits expense'.

(r) Superannuation expense

The superannuation expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises employer contributions paid to the GSS (concurrent contributions), the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS), and the GESB Super Scheme (GESBS).

The GSS Scheme is a defined benefit scheme for the purposes of employees and whole of government reporting. However, it is a defined contribution plan for agency purposes because the concurrent contributions (defined contributions) made by the agency to GESB extinguishes the agency's obligations to the related superannuation liability.

(s) Resources received free of charge or for nominal cost

Resources received free of charge or for nominal cost that can be reliably measured are recognised as income and as assets or expenses as appropriate, at fair value.

Where assets or services are received from another State Government agency, these are separately

disclosed under Income from State Government in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Authority utilises the services of the Department's officers "free of charge" to carry out the provisions of the Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950 and the Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976.

(t) Comparative figures

Comparative figures are, where appropriate, reclassified to be comparable with the figures presented in the current financial year.

3. Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements about the application of accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The Authority evaluates these judgements regularly.

4. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Long Service Leave

In calculating the Authority's long service leave provision, several estimations and assumptions have been made. These include expected future salary rates, salary inflation, discount rates, employee retention rates and expected future payments. Any changes in these estimations and assumptions may impact on the carrying amount of the long service leave provision.

5. Disclosure of changes in accounting policy and estimates

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Authority has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009 that impacted on the Authority.

AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements (September 2007). This Standard has been revised and introduces a number of terminology changes as well as changes to the structure of the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Comprehensive Income. It is now a requirement that owner changes in equity be presented separately from non-owner changes in equity. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this revised Standard.

AASB 2007-10 Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101. This Standard changes the term 'general purpose financial report' to 'general purpose financial statements', where appropriate in Australian Accounting Standards and the Framework to better align with IFRS terminology. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this Standard.

AASB 2008-13 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 17 – Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners [AASB 5 & AASB 110]. This Standard amends AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations in respect of the classification, presentation and

measurement of non-current assets held for distribution to owners in their capacity as owners. This may impact on the presentation and classification of Crown land held by the Authority where the Crown land is to be sold by the Department of Regional Development and Lands (formerly Department for Planning and Infrastructure). The Authority does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied prospectively.

AASB 2009-2

Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments AASB 4, AASB 7, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038. This Standard amends AASB 7 and will require enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements and liquidity risk with respect to financial instruments. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this Standard.

Voluntary changes in accounting policy

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

The Authority cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements. Consequently, the Authority has not applied early any following Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued that may impact the Authority. Where applicable, the Authority plans to apply these Australian Accounting Standards from their application date.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 Jan 2013

AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12].

The amendment to AASB 7 requires modification to the disclosure of categories of financial assets. The Authority does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied. The disclosure of categories of financial assets in the notes will change.

6 Department of Agriculture and Food Contracted Services

The Agriculture Protection Board ("the Board") operates according to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Agriculture and Food (Department). The objective of this arrangement is to establish the types and standards of services to be provided, the basis for determining the level and the costs of the services and the responsibilities of the Board and the Department.

Services contracted between the Department and the Board are disclosed as resources received "free of charge" from the Department in accordance with the direction from the Minister that the Department provide the services of available officers without charge.

The Memorandum of Understanding under which the Department is responsible for the provision of services, facilities and personnel sufficient to enable the Board to meet its statutory obligations including the Declared Plant and Animal Control Fund and the Skeleton Weed Eradication Fund. The Memorandum of Understanding is periodically reviewed to maintain its currency.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The costs of the above mentioned services are disclosed below:

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Communications	82,756	89,771
Repairs and maintenance	89,797	155,344
Services & contract expenses		
Services and Contracts	816,655	1,001,563
Hire and rent payments	409,408	498,010
	<u>1,226,063</u>	<u>1,499,573</u>
Supplies consumed		
Expenses incurred during the year	722,801	854,424
Stock movement - (increase)/decrease relating to the current year	(21,659)	104,105
	<u>701,142</u>	<u>958,529</u>
Department of Agriculture and Food contractors and service overheads		
Department of Agriculture and Food contractors	8,186,070	7,986,325
Contractor related expenses (Travel, accommodation, allowances, mileage, transfer costs and training)	644,515	984,083
Service agreement overheads	2,645,378	2,632,774
	<u>11,475,963</u>	<u>11,603,182</u>
Other expenses		
Grants and subsidies	2,606,694	2,829,717
Other expenses in relation to power, electricity, FBT charges & sundries	10,707	19,276
Contribution to Assets	-	2,393
Locust and Starling Pest Management	1,375,672	2,989,104
	<u>3,939,073</u>	<u>5,840,490</u>
Total Department of Agriculture and Food contracted services	<u>17,568,794</u>	<u>20,146,889</u>
7 Depreciation expense		
Buildings	2,222	2,142
Plant, Equipment and Machinery	16,545	18,106
Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	1,178	6,300
IT Equipment	-	4,811
Total depreciation	<u>19,945</u>	<u>31,359</u>

8 Employee benefits expense	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Wages and board sitting fees ^(a)	80,452	78,996
Superannuation ^(b)	9,426	6,913
Fringe benefits	-	-
	<u>89,878</u>	<u>85,909</u>

^(a) Includes the value of the fringe benefit to the employee plus the fringe benefits tax component.

^(b) Defined contribution plans include West State, Gold State and GESB Super Scheme (contributions paid).

