



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Communities**

Disability Services Commission

Annual Report

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2021-22

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Statement of compliance



Hon Don Punch MLA

Minister for Disability Services; Small Business; Fisheries; Seniors and Ageing

For the year ended 30 June 2022

In accordance with section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the annual report of the Disability Services Commission for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

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

Scott Hollier
Chairperson
Disability Services Commission Board

11 November 2022

Priya Cooper
Deputy Chairperson
Disability Services Commission Board

11 November 2022



Acknowledgement of Country

The Disability Services Commission proudly acknowledges Traditional Custodians throughout Western Australia and recognises their continuing connection to their lands, families and communities. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and cultures, and to Elders past and present.

Accessibility statement

The Disability Services Commission strives to achieve online accessibility when delivering information to be inclusive of a wide range of people, including people with disability. This annual report has been designed in both a PDF and accessible Word format. Some parts of the report may not achieve accessibility standards; for example the text size in some financial tables has been reduced to fit an A4 page. If you require an alternative format, please email: enquiries@communities.wa.gov.au



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Agency Performance



Agency performance

Report on operations

The activities of the Disability Services Commission (the Commission) have been reported in the Department of Communities' (Communities) annual report for 2021–22.

Summary of key performance indicators

The Commission's performance in the achievement of its outcomes and delivery of its services is demonstrated in the key performance indicators, which are outlined in Tables 1 and 2. Further details on the indicators are contained in the Key Performance Indicators section of this report.

The targets are published in the 2021–22 Western Australian State Budget Paper No 2 (Volume 2, Division 36, Part 8).

Table 1: Outcome: Life is enhanced for people with disability in the Western Australian community

Key effectiveness performance indicators	2020–21 actual	2021–22 target	2021–22 actual
Percentage of disability service users who achieved their individual plan outcomes	81%	80%	80%
Proportion of disability service users who achieved community participation outcomes	73%	73%	72%

Table 2: Service 10: Supporting people with disability to access services and participate in their community

Key efficiency performance indicators	2020–21 actual	2021–22 target	2021–22 actual
Proportion of individual plans commenced within the required timeframe	97%	93%	91%



Disclosures and Legal Compliance

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Disclosures and legal compliance

Certification of financial statements

For the reporting period ended 30 June 2022

The accompanying financial statements of the Disability Services Commission have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 and the financial position as at 30 June 2022.

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

Scott Hollier
Chairperson
Disability Services Commission Board
11 November 2022

Priya Cooper
Deputy Chairperson
Disability Services Commission Board
11 November 2022

Wayne Millen
Chief Finance Officer
11 November 2022



Auditor General's opinion



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

2022

Disability Services Commission

To the Parliament of Western Australia

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Basis for qualified opinion

The Disability Services Commission (Commission) has overpaid \$15,270,000 to the Department of Communities (Department) for the Commission's incurred salaries and wages expenses during the reporting period. The Commission has recognised a receivable balance (within Note 6.1 Receivables – Other government agencies) for the overpayment. The Commission did not seek repayment from the Department during the period. The overpayment of funds for expenses that have not been incurred breaches the legislative provisions of section 18(2) of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and section 15(3) of the *Disability Services Act 1993*.

As noted in my report on the audit of controls below, there were deficiencies in cash management controls implemented by the Commission during the reporting period.

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Disability Services Commission which comprise:

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

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

- based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the operating results and cash flows of the Disability Services Commission for the year ended 30 June 2022 and the financial position at the end of that period
- in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Basis for opinion

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

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



Responsibilities of the Board for the financial statements

The Board is responsible for:

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Board is responsible for:

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Report on the audit of controls

Basis for qualified opinion

I identified the following significant weaknesses in controls:

- In the cash management controls designed and implemented by the Disability Services Commission during the period. Funds intended for salaries and wages expenses were paid by the Commission to the Department of Communities well in excess of the actual salaries and wages expenses incurred.
- Insufficient controls to mitigate significant weaknesses in the entity providing services to the Commission related to the management of access to the network and key systems. These weaknesses leave the information technology environment at the risk of unauthorised or inappropriate access to the network and business systems. The general computer controls were therefore not adequate throughout the year.



- In the payroll controls implemented by the Commission. These weaknesses could result in salary errors such as overpayments or payments to individuals who are not entitled to receive payment. Consequently, controls to prevent invalid and inaccurate payroll payments were inadequate.

Opinion

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

In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the three matters described in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraph, in all material respects, the controls exercised by the Disability Services Commission are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions during the year ended 30 June 2022.

The Board's responsibilities

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

Auditor General's responsibilities

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

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

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

Limitations of controls

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



Report on the audit of the key performance indicators

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the key performance indicators of the Disability Services Commission for the year ended 30 June 2022. The key performance indicators are the Under Treasurer-approved key effectiveness indicators and key efficiency indicators that provide performance information about achieving outcomes and delivering services.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the key performance indicators of the Disability Services Commission are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Commission's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2022.

The Board's responsibilities for the key performance indicators

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

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

Auditor General's responsibilities

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

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

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



My independence and quality control relating to the report on financial statements, controls and key performance indicators

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

Other information

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but not the financial statements and my auditor's report.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

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

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Disability Services Commission for the year ended 30 June 2022 included in the annual report on the Commission's website. The Commission's management is responsible for the integrity of the Commission's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Commission's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the annual report. If users of the financial statements and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to contact the entity to confirm the information contained in the website version.

Caroline Spencer
Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
14 November 2022

Financial statements

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Table 3: Statement of comprehensive income

Expenses and income	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Cost of services	–	–	–
Expenses	–	–	–
Employee benefits expense	3.1.1	73,317	115,480
Supplies and services	3.3	14,724	17,690
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5.1.1, 5.2, 5.3.1	2,350	4,370
Finance costs	7.2	38	62
Accommodation expenses	3.3	3,173	4,344
Expense for services	3.2	1,011,484	980,968
Other expenses	3.3	8,275	7,896
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	3.4	1,369	38
Total cost of services	–	1,114,730	1,130,848
Income	–	–	–
User charges and fees	4.2	35,416	31,444
Commonwealth grants and contributions	4.4	3,107	5,361
Other income	4.3	17,294	17,738
Total income	–	55,817	54,543
Net cost of services	–	1,058,913	1,076,305
Income from State Government	–	–	–
Service appropriation	4.1	1,109,445	908,336
Services received free of charge	4.1	2,112	5,255
Royalties for Regions Fund	4.1	57	52
Total income from State Government	–	1,111,614	913,643
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	–	52,701	(162,662)



Other comprehensive income	–	–	–
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	–	–	–
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	9.10	1,726	(61)
Total other comprehensive income	–	1,726	(61)
Total comprehensive income for the period	–	54,427	(162,723)

The statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2022

Table 4: Statement of financial position

Assets, liabilities and equity	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Assets – current	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3	43,866	17,700
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.3	325	325
Receivables	6.1	30,886	8,876
Other current assets	6.3	–	–
Total current assets	–	75,077	26,901
Assets – non-current	–	–	–
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7.3	1,950	2,125
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	82,299	75,416
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	43,794	27,984
Right-of-use assets	5.2	815	1,335
Intangible assets	5.3	389	1,748
Other non-current assets	6.3	13,000	13,000
Total non-current assets	–	142,247	121,608
Total assets	–	217,324	148,509
Liabilities – current	–	–	–
Payables	6.4	65,205	65,298
Lease liabilities	7.1	438	526
Employee related provisions	3.1.2	10,936	11,438
Other provisions	6.5	31	797
Total current liabilities	–	76,610	78,059
Liabilities – non-current	–	–	–
Lease liabilities	7.1	411	835



Employee related provisions	3.1.2	822	1,096
Other provisions	6.5	20	15
Total non-current liabilities	–	1,253	1,946
Total liabilities	–	77,863	80,005
Net assets	–	139,461	68,504
Equity	–	–	–
Contributed equity	9.10	72,857	56,327
Reserves	9.10	43,022	41,296
Accumulated surplus	–	23,582	(29,119)
Total equity	–	139,461	68,504

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

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Table 5: Statement of changes in equity

Changes in equity	Notes	Contributed equity \$000	Reserves \$000	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) \$000	Total equity \$000
Balance at					
1 July 2020	–	55,081	41,357	133,543	229,981
Deficit	–	–	–	(162,662)	(162,662)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	(61)	–	(61)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(61)	(162,662)	(162,723)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations	9.10	1,246	–	–	1,246
Total	–	1,246	–	–	1,246
Balance as at 30 June 2021	–	56,327	41,296	(29,119)	68,504
Balance at 1 July 2021	–	56,327	41,296	(29,119)	68,504
Surplus	–	–	–	52,701	52,701
Other comprehensive income	–	–	1,726	–	1,726
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	1,726	52,701	54,427
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations	9.10	17,929	–	–	17,929
Distribution to owners	9.10	(1,399)	–	–	(1,399)
Total	–	16,530	–	–	16,530
Balance as at 30 June 2022	–	72,857	43,022	23,582	139,461



The statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Table 6: Statement of cash flows

Cash flows	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Cash flows from State Government	–	–	–
Service appropriation	–	1,102,565	900,782
Capital appropriations	–	603	1,246
Holding account drawdown	–	–	4,504
Royalties for Regions Fund	–	57	116
Net cash provided by State Government	–	1,103,225	906,648
Utilised as follows:	–	–	–
Cash flows from operating activities – payments	–	–	–
Employee benefits	–	(93,876)	(121,186)
Supplies and services	–	(18,479)	(27,865)
Finance costs	–	(38)	(62)
Expense for services	–	(1,011,485)	(1,031,981)
Goods and Services Tax (GST) payments on purchases	–	(636)	(13,304)
GST payments to taxation authority	–	(63)	(5,152)
Cash flows from operating activities – receipts	–	–	–
User charges and fees	–	34,409	29,955
Commonwealth grants and contributions	–	3,107	38,672
GST receipts on sales	–	87	5,099
GST receipts from taxation authority	–	1,402	13,393



Other receipts	–	9,022	25,786
Net cash used in operating activities	7.3.2	(1,076,550)	(1,086,645)
Cash flows from investing activities – payments	–	–	–
Purchase of non-current assets	–	50	(1,101)
Cash flows from investing activities – receipts	–	–	–
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	–	–	–
Net cash used in investing activities	–	(50)	(1,101)
Cash flows from financing activities – payments	–	–	–
Principal elements of lease payments	–	(634)	(896)
Net cash used in financing activities	–	(634)	(896)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	–	25,991	(181,994)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	–	20,150	202,144
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7.3.1	46,141	20,150

The statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Summary of consolidated account appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Table 7: Summary of consolidated account appropriations

Account appropriations	Budget estimate 2022 \$000	Supplementary funding 2022 \$000	Revised budget 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Variance 2022 \$000
Delivery of services	—	—	—	—	—
Item 71 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	1,015,963	—	1,109,445	1,109,445	—
Section 25 Transfer of service appropriation	—	—	—	—	—
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	1,015,963	—	1,109,445	1,109,445	—
Capital	—	—	—	—	—
Item 137 Capital appropriations	1,179	—	603	16,530	15,927
Total	1,017,142	—	1,110,048	1,125,975	15,927



Notes to the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation

The Disability Services Commission (the Commission) is a WA Government entity, controlled by the State of Western Australia, which is the ultimate parent.

