Shire of Boyup Brook

Payments 01/05/2023 - 31/05/2023

(GST Inclusive Accordingly)

Attachment 8.2.1

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
20602	08/05/2023	Pivotel	GPS Tracking Service - Grader and Transfer Station Apr2023	-62.00
20603	15/05/2023	Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes	Bushfire Risk Mitigation Coordinator Jan-Mar2023	-3,880.09
			TOTAL MUNI CHEQUES to 31 May 2023	**-3,942.09**

Shire of Boyup Brook

Payments 01/05/2023 - 31/05/2023

(GST Inclusive Accordingly)

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT14007	02/05/2023	A & M Medical Services Pty Ltd	Annual Oxygen Equipment Testing	-780.46
EFT14008	02/05/2023	AFGRI Equipment Australia Pty Ltd	P170 Loader Komatsu WA 200-5 - Parts	-24.20
EFT14008	02/05/2023	AFGRI Equipment Australia Pty Ltd	P177 Tractor John Deere 5083E - Parts	-437.18
EFT14008	02/05/2023	AFGRI Equipment Australia Pty Ltd	P224 John Deere 622GP Motor Grader - Parts	-836.00
EFT14008	02/05/2023	AFGRI Equipment Australia Pty Ltd	P146 Small Plant - Oil	-39.00
EFT14009	02/05/2023	Ampol Petroleum Distributors Pty Ltd	Fuel Mar-Apr2023	-18,779.46
EFT14010	02/05/2023	Ausmic Pest Control (Rol-Wa Pty Ltd)	Shire Properties - Annual Termite Inspections and Treatments	-51,643.90
EFT14011	02/05/2023	B&B Street Sweeping Pty Ltd	Townsite Street Sweeping	-1,914.00
EFT14012	02/05/2023	BKS Refrigeration & Airconditioning Pty Ltd	7 Knapp St - Service Air Conditioner	-440.00
EFT14013	02/05/2023	Boyup Brook Medical Services	Medical Centre - Staff Pre-employment Medical	-170.00
EFT14014	02/05/2023	Bridgetown Timber Sales	Family Stop Centre - Door	-211.80
EFT14015	02/05/2023	Bunbury Auto One	Workshop Tools and Consumables	-585.07
EFT14016	02/05/2023	Bunnings Group Ltd	Workshop Consumables and Storage	-109.73
EFT14017	02/05/2023	Focus Networks	Admin IT Upgrades and Installation - Deposit	-6,428.49
EFT14018	02/05/2023	Hastie Waste	Rylington Park - Bulk Waste Collection Apr2023	-115.00
EFT14019	02/05/2023	Hersey's Safety Pty Ltd	Road Maintenance Supplies	-308.00
EFT14020	02/05/2023	Jaycar Pty Ltd	Depot - UHF Radios	-650.95
EFT14021	02/05/2023	Manjimup Liquid Waste	Town Hall - Septic Pump-out	-880.00
EFT14022	02/05/2023	Nicola Jones	Reimburse Mothers Day Competition Prizes	-20.00
EFT14022	02/05/2023	Nicola Jones	Reimburse Road Safety Week Bike Helmets	-79.00
EFT14023	02/05/2023	Officeworks Ltd	BBELC - Folding Chairs	-255.95
EFT14024	02/05/2023	Phoenix Petroleum	Rylington Park - Fuel Apr2023	-3,346.47
EFT14025	02/05/2023	Rob's Garage Doors (ttf The RW Chester Family Trust t/as)	7 Knapp St - Garage Door Service	-250.00
EFT14026	02/05/2023	Rusty's Plumbing and Gas	Rylington Park - Urgent HWS Repairs	-297.00
EFT14027	02/05/2023	Ryder Miller	Reimburse Work Clothing	-70.00
EFT14028	02/05/2023	Shearwell Australia Pty Ltd	Rylington Park - Electronic Ear Tags	-1,203.87
EFT14029	02/05/2023	South West Isuzu	P214 Isuzu Giga CX7 455 Prime Mover - Parts	-147.51