9 Resources Received Free of Charge		
Regulatory Standards & Training	293,092	347,724
Client & Resource Information System	906,405	780,007
Communications and Public Relations	191,223	202,478
Exotic Animal Pests	302,497	319,083
Animal Industry Policy and Planning	89,987	138,435
Plant Health Policy and Planning	281,624	299,655
Starling Management	1,375,672	2,853,045
State Barrier Fence	550,232	534,811
Bait Manufacture	97,939	75,000
Animal Pest Research & Advisory Service	760,290	610,546
Australian Plague Locust	-	136,059
SCARM and Other Payments	204,586	156,060
Invasive Species - Regions	4,982,168	5,601,100
AgWest Plant Labs	154,282	127,905
Interstate Quarantine (WAQIS)	712,862	738,946
Pest Surveillance	544,218	573,146
	<u>11,447,077</u>	<u>13,494,000</u>

10 User fees and charges Services and operations

Provision of services		
-Wild Dog Aerial Baiting	545	3,910
Other	710	100,696
Sale of other goods	7,239	8,795
	<u>8,494</u>	<u>113,401</u>

Rates and contributions

Skeleton weed contributions	3,351,167	4,035,467
Agriculture protection rates	1,026,593	971,121
	<u>4,377,760</u>	<u>5,006,588</u>
Total user fees and charges	<u>4,386,254</u>	<u>5,119,989</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11 Grants, subsidies and industry recoupments from other sources	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Department of Agriculture and Food	-	-
Declared Plants and Animals Grants and Subsidies	45,000	25,000
Recoupments from other sources	23,366	2,618
	<u>68,366</u>	<u>27,618</u>

12 Interest Revenue		
Interest Revenue	105,142	155,079
Interest received from Department of Treasury and Finance for the Skeleton Weed Eradication Trust Fund		

13 Net gain / (loss) on disposal of non-current assets		
<u>Proceeds from Disposal of Non-Current Assets</u>		
Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	44,995	-
IT Equipment	-	909
Total proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	<u>44,995</u>	<u>909</u>
<u>Cost of Disposal of Non-Current Assets</u>		
Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	-	-
-IT Equipment	-	-
Total cost of disposal of non-current assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net gain / (loss)	<u>44,995</u>	<u>909</u>

14 Other revenue		
Contribution from Department of Agriculture and Food	430,000	1,810
Aerial baiting	3,152	-
Westrail Searches	63,455	39,895
Recoupment of expenses	43,931	116,012
Other	47,061	7,705
	<u>587,599</u>	<u>165,422</u>

15 Income from State Government
The Department of Agriculture and Food provides the Board with resources free of charge to enable it to discharge its statutory obligations. (Refer note **2(t)**).

Appropriation revenue received during the year		
Service appropriation	53,000	52,000
Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund	1,014,000	883,000
	<u>1,067,000</u>	<u>935,000</u>

Appropriations are accrual amounts reflecting the net cost of services delivered. The appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (holding account) comprises the depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liability during the year.

Resources received free of charge	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Determined on the basis of the following estimates provided by agencies (Refer note 7): Department of Agriculture and Food	11,447,077	13,494,000
	<u>11,447,077</u>	<u>13,494,000</u>

Where assets or services have been received free of charge or for nominal consideration, the Authority recognises revenues (except where the contribution of assets or services is in the nature of contributions by owners, in which case the Authority shall make a direct adjustment to equity) equivalent to the fair value of the assets and/or the fair value of those services that can be reliably measured and which would have been purchased if they were not donated, and those fair values shall be recognised as assets or expenses, as applicable. Where the contribution of assets or services are in the nature of contributions by owners, the Authority makes an adjustment direct to equity.

15 Cash and cash equivalent	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Funds held at bank for the following trust funds:		
Agriculture Protection Fund	32,744	29,560
	<u>32,744</u>	<u>29,560</u>

17 Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
Funds held at bank for the following controlled trust accounts:		
Resistant Grain Insects Eradication Fund (a): (expenses directly related to the eradication of resistant grain insects)	20,000	20,000
Skeleton Weed Eradication Fund (a): (expenses directly related to the eradication or prevention of spread of Skeleton weed, payment of compensation in accordance with the Act, expenses incurred in the determination of the value of any grain, seed, crop or bag in respect of which compensation is paid under the Act, such contributions to the Resistant Grain Insects Eradication Fund as are authorised under the Act)	3,304,990	3,265,090
Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund (b)	680,242	588,636
Controlled trust accounts	<u>4,005,232</u>	<u>3,873,726</u>

(a) Funds held in trust on behalf of the Grains Industry of WA. The Trust Funds are established under the provisions of the Plant Pests and Diseases (Eradication Funds) Act 1974 ["the Act"], and balances comprise, in the main, annual contributions from grain growers. Balances may only be used for the purposes described in the Act - they are not available to meet other Board liabilities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

and commitments. Under the Act, the Board has a statutory responsibility to approve all payments made from the Funds.

(b) A fund established under the provisions of the Agriculture Protection Act 1950 to manage monies collected for the purpose of controlling Declared Plants and Animals on, and in relation to, all lands held under pastoral lease. Rates contributed by pastoral lessees are matched by an equal contribution drawn from the State Government's Consolidated Fund. All monies credited to this fund and subsequently spent on programs approved by the Board, on the advice of the pastoral Zone Control Authorities.

18 Receivables

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Receivables	244,730	202,623
Accrued Receivables	91,006	213,145
	335,736	415,768
Credit Risk		
Ageing of receivables past due but not impaired based on the information provided to senior management, at the balance sheet date:		
Not more than 3 months	9,035	-
More than 3 months but less than 6 months	-	-
More than 6 months but less than 1 year	144,788	69,636
More than 1 Year	91,546	66,488
	245,369	136,124

See also note 2(p) "Receivables" and note 30 "Financial Instruments"

19 Other current assets

Accrued interest	30,509	28,526
	30,509	28,526

20 Amounts receivable for services

Non-current	3,012,436	3,012,436
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This asset represents the non-cash component of service appropriations see note 2(n) 'Amounts receivable for services (Holding Account). It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability.

In 2006/2007 the Board transferred its non industry funded property plant and equipment to the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia. The Board believes that the "amounts receivable for services" should have been transferred to the department, however it acknowledges the Department of Treasury and Finance position that the Board must retain this non-current asset until the passing of the appropriate legislation to repeal the Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950.