The Commission is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective).

A description of the nature of its operations and its principal activities have been included in the 'Overview' which does not form part of these financial statements.

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of the Commission on 11 November 2022.

Statement of compliance

These general-purpose financial statements are prepared in accordance with:

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

The FMA and the TIs take precedence over AAS. Several AAS are modified by the TIs to vary application, disclosure format and wording. Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

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

Judgements and estimates

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



Accounting for Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Contributed equity

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.

Comparative figures

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



2. Commission outputs

How the Commission operates

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

	Notes
• Commission objectives	2.1
• Schedule of income and expenses by service	2.2

2.1 Commission objectives

Mission

The Commission is the State Government agency responsible for advancing opportunities, community participation and quality of life for people with disability.

The Commission provides a range of services and supports and also funds non-government agencies to provide services to people with disability, their families and carers.

The Commission also partners and collaborates with disability sector organisations, business and government, and other stakeholders to improve participation, inclusion and access for people with disability across the community.

Services

The Commission provides the following services:

Service 10: Supporting people with Disability to Access Services and Participate in their Community

Planning and Coordination; Community Participation; and Advocacy, Access and Inclusion.

This service area assists people with disability to identify their personal goals and have choice and control in decision-making through a planning process; and provides them with opportunities to develop their potential for full social independence through the use of supports and assistive technology.

Service 11: Living Supports and Care for People with Disability

Residential Services; Community Living Support; Independent Living Support; and Therapy and Specialised Care.

These services include a range of supported accommodation and community services that enable people with disability to live as independently as possible in their community with the support of general and specialised support and services.



2.2 Schedule of income and expenses by service

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Table 8: Schedule of income and expenses by service

Income and expenses by service	Supporting People with Disability to Access Service and Participate in their Community		Living Supports and care for People with Disability		NDIS – State contribution (a)		Total	
	2022 \$000	2021 \$000	2022 \$000	2021 \$000	2022 \$000	2021 \$000	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Cost of services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Expenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employee benefits expense	10,918	32,917	62,399	82,563	–	–	73,317	115,480
Supplies and services	4,044	6,427	10,680	11,263	–	–	14,724	17,690
Depreciation and amortisation expense	735	1,570	1,615	2,800	–	–	2,350	4,370
Finance costs	5	17	33	45	–	–	38	62
Accommodation expenses	433	1,640	2,740	2,704	–	–	3,173	4,344
Expense for services	34,261	50,887	20,468	44,869	956,755	885,212	1,011,484	980,968



	Supporting People with Disability to Access Service and Participate in their Community		Living Supports and care for People with Disability		NDIS – State contribution (a)		Total	
Income and expenses by service	2022 \$000	2021 \$000	2022 \$000	2021 \$000	2022 \$000	2021 \$000	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Other expenses	3,283	3,119	6,361	4,815	–	–	9,644	7,934
Total cost of services	53,679	96,577	104,296	149,059	956,755	885,212	1,114,730	1,130,848
Revenue and income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
User charges and fees	–	–	35,416	31,444	–	–	35,416	31,444
Commonwealth grants and contributions	1,056	2,107	2,051	3,254	–	–	3,107	5,361
Other revenue	5,876	6,972	11,418	10,766	–	–	17,294	17,738
Total income other than income from State Government	6,932	9,079	48,885	45,464	–	–	55,817	54,543
Net cost of services	46,747	87,498	55,411	103,595	956,755	885,212	1,058,913	1,076,305
Income from State Government	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



	Supporting People with Disability to Access Service and Participate in their Community		Living Supports and care for People with Disability		NDIS – State contribution (a)		Total	
Income and expenses by service	2022 \$000	2021 \$000	2022 \$000	2021 \$000	2022 \$000	2021 \$000	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Service appropriation	81,426	85,559	108,569	100,450	919,450	722,327	1,109,445	908,336
Resources received free of charge	718	2,067	1,394	3,188	–	–	2,112	5,255
Royalties for Regions Fund	19	21	38	31	–	–	57	52
Total income from State Government	82,163	87,647	110,001	103,669	919,450	722,327	1,111,614	913,643
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	35,416	149	54,590	74	(37,305)	(162,885)	52,701	(162,662)

The Schedule of income and expenses by service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

(a) NDIS – State contribution reflects the Commission's contribution to the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA), which operates the NDIS. The Commission, and other State departments, also provide in-kind contributions through existing programs.



3 Use of our funding

Expenses incurred in the delivery of services

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

Table 9: Expenses incurred in the delivery of services

Expenses incurred in the delivery of services	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Employee benefits expenses	3.1.1	73,317	115,480
Employee related provisions	3.1.2	11,758	12,534
Expense for services	3.2	1,011,484	980,968
Other expenditure	3.3	26,172	29,930

3.1.1 Employee benefits expenses

Table 10: Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefits expenses	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Employee benefits	64,724	91,674
Termination benefits	2,026	15,481
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	6,567	8,325
Total employee benefits expenses	73,317	115,480
Add: AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits	680	957
Less: employee contribution	(65)	(14)
Net employee benefits	73,932	116,423

Employee Benefits: Include wages, salaries, accrued and paid leave and paid sick leave entitlements for employees.

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

Superannuation: The amount recognised in profit or loss of the statement of comprehensive income comprises employer contributions paid to the Gold State Super (GSS) (concurrent contributions), the West State Super (WSS), the Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB), or other superannuation funds.

AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits: Employee benefits in the form of non-monetary benefits, such as the provision of motor vehicles or housing, are measured at the cost incurred by the Commission.

Employee Contributions: Contributions made to the Commission by employees towards employee benefits that have been provided by the Commission.

3.1.2 Employee-related provisions

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

Table 11: Employee-related provisions – current

Current	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Employee benefits provisions	–	–
Annual leave (a)	2,904	3,195
Long service leave (b)	3,328	3,279
Accrued days off (a)	2,045	2,037
Public holidays (a)	2,429	2,766
Time off in lieu	68	31
Deferred salary scheme (c)	75	37
Subtotal	10,849	11,345
Other provisions	–	–
Employment on-costs (d)	87	93
Total current employee related provisions	10,936	11,438

Table 12: Employee-related provisions – non-current

Non-Current	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Employee benefits provisions	–	–
Long service leave (b)	811	1,081
Other provisions	–	–
Employment on-costs (d)	11	15
Total non-current employee-related provisions	822	1,096
Total employee-related provisions	11,758	12,534

(a) Annual leave liabilities: Leave liabilities including annual leave, accrued days off and public holidays have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

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

Table 13: Annual leave liabilities

Annual leave liabilities	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	6,565	5,662
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	881	2,367
Total	7,446	8,029

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

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

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

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

**Table 14: Long service leave liabilities**

Long service leave liabilities	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	1,272	1,269
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	2,867	3,091
Total	4,139	4,360

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

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

Table 15: Deferred salary scheme

Deferred salary scheme	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	75	37
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	–	–
Carrying amount at end of period	75	37

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

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

Table 16: Employment on-costs

Employment on-costs	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Carrying amount at start of period	108	122
Additional provisions recognised	(10)	(14)
Carrying amount at end of period	98	108

Key sources of estimation uncertainty – long service leave

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

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

- Expected future salary rates
- Discount rates
- Employee retention rates; and
- Expected future payments

Changes in these estimations and assumptions may impact on the carrying amount of the long service leave provision. Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of long service leave liabilities is recognised as employee benefits expense.

3.2 Expense for services

Table 17: Expense for services

Expense for services	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Expenditure on services provided by funded agencies	53,428	93,228
Individual funding and other grants	495	1,191
Continuity of Support Contribution	806	520
NDIS – State contribution	956,755	886,029
Total expense for services	1,011,484	980,968

Expenditure on services provided by funded agencies reflects expenditure related to services/grants agreements, for services provided by disability services organisations for Non-NDIS and WA NDIS clients.

Individual funding and other grants, the total of self-managed grant funding provided directly to clients and their families.

Continuity of Support Contribution program supports specialist disability services for people aged 65 and over and Indigenous people aged 50 over.

NDIS – State contribution reflects the Commission's contribution to the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA), which operates the NDIS. The Commission, and other State departments, also provide in-kind contributions through existing programs.

3.3 Other expenditure

Table 18: Other expenditure

Other expenditure	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Supplies and services	–	–
Communications	285	618
Consultants and contractors	10,217	13,045
Consumables	2,645	2,476
Repairs and maintenance	402	786
Travel	95	147
Other	1,080	618



Other expenditure	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Total supplies and services expenses	14,724	17,690
Accommodation expenses	—	—
Lease rentals	980	2,465
Repairs and maintenance	1,643	1,435
Cleaning	346	229
Other	204	215
Total accommodation expenses	3,173	4,344
Other expenses	—	—
Insurance	128	285
Expected credit losses expense	96	12
Employment on-costs	3,502	2,617
Leave Transfer	3,625	4,976
Other	924	6
Total other expenses	8,275	7,896
Total other expenditure	26,172	29,930

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

Rental expenses include:

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

Repairs, maintenance and cleaning costs are recognised as expenses as incurred.

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

Expected credit losses is an allowance of trade receivables, measured at the lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Commission has established a



provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Please refer to Note 6.1.1 Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables.

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

3.4 Loss on disposal of non-current assets

Table 19: Loss on disposal of non-current assets

Loss of disposal of non-current assets	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Net proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	—	—
Plant, equipment and vehicles	—	—
Carrying amount of non-current assets disposed	—	—
Plant, equipment and vehicles	1,369	38
Net loss on disposal (a)	1,369	38

- (a) Realised and unrealised gains are usually recognised on a net basis. These include gains arising on the disposal of non-current assets. Gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets are presented by deducting from the proceeds on disposal the carrying amount of the asset and related selling expenses. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the Statement of comprehensive income (from the proceeds of sale).