EFT14029	02/05/2023	South West Isuzu	P201 Isuzu NHPR 65190 3 tonne Dual Cab Diesel Truck - Parts	-372.39
EFT14029	02/05/2023	South West Isuzu	P195 Isuzu FVZ 1500 - Parts	-354.18
EFT14030	02/05/2023	South West Livestock Services Pty Ltd	Rylington Park - Sheep Pregnancy Scanning	-1,370.71
EFT14031	02/05/2023	Synergy (Electricity Generation and Retail Corporation t/as)	Electricity Across Shire Facilities to 19/04/2023	-3,501.85
EFT14032	02/05/2023	Veolia Recycling and Recovery Pty Ltd	Paper and Cardboard Recycling Collection Mar2023	-1,426.10
EFT14033	02/05/2023	WA Shearing Industry Association Inc	Rylington Park - SafeSheds Assisted Review	-660.00
EFT14034	02/05/2023	Winc Australia Pty Limited	Depot - Whiteboard	-992.20
EFT14035	03/05/2023	BRC - Building Solutions Pty Ltd	LRCI Town Hall Refurbishment - Progress Payment 1	-135,005.26
EFT14036	08/05/2023	ABCO Products Pty Ltd	Various Shire Buildings - Cleaning Supplies	-334.76
EFT14037	08/05/2023	AusQ Training	ANZAC Day - Traffic Management Plan	-1,865.60
EFT14038	08/05/2023	Australian Securities & Investments Commission	Rylington Park - Business Name Renewal 3 Years	-92.00
EFT14039	08/05/2023	BOC Limited	Gas Cylinder Rental Mar-Apr2023	-126.18
EFT14040	08/05/2023	Boyup Brook Tyre Service	P169 Toro Greens Mower - Parts	-125.00
EFT14040	08/05/2023	Boyup Brook Tyre Service	P199 Komatsu Automatic Diesel Back Hoe 2007 - Parts	-350.00
EFT14041	08/05/2023	Craneford Plumbing	Tourist Centre Toilets - Quarterly ATU Service Apr2023	-150.36
EFT14042	08/05/2023	Erlanda and Mark Deas	Rylington Park - Reimburse Catering and Tools	-182.18
EFT14043	08/05/2023	Focus Networks	Monthly Device Management Fees April2023	-2,825.90
EFT14044	08/05/2023	Fuel Brothers WA.Com Pty Ltd	Catering Mar2023	-168.00
EFT14044	08/05/2023	Fuel Brothers WA.Com Pty Ltd	Fuel Mar2023	-281.52
EFT14045	08/05/2023	Haycom Technology Pty Ltd	Medical Centre IT Consulting Fees Apr2023	-1,010.90
EFT14046	08/05/2023	Manjimup Monograms	Depot PPE	-306.05
EFT14047	08/05/2023	Promote You (ttf Gilmour Family Trust T/as)	Road Safety Awareness Grant - Water Bottles	-2,189.00
EFT14048	08/05/2023	Rear's Electrical & Mechanical Services Pty Ltd	Football Club Ladies Toilets - LED Batten Light	-174.10
EFT14048	08/05/2023	Rear's Electrical & Mechanical Services Pty Ltd	Music Park Stage - Power Outlet	-171.80
EFT14049	08/05/2023	Russell Miller	Reimburse P219 Fuel Mar2023	-100.00
EFT14050	08/05/2023	SOS Office Equipment	Photocopier Billing Apr2023 including Community Newsletters	-900.73
EFT14051	08/05/2023	Southern Lock & Security	Chambers - Coded Door Locks	-750.00
EFT14052	08/05/2023	Stephen & Yvonne Dent	3 Reid Pl FM House - Reimburse Water Usage to 29/03/2023	-80.00
EFT14053	08/05/2023	Synergy (Electricity Generation and Retail	Electricity Across Shire Facilities to 24/04/2023	-918.02
EFT14054	08/05/2023	Winc Australia Pty Limited	Depot Stationery	-520.85
EFT14055	08/05/2023	Youanme	Mothers Day Competition Prizes	-55.90