21 Inventories

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Raw materials and stores	125,909	104,250
See note 2(o) 'Inventories' and Note 26 "Equity"		

22 Property, plant and equipment

Land		
At fair value (a)	4,800	2,800
	4,800	2,800
Buildings		
At fair value (a)	60,000	60,000
Total Buildings	60,000	60,000
Plant & Equipment (c)		
At cost	147,750	153,250
Accumulated depreciation	(97,844)	(86,799)
	49,906	66,451
Vehicles and Transportation Equipment (d)		
At cost	67,677	217,642
Accumulated depreciation	(64,335)	(213,122)
	3,342	4,520
IT Equipment		
At cost	79,045	73,545
Accumulated depreciation	(79,045)	(73,545)
	-	4,811
Total Assets		
At cost and fair value	359,272	507,237
Accumulated depreciation	(241,224)	(373,466)
	118,048	133,771
Total Non Current Assets (b)	118,048	133,771

(a) Freehold land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2009 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2010 and recognised at 30 June 2010. The fair value of land and buildings was determined on the basis of depreciated replacement cost.

The Board approved the transfer of assets, with the exception of Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund and Skeleton Weed Eradication Fund assets, to the the Department of Agriculture and Food at no cost to the Board. UIG 1038 requires that where the transferee accounts for a transfer as a contribution by owner, the transferor must account for the transfer as a distribution to owners. Consequently, non-discretionary (non-reciprocal) transfers of net assets to other State Government Agencies are distribution to owners and are debited directly to equity.

(b) As at 1st July 2008 the Authority is required to apply Treasurer Instructions 1101 (14) (ii) with respect to the asset capitalisation threshold. The Authority has increased its its threshold from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for its Properties, Plant and Equipment to meet the Treasurer Instructions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The changes in accounting policy have been accounted for under AASB 108 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". In applying AASB 108 the Authority has reflected the asset write off in its opening balance of accumulated surplus/(deficiency) as at 1 July 2008 and has restated its 2008 comparatives. (Refer Note 26 "Equity")

(c) Plant and Equipment balances for the prior year have been adjusted. A GPS receiver lost in 2005 and approved for write off in the same year was located during current year stocktake and brought to account. This GPS receiver has been included in the year ended 2009 figures, cost \$5,500 and accumulated depreciation \$5,500. Two refrigerated containers previously accounted for in Department of Agriculture and Food WA belong to APB and have been transferred in year ended June 2010. The two refrigerated containers have also been included in the year ended 2009 figures, taken up on 1 July 2008 at cost \$15,675 and accumulated depreciation \$3,439 increasing net assets opening balance by \$12,236. For the year ended 30 June 2009 adjustment was made for 12 months depreciation \$1,568 resulting in the closing balance being adjusted by an increase of \$10,667.

(d) Vehicles and Transportation Equipment balances for the prior year have been adjusted. Adjustments have been included in the year ended 2009 figures, cost \$38,655 and accumulated depreciation \$38,655.

Property, plant, equipment and vehicles Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant, equipment and vehicles at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below.

	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles etc.	IT Equip	TOTAL
2010						
Carrying amount at 1/07/2008	2,800	60,000	66,451	4,520	-	133,771
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets transfer to DAFWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation - (Decrement)/Increment	2,000	2,222	-	-	-	4,222
Depreciation		(2,222)	(16,545)	(1,178)	-	(19,945)
Carrying amount at end of year	4,800	60,000	49,906	3,342	-	118,048
2009						
Carrying amount at start of year	3,600	60,000	21,426	10,820	4,811	100,657
Additions			63,131			63,131
Revaluation - (Decrement)/Increment	(800)	2,142				1,342
Depreciation		(2,142)	(18,106)	(6,300)	(4,811)	(31,359)
			32,551		(9,010)	(41,561)
Carrying amount at the end of year	2,800	60,000	66,451	4,520	-	133,771

* This figure includes disposals, retirements and adjustments

23 Impairment of assets

There were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment, infrastructure and intangible assets at 30 June 2010.

The Authority held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period and at reporting date there were no intangible assets not yet available for use.

24 Payables

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Trade payables	74,900	34,915
Accrued expenses	53,143	68,182
	<u>128,043</u>	<u>103,097</u>

See also note 2(q) 'Payables' and note 30 'Financial Instruments'

25 Prepaid Revenue

Agriculture Protection Rates	5,592	-
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26 Equity

Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Authority. The Government holds the equity interest in the Authority on behalf of the community. The asset revaluation reserve represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Contributed Equity		
Balance at the start of the year	-	-
<i>Distributions to owners</i>		
Transfer of net assets to Department of Agriculture and Food (a)		
Buildings, Land, Barrier Fence and Plant and Equipment	-	-
<i>Total distributions to owners</i>	-	-
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve	-	-
Transfer from accumulated surplus	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	-	-
Reserves		
Asset revaluation surplus		
Balance at the start of the year	13,842	12,500
Net revaluation increments / (decrements)		
Land	2,000	(800)
Building	2,222	2,142
Net movement	4,222	1,342
Transfer to contributed equity	-	-
Transfer to accumulated surplus	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	18,064	13,842

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments & decrements on the revaluation of non current assets, as described in the accounting policy note 2(f), see also note 22 for asset movements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Accumulated surplus (deficit)	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Balance at the start of the year	7,481,099	7,847,239
Correction of prior period errors ^(a)	-	-
Change in accounting policy ^(b)	-	-
Restated balance at start of period	<u>7,481,099</u>	<u>7,847,239</u>
Transfer to contributed equity	-	-
Result for the period ^(c)	27,816	(366,140)
Transfer to asset revaluation reserve	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>7,508,915</u>	<u>7,481,099</u>
Total Equity	<u>7,526,979</u>	<u>7,494,941</u>

^(a) The correction of prior period errors of \$265,311 is represented by:

The recognition of inventory of \$208,355 previously not accounted for in 2007/2008 and the decrease in the stock as an expense item of \$56,956 in 2007/2008

The balance of the correction of prior period errors of \$12,236 is represented by:

The recognition of plant and equipment - two refrigerated containers have been included in the year ended 2009 figures, cost \$15,675 and accumulated depreciation \$3,439.