4. Our funding sources

How we obtain our funding

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

**Table 20: Funding sources**

Funding sources	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Income from State Government	4.1	1,111,614	913,643
User charges and fees	4.2	35,416	31,444
Other income	4.3	17,294	17,738
Commonwealth grants and contributions	4.4	3,107	5,361

4.1 Income from State Government

Table 21: Income from State Government

Income from State Government	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Appropriations received during the period	–	–
Service appropriation	1,109,445	908,336
Total appropriations received	1,109,445	908,336
Resources received free of charge from other public sector entities during the year	–	–
Child and Adolescent Health Service – Paediatric service	–	3,243
North Metropolitan Health Service – Dental treatment	1,873	1,643
State Solicitor's Office – Legal service	3	1
Department of Finance – Accommodation service	236	368
Total resources received	2,112	5,255
Royalties for Regions Fund	–	–
Regional Community Services Account – Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development	57	52
Total Royalties for Regions Fund	57	52
Total income from State Government	1,111,614	913,643

Service Appropriations are recognised as income at the fair value of consideration received in the period in which the Commission gains control of the appropriated funds. The Commission gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are



deposited in the bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivable for services' (holding account) held at Treasury.

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

Regional Community Services Account is a sub-fund within the over-arching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed to projects and programs in Western Australian regional areas and are recognised as income when the Commission receives the funds.



4.2 User charges and fees

Table 22: User charges and fees

User charges and fees	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Board and lodging	35,416	31,444
Total	35,416	31,444

The Commission satisfies its performance obligation over time, as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Commission as it delivers them.

The Commission has a responsibility to provide services and supports to persons residing in Supported Community Living or Intervention Support Services accommodation facilities. Board and lodging fees can be levied on all persons who reside in Supported Community Living or Intervention Support Services accommodation facilities as a contribution towards their day to day living costs. The recovery of full cost is required from recipients of compensation awards.

4.3 Other revenue

Table 23: Other revenue

Other revenue	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Executive vehicle scheme contribution	14	8
Government Regional Officers' Housing (GROH) – employee contribution	51	6
Gain on derecognition of provisions	580	–
Recoups and return of surplus grants from service providers (a)	15,208	16,541
Other	1,441	1,183
Total Other Income	17,294	17,738

- (a) Revenue from the return of grants based on actual delivery of services previously advanced to service providers based on quarterly estimates.



4.4 Commonwealth grants and contributions

Table 24: Commonwealth grants and contributions

Commonwealth grants and contributions	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
National Disability Agreement	–	1,225
Commonwealth contribution – Department of Health	3,107	4,136
Total	3,107	5,361

Commonwealth grants are recognised as income when the grants are receivable or when the Commission satisfies its performance obligation when its funders simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided.

5. Key assets

Assets the Commission utilises for economic benefit or service potential

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

Table 25: Key assets

Key assets	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	43,794	27,984
Right-of-use assets	5.2	815	1,335
Intangible assets	5.3	389	1,748
Total key assets	–	44,998	31,067



5.1 Property, plant and equipment

Table 26: Property, plant and equipment year ended 30 June 2022

Year ended 30 June 2022	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Computing equipment \$000	Medical equipment \$000	Motor vehicles \$000	Plant and equipment \$000	Office equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Work in progress \$000	Total \$000
1 July 2021	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount	17,758	8,384	12,466	199	86	377	464	12,407	13	52,154
Accumulated depreciation	–	(24)	(12,205)	(180)	(50)	(353)	(424)	(10,934)	–	(24,170)
Carrying amount at start of year	17,758	8,360	261	19	36	24	40	1,473	13	27,984
Additions	–	–	326	–	–	–	–	–	63	389
Transfers	15,927	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,927
Transfers to/(from) work in progress	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	22	(63)	–
Disposals	–	–	(46)	(8)	–	–	(14)	(1,022)	(13)	(1,103)
Revaluation increments/ (decrements)	888	838	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,726
Depreciation	–	(289)	(430)	(6)	(17)	(12)	(26)	(349)	–	(1,129)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	34,573	8,950	111	5	19	12	–	124	–	43,794

Year ended 30 June 2022	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Computing equipment \$000	Medical equipment \$000	Motor vehicles \$000	Plant and equipment \$000	Office equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Work in progress \$000	Total \$000
Gross carrying amount	34,573	8,950	6,087	72	86	322	60	6,732	–	56,882
Accumulated depreciation	–	–	(5,976)	(67)	(67)	(310)	(60)	(6,608)	–	(13,088)

Table 27: Property, plant and equipment year ended 30 June 2021

Year ended 30 June 2021	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Computing equipment \$000	Medical equipment \$000	Motor vehicles \$000	Plant and equipment \$000	Office equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Work in progress \$000	Total \$000
1 July 2020	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount	17,756	8,559	14,029	199	86	431	583	14,399	179	56,221
Accumulated depreciation	–	–	(12,574)	(171)	(33)	(389)	(506)	(12,623)	–	(26,296)
Carrying amount at start of year	17,756	8,559	1,455	28	53	42	77	1,776	179	29,925
Additions	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	20	1,306	1,355
Transfers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(299)	(299)
Transfers to/(from) work in progress	–	125	–	–	–	–	–	1,048	(1,173)	–
Disposals	–	–	(32)	–	–	–	(5)	(11)	–	(48)
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	2	(63)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(61)
Depreciation	–	(290)	(1,162)	(9)	(17)	(18)	(32)	(1,360)	–	(2,888)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	17,758	8,360	261	19	36	24	40	1,473	13	27,984



Disclosures and Legal Compliance

Year ended 30 June 2021	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Computing equipment \$000	Medical equipment \$000	Motor vehicles \$000	Plant and equipment \$000	Office equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Work in progress \$000	Total \$000
Gross carrying amount	17,758	8,384	12,466	199	86	377	464	12,407	13	52,154
Accumulated depreciation	—	(24)	(12,205)	(180)	(50)	(353)	(424)	(10,934)	—	(24,170)



5.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment, costing \$5,000 or more are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired for no cost or significantly less than fair value, the cost is valued at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Items of 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).

Assets transferred as part of a machinery of government change are transferred at their fair value.

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

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition of an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of:

- land; and
- buildings.

Land is carried at fair value.

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

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

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

Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2021 by Landgate. The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2022 and recognised at 30 June 2022. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$28.973 million (2021: \$12.518 million) and buildings: \$1.034 million (2021: \$0.947 million). For the remaining balance, fair value of buildings was determined on the basis of current replacement cost and fair value of land was determined on the basis of comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility (high restricted use land).



5.1.1 Depreciation and impairment

Table 28: Depreciation and impairment

Charge for the period	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Depreciation	–	–	–
Buildings	–	289	290
Plant and equipment	–	12	18
Computer equipment	–	430	1,162
Medical equipment	–	6	9
Motor vehicles	–	17	17
Office equipment	–	26	32
Leasehold improvements	–	349	1,360
Total depreciation for the period	–	1,129	2,888

As at 30 June 2022 there were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment.

Finite useful lives

All property, plant and equipment having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their estimated useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits. The exception to this rule is land.

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

Assets useful life:

- Buildings – 40 years
- Computing, office and other equipment – 5 years
- Medical equipment – 10 years
- Plant and equipment – 10 years
- Leasehold improvements – 3 to 10 years
- Motor vehicles – 5 years
- Software (a) – 5 years.

(a) Software that is integral to the operation of related hardware.



The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, and adjustments should be made where appropriate.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

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



5.2 Right-of-use assets

Table 29: Right-of-use assets

Year ended 30 June 2022	Buildings \$000	Vehicles \$000	Total \$000
1 July 2021	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount	103	2,564	2,667
Accumulated depreciation	(95)	(1,237)	(1,332)
Carrying amount at start of period	8	1,327	1,335
Additions	292	68	360
Disposals	(128)	(110)	(238)
Depreciation	(114)	(528)	(642)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	58	757	815
Gross carrying amount	131	2,303	2,434
Accumulated depreciation	(73)	(1,546)	(1,619)
Accumulated impairment loss	–	–	–

Table 30: Right-of-use assets

Year ended 30 June 2021	Buildings \$000	Vehicles \$000	Total \$000
1 July 2020	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount	200	3,757	3,957
Accumulated depreciation	(114)	(997)	(1,111)
Carrying amount at start of period	86	2,760	2,846
Additions	50	5	55
Disposals	(7)	(663)	(670)
Depreciation	(121)	(775)	(896)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	8	1,327	1,335
Gross carrying amount	103	2,564	2,667
Accumulated depreciation	(95)	(1,237)	(1,332)
Accumulated impairment loss	–	–	–



Initial recognition

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

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

This includes all leased assets other than investment property right-of-use assets, which are measured in accordance with AASB 140 *Investment Property*.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Commission at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

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



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

Table 31: Leases recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

Leases recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	642	896
Lease interest expense	38	62
Gains or losses arising from sale transactions	–	–
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	680	958

The total cash outflow for leases in 2022 was \$0.6 million (2021: \$0.9m).

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

The Commission has leases for vehicles, office and residential accommodations.

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

The Commission recognises leases as Right-of-use assets and associated lease liabilities in the Statement of financial position.

The corresponding lease liabilities in relation to these Right-of-use assets have been disclosed in Note 7.1.

5.3 Intangible assets

Table 32: Intangible assets – year ended 30 June 2021

30 June 2021	Work in progress \$000	Computer software \$000	Total \$000
1 July 2020	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount	234	14,796	15,030
Accumulated amortisation	–	(12,792)	(12,792)
Accumulated impairment losses	–	–	–
Carrying amount at start of year	234	2,004	2,238



30 June 2021	Work in progress \$000	Computer software \$000	Total \$000
Additions	96	330	426
Transfers from work in progress	(330)	–	(330)
Amortisation expense	–	(586)	(586)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	–	1,748	1,748

Table 33: Intangible assets – year ended 30 June 2022

30 June 2022	Work in progress \$000	Computer software \$000	Total \$000
1 July 2021	–	–	–
Gross carrying amount	–	15,126	15,126
Accumulated amortisation	–	(13,378)	(13,378)
Accumulated impairment losses	–	–	–
Carrying amount at start of year	–	1,748	1,748
Additions	–	–	–
Disposals	–	(780)	(780)
Amortisation expense	–	(579)	(579)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2022	–	389	389

Initial recognition

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

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

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



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

Costs incurred below these thresholds are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of comprehensive income.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

5.3.1 Amortisation and impairment

Table 34: Amortisation and impairment

Charge for the period	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Computer software	579	586
Total amortisation for the year	579	586

As at 30 June 2022 there were no indications of impairment to intangible assets.

The Commission held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period there were no intangible assets not yet available for use.

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

The estimated useful life of the Commission's intangible asset is:

- Computer software (a) – 5 years.
- (a) Software that is not integral to the operation of any related hardware.

Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or when an indication of impairment is identified.

The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in Note 5.1.1.