EFT14056	08/05/2023	activ8me (Australian Private Networks Pty Ltd)	Various Shire Properties - Internet and Phone May2023	-410.75
EFT14057	15/05/2023	Action Kerbing	Cemetery Kerbing	-6,545.00
EFT14058	15/05/2023	Ampol Petroleum Distributors Pty Ltd	Fuel Apr2023	-2,290.57
EFT14059	15/05/2023	AusQ Training	Basic Worksite Traffic Management Training	-1,322.00
EFT14060	15/05/2023	Australia Post	Postage Apr2023	-359.36
EFT14061	15/05/2023	Australian Services Union	Payroll Deductions	-51.80
EFT14062	15/05/2023	Benjamin Frewen	Rylington Park - Shearer Training	-3,980.00
EFT14063	15/05/2023	Black Box Control Pty Ltd	Monthly Grader Tracking Service May2023	-101.85
EFT14064	15/05/2023	Boyup Brook Accommodation	Acting CEO Accommodation Mar-Apr2023	-1,188.00
EFT14065	15/05/2023	Boyup Brook Community Resource Centre	Boyup Brook Gazette Advertising May2023	-315.00
EFT14066	15/05/2023	Boyup Brook Medical Services	Depot Staff - Pre-employment Medicals	-340.00
EFT14067	15/05/2023	Boyup Brook Tourism Association Inc.	Tourist Centre - Shire Contribution to Electricity 14/02/2023-19/04/2023	-256.24
EFT14067	15/05/2023	Boyup Brook Tourism Association Inc.	Mother's Day Competition Prizes	-28.00
EFT14068	15/05/2023	Boyup Brook Tyre Service	P202 Isuzu 4 Tonne Tip Truck 2016 - Parts	-794.00
EFT14069	15/05/2023	Bridgetown Boarding Kennels & Cattery	Animal Impound Kennel Fees Apr2023	-66.00
EFT14070	15/05/2023	Building and Construction Industry Training Fund BCITF	BCITF Collected Apr2023	-67.75
EFT14071	15/05/2023	Cutting Edges	Grader Blades	-2,954.16
EFT14072	15/05/2023	D & L Bleechmore Haulage	Rylington Park - Freight Mar2023	-8,272.00
EFT14073	15/05/2023	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety BSL	BSL Collected Apr2023	-226.60
EFT14074	15/05/2023	Focus Networks	Monthly Managed IT Services and Microsoft Office Subscription May2023	-3,019.91
EFT14075	15/05/2023	Hales Electrical	Abel St Shop 2 - LED Flat Panel Lights	-2,541.00
EFT14076	15/05/2023	Internode Pty Ltd	Depot, Admin and BBELC Internet Jun2023	-329.97
EFT14077	15/05/2023	Lamat Cleaning (The Bogar Unit Trust t/as)	Various Shire Buildings - Cleaning Apr2023	-2,000.00
EFT14078	15/05/2023	Landgate	Country Urban UV Revaluations 2022-23	-204.18
EFT14079	15/05/2023	MW & RM King	Rylington Park - Wool Handling Training	-4,736.60
EFT14080	15/05/2023	Manjimup Monograms	Ranger and WHS Officer Work Clothing	-629.05
EFT14081	15/05/2023	Marketforce Pty Ltd	Early Settlement Discount	41.82
EFT14081	15/05/2023	Marketforce Pty Ltd	Death Notice in The West Australian 22/04/2023 - Kay Raisin	-327.94
EFT14081	15/05/2023	Marketforce Pty Ltd	Draft Local Planning Strategy Ad in The West Australian 29/03/2023	-562.27
EFT14082	15/05/2023	McLeods Barristers and Solicitors	Legal Advice re Waste Management Agreements	-259.60
EFT14083	15/05/2023	Nelsons Of Bridgetown	Local Planning Strategy Consultant - Accommodation 11/05/2023	-140.00