^(b) As at 1st July 2008 the Authority is required to apply Treasurer's Instructions 1101 (14) (ii) with respect to the asset capitalisation threshold. The Authority has increased its threshold from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for its Properties, Plant and Equipment to meet the Treasurer's Instructions.

The changes in accounting policy has been accounted for under AASB 108 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". In applying AASB 108 the Authority has reflected the assets expensed off due to change in accounting policy in its opening balance of accumulated surplus/(deficiency) as at 1 July 2008 and has restated its 2008 comparatives.

^(c) Result for the period 2009 has been increased from (\$365,572) to (\$366,140) being the 2009 depreciation expense associated with prior period errors, refer note **22(c)**.

27 Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Agriculture Protection Fund	32,744	29,560
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (see Note 17 Restricted cash and cash equivalents)		
Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund	680,242	588,636
Resistant Grain Fund	20,000	20,000
Skeleton Weed Eradication Fund	<u>3,304,990</u>	<u>3,265,090</u>
	<u>4,037,000</u>	<u>3,903,286</u>
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities		
Net cost of services	(12,486,261)	(14,795,140)
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation	Note 7 19,945	31,359
Expensed assets	-	-
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	Note 13 (44,995)	(909)
Resources received free of charge	Note 9 11,447,077	13,494,000
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Receivables	Note 18 80,032	(249,121)
Inventories	(21,659)	104,105
Other Current Assets	(1,983)	-
Other Non Current Assets	-	19,676
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Payables	24,947	19,038
Prepaid revenue	5,592	-
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	<u>(977,305)</u>	<u>(1,376,992)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28 Remuneration of members of the accountable authority and senior officers

Remuneration of members of the accountable authority

The number of members of the Accountable Authority, whose total fees, salaries, superannuation and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:

<\$10,000	10	10
\$10,001 - \$20,000	1	1
\$20,001 - \$30,000	-	-
\$30,001 - \$40,000	-	-

The total remuneration of the members of the Accountable Authority is:

	\$ 89,878	\$ 85,909
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The total superannuation includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Authority in respect of members of the Accountable Authority.

29 Remuneration of auditor

Remuneration payable to the Auditor General in respect to the audit for the current financial year is as follows:

	\$ 19,000	\$ 20,000
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Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators

The expense is included at note 6 'Department of Agriculture and Food Contracted Services'.

30 Financial instruments

(a) Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Financial instruments held by the Authority are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, loans and receivables, and payables. The Authority has limited exposure to financial risks. The Authority's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

Credit risk

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance sheet date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provisions for impairment as shown in the table at Note 30(c).

Credit risk associated with the Authority's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (holding account). For receivables other than government, the Authority trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. The Authority 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 Authority's exposure to bad debts is minimal. At the balance sheet date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Allowance for impairment of financial assets is calculated based on objective evidence such as observable data indicating changes.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Authority is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Authority is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

The Authority 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 Authority's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Authority does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to other price risks (for example, equity securities or commodity prices changes).

(b) Categories of Financial Instruments

In addition to cash and bank overdraft, the carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period as follows:

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	32,744	29,560
Restricted cash and cash equivalent	4,005,232	3,873,726
Loans and Receivables ^(a)	3,378,681	3,456,730
Financial Liabilities		
Payables	128,043	103,097

^(a) The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

(c) Financial Instrument disclosures

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk Exposures

The following table disclose the Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk, interest rate exposures and the ageing analysis of financial assets. The Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of financial assets as shown below. The table discloses the ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and impaired financial assets. The table is based on information provided to senior management of the Authority.

The Authority does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to the financial assets it holds.

The Authority does not hold any financial assets that had to have their terms renegotiated that would have otherwise resulted in them being past due or impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Interest rate exposure and ageing analysis of financial assets

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Interest Rate Exposure			Past due but not impaired			Impaired Financial Assets \$000
		Carrying Amount \$000	Variable interest rate \$000	Non interest bearing \$000	Up to 3 months \$000	3 - 12 months \$000	More than 12 months \$000	
Financial Assets								
2010								
Cash and cash equivalents		33	-	30	-	-	-	
Restricted and cash equivalents	4.00	4,005	3,305	700	-	-	-	
Receivables(a)		366	-	366	-	145	92	
Amounts Receivable for services		3,012		3,012			3,012	
Total financial assets		7,416	3,305	4,111	-	145	3,104	
2009								
Cash and cash equivalents		30	-	30	-	-	-	
Restricted and cash equivalents	5.39	3,874	3,265	609	-	-	-	
Receivables(a)		444	-	444	-	70	86	
Amounts Receivable for services		3,012		3,012			3,012	
Total financial assets		7,359	3,265	1,082	-	70	3,078	

(a) The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

Liquidity Risk

The following table details the contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. The contractual maturity amounts are representative of the undiscounted amounts at the end of the reporting period. The table includes interest and principal cash flows. An adjustment has been made where material.

Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis of financial liabilities

	Interest rate exposure					Maturity dates			
	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Carrying Amount \$000	Variable interest rate \$000	Non Interest bearing \$000	Adjustment for discounting \$000	Total for Nominal Amount \$000	Up to 3 months \$000	3 to 12 months \$000	More than 5 Years \$000
2010									
Payables		128	-	128	-	-	103	-	-
Prepaid revenue		6	-	6	-	-	6	-	-
Total financial liabilities		134	-	134	-	-	109	-	-
2009									
Payables		103	-	103	-	-	103	-	-
Total financial liabilities		103	-	103	-	-	103	-	-

The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of each class of financial liabilities.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table represents a summary of the interest rate sensitivity of the Authority's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting 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.