6. Other assets and liabilities

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

Table 35: Other assets and liabilities

Other assets and liabilities	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Receivables	6.1	30,886	8,876
Amounts receivable for services	6.2	82,299	75,416
Other assets	6.3	13,000	13,000
Payables	6.4	(65,205)	(65,298)
Other provision	6.5	(51)	(812)

6.1 Receivables

Table 36: Receivables

Receivables	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Current	–	–
Trade receivables	1,150	737
Employee related receivables	1,604	2,078
NDIS	3,218	1,996
Other government agencies	15,307	1,761
Grant recoups	9,032	870
Other receivables	–	12
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(93)	(22)
Accrued revenue	176	162
GST receivable	492	1,282
Total receivables	30,886	8,876

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



Based on the Expected Credit Loss assessment on Trade receivables as at 30 June 2022, the Expected Credit Loss rate was less than 0.5%. As such there was an immaterial credit risk exposure as at 30 June 2022.

6.1.1 Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables

Table 37: Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables

Movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables	–	–
Opening Balance	22	380
Reversal of impairment of receivables	–	(298)
Expected credit losses expense	96	12
Amounts written off during the period	(25)	(72)
Balance at end of period	93	22

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period for trade receivables is the carrying amount of the asset inclusive of any allowance for impairment.

6.2 Amounts receivable for services (Holding account)

Table 38: Amounts receivable for services (Holding account)

Amounts receivable for services (Holding account)	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Non-current	82,299	75,416
Balance at end of period	82,299	75,416

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

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



6.3 Other assets

Table 39: Other assets

Other assets	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Current	—	—
Prepayments	—	—
Total current	—	—
Non-current	—	—
Prepayments	13,000	13,000
Total non-current	13,000	13,000
Balance at end of period	13,000	13,000

6.4 Payables

Table 40: Payables

Payables	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Current	—	—
Trade payables	944	18
Accrued expenses	63,044	63,110
Accrued salaries	1,217	2,170
Balance at end of period	65,205	65,298

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

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



6.5 Other provisions

Table 41: Other provisions

Other provisions	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Current	–	–
Restoration provision	31	797
Total current	31	797
Non-current	–	–
Restoration provision	20	15
Total non-current	20	15
Balance at end of period	51	812

Make good (restoration) provision

Some leased premises are required to be restored to their original condition at the end of their respective lease terms. A provision needs to be recognised for the present value of the estimated expenditure required to remove any leasehold improvements. These costs are capitalised as part of the cost of leasehold improvements or right-of-use assets and are amortised over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the assets.



7. Financing

This section sets out the material balances and disclosures associated with the financing and cashflows of the Commission.

Table 42: Financing

Financing	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Lease liabilities	7.1	849	1,361
Finance costs	7.2	38	62
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3	46,141	20,150

7.1 Lease liabilities

The statement of financial position shows the following amount relating to lease liabilities:

Table 43: Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Current	438	526
Non-current	411	835
Total lease liabilities	849	1,361

Initial Measurement

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

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

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



- Payments for penalties for terminating a lease, where the lease term reflects the Commission exercising an option to terminate the lease.

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

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

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

This section should be read in conjunction with Note 5.2.

Subsequent Measurement

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

7.2 Finance costs

Table 44: Finance costs

Finance costs	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Finance costs	–	–
Lease interest expense	38	62
Finance costs expensed	38	62



7.3 Cash and cash equivalents

7.3.1 Reconciliation of cash

Table 45: Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash	Note	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Cash and cash equivalents	–	43,866	17,700
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	–	–	–
– 27th pay provision (a)	–	1,950	2,125
– Other	–	325	325
Balance at end of year	–	46,141	20,150

(a) Funds held in account for the purpose of meeting the 27th pay in a reporting period that occurs every 11th year. This account is classified as non-current for 10 out of 11 years.

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 cash at bank.

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

7.3.2 Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows used in operating activities

Table 46: Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows used in operating activities

Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows used in operating activities	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Net cost of services	–	(1,058,913)	(1,076,305)
Non-cash items	–	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5.1, 5.2, 5.3	2,350	4,370
Expected credit losses expense	3.3	96	12
Resources received free of charge	4.1	2,112	5,255
Net gain on derecognition of provisions	–	(580)	–



Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows used in operating activities	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	3.4	1,366	38
(Increase)/decrease in assets	–	–	–
Current receivables (a)	–	(22,901)	39,946
Other current assets	–	–	318
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities	–	–	–
Current payables (a)	–	(93)	(59,165)
Current provisions	–	(503)	(1,269)
Non-current provisions	–	(274)	119
Change in GST in receivables/payables (b)	–	790	36
Net cash used in operating activities	–	(1,076,550)	(1,086,645)

(a) Note that the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) receivable/payable in respect of GST and the receivable/payable in respect of the sale/purchase of non-current assets are not included in these items as they do not form part of the reconciling items.

(b) This reverses out the GST in receivables and payables.



8. Risks and contingencies

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

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

8.1 Financial risk management

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

(a) Summary of risks and risk management

Credit risk

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

Credit risk associated with the Commission's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (holding account). For receivables other than Government, the Commission trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. The Commission 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 Commission's exposure to bad debts is minimal. Debt will be written-off against the allowance account when it is improbable or uneconomical to recover the debt. At the end of the reporting period there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

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

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Commission's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Commission does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to other price risks.



The Commission is not exposed to interest rate risk because the cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are non-interest bearing and it has no borrowings.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

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

Table 47: Categories of financial instruments

Categories of financial instruments	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Financial assets	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	46,141	20,150
Financial assets at amortised cost (a)	112,693	83,010
Total financial assets	158,834	103,160
Financial liabilities	–	–
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	66,054	66,659
Total financial liabilities	66,054	66,659

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

(c) Expected Credit Losses

Based on the Expected Credit Loss assessment on Trade receivables as at 30 June 2022, the Expected Credit Loss rate was less than 0.5 %. As such there was an immaterial credit risk exposure as at 30 June 2022.

(d) Liquidity risk and interest rate exposure

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



Table 48: Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities

Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Carrying amount \$000	Interest rate exposure Fixed interest rate \$000	Interest rate exposure Variable interest rate \$000	Interest rate exposure Non-interest bearing \$000	Nominal amount \$000	Maturity dates up to 1 month \$000	Maturity dates 1-3 months \$000	Maturity dates 3 months to 1 year \$000	Maturity dates 1-5 years \$000	Maturity dates more than 5 years \$000
30 June 2022	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	–	43,866	–	–	43,866	43,866	43,866	–	–	–	–
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	–	2,275	–	–	2,275	2,275	325	–	–	–	1,950
Receivables (a)	–	30,394	–	–	30,394	30,394	30,394	–	–	–	–
Amounts receivable for services	–	82,299	–	–	82,299	82,299	–	–	–	–	82,299
–	–	158,834	–	–	158,834	158,834	74,585	–	–	–	84,249
Financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payables	–	65,205	–	–	65,205	65,205	65,205	–	–	–	–

Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Carrying amount \$000	Interest rate exposure Fixed interest rate \$000	Interest rate exposure Variable interest rate \$000	Interest rate exposure Non-interest bearing \$000	Nominal amount \$000	Maturity dates up to 1 month \$000	Maturity dates 1-3 months \$000	Maturity dates 3 months to 1 year \$000	Maturity dates 1-5 years \$000	Maturity dates more than 5 years \$000
<hr/>											
Finance lease liabilities(b)	3.36	849	849	—	—	884	47	92	322	423	—
—	—	66,054	849	—	65,205	66,089	65,252	92	322	423	—

(a) The amount of receivables excludes the GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (statutory receivable).

(b) The amount of lease liabilities includes \$0.058 million from leased buildings and \$0.791 million from leased vehicles.



Table 49: Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities

Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Carrying amount \$000	Interest rate exposure Fixed interest rate \$000	Interest rate exposure Variable interest rate \$000	Interest rate exposure Non-interest bearing \$000	Nominal amount \$000	Maturity dates up to 1 month \$000	Maturity dates 1-3 months \$000	Maturity dates 3 months to 1 year \$000	Maturity dates 1-5 years \$000	Maturity dates more than 5 years \$000
30 June 2021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	—	17,700	—	—	17,700	17,700	17,700	—	—	—	—
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	—	2,450	—	—	2,450	2,450	325	—	—	—	2,125
Receivables (a)	—	7,594	—	—	7,594	7,594	7,594	—	—	—	—
Amounts receivable for services	—	75,416	—	—	75,416	75,416	—	—	—	—	75,416
—	—	103,160	—	—	103,160	103,160	25,619	—	—	—	77,541
Financial liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payables	—	65,298	—	—	65,298	65,298	65,298	—	—	—	—
Finance lease liabilities (b)	3.26	1,361	1,361	—	—	1,480	57	112	430	881	—

Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Carrying amount \$000	Interest rate exposure Fixed interest rate \$000	Interest rate exposure Variable interest rate \$000	Interest rate exposure Non-interest bearing \$000	Nominal amount \$000	Maturity dates up to 1 month \$000	Maturity dates 1-3 months \$000	Maturity dates 3 months to 1 year \$000	Maturity dates 1-5 years \$000	Maturity dates more than 5 years \$000
-	-	66,659	1,361	-	65,298	66,778	65,355	112	430	881	-

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

(b) The amount of lease liabilities includes \$0.008 million from leased buildings and \$1.353 million from leased vehicles.

(e) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The Commission's financial assets and liabilities at reporting date are not subject to any interest rate risk.



8.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

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

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

The following contingent liabilities are excluded from the liabilities included in the financial statements:

The State Solicitor's Office has estimated that a total amount of \$5 million (2021: \$5 million) may be payable as compensation to claimants at some future point in time. Whilst this is acknowledged as a contingent liability of the Commission, it has yet to be determined whether the Commission will ultimately be responsible for funding the actual amounts, if any.

Contaminated sites

Under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*, the Commission is required to report known and suspected contaminated sites to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). In accordance with the Act, DWER classifies these sites on the basis of the risk to human health, the environment and environmental values. The Commission has no sites that are classified as contaminated sites.

8.3 Fair value measurements

Table 50: Fair value measurements 2022

Assets measured at fair value:	Note	Level 1 \$000	Level 2 \$000	Level 3 \$000	Fair value at end of period \$000
Land	5.1	—	28,973	5,600	34,573
Buildings	5.1	—	1,034	7,916	8,950
—	—	—	30,007	13,516	43,523

Table 51: Fair value measurements 2021

Assets measured at fair value:	Note	Level 1 \$000	Level 2 \$000	Level 3 \$000	Fair Value at end of period \$000
Land	5.1	–	12,518	5,240	17,758
Buildings	5.1	–	947	7,413	8,360
–	–	–	13,465	12,653	26,118

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 or 3 during the current and previous periods.