Shire of Boyup Brook

Payments 01/05/2023 - 31/05/2023

(GST Inclusive Accordingly)

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT14084	15/05/2023	Neverfail Springwater Limited	Council and Staff Drinking Water	-213.20
EFT14085	15/05/2023	Node1 Pty Ltd	Admin NBN Jun2023	-227.00
EFT14086	15/05/2023	Paul Hick	Rylington Park - Shearer Training	-4,308.70
EFT14087	15/05/2023	Shire of Boyup Brook	BSL and BCITF Commission Apr2023	-28.25
EFT14088	15/05/2023	Sprint Express	Freight Mar-Apr2023	-77.00
EFT14089	15/05/2023	Synergy (Electricity Generation and Retail	Electricity Across Shire Facilities to 27/04/2023	-11,787.42
EFT14090	15/05/2023	T & V Fencing	Transfer Station - Fencing	-7,085.10
EFT14091	15/05/2023	Team Global Express	Freight Mar-Apr2023	-869.81
EFT14092	15/05/2023	Telstra Limited	Telephone Across Shire Facilities to 24/04/2023	-338.36
EFT14093	15/05/2023	The Brook Takeaway	Catering May2023	-170.00
EFT14094	15/05/2023	Veolia Recycling & Recovery (Perth) Pty Ltd	Waste Collection Apr2023	-7,711.20
EFT14095	15/05/2023	Veolia Recycling and Recovery Pty Ltd (formerly	Paper and Cardboard Recycling Collection Apr2023	-713.04
EFT14096	15/05/2023	Winc Australia Pty Limited	Admin Stationery	-483.55
EFT14097	19/05/2023	Onsite Rental Group Operations Pty Ltd	Flax Mill Caravan Park - CMF Amenities Hire	-9,783.40
EFT14098	22/05/2023	AFGRI Equipment Australia Pty Ltd	Rylington Park - Parts and Oils	-1,747.72
EFT14099	22/05/2023	Australian Association of Practice Management Ltd (AAPM)	Practice Manager - Educare Workshop Registration 23/06/2023	-295.00
EFT14100	22/05/2023	B&B Street Sweeping Pty Ltd	Townsite Street Sweeping	-1,914.00
EFT14101	22/05/2023	BP Medical	Medical Supplies	-584.19
EFT14102	22/05/2023	Boyup Brook Co - Operative	Purchases Mar2023	-7,802.71
EFT14102	22/05/2023	Boyup Brook Co - Operative	Rylington Park Purchases Apr2023	-1,365.10
EFT14103	22/05/2023	Boyup Brook Community Resource Centre	Auschem Training - Depot Staff	-135.00
EFT14104	22/05/2023	Boyup Brook IGA	Rylington Park - Shearing School and Ladies Day Catering	-1,856.88
EFT14105	22/05/2023	Boyup Brook Tyre Service	Rylington Park - Rake Tyre	-585.00
EFT14105	22/05/2023	Boyup Brook Tyre Service	P206 Mitsubishi Triton Tip Tray Gardens - Parts	-233.00
EFT14106	22/05/2023	Bridgetown Carpets & Floorcoverings	Depot Office - Vinyl Flooring	-3,544.00
EFT14106	22/05/2023	Bridgetown Carpets & Floorcoverings	Depot Building - Blinds	-1,136.00
EFT14107	22/05/2023	Bridgetown Timber Sales	Depot Building - Repairs	-74.40
EFT14107	22/05/2023	Bridgetown Timber Sales	Tourist Centre Toilets - Lock	-12.15
EFT14107	22/05/2023	Bridgetown Timber Sales	Town Hall - Toilet Repairs	-612.27
EFT14108	22/05/2023	Bunbury Auto One	P137 Tarpot Trailer - 12v Air Compressor	-269.01
EFT14108	22/05/2023	Bunbury Auto One	Expendable Tools	-111.99
EFT14108	22/05/2023	Bunbury Auto One	P238 Mitsubishi Triton GLX (4x4) MR - Parts	-66.40
EFT14109	22/05/2023	Cleanaway Daniels Services Pty Ltd	Medical Centre - Sharps Disposal Apr2023	-249.44
EFT14110	22/05/2023	D & L Bleechmore Haulage	Rylington Park - Freight Apr-May2023	-1,518.00
EFT14111	22/05/2023	Department of the Premier & Cabinet, State Law Publisher	Local Planning Scheme No 2 Amendment 23 Ad in Government Gazette	-93.60
EFT14112	22/05/2023	Dorothy Moore	Refund Partial Gym Membership	-100.00
EFT14113	22/05/2023	Fuel Brothers WA.Com Pty Ltd	Fuel Apr2023	-73.95
EFT14114	22/05/2023	Geofabrics Australasia PTY Ltd	RRG210 Boyup Brook-Arthur Road - Geofabric	-1,259.50
EFT14115	22/05/2023	Karri Concrete	RRG210 Boyup Brook-Arthur Road - Concrete Pipes	-770.00
EFT14116	22/05/2023	Keybrook Holdings Pty Ltd	LRCI Town Hall Upgrades - Asbestos Removal	-440.00
EFT14117	22/05/2023	Kojonup Agricultural Supplies (ttf KAS Unit Trust t/as)	Rylington Park - Fertiliser	-20,626.21
EFT14118	22/05/2023	Landgate	Mining Tenement Roll	-414.00
EFT14119	22/05/2023	MJB Industries Pty Ltd	Abels Road - Drains and Culverts	-1,627.08