Financial Assets	Carrying amount \$'000	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
2010					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,305	(33)	(33)	33	33
	3,305	(33)	(33)	33	33
2009					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,265	(33)	(33)	33	33
	3,265	(33)	(33)	33	33

Fair Values

All financial assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position, whether they are carried at cost or fair value, are recognised at amounts that represent a reasonable approximation of fair value unless otherwise stated in the applicable notes

31 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities

In addition to the liabilities included in the financial statements, there are the following contingent liabilities:

Contaminated sites

Under the Contaminated Sites Act 2003, the Authority is required to report known and suspected contaminated sites to the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). In accordance with the Act, DEC classifies these sites on the basis of the risk to human health, the environment and environmental values. Where sites are classified as contaminated – remediation required or possibly contaminated – investigation required, the Authority may have a liability in respect of investigation or remediation expenses.

During the year the Authority did not report any suspected contaminated sites to DEC. The Authority has, however, one (1) reported contaminated site which has yet to be classified. The Authority is unable to assess the likely outcome of the classification process, and accordingly, it is not practicable to estimate the potential financial effect or to identify the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflows. Whilst there is no possibility of reimbursement of any future expenses that may be incurred in the remediation of these sites, the Authority may apply for funding from the Contaminated Sites Management Account to undertake further investigative work or to meet remediation costs that may be required.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32 Commitments

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Other expenditure commitments at balance sheet date but not recognised as liabilities, are payable as follows:		
Within 1 year	-	1,500
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	-	-
	-	1,500

These commitments are inclusive of GST

There are no known expenditure commitments at reporting date.

33 Events occurring after the end of the reporting date

There are no events in particular that occurred after reporting date which would materially affect the financial statements or disclosures.

34 Related bodies

There are no bodies related to The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia.

35 Affiliated bodies

The following groups received support payments under a contractual agreement to eradicate animals that are declared animals under the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*. These agreements are funded from the Declared Plants and Animal Control Fund. The groups listed below are not subject to operational control by the Authority.

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Upper Gascoyne Declared Animal Group	79,650	70,182
Arthur River Declared Animal Group	60,835	57,126
Meekatharra Yagahorn Dogging Group	113,564	98,514
Eastern Wheatbelt Declared Species Group	92,000	47,100
Wiluna Central Dogging Group	31,000	32,400
Corrigin Declared Species Group	-	310
Dowerin Declared Species Group	-	2,818
Dongolocking Declared Species Group	2,591	1,500
Wandering Hotham Declared Specied Group	20,000	13,636
Upper Yannerie Declared Animal Group	40,250	40,350
Murchison Declared Animal Group	80,500	-
Minilya River Declared Animal Group	65,385	-
Sandstone Combined Dogging Group	30,000	-
Dumbleyung LCDC	20,000	-
Southcoast Natural Resource Management Inc.	100,000	-
Warren Catchment Council Inc.	20,000	-
North Malee Declared Species Group	60,000	-
Nannup Declared Specied Group	10,000	-
Ravensthorpe Declared Species Group	44,000	-
Quindanning Declared Species Group	20,000	-

These payments are exclusive of GST



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36 Summary financial information of each trust account

	AGRICULTURE PROTECTION FUND		DECLARED PLANTS AND ANIMALS CONTROL FUND		RESISTANT GRAIN FUND		SKELETON WEED ERADICATION FUND		Total	
	2009/10 \$'000	2008/09 \$'000	2009/10 \$'000	2008/09 \$'000	2009/10 \$'000	2008/09 \$'000	2009/10 \$'000	2008/09 \$'000	2009/10 \$'000	2008/09 \$'000
Income	11,937	13,546	2,192	1,949	-	-	3,577	4,403	17,706	19,898
Expenditure	11,937	14,134	2,094	2,050	-	-	3,648	4,080	17,697	20,264
Surplus/(Deficit)	-	(588)	98	(101)	-	-	(71)	323	27	(366)
Reserves and Accumulated Surplus	3,017	3,016	835	725	20	20	3,655	3,723	7,527	7,484
Total Equity	3,017	3,016	835	725	20	20	3,655	3,723	7,527	7,484
Non Current Assets	3,012	3,012	13	22	-	-	105	102	3,130	3,136
Current Assets	1	-	244	140	-	-	247	408	492	548
Bank	33	30	680	588	20	20	3,305	3,265	4,038	3,903
Liabilities	(29)	(26)	(102)	(25)	-	-	(2)	(52)	(133)	(103)
Total Equity	3,017	3,016	835	725	20	20	3,655	3,723	7,527	7,484

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36.1 Agriculture Protection Fund Statement of Revenues and Expenses

The purpose of this trust account is to provide the funds necessary for the effective exercise by the Agriculture Protection Board of the powers conferred and duties imposed upon it by the Agriculture Protection Act 1950.

	2010 \$'000's	2009 \$'000's
REVENUE		
Consolidated Fund Appropriation	53	52
Resources Received Free of Charge	11,447	13,494
Sale of Goods & Services	-	-
Other Revenue	437	-
Total Revenue	<u>11,937</u>	<u>13,546</u>
EXPENSES		
Free of Charge Expenses (Refer Note 7)	11,447	13,494
Salaries, Wages & on-costs	275	189
Services & Contracts	115	134
Other Staff Related Expenses	26	28
Non-Salary Related Costs	6	33
Consultants & Contractors	16	(1)
Consultancy/Service Charges	27	22
Other Expenses	24	23
Maintenance & Repairs	1	-
Grants, Subsidies & Transfer Payments	-	3
Funding Grants Paid	-	209
Total Expenses	<u>11,937</u>	<u>14,134</u>
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	<u>-</u>	<u>(588)</u>

36.2 Declared Plant and Animal Pest Control Fund Statement of Revenues and Expenses

The purpose of this trust account is to manage monies collected for the purpose of controlling Declared Plants and Animals on, and in relation to, all lands held under pastoral lease.