Valuation techniques to derive Level 2 fair values

Level 2 fair values of Land and Buildings are derived using the market approach. Market evidence of sales prices of comparable land and buildings in close proximity is used to determine price per square metre.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

Table 52: Fair value measurements 2022

Asset measured at Fair Value	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Total \$000
Fair value at start of period	5,240	7,413	12,653
Additions	–	–	–
Revaluation decrements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	360	730	1,090
Depreciation expense	–	(227)	(227)
Fair value at end of period	5,600	7,916	13,516
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss, under 'Other Gains'	–	–	–

Table 53: Fair value measurements 2021

Asset measured at Fair Value	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Total \$000
Fair value at the start of the period	5,240	7,628	12,868
Additions	—	144	144
Revaluation decrements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	—	(104)	(104)
Depreciation expense	—	(255)	(255)
Fair value at end of period	5,240	7,413	12,653
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss, under 'Other Gains'	—	—	—

Valuation processes

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

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

Land (Level 3 fair values)

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

Buildings (Level 3 fair values)

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

Valuation using current replacement cost utilises the significant Level 3 input, consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset which is estimated by Landgate. The fair value



measurement is sensitive to the estimate of consumption/obsolescence, with higher values of the estimate correlating with lower estimated fair values of buildings.

Basis of valuation

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



9. Other disclosures

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

	Notes
Events occurring after the end of the reporting period	9.1
Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards	9.2
Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative	9.3
Key management personnel	9.4
Related party transactions	9.5
Related bodies	9.6
Affiliated bodies	9.7
Indian Ocean Territories	9.8
Remuneration of auditor	9.9
Equity	9.10
Supplementary financial information	9.11

9.1 Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

The Commission is not aware of any event occurring after the end of the reporting period that have significant financial effect on the financial statements.

9.2 Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards

After assessed all new or amended standards issued the Commission has determined that none of those issued standards have a material impact on the Commissions financial statements.

9.3 Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

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

AASB 17 Insurance Contracts

This Standard establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts.

The Agency has not assessed the impact of the Standard.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 January 2023.



AASB 2020–1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current.

There is no financial impact.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 January 2023.

AASB 2020–3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments

This Standard amends: (a) AASB 1 to simplify the application of AASB 1; (b) AASB 3 to update a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; (c) AASB 9 to clarify the fees an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability; (d) AASB 116 to require an entity to recognise the sales proceeds from selling items produced while preparing property, plant and equipment for its intended use and the related cost in profit or loss, instead of deducting the amounts received from the cost of the asset; (e) AASB 137 to specify the costs that an entity includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making; and (f) AASB 141 to remove the requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value.

There is no financial impact.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 January 2022.

AASB 2020–6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date

This Standard amends AASB 101 to defer requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current that were added to AASB 101 in AASB 2020-1.

There is no financial impact.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 January 2022.

AASB 2021–2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates

This Standard amends: (a) AASB 7, to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity's financial statements; (b) AASB 101, to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies; (c) AASB 108, to clarify how entities should distinguish changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates; (d) AASB 134, to identify material accounting policy information as a component of a



complete set of financial statements; and (e) AASB Practice Statement 2, to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

There is no financial impact.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 January 2023.

AASB 2021–6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards

This standard amends: (a) AASB 1049, to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies; (b) AASB 1054 to reflect the updated accounting policy terminology used in AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements; and (c) AASB 1060 to required entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policy and to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity's financial statements.

There is no financial impact.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 January 2023.

AASB 2021–7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections

This standard further defers (to 1 January 2025) the amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 relating to the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associated or joint venture. The standard also includes editorial corrections.

There is no financial impact.

Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after 1 January 2022.

9.4 Key management personnel

The Commission has determined key management personnel to include cabinet ministers, members of the accountable authority and other Senior Officers of the Commission. The Commission does not incur expenditures to compensate Ministers and those disclosures may be found in the Annual Report on State Finances.



The total fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the accountable authority and other senior officers of the Commission for the reporting period are presented within the following bands:

Table 54: Compensation of members of the accountable authority

Compensation band (\$)	2022	2021
40,001 – 50,000	1	1
20,001 – 30,000	–	–
10,001 – 20,000	8	4
0 – 10,000	1	6
Total	10	11

Table 55: Compensation of Other Senior Officers (a)

Compensation band (\$)	2022	2021
210,001 – 220,000	1	–
200,001 – 210,000	–	1

Table 56: Compensation of key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Short-term employee benefits	316	296
Post-employment benefits	31	29
Other long-term benefits	21	22
Total compensation of senior officers	368	347

Total compensation includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Commission in respect of key management personnel.

(a) Where the key management person performs services across the Department of Communities, Disability Services Commission and Housing Authority, the person's compensation is included in the Department of Communities Annual Report.

9.5 Related party transactions

The Commission is a wholly-owned public sector entity that is controlled by the State of Western Australia. Related parties of the Commission include:

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

Significant transactions with government-related entities

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

Table 57: Significant transactions with government-related entities

Significant transactions with government-related entities	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Employee benefits expense	3.1.1	—	—
GESB	—	5,563	6,995
Department of Communities	—	462	106
Department of Mines	—	—	101
Supplies and services	3.3	—	—
Department of Communities	—	4,490	3,141
Department of Finance	—	23	104
Accommodation expenses	3.3	—	—
Department of Finance	—	2,036	1,235
Department of Housing	—	59	—
Other expenses	3.3	—	—
Insurance Commission of Western Australia	—	3,630	2,898
Expenses for services	3.2	—	—



Significant transactions with government-related entities	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Department of Training and Workforce Development	—	5,393	11,685
East Metropolitan Health Services	—	570	—
North Metropolitan Health Services	—	520	—
South Metropolitan Health Services	—	320	—
WA Country Health Services	—	500	746
Department of Health	—	—	165
Receivables	6.1	—	—
Department of Health	—	—	572
Department of the Attorney General	—	—	85
RiskCover	—	—	1,407
Department of Communities	—	15,270	960
Department of Premier and Cabinet	—	—	121
Housing Authority	—	95	99
Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries	—	57	57
Department of Justice	—	—	54
Insurance Commission of WA-Government Insurance Division	—	1,472	—
Venue West	—	50	—
Non-current assets	6.3	—	—
Housing Authority	—	13,000	13,000
Payables	6.4	—	—
Department of Finance	—	156	—
Lease liabilities	7.1	—	—
Department of Finance	—	791	1,353
Housing Authority	—	58	8
Equity contribution	9.10	—	—



Significant transactions with government-related entities	Notes	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Department of Treasury	—	17,353	1,246

Insurance payments to the Insurance Commission and Riskcover fund (Note 3.3); and Remuneration for services provided by the Auditor General (Note 9.9).

Material transactions with other related parties

During the year there were no reported transactions between any related parties that are material for disclosure.

9.6 Related bodies

There were no organisations that received more than half of its funding and resources from the Commission and were subject to operational control by the Commission.

9.7 Affiliated bodies

In accordance with TI 951 Affiliated Bodies, the Commission provided funding for the following services to a number of government and non-government bodies during the financial year:

Table 58: Affiliated bodies

Affiliated bodies	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Supporting People with Disability to Access Services and Participate in the Community	5,685	8,874
Living Supports and care for People with Disability	—	6,918
Total funding	5,685	15,792



9.8 Indian Ocean Territories

The Commission provides a full range of services to people with disability living on Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The service is provided pursuant to the service delivery agreement with the Commonwealth Government.

Table 59: Indian Ocean Territories

Indian Ocean Territories	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Balance at the start of period	16	49
Receipts from Commonwealth	–	–
Payments	(16)	(33)
Balance at the end of period	–	16

9.9 Remuneration of auditors

Remuneration paid or payable to the Auditor General in respect of the audit is as follows:

Table 60: Remuneration of auditors

Remuneration of auditors	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Auditing the accounts, controls, financial statements, and key performance indicators	246	198



9.10 Equity

Table 61: Equity

Equity	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
Contributed equity	–	–
Balance at start of period	56,327	55,081
Contribution by owners	–	–
Capital appropriations	1,179	1,246
Land transfer in – South Metropolitan TAFE	16,750	–
Total contribution by owners	17,929	1,246
Distribution to owners	–	–
Capital distributions	(576)	–
Land transfer out – South Metropolitan TAFE	(823)	–
Total distribution to owners	(1,399)	–
Balance at end of period	72,857	56,327
Asset revaluation surplus	–	–
Balance at the start of period	41,296	41,357
Net revaluation increments/(decrements)	–	–
Land	888	2
Buildings	838	(63)
Balance at end of period	43,022	41,296

9.11 Supplementary financial information

(a) Write-offs

Debts due to the State written off during the financial year.

Table 62: Write-offs

Debts due to the State written off during the financial year	2022 \$000	2021 \$000
The Accountable Authority	25	72
Total	25	72



(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes

There were no losses through theft, defaults and other causes during the year (2021: \$nil).

(c) Gifts of public property

There were no gifts of public property provided by the Commission during the year (2021: \$nil).

10. Explanatory statements

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

Notes

Explanatory statement for controlled operations	10.1
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This explanatory section explains variations in the financial performance of the Commission undertaking transactions under its own control, as represented by the primary financial statements.

All variances between annual estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2022, and between the actual results for 2022 and 2021 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances which are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Cost of Services budgeted for the Statements of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows (i.e. 1% of \$1,111,056,000), and are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Assets for the previous year for the Statement of Financial Position (i.e. 1% of \$148,511,000).