EFT14120	22/05/2023	Macco Feeds Australia (The Bessell Trust t/as)	Rylington Park - Sheep Minerals	-547.80
EFT14121	22/05/2023	Neverfail Springwater Limited	Staff Drinking Water	-31.35
EFT14122	22/05/2023	Ramit Farms (I Arnstal & BL Staniforth-Smith)	RRG210 Boyup Brook-Arthur Road - Gravel	-21,852.60
EFT14123	22/05/2023	Rear's Electrical & Mechanical Services Pty Ltd	LRCI Dinninup Hall Refurbishment - 3 Phase Power	-1,815.00
EFT14124	22/05/2023	Rusty's Plumbing and Gas	Medical Centre - Plumbing Repairs	-360.00
EFT14124	22/05/2023	Rusty's Plumbing and Gas	Pioneer Museum - Septic Pipe Repairs	-277.20
EFT14124	22/05/2023	Rusty's Plumbing and Gas	Admin - Replace Instant Boiler Unit	-1,500.00
EFT14125	22/05/2023	SOS Office Equipment	Admin Photocopier Repairs - Travel Charge	-105.60
EFT14126	22/05/2023	South West Isuzu	P225 Isuzu GIGA CXY 2012 Prime Mover - Parts	-147.51
EFT14127	22/05/2023	Southern Lock & Security	Squash Courts - Key Cutting	-128.24
EFT14128	22/05/2023	Swingertag (The CF Piesse Family Trust t/as)	Rylington Park - Sheep Eartags	-1,167.10
EFT14129	22/05/2023	Team Global Express	Freight Mar2023	-237.95
EFT14130	22/05/2023	Telstra Limited	Telephone Across Shire Facilities to 01/05/2023	-1,295.20
EFT14131	22/05/2023	The Treehouse Coffee Lounge (JP Rice & NM Rice t/as)	Catering May2023	-310.20
EFT14132	22/05/2023	The Trustee for the Harley Trust (Harley Transport Pty Ltd)	Rylington Park - Freight May2023	-362.23
EFT14133	22/05/2023	Winc Australia Pty Limited	Depot - Steel Cabinet and Whiteboard	-810.67
EFT14134	29/05/2023	Ampol Petroleum Distributors Pty Ltd	Fuel May2023	-8,426.54
EFT14135	29/05/2023	Australian Services Union	Payroll Deductions	-51.80
EFT14136	29/05/2023	Blackwood Plant Hire	CoMHAT Youth Zone Site Works	-12,227.99
EFT14136	29/05/2023	Blackwood Plant Hire	RRG210 Boyup Brook Arthur River Road - Pushup Gravel	-5,142.50
EFT14136	29/05/2023	Blackwood Plant Hire	Football Oval - Tree Removal	-330.00
EFT14136	29/05/2023	Blackwood Plant Hire	Grave Preparation	-1,485.00
EFT14137	29/05/2023	Boyup Brook IGA	Purchases Apr2023	-739.83
EFT14138	29/05/2023	Boyup Brook Pharmacy (Westphal Family Trust)	Mothers Day Competition Prizes	-47.70
EFT14138	29/05/2023	Boyup Brook Pharmacy (Westphal Family Trust)	Depot Gate - Batteries	-16.00
EFT14139	29/05/2023	Boyup Brook Tyre Service	Rylington Park - Water Pump Battery	-125.00
EFT14140	29/05/2023	Bridgetown Carpets & Floorcoverings	Medical Centre Physio Rooms - Replace Flooring	-1,428.00
EFT14141	29/05/2023	D & J Communications	Bushfire Radios and Base Station	-4,308.70
EFT14142	29/05/2023	Darren Long Consulting	Assistance with Financial Reporting Apr2023	-1,100.00
EFT14143	29/05/2023	Erlanda and Mark Deas	Reimburse Rylington Park WWCC Fees and First Aid Supplies	-206.95
EFT14144	29/05/2023	Focus Networks	Monthly Device Management Fees Apr2023	-2,825.90
EFT14145	29/05/2023	Fuel Brothers WA.Com Pty Ltd	Fuel Jan2023	-180.19
EFT14146	29/05/2023	Ian Kugler & Sandra Towndrow	Refund Rubbish Service Fees for Bins Not Collected	-14.58
EFT14147	29/05/2023	Kabindra Dhakal	Reimburse Ultrasound Training Costs 28-30 April 2023	-2,037.93
EFT14148	29/05/2023	Kelly O'Reilly	Reimburse Immunisation Training Course Fees	-350.00
EFT14149	29/05/2023	Kojonup Agricultural Supplies (ttf KAS Unit Trust t/as)	Rylington Park Purchases Apr2023 incl Seed	-16,420.19
EFT14149	29/05/2023	Kojonup Agricultural Supplies (ttf KAS Unit Trust t/as)	Rylington Park - Fertiliser	-11,440.00
EFT14150	29/05/2023	Metal Artwork Creations	CEO Desk Name Plate	-32.73
EFT14151	29/05/2023	Microsoft Pty Ltd	Cr Kaltenreider - Tablet and Keyboard	-2,409.19
EFT14152	29/05/2023	Office Of The Auditor General	Attest Audit Fees 2021-22	-45,100.00
EFT14152	29/05/2023	Office Of The Auditor General	Roads to Recovery Certification Fees 2021-22	-2,750.00
EFT14153	29/05/2023	Officeworks Ltd	Medical Centre Stationery	-260.15
EFT14154	29/05/2023	Phillip Colin Shephard	Local Planning Strategy Review and Leafield Proposal Review	-5,126.40