	2010 \$'000's	2009 \$'000's
REVENUES		
Consolidated Fund Appropriation	1,014	883
Rates	1,027	971
Sale of Goods & Services	7	9
Other Revenue	144	86
Total Revenue	<u>2,192</u>	<u>1,949</u>
EXPENSES		
Aircraft Hire	394	448
Grants, Subsidies, Sponsorship & Transfer Payments	565	373
Meat Baits	371	241
Other Operating	81	154
Salaries, Wages & on-costs	142	142
Petrol & oils (Vehicles & Aircraft)	64	111
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals & poisons	169	280
Other Staff Related Costs	20	34
Repairs - Plant, Mach & Equipment	76	134
Consultants & Contractors	156	111
Ammunition & explosives	12	18
Depreciation/Amort of Fixed Assets	44	4
Total Expenses	<u>2,094</u>	<u>2,050</u>
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	<u>98</u>	<u>(101)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36.3 Skeleton Weed Trust Fund Statement of Revenues and Expenses

The purpose of this trust account is to manage contributions received from grain growers through a compulsory contribution on grain and seed deliveries to meet expenses directly related to the eradication or prevention of spread of skeleton weed, payment of compensation in accordance with the Act, expenses incurred in the determination of the value of any grain, crop or bag in respect of which compensation is paid under the Act and such contributions to the Resistant Grain Insects Eradication Fund as are authorised under the enabling legislation.

	2010 \$'000's	2009 \$'000's
REVENUES		
Contributions	3,407	4,208
Direct Grants & Subsidies	2	-
Interest	105	155
Westrail Searches	63	40
Total Revenue	<u>3,577</u>	<u>4,403</u>
EXPENSES		
Grant to Landholders	1,749	2,012
Salaries, Wages & On-costs	958	921
Other Operating	393	423
Contractors - Private Sector	159	178
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals & poisons	123	235
Local Vehicle Usage charges	234	249
Other Staff Related Costs	17	36
Expensed assets	-	-
Depreciation/Amort of Fixed Assets	15	26
Total Expenses	<u>3,648</u>	<u>4,080</u>
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	<u>(71)</u>	<u>323</u>

37 Explanatory Statement

Significant variations between estimates and actual results for income and expenses are shown below. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than \$50,000.

Significant variances between estimated and actual result for the financial year

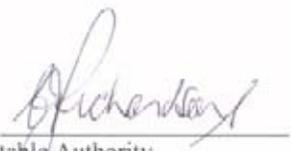
	2010 estimate \$	2010 actual \$	2010 variance \$	Note	2009 actual \$	Variance actual \$	Note
COST OF SERVICES							
Expenses from ordinary activities							
Department of Agriculture and Food contracted (funded) services	16,677,000	17,568,794	891,794	37.1	20,146,889	(2,578,095)	37.9
Depreciation	-	19,945	19,945	37.2	31,359	(11,414)	
Employee Benefits Expense	-	89,878	89,878	37.3	85,909	3,969	
Total cost of services	<u>16,677,000</u>	<u>17,678,617</u>	<u>1,001,617</u>		<u>20,264,157</u>	<u>(2,585,540)</u>	
Revenues from operating activities							
User Fee & Charges	4,014,000	4,386,254	372,254	37.4	5,119,989	(733,735)	37.10
Grants, subsidies and industry recoups from other sources	150,000	68,366	(81,634)	37.5	27,618	40,748	
Sales	50,000	-	(50,000)		-	-	
Interest	-	105,142	105,142	37.6	155,079	(49,937)	
Other revenues	150,000	587,599	437,599	37.7	165,422	422,177	37.11
Total revenue	<u>4,364,000</u>	<u>5,147,361</u>	<u>783,361</u>		<u>5,468,108</u>	<u>(320,747)</u>	
Gains							
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	-	44,995	44,995		909	44,086	
Total Gains		<u>44,995</u>	<u>44,995</u>		<u>909</u>	<u>44,086</u>	
Total Income other than income from State Government	4,364,000	5,192,356	828,356		5,469,017	(276,661)	
NET COST OF SERVICES	<u>12,313,000</u>	<u>12,486,261</u>	<u>173,261</u>		<u>14,795,140</u>	<u>(2,308,879)</u>	
REVENUES FROM STATE GOVERNMENT							
Service appropriation	1,067,000	1,067,000	-		935,000	132,000	37.12
Resources received free of charge	10,546,000	11,447,077	901,077	37.8	13,494,000	(2,046,923)	37.13
Total revenues from State Government	<u>11,613,000</u>	<u>12,514,077</u>	<u>901,077</u>		<u>14,429,000</u>	<u>(1,914,923)</u>	
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	<u>(700,000)</u>	<u>27,816</u>	<u>727,816</u>		<u>(366,140)</u>	<u>393,956</u>	
TOTAL CHANGE IN EQUITY	<u>(700,000)</u>	<u>27,816</u>	<u>727,816</u>		<u>(366,140)</u>	<u>393,956</u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2010 Estimate \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000		2010 Estimate \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
37.1 <u>Department of Agriculture and Food Contracted Services</u> The increase on budget estimate is a result of unbudgeted funding being provided for the starling pest control program.	16,677	17,569	(892)	37.9 <u>Department of Agriculture and Food Contracted Services</u> The decrease is due to a reduction in the animal pest control programs of locusts and starlings.	17,569	20,147	(2,578)
37.2 <u>Depreciation</u> The budget assumed the APB Act had been repealed and all assets transferred to Department of Agriculture and Food, which had not occurred as at 30 June 2010.	-	20	(20)	37.10 <u>User Fees & Charges</u> The decrease is due to reduced grain production in 2010 on which the skeleton weed levy is collected.	4,386	5,120	(734)
37.3 <u>Employee Benefits Expense</u> The budget assumed no employee activity in anticipation of the impending repeal of the APB Act, which had not occurred as at 30 June 2010.	-	90	(90)	37.11 <u>Other revenues</u> The increase is due to a contribution from the Department of Agriculture and Food.	588	165	423
37.4 <u>User Fees and Charges</u> The increase on budget estimate is due to greater than forecast collection of skeleton weed levies.	4,014	4,386	(372)	37.12 <u>Service Appropriation</u> The increase in matched service appropriation is due to increased agriculture protection rate collection in 2010.	1,067	935	132
37.5 <u>Grants, subsidies and industry recoups from other sources</u> The decrease in budget estimate is due to the forecast contribution from the Department of Agriculture and Food for the Skeleton Weed Eradication Trust Fund ceasing.	150	68	82	37.16 <u>Resources received free of charge</u> The reduction in funding is as a result of reduction in the eradication activity of starlings and locusts over the previous year.	11,447	13,494	(2,047)
37.6 <u>Interest</u> The budget assumed no interest earnings.	-	105	(105)	38 Supplementary financial information	2010	2009	
37.7 <u>Other Revenue</u> The increase represents an unbudgeted contribution from the Department of Agriculture and Food	150	588	(438)	a) Write Offs	\$	\$	
37.8 <u>Resources received free of charge</u> The increase on budget estimate is due to unbudgeted funding received for the eradication of starlings.	10,546	11,447	(901)	Debts for Agriculture Protection Rates written off by the Agriculture Protection Board during the financial year.	2,301	-	

**THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

We hereby certify that the performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia's performance, and fairly represent the performance of The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2009.

C RICHARDSON  Date: 17/08/10
Chairman of Accountable Authority

J O'BRIEN  Date: 17/8/10
Member of Accountable Authority

Government goal
Social and Environmental Responsibility:

“Ensuring that economic activity is managed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner for the long-term benefit of the State.”

The Agriculture Protection Board supports this goal by protecting the productive resource base of animal and plant based primary industries as well as environmental and community resources against the adverse impacts of animal and plant pests.

Effectiveness Indicators 2009/10

These activities are aimed at preventing new incursions, at eradicating/controlling existing infestations of specific plant and animal pests and at encouraging landholders to accept and to act on their legal responsibility for managing these pests on their land.

The methodology used to track this indicator is via the Inspection, Quarantine and Compliance System (IQC).

The effectiveness indicators can be significantly impacted by outbreaks of seasonal pests, i.e. Australian Plague Locusts, as increased surveillance of properties affects expected trends.

The percentage of properties with infestations varies from year to year depending on the focus of activities during that year. The proportion will increase when activities are more focussed on actual eradication programs during which property inspections are mainly done on infested properties rather than surveillance operations which cover a mix of infested and non-infested properties.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

KPI 1 Proportion of inspected properties with infestations of declared animal and plant pests

	06/07	07/08	08/09	Actual 09/10	Targets 09/10
Number of inspected properties	11,218	6,228	6,266	7,198	5,000
Number of inspected properties with infestations					
Declared animals	913	892	735	480	650
Declared plants	2,722	2,181	1,572	1,236	1,800
Total	3,635	3,073	2,307	1,716	2,450
Proportion of inspected properties with infestations					
Declared animals	8.1%	14.3%	11.7%	6.7%	13%
Declared plants	24.2%	35%	25.1%	17.2%	36%
Total	32.4%	49.3%	36.8%	23.9%	49%

The total number of property inspections undertaken in 2009/10 was considerably more than predicted. The increase on target is as a result of assumption that the APB was to be repealed in 2009/2010, and as this didn't eventuate, the inspection of properties continued, as part of an on-going and coordinated work program.

Efficiency Indicators

The efficiency indicators for activities associated with the management of declared plants and animals relate to property contacts to inspect, provide advice or audit.

The number of property contacts is derived primarily from the Inspection, Quarantine & Compliance System (IQC). This database records regulatory contact with landholders. Other data sources include reports from Biosecurity

Managers who advise on formal written regulatory contact with landowners, and on contract control activities undertaken in relation to particular species including skeleton weed, feral donkeys and wild dogs.

The Board's total cost of services, as detailed in its 2009/10 Financial Statements is split evenly between declared animals and declared plants for the service of contact and control activities. Costs have been distributed between property contacts and control work in the ratio of 80% for contact and 20% for control work.

KPI 2 Cost per property contact (inspection, advice & audit) for declared pests

	06/07	07/08	08/09	Actual 09/10	Targets 09/10
Total cost of property contacts	\$21,498,000	\$16,276,000	\$16,210,000	\$14,142,894	\$14,000,000
Number of property contacts	35,631	26,380	41,126	30,803	17,000
Cost/property contact	\$603	\$617	\$394	\$459	\$824

The total number of property contacts undertaken in 2009/10 was considerably more than predicted. The increase on target is as a result of assumption that the APB was to be repealed in 2009/2010, and as this didn't eventuate, the contact with properties continued, as part of an on-going and coordinated work program.

KPI 3 Cost per property for declared animal pest control undertaken on behalf of the Board

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Total cost of APB control work	\$3.583m	\$2,035m	\$2.026m	\$1.767m
Number of properties	2203	2227	1013	932
Cost/property for control work undertaken on behalf of APB for declared animal pests	\$1626	\$914	\$2,000	\$1896

KPI 4 Cost per property for declared plant pest control undertaken on behalf of the Board

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Total cost of APB control work	\$3.583M	\$2.035M	\$2.026M	\$1.767M
Number of properties	1,784	914	734	861
Cost/property contact for control work undertaken on behalf of APB for Declared plant pests	\$2,008	\$2,226	\$2760	\$2052

The increase in efficiency for carrying out control activities of declared plants is a response to the change in the delivery of the Skeleton Weed Program; which was itself an outcome of recommendations in the 2008 Skeleton Weed Program review. The status change in the shires of Yilgarn and Narembeen from P2 (eradication) to P3 (management), provided an opportunity for less intensive control activities in these locations, with subsequently available funds being spent on surveillance at the extremities of the infestations.



OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Advertising

Section 176ZE of the Electoral Act 1907, requires a statement of expenditure in relation to advertising and sponsorship for agencies required to publish an annual report under the FMA or any other written law. The following table details the APB's expenditure for 2009/2010.

Class of Expenditure	Amount	Organisation
Advertising agencies	NIL	N/A
Market research organisation	NIL	N/A
Polling organisations	NIL	N/A
Direct mail organisations	\$303.17	Quickmail
Media advertising organisations	\$24,772.76	Adcorp Australia Ltd - \$5739.51 Albany Advertiser - \$2072.68 Clockwork Print - \$155.11 Geraldton Newspapers - \$333.00 Goldfields Printing Co - \$1628.00 Linkletters Graphic Design - \$2051.50 Merredin Wheatbelt Mercury - \$342.60 Quality Press WA - \$6875.00 Shire of Yilgarn - \$95.00 State Law Publisher - \$5480.36
Total	\$25,075.93	

Ministerial Directives

The Agriculture Protection Board ("the Board") operates according to a memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Agriculture and Food. The objective of this arrangement is to establish the types and standards of services to be provided, facilities and personnel sufficient to enable the Board to meet its statutory obligations.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan Outcomes

The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia ("the Board") operates according to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Agriculture

and Food. The objective of this arrangement is to establish the types and standards of services to be provided, facilities and personnel sufficient to enable the Board to meet its statutory obligations.

Compliance with Public Sector Standards and Ethical Codes

The Agriculture Protection Board ("the Board") operates according to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Agriculture and Food. The objective of this arrangement is to establish the types and standards of services to be provided, facilities and personnel sufficient to enable the Board to meet its statutory obligations.

Record Keeping Plan

The Agriculture Protection Board ("the Board") operates according to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Agriculture and Food. The objective of this arrangement is to establish the types and standards of services to be provided, facilities and personnel sufficient to enable the Board to meet its statutory obligations.

Corruption Prevention

The Agriculture Protection Board ("the Board") operates according to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Agriculture and Food. The objective of this arrangement is to establish the types and standards of services to be provided, facilities and personnel sufficient to enable the Board to meet its statutory obligations.

Substantive Equality

The Agriculture Protection Board ("the Board") operates according to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Agriculture and Food. The objective of this arrangement is to establish the types and standards of services to be provided, facilities and personnel sufficient to enable the Board to meet its statutory obligations.

Occupational Safety, Health and Injury Management

The Agriculture Protection Board ("the Board") operates according to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Agriculture and Food. The objective of this arrangement is to establish the types and standards of services to be provided, facilities and personnel sufficient to enable the Board to meet its statutory obligations.

APPENDIX 1 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation	Explanation	Abbreviation	Explanation
AASL	Approved Average Staffing Level	FRS	Field Reporting System
AFFA	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Australia	FTE	Full Time Equivalent
AGM	Asian Gypsy Moth	GRDC	Grains Research and Development Corporation
APB/Board	Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Association
APL	Australian Plague Locust	IQC	Inspection, Quarantine and Compliance System
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority	JV	Joint Venture
ARRPA	Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act	LCDC	Land Conservation District Committee
BAM Act	Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007	KPI	Key Performance Indicator
BC	Biosecurity Council	Medfly	Mediterranean Fruit Fly
BBr	Branched Broomrape	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
BCA	Benefit Cost Analysis	NFACP	National Feral Animal Control Program
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Services	NLIS	National Livestock Identification Scheme
CAPA	Certificate of Property Area	PaDIS	Pest and Disease Information Service
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	PLB	The Pastoral Lands Board of Western Australia
CF	Consolidated Fund	PGA	Pastoralists and Graziers Association
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre	QAP	Quarantine Approved Premises
CRIS	Client Resource Information System	Q'fly	Queensland Fruit Fly
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	QDPI	Queensland Department of Primary Industry
DAG	Declared Animal Group/Declared Species Group	QRM	Quarantine Risk Material
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food WA	RBG	Recognised Biosecurity Group
DCG	District Consultative Group	RIFA	Red Imported Fire Ant
Department	The Department of Agriculture and Food	SARDI	South Australian Research and Development Institute
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation	SBFMAC	State Barrier Fence Management Advisory Committee
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System	SRG	Starling Reference Group
DLGRD	Department of Local Government and Regional Development	SWAC	Skeleton Weed Advisory Committee
DMB	Dried Meat Bait	SWDMAC	State Wild Dog Management Advisory Committee
DPACF	Declared Plant and Animal Control Fund	TAFE	Technical and Further Education
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority	TFA	Tropical Fire Ant
EPP	Emergency Pest Plant	TSL	Temperature Sensitive Lethal
EVS	Exotic Vertebrate System	TM	Trademark
FECAC	Footrot Eradication Campaign Advisory Committee	VPC	Vertebrate Pest Committee
FGAC	Feral Goat Advisory Committee	VPRS	Vertebrate Pest Research Service
FOI	Freedom of Information	WAFarmers	WA Farmers Federation
FRIF	Field Reporting Information Form	WAQIS	WA Quarantine and inspection Services
		ZCA	Zone Control Authority

Electronic documents

The following electronic documents are available from the Department of Agriculture and Food website:

www.agric.wa.gov.au

- Declared Animal list December 2009
- Declared Plant list December 2009
- Information on the Industry Funding Schemes (BAMA)

Customer Service Charter

Under the terms of the MOU, the Board has adopted the Department's Customer Service Charter. Copies of the Charter are available from:

Department of Agriculture and Food WA,
3 Baron-Hay Court
South Perth WA 6151; or

any country office of the Department of Agriculture and Food WA.

Freedom of Information (FOI)

Under the MOU, the Department is responsible for managing the Board's information requirements and coordinating any associated FOI applications. The Department also holds a record of the Board's correspondence and publications.

FOI applications may be forwarded to:

FOI Coordinator
Department of Agriculture and Food
3 Baron-Hay Court
South Perth WA 6151
Telephone: (08) 9368 3387
Fax: (08) 9368 5935