10.1 Explanatory statements for controlled operations

Statement of comprehensive income variances

Table 63: Statement of comprehensive income variances

Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances	Variance notes	Estimate 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$000
Expenses	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employee benefits expense	1), a)	114,911	73,317	115,480	(41,594)	(42,163)
Supplies and services	2)	29,490	14,724	17,690	(14,766)	(2,966)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	–	7,490	2,350	4,370	(5,140)	(2,020)
Finance costs	–	81	38	62	(43)	(24)
Accommodation expenses	–	2,569	3,173	4,344	604	(1,171)
Expense for services	–	954,496	1,011,484	980,968	56,988	30,516
Other expenses	–	2,019	9,644	7,934	7,625	1,710
Total cost of services	–	1,111,056	1,114,730	1,130,848	3,674	(16,118)



Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances	Variance notes	Estimate 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$000
Revenue and Income	–	–	–	–	–	–
User charges and fees	3)	47,238	35,416	31,444	(11,822)	3,972
Commonwealth grants and contributions	4)	30,256	3,107	5,361	(27,149)	(2,254)
Other revenue	–	11,540	17,294	17,738	5,754	(444)
Total income other than income from State Government	–	89,034	55,817	54,543	(33,217)	1,274
Net cost of services	–	1,022,022	1,058,913	1,076,305	36,891	(17,392)
Income from State Government	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service appropriation	b)	1,015,963	1,109,445	908,336	93,482	201,109
Services received free of charge	–	6,076	2,112	5,255	(3,964)	(3,143)
Royalties for Regions Fund	–	65	57	52	(8)	5
Total income from State Government	–	1,022,104	1,111,614	913,643	89,510	197,971
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	–	82	52,701	(162,662)	52,619	215,363
Other comprehensive income Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	–	–	–	–	–	–



Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances	Variance notes	Estimate 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$000
Changes in asset revaluation reserve	—	—	1,726	(61)	1,726	1,787
Total other comprehensive income	—	—	1,726	(61)	1,726	1,787
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	—	82	54,427	(162,723)	54,345	217,150



Statement of Financial Position Variances

Table 64: Statement of financial position variances

Statement of Financial Position Variances	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000	Variance between actual and estimate \$000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$000
Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	–	17,352	43,866	17,700	26,514	26,166
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	–	321	325	325	4	–
Receivables	–	6,836	30,886	8,876	24,050	22,010
Other current assets	–	13,318	–	–	(13,318)	–
Total Current Assets	–	37,827	75,077	26,901	37,250	48,176
Non-Current Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	–	3,130	1,950	2,125	(1,180)	(175)
Amounts receivable for services	–	82,875	82,298	75,416	(577)	6,882
Property, plant and equipment	5), c)	34,284	43,795	27,984	9,511	15,811
Right-of-use assets	–	1,825	815	1,335	(1,010)	(520)
Intangible assets	–	1,805	389	1,748	(1,416)	(1,359)
Other non-current assets	–	13,000	13,000	13,000	–	–



Statement of Financial Position Variances	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000	Variance between actual and estimate \$000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$000
Total Non-Current Assets	–	123,919	142,247	121,608	18,328	20,639
Total Assets	–	161,746	217,324	148,509	55,578	68,815
Liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payables	–	77,467	65,205	65,298	(12,262)	(93)
Lease liabilities	–	982	438	526	(544)	(88)
Employee related provisions	6)	12,865	10,936	11,438	(1,929)	(502)
Other provisions	–	267	31	797	(236)	(766)
Total Current Liabilities	–	91,581	76,610	78,059	(14,971)	(1,449)
Non-Current Liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lease liabilities	–	892	411	835	(481)	(424)
Employee related provisions	–	977	822	1,096	(155)	(274)
Other provisions	–	545	20	15	(525)	5
Total Non-Current Liabilities	–	2,414	1,253	1,946	(1,161)	(693)
Total Liabilities	–	93,995	77,863	80,005	(16,132)	(2,142)
Net Assets	–	67,751	139,461	68,504	71,710	70,957
Equity	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contributed equity	–	73,907	72,857	56,327	(1,050)	16,530



Statement of Financial Position Variances	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000	Variance between actual and estimate \$000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$000
Reserves	–	41,447	43,022	41,296	1,575	1,726
Accumulated surplus	–	(47,603)	23,582	(29,119)	71,185	52,701
Total Equity	–	67,751	139,461	68,504	71,710	70,957



Statement of cash flows variances

Table 65: Statement of cash flows variances

Statement of Cash Flows Variances	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$000
Cash flows from State Government Receipts	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service appropriation	d)	1,008,501	1,102,565	900,782	94,064	201,783
Capital appropriations	–	1,179	603	1,246	(576)	(643)
Holding account drawdowns	–	–	–	4,504	–	(4,504)
Royalties for Regions Fund	–	65	57	116	(8)	(59)
Net cash provided by State Government	–	1,009,745	1,103,225	906,648	93,480	196,577
Utilised as follows: Activities Payments	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employee benefits	7), e)	(114,246)	(93,876)	(121,186)	20,371	27,311
Supplies and services	–	(28,047)	(18,479)	(27,865)	9,568	9,386
Finance costs	–	(81)	(38)	(62)	43	24
Expense for services	–	(954,496)	(1,011,485)	(1,031,981)	(56,989)	20,496
GST payments on purchases	f)	(9,328)	(636)	(13,304)	8,692	12,668



Statement of Cash Flows Variances	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$000
GST payments to taxation authority	–	–	(63)	(5,152)	(63)	5,089
Receipts	–	–	–	–	–	–
User charges and fees	8)	47,238	34,409	29,955	(12,829)	4,454
Commonwealth grants and contributions	9), g)	30,256	3,107	38,672	(27,149)	(35,565)
GST receipts on sales	–	9,328	87	5,099	(9,241)	(5,012)
GST receipts from taxation authority	h)	–	1,402	13,393	1,402	(11,991)
Other receipts	i)	11,486	9,022	25,786	(2,465)	(16,765)
Net cash used in operating activities	–	(1,007,890)	(1,076,550)	(1,086,645)	68,660	10,095
Cash flows from investing activities – receipts	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash flows from investing activities – payments	–	–	–	–	–	–
Purchase of non-current assets	–	–	(50)	(1,101)	(50)	1,051



Statement of Cash Flows Variances	Variance Notes	Estimate 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Actual 2021 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2022 and 2021 \$000
Net cash used in investing activities	—	—	(50)	(1,101)	(50)	1,051
Cash flows from financing activities Receipts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from borrowings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows from financing activities Payments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Principal elements of lease	—	(1,203)	(634)	(896)	569	262
Net cash used in financing activities	—	(1,203)	(634)	(896)	569	262
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	—	652	25,991	(181,994)	25,339	207,985
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	—	20,150	20,150	202,144	—	(181,994)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	—	20,802	46,141	20,150	25,339	25,991



Major estimate and actual (2022) variance narratives

- 1) Employee benefits were lower than budget by \$41.6 million (36.2%) mainly due to the impact of the voluntary targeted separation scheme and the natural attrition of staff as a result of the transition of the NDIS. Approximately 200 FTEs have exited the Commission as part of this scheme during 2020–21, which have significantly reduced the salary expenses in 2021–22.
- 2) Supplies and services were lower than budget by \$14.7 million (50.1%) mainly as a result of the contribution by the Commission towards corporate costs for the Department of Communities. This budget has not been allocated within the Commission's total cost of services.
- 3) User charges and fees were lower than budget by \$11.8 million (25.0%) mainly reflects a reduction in recoups from the NDIA for Supported Independent Living packages for accommodation provided services in WA. The shortfall in the recoups were funded by state appropriation during 2021–22.
- 4) Commonwealth grants and contributions were lower than budget by \$27.1 million (89.7%) as a result of Specialist Disability Services cohort of clients now already transitioned to the NDIS and being paid directly from the Commonwealth.
- 5) Property, plant and equipment were higher than budget by \$9.5 million (27.7%) due to Land Transferred in from the South Metropolitan TAFE of approximately \$16m.
- 6) Employee related provisions were lower than budget by \$1.9 million (15.0%) mainly due to vacant positions not being filled during the year. In addition, Commission staff have also been deployed to other areas of the Department of Communities.
- 7) Employee benefits were lower than budget by \$20.4 million (17.8%) mainly reflects the impact of VTSS payments made in 2020–21 and the associated salary savings in 2021–22 as a result of these positions no longer being paid by DSC.
- 8) User charges and fees were lower than budget by \$12.8 million (27.2%) mainly reflects a reduction in recoups from the NDIA for Supported Independent Living packages for accommodation provided services in WA. The shortfall in the recoups were funded by state appropriation during 2021–22.
- 9) Commonwealth grants and contributions were lower than budget by \$27.1 million (89.7%) as a result of Specialist Disability Services cohort of clients now already transitioned to the NDIS and being paid directly from the Commonwealth.

Major actual (2022) and comparative (2021) variance narratives

- a) Employee benefits decreased by \$42.2 million (36.5%) mainly due to the impact of the voluntary targeted separation scheme and the natural attrition of staff as a result of the transition of the NDIS. Approximately 200 FTEs have exited the Commission as part of this



scheme during 2020–21, which have significantly reduced the salary expenses in 2021–22.

- b) Service appropriation increased by \$201.1 million (22.1%) mainly as a result of the increased participant numbers to the Commonwealth's NDIA for NDIS participants. As per the Bilateral Agreement, most state clients are expected to transition into the NDIS prior to Western Australia entering into full scheme. This results in an increase in the States contribution to the NDIS.
- c) Property, plant and equipment increased by \$15.8 million (56.6%) due to a Land Transfer in from the South Metropolitan TAFE of approximately \$16 million.
- d) Service appropriation increased by \$201.8 million (22.4%) mainly as a result of the increased participant numbers to the Commonwealth's NDIA for NDIS participants. As per the Bilateral Agreement, most state clients are expected to transition into the NDIS prior to Western Australia entering into full scheme. This results in an increase in the States contribution to the NDIS.
- e) Employee benefits decreased by \$27.3 million (22.5%) mainly reflects the impact of VTSS payments made in 2020–21 and the associated salary savings in 2021–22 as a result of these positions no longer being paid by DSC.
- f) GST payments on purchase decreased by \$12.7 million (95.2%) due to the decrease in payments for services provided by funded agencies as a result of the transition, payments were redirected to the NDIA instead of the Disability Service Organisations.
- g) Commonwealth grants and contributions decreased by \$35.5 million (92.0%) as a result of Specialist Disability Services cohort of clients now already transitioned to the NDIS and being paid directly from the Commonwealth.
- h) GST receipts from taxation authority decreased by \$12.0 million (89.5%) due mainly to the increased in the transition of state clients to the NDIS, whereby payments are redirected to the NDIA where no GST is applicable.
- i) Other receipts decreased by \$16.8 million (65.2%) due to higher recoups from the disability service organisations relating to prior years. During 2021–22, most clients have transitioned to the NDIS and disability services are now being provided directly by the Commonwealth. The quantum of any potential recoups for under-delivery of services has now significantly reduced.



Key Performance Indicators

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Key performance indicators

Certification of key performance indicators

For the reporting period ended 30 June 2022

We hereby certify that the key performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Disability Services Commission's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Disability Services Commission for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Scott Hollier
Chairperson
Disability Services Commission Board

11 November 2022

Priya Cooper
Deputy Chairperson
Disability Services Commission Board

11 November 2022



Changes to the outcome-based management reporting framework

The 2021–22 Outcome Based Management (OBM) reporting framework is unchanged from that which was applicable in 2020–21. The 2020–21 OBM reporting framework was amended from the 2019–20 framework, with the following key performance indicators not reported from 2020–21 due to the changing environment as services are transferred and transitioned to the Australia-wide NDIS:

- Proportion of quality evaluations which met national disability standards
- Proportion of the population in need who received disability services.



Reporting exemption

Five of the Commission's key performance indicators are based on client and service data that was previously collected from external disability services organisations. Data collection has ceased due to the changing environment as services are transferred and transitioned to the Australia-wide NDIS.