Shire of Boyup Brook

Payments 01/05/2023 - 31/05/2023

(GST Inclusive Accordingly)

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT14155	29/05/2023	Prime Supplies	Saleyards - Kennel Building Supplies	-1,179.31
EFT14156	29/05/2023	Rear's Electrical & Mechanical Services Pty Ltd	Town Hall Toilets - Repair Lights	-566.04
EFT14156	29/05/2023	Rear's Electrical & Mechanical Services Pty Ltd	Admin Building - LED Light Fittings	-750.03
EFT14157	29/05/2023	Seton Australia	Admin Entrance Safety Mats	-384.97
EFT14158	29/05/2023	Stephen Murphy (Elite Carpet Dry Cleaning Service)	Chambers - Carpet Cleaning	-332.00
EFT14158	29/05/2023	Stephen Murphy (Elite Carpet Dry Cleaning Service)	CEO House - Carpet Cleaning	-496.00
EFT14159	29/05/2023	Stewart & Heaton Clothing Co. Pty Ltd	VBFB Emergency Tabard Kits (Part)	-585.51
EFT14160	29/05/2023	Synergy (Electricity Generation and Retail Corporation t/as)	Electricity Across Shire Facilities to 17/05/2023	-871.65
EFT14161	29/05/2023	Taylor Burrell Barnett (Taylor & Burrell Unit Trust t/as)	Draft Local Planning Strategy and Community Workshop	-9,569.03
EFT14162	29/05/2023	Team Global Express	Freight May2023	-351.91
EFT14163	29/05/2023	Totally Workwear - Bunbury	Depot PPE	-364.85
EFT14164	29/05/2023	WA's Smallest Art Gallery (Samuel Bariesheff t/as)	Road Safety Awareness Grant - Banners	-576.00
EFT14165	29/05/2023	Winc Australia Pty Limited	Depot Stationery	-198.99
EFT14166	29/05/2023	Work Health Professionals Pty Ltd	Depot Staff Audiometric Testing	-1,980.00
EFT14167	29/05/2023	Youanme	Medical Centre - Staff Retirement Gift	-53.90
			TOTAL EFT PAYMENTS to 31 May 2023	**-558,767.10**

Shire of Boyup Brook

Payments 01/05/2023 - 31/05/2023

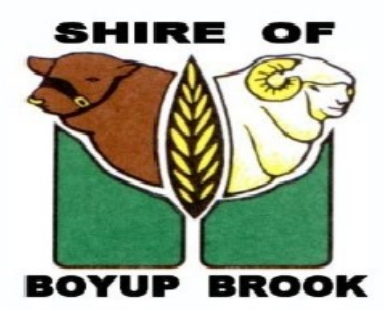
(GST Inclusive Accordingly)