Consequently, the Commission sought and received a reporting exemption from the Under Treasurer in relation to the following key performance indicators for the 2019–20 reporting period onwards, pending the development and introduction of new indicators.

- Average cost per service activity for community participation for people with disability
- Average cost per service activity for community living support for people with disability
- Average cost per service activity for independent living support for people with disability
- Average cost per service activity for therapy and specialised care for people with disability
- Average cost per service activity for residential services for people with disability

The reporting exemption for the above listed key performance indicators remains effective for the reporting period ending 30 June 2022. The 2021–22 actual results have not been presented for these indicators.

Negotiations are currently underway between the WA and Australian governments to establish a new bilateral agreement for the NDIS in WA, which is expected to be ready for implementation by 1 July 2023. Following finalisation of the bilateral agreement, the Commission will be able to develop new KPIs that are relevant to the Commission's role in the changing disability services environment. These new KPIs will be intended to replace the current exempted KPIs.



Outcome-based management reporting framework

State Government goal

The Commission contributes to the State Government goal of 'Safe, strong and fair communities: Developing healthy and resilient communities.'

Outcome: Life is enhanced for people with disability in the Western Australian community

Key effectiveness performance indicators

- 1.1 Percentage of disability service users who achieved their individual plan outcomes.
- 1.2 Proportion of disability service users who achieved community participation outcomes.

Service 10: Supporting people with disability to access services and participate in their community

Key efficiency performance indicators

- 10.1 Proportion of individual plans commenced within the required timeframe.
- 10.2 Average cost per service activity for community participation for people with disability.

Service 11: Living supports and care for people with disability

Key efficiency performance indicators

- 11.1 Average cost per service activity for community living support for people with disability.
- 11.2 Average cost per service activity for independent living support for people with disability.
- 11.3 Average cost per service activity for therapy and specialised care for people with disability.
- 11.4 Average cost per service activity for residential services for people with disability.



Outcome: Life is enhanced for people with disability in the Western Australian community

Key effectiveness performance indicators

1.1 Percentage of disability service users who achieved their individual plan outcomes

People with disability receive individual supports to meet their goals and support needs in their individual plan. Plans are reviewed regularly to evaluate the extent to which they enable people to meet their goals and desired outcomes. This indicator assesses the extent to which goals in individual plans have been achieved.

The percentage outcome is derived from the documented achievement of plan outcomes at plan review, by rating each plan goal as fully achieved, mostly achieved, partially achieved or not achieved. The total number of plans with at least 50 per cent of goals achieved (i.e., fully achieved or mostly achieved) is divided by the total number of reviewed plans to obtain the percentage measure.

Table 66: Percentage of disability service users who achieved their individual plan outcomes

2018–19 actual	2019–20 actual	2020–21 actual	2021–22 actual	2021–22 target	Variation from target
77%	74%	81%	80%	80%	0%

1.2 Proportion of disability service users who achieved community participation outcomes

This indicator measures the rate of achievement of plan goals which include strategies linked to community participation outcomes. This provides us with insights into the extent to which community participation takes place. Goal achievement is determined when an individual plan is reviewed.

Results are derived at the point of plan review, when the achievement of community participation outcomes is documented. Each plan goal is rated based on whether it was fully achieved, mostly achieved, partially achieved or not achieved. The number of fully or mostly achieved goals is divided by the total number of reviewed plans.

Table 67: Proportion of disability service users who achieved community participation outcomes

2018–19 actual	2019–20 actual	2020–21 actual	2021–22 actual	2021–22 target	Variation from target
74%	72%	73%	72%	73%	-1%



Service 10: Supporting people with disability to access services and participate in their community

Key efficiency performance indicators

10.1 Proportion of individual plans commenced within the required timeframe

Individual planning is essential in supporting individuals to receive the services required to meet their needs. This measure assesses the timeliness of plans, as they are a central component of the efficiency of receiving services.

The timeliness of an individual plan is measured from the date the planning starts to the date it is completed. For people with an existing plan, there is a benchmark timeframe of 30 days within which planning should be completed, and for people developing their first plan there is a 90-day benchmark.

Table 68: Proportion of individual plans commenced within the required timeframe

2018–19 actual	2019–20 actual	2020–21 actual	2021–22 actual	2021–22 target	Variation from target
86%	86%	97%	91%	93%	-2%

10.2 Average cost per service activity for community participation for people with disability

This measure identifies high level trends in patterns of service activity including the range of services accessed by users, as well as the efficiency of services. The total cost is divided by the total count of service activity.

The Under Treasurer has approved an exemption from reporting the suite of 'average cost per service activity' efficiency indicators, pending the development and introduction of new indicators.

Table 69: Average cost per service activity for community participation for people with disability

2018–19 actual	2019–20 actual	2020–21 actual	2021–22 actual	2021–22 target	Variation from target
\$11,743	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Service 11: Living supports and care for people with disability

Key efficiency performance indicators

These measures identify high level trends in patterns of service activity including the range of services accessed by users, as well as the efficiency of services. The total cost is divided by the total count of service activity.

The Under Treasurer has approved an exemption from reporting the suite of 'average cost per service activity' efficiency indicators, pending the development and introduction of new indicators.

11.1 Average cost per service activity for community living support for people with disability

Table 70: Average cost per service activity for community living support for people with disability

2018–19 actual	2019–20 actual	2020–21 actual	2021–22 actual	2021–22 target	Variation from target
\$144,046	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

11.2 Average cost per service activity for independent living support for people with disability

Table 71: Average cost per service activity for independent living support for people with disability

2018–19 actual	2019–20 actual	2020–21 actual	2021–22 actual	2021–22 target	Variation from target
\$30,542	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

11.3 Average cost per service activity for therapy and specialised care for people with disability

Table 72: Average cost per service activity for therapy and specialised care for people with disability

2018–19 actual	2019–20 actual	2020–21 actual	2021–22 actual	2021–22 target	Variation from target
\$7,733	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



11.4 Average cost per service activity for residential services for people with disability

Table 73: Average cost per service activity for residential services for people with disability

2018–19 actual	2019–20 actual	2020–21 actual	2021–22 actual	2021–22 target	Variation from target
\$290,095	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Other Requirements



Other requirements

Ministerial directions

No ministerial directives were received during 2021–22.

Act of grace payments

No act of grace payments were recorded during 2021–22.

Unauthorised use of credit cards

In accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 321, officers are prohibited from using Government issued credit cards for personal purposes. Treasurer's Instructions 903(13)(iv) requires the Commission to disclose information relating to personal use.

Table 74: Personal expenditure using Government-issued credit cards in 2021–22

Personal expenditure	2021–22
Number of instances the Western Australian Government purchasing card has been used for a personal purpose	19
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure for the reporting period	\$763.34
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled by the due date	\$281.37
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled after the period required by the due date	\$481.97
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure outstanding at the end of the reporting period	\$0.00
Number of referrals for disciplinary action instigated by the notifiable authority during the reporting period	0



Advertising

In accordance with section 175ZE of the *Electoral Act 1907*, the Commission expended \$3,829.77 in advertising and media advertising during 2021–22.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

The Commission is committed to ensuring its services, facilities and information are accessible and inclusive for people with disability, their families and carers.

This commitment is demonstrated in its Disability Access and Inclusion Plan, which is reported in the Department of Communities' annual report for 2021–22.

Quality of services

On 1 December 2020, Western Australia transitioned to the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) Quality and Safeguards Commission (NDIS Commission) after a five-month deferral due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This enabled Western Australian disability service providers to focus on the provision of critical supports and services for people with disability during the initial phase of COVID-19 and subsequent recovery period.

The NDIS Commission is an independent agency established to improve the quality and safety of NDIS supports and services. It regulates NDIS providers, provides national consistency, promotes safety and quality services, resolves problems and identifies areas for improvement.

The Commission's existing quality arrangements, including delivering services that comply with the National Standards for Disability Services and the Serious Incident Reporting Framework, remain in place for service providers delivering State-funded services to a small number of people with disability not eligible for the NDIS.

National Standards for Disability Services:

Rights – the service promotes individual rights to freedom of expression, self-determination and decision-making and actively prevents abuse, harm, neglect and violence.

Participation and inclusion – the service works with individuals and families, friends and carers to promote opportunities for meaningful participation and active inclusion in society.

Individual outcomes – services and supports are assessed, planned, delivered and reviewed to build on individual strengths and enable individuals to reach their goals.



Feedback and complaints – regular feedback is sought and used to inform individual and organisation-wide service reviews and improvement.

Service access – the service manages access, commencement and leaving a service in a transparent, fair, equal and responsive way.

Service management – the service has effective and accountable service management and leadership to maximise outcomes for individuals.

Consumer Liaison Service

The Consumer Liaison Service is an impartial and confidential means of raising and addressing concerns and complaints about disability services delivered by Communities. People with disability, their families and carers can access this service, which is guided by the principles of impartiality, timeliness, confidentiality and transparency. The service operates in accordance with the *Disability Services Act 1993* and the national standards.

Complaints are accepted via a wide range of formats including by telephone, letter, email, online via the website and in person. In the first instance, complainants are encouraged to raise their concerns at the local level. Unresolved concerns can be escalated and handled under the complaints management process.

Complainants can provide feedback on the way their complaint was managed and the outcome of the complaint. People not satisfied with the management or outcome of their complaint can have their concerns reviewed through the Health and Disability Services Complaints Office. This independent statutory authority provides a free and impartial complaints resolution service and is available to all users and providers of health and disability services in Western Australia.

Implementing the Carers Charter

Carers are highly valued community members and sector stakeholders who play a vital role in the lives of people with disability and in the sector. The Commission works together with carers to ensure ongoing compliance with the Carers Charter as mandated under section 6 of the *Carers Recognition Act 2004*. This includes taking practical measures to ensure staff comply with the Charter.

The Charter specifically requires that carers are treated with respect and dignity and are included in the assessment, planning, delivery and review of services that impact on them and their role. Carers' views, needs and interests are taken into account in decision-making that affects their role. Carers can make complaints about services that affect them.

Commission staff have been engaged with the WA Carers Advisory Council throughout 2022 regarding input to the annual Carers Compliance Reporting process.



Disability Justice Service

The Disability Justice Service provides targeted services for Western Australians with disability interfacing with the criminal justice system. The service includes prevention and diversion, clinical intervention, prison in-reach/out-reach and the operation of the Bennett Brook Disability Justice Centre. The service supports people with disability who are:

- sentenced and in custody (or held on remand)
- in a youth custodial setting or otherwise involved in the youth justice system
- in the broader community having had engagement with the justice system
- at risk of entering the justice system
- exiting a custodial setting.

In-reach, prevention and diversion services

Prevention, diversion and in-reach/out-reach services were provided to people with disability who have been sentenced, are on remand, are 'mentally-impaired accused' or reside in the community. The in-reach/out-reach services provided information, advocacy, planning and support either directly, through government networks or via non-government agencies.

The service is supported by a multi-disciplinary team of allied health clinicians. The team works with government and non-government organisations to build the sector's capacity to support people with disability, particularly regarding issues relating to offending behaviour. Over the past 12 months the service provided support to 252 individuals in the community and in various custodial settings.

In addition, the service delivered disability awareness training to staff working in the justice system. This included police officers, prison officers, youth justice officers, community corrections officers and medical or allied health staff. The service also provided prisoner peer support training to Acacia Prison, Bandyup Women's Prison and Albany Regional Prison. Disability Justice Service staff delivered 39 training sessions during the year.

This year, a successful pilot program between the Disability Justice Service and the Perth Children's Court was extended and engagement increased. The program involves a Disability Services Liaison Officer (a Disability Justice Service staff member) co-locating at the Perth Children's Court to foster an improved understanding of disability and better service delivery for young people with disability going through the bail or sentencing processes.



Disability Justice Centre

The Bennett Brook Disability Justice Centre (the Centre) is the State's declared place, established for the detention, habilitation and rehabilitation of mentally impaired accused people. The Centre provides an alternative to prison for people with intellectual disability, cognitive impairment or autism spectrum disorder who are found unfit to stand trial due to their disability.

Throughout 2021–22, three people resided at the Centre. All residents were granted leaves of absence by the Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board, which enabled them to leave the Centre with appropriate support and participate in activities within the community. Over the past year the residents participated in 435 leaves of absence.

Reporting and compliance

The Centre has worked with the Mental Health Advocacy Service to ensure mandatory reporting occurs as required by the *Declared Places (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 2015* and that advocacy services are provided for all residents. In 2021–22, the Mental Health Advocacy Service conducted visits to Centre residents in accordance with legislative requirements and received all required reporting from the Centre.

Supported Community Living

Individuals living with disability continue to be supported by the Department of Communities to live in homes across the Perth metro area. Individuals are funded by the NDIS or Disability Support for Older Australians program and staff provide 24/7 support with personal care, social connection, development of life skills, behaviour support and access to the community. Individuals and their decision-makers continued to choose and explore housing options provided by non-Government organisations. Some NDIS participants have used their Specialist Disability Accommodation funding to move to purpose built or newer properties that meet their needs. All staff have completed NDIS worker screening and worker orientation to ensure compliance with NDIS Quality standards. Reregistration as a NDIS provider commenced in March 2021.

Intervention and Support Services

Throughout 2021–22, Intervention Support Services (ISS) continued in two properties in the Perth metropolitan area. These services provide emergency accommodation to people with disability whose living or care arrangements have broken down and who find themselves homeless. In addition, ongoing transitional accommodation can be made available for up to six-months while a new home and care arrangement is identified. As NDIS plans increasingly include Support Coordination, and as the non-Government sector develops capacity to house people with disability, referrals for ISS have reduced.



Individualised Services

In 2021–22, the Commission transitioned out of direct therapy services, with all clients transitioning to the disability sector to receive ongoing therapy support.

Continuity of Support Arrangements

In December 2017, the Western Australian government joined the Australia-wide NDIS. Under the terms of the current Bilateral Agreement between the Commonwealth and Western Australia on the transition to the NDIS, the State is responsible for providing continuity of support for people under 65 years of age who do not meet the NDIS eligibility requirements and who were receiving State-funded disability-related supports at the time of transition. The Department of Communities' State-wide Services Continuity of Support Arrangements (CoSA) program provides disability related Local Coordination and funded supports. In particular, the CoSA program addresses the 'Participation and Inclusion' and 'Individual Outcomes' items of the National Standards for Disability Services. Currently, there are 180 individuals connected to Local Coordination, an increase of 36 since 30 June 2021.

The vision of Local Coordination is that all people live in welcoming communities that provide friendship, mutual support and a fair go for everyone, including all vulnerable individuals and their families and carers. People with disability, their families and carers are in the best position to identify their own needs and goals, and to plan for their future.

In collaboration with a CoSA Local Coordinator, a person with disability will develop a plan based on their individual identified goals and the exploration of a range of strategies and options to achieve these goals.

Through discussion, the Local Coordinator gets to know the person and their current circumstances, in the context of their family, friends and community, their experiences, and their goals. This discussion can include people who are known and trusted by the individual and any person the individual (and/or substitute decision makers) choose to assist them. This may include current providers of services, in line with the individual's preferences and needs.

Funded supports in a person's plan must be directly relate to the impact of the person's disability, be considered reasonable and necessary, and not replace mainstream supports and services. Such holistic planning provides a person with disability supports to enable them to pursue their goals and vision, while acknowledging and encouraging the use of their natural supports and community connections.



Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

The Commission employs staff directly and also uses Communities staff to perform its functions. The Communities' annual report for 2021–22 provides information on compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes.

Communities complies with public sector standards and the Western Australian Public Sector Code of Ethics. As an agency subject to section 31(2) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, Communities' compliance reporting obligations are met by completing the relevant periodic returns requested by the Public Sector Commission.

Staff profile

At the close of the financial year, 461 permanent, fixed-term and casual employees were directly employed by the Commission. The staff are directly employed under the *Disability Services Act 1993* and represent occupational groups, including support workers and social trainers.

The Commission directly employs the following occupational groups:

- **Disability support workers:** Disability Services Commission – United Voice – Disability Support Workers Industrial Agreement 2017.
- **Social trainers:** Disability Services Commission (Social Trainers) CSA Agreement 2019.

Public service officers are directly engaged by Communities and are made available to the Commission.

Table 75: Disability Services Commission Employment Profile

Employment Type:	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22 (1)
Permanent	434	400	394
Fixed Term	29	24	3
Casual	58	83	64
Total	521	507	461

(1) With Western Australia's transition to the National Disability Insurance Scheme, the Commission has ceased employing Registered Nurses under the Australian Nursing



Federation Disability Services Commission Industrial Agreement 2019. These positions were abolished in August and September 2021.

Occupational safety and health

The Commission is committed to providing, maintaining and promoting safe and healthy work practices in all aspects of its business.

The Department of Communities' annual report for 2021–22 provides information on workers' compensation and injury management performance for the Commission.

Recordkeeping plan

The Commission's recordkeeping plan is reported in the Department of Communities' annual report for 2021–22.



Board and committee remuneration

Disability Services Commission Board

Table 76: Disability Services Commission Board remuneration

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership (1)	Gross/actual remuneration 2021–22 financial year
Chairperson	Bruce Langoulant	Sitting fee	01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022	\$39,316
Deputy Chairperson	Priya Cooper	Sitting fee	01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022	\$14,940
Member	Marcia Gadre	Sitting fee	01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022	\$8,677
Member	Diana Carter	Sitting fee	01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022	\$8,677
Member	Jaimen Hudson	Sitting fee	01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022	\$8,677
Member	Su–Hsien Lee	Sitting fee	01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022	\$8,677
Member	Terina Grace	Sitting fee	01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022	\$8,677
Member	Warren Harding	Sitting fee	01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022	\$8,677
Member	Kane Moyle (2)	N/A	01/07/2021 – 30/12/2021	N/A
Member	Kane Blackman (2)	N/A	01/01/2022 – 30/06/2022	N/A
Total	–	–	–	\$106,318

- (1) The period of membership refers to the Board member's membership during the 2021–22 reporting period.
- (2) Membership on the Disability Services Commission Board forms part of responsibilities of the Chairperson of the Ministerial Advisory Council on Disability. This role is remunerated through the Ministerial Advisory Council on Disability.



Ministerial Advisory Council on Disability

People with disability, their families and carers have the opportunity to put forward their experience, information and concerns about disability issues to the Ministerial Advisory Council on Disability (the Council), an independent body appointed by the Minister for Disability Services.

The Council consults with the community and key stakeholders, including the Board Chairperson, Director General and Executive Director Office of Disability, and then provides advice to Government about major issues affecting people with disability, their families and carers. The Council directly advises the WA Minister for Disability Services and indirectly advises the Australian Government Minister for Social Services via the National Advisory Council on Disability and Carer Issues.

The Council comprises up to 14 members with skills, experience or knowledge associated with disability. The Council includes people with disability, their families and carers, service providers and advocates. The Chairperson of the Council sits on the Board of the Disability Services Commission.

Table 77: Ministerial Advisory Council on Disability remuneration

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership (1)	Gross/actual remuneration 2021–22 financial year
Chairperson	Kane Blackman (3)	\$1,755 per meeting	01/01/2022 – 30/06/2022	\$8,910
Deputy Chair	Kane Moyle	\$738.63 per meeting	01/07/2021 – 31/12/2021	\$4,062
Member	Carol Franklin	\$505.07 per meeting	01/07/2021– 31/12/2021	\$2,525
Member	Grace Mills	\$505.07 per meeting	01/07/2021– 31/12/2021	\$2,525
Member	Mary Butterworth	\$505.07 per meeting	01/07/2021 – 26/08/2021	\$1,010
Member	Jasmyn Allen	\$505.07 per meeting	01/07/2021 – 26/08/2021	\$1,010
Member	Erika Webb	\$505.07 per meeting	01/07/2021– 31/12/2021	\$2,525



Member	Kane Blackman (3)	Nil – full-time employee (2)	01/07/2021–31/12/2021	Nil
Member	Siyat Abdi	\$505.07 per meeting	01/01/2022 – 30/06/2022	\$3,030
Member	Chanel Bowen	\$505.07 per meeting	01/01/2022 – 30/06/2022	\$3,030
Member	Clare Gibellini	\$505.07 per meeting	01/01/2022 – 30/06/2022	\$3,030
Member	Georgia Inglis	\$505.07 per meeting	01/01/2022 – 30/06/2022	\$3,030
Member	Rita Kleinfeld-Fowell	\$505.07 per meeting	01/01/2022 – 30/06/2022	\$3,030
Member	Danielle Loizou-Lake	\$505.07 per meeting	01/01/2022 – 30/06/2022	\$3,030
Member	John Thompson	\$505.07 per meeting	01/07/2021 – 31/12/2021	\$4,062
Total	–	–	–	\$44,809

(1) The period of membership refers to the committee member's membership during the 2021–22 reporting period.

(2) Public sector employees are not eligible for remuneration.

(3) Kane Blackman left the employ of the WA State Government and commenced in the not-for-profit sector in February 2022.

WA Multicultural Policy Framework

Details of the submission and actions of the Commission's Multicultural Policy Framework are reported in the Department of Communities' annual report for 2021–22.