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
DD7997.1	02/05/2023	Commonwealth Essential Super	Superannuation Contributions	-137.01
DD7999.1	04/05/2023	Salary & Wages	Payroll 02May2023	-1,016.91
DD8013.1	10/05/2023	Sam & Carolyn Mallett Super Fund	Payroll Deductions	-870.80
DD8013.2	10/05/2023	Christian Super	Superannuation Contributions	-155.66
DD8013.3	10/05/2023	MLC Super Fund Plum Super	Superannuation Contributions	-282.24
DD8013.4	10/05/2023	Mercer Super Trust (TTF) - Mercer SmartSuper Plan	Superannuation Contributions	-161.54
DD8013.5	10/05/2023	Prime Super	Superannuation Contributions	-250.63
DD8013.6	10/05/2023	Panorama Super (Asgard Independence Plan Division Two)	Superannuation Contributions	-279.30
DD8013.7	10/05/2023	Aware Super	Payroll Deductions	-6,711.16
DD8013.8	10/05/2023	Rest Superannuation	Superannuation Contributions	-1,896.28
DD8013.9	10/05/2023	AMP Super Fund - SignatureSuper	Superannuation Contributions	-4,199.84
DD8015.1	11/05/2023	Salary & Wages	Payroll 10May2023	-112,776.54
DD8023.1	17/05/2023	Australian Super	Superannuation Contributions	-1,819.87
DD8023.2	17/05/2023	Prime Super	Superannuation Contributions	-54.39
DD8025.1	17/05/2023	Salary & Wages	Payroll 17May2023	-11,401.62
DD8037.1	24/05/2023	Sam & Carolyn Mallett Super Fund	Payroll Deductions	-870.80
DD8037.2	24/05/2023	Christian Super	Superannuation Contributions	-185.03
DD8037.3	24/05/2023	MLC Super Fund Plum Super	Superannuation Contributions	-282.24
DD8037.4	24/05/2023	Mercer Super Trust (TTF) - Mercer SmartSuper Plan	Superannuation Contributions	-352.80
DD8037.5	24/05/2023	Panorama Super (Asgard Independence Plan Division Two)	Superannuation Contributions	-279.30
DD8037.6	24/05/2023	Aware Super	Payroll Deductions	-6,244.58
DD8037.7	24/05/2023	Rest Superannuation	Superannuation Contributions	-2,144.36
DD8037.8	24/05/2023	AMP Super Fund - SignatureSuper	Superannuation Contributions	-3,281.31
DD8037.9	24/05/2023	Australian Super	Superannuation Contributions	-2,124.48
DD8048.1	16/05/2023	Shire of Boyup Brook Credit Card	Adobe Acrobat Pro DC Monthly Subscription 20/04/2023-19/05/2023	-114.95
DD8048.1	16/05/2023	Shire of Boyup Brook Credit Card	Flax Mill Caravan Park - Lockable Notice Board	-541.55
DD8048.1	16/05/2023	Shire of Boyup Brook Credit Card	Road Safety Week Grant - Bike Safety Blinkers	-580.00
DD8048.1	16/05/2023	Shire of Boyup Brook Credit Card	CBA Annual Fee for Credit Card - DCEO	-15.00
DD8013.10	10/05/2023	Australian Super	Superannuation Contributions	-2,235.21
DD8013.11	10/05/2023	Commonwealth Essential Super	Superannuation Contributions	-338.36
DD8013.12	10/05/2023	Colonial First State Superannuation	Superannuation Contributions	-576.03
DD8013.13	10/05/2023	HESTA	Superannuation Contributions	-239.19
DD8013.14	10/05/2023	Australian Retirement Trust	Superannuation Contributions	-470.40
DD8037.10	24/05/2023	Commonwealth Essential Super	Superannuation Contributions	-307.19
DD8037.11	24/05/2023	Colonial First State Superannuation	Superannuation Contributions	-469.82
DD8037.12	24/05/2023	HESTA	Superannuation Contributions	-237.47
DD8037.13	24/05/2023	Australian Retirement Trust	Superannuation Contributions	-470.40
DD010523.	01/05/2023	Westnet	Admin, Swimming Pool and Medical Centre Internet May2023	289.85
DD010523.	01/05/2023	Stephen & Yvonne Dent	3 Reid Pl FM House - Rent 05/05/2023-18/05/2023	700.00
DD050523	05/05/2023	The Bunbury Diocesan Trustees and Anglican	18 Barron St GP House - Rent 09/05/2023-22/05/2023	600.00
DD090523	09/05/2023	De Lage Landen Pty Ltd	Rental Agreement for the DocuCentre-VII C5573 May2023	184.80
DD150523	15/05/2023	Stephen & Yvonne Dent	3 Reid Pl FM House - Rent 19/05/2023-01/06/2023	700.00
DD190523	19/05/2023	The Bunbury Diocesan Trustees and Anglican	18 Barron St GP House - Rent 23/05/2023-05/06/2023	600.00
DD230523	23/05/2023	AGDATA Holdings Pty Ltd	Rylington Park - Phoenix Accounting Software	49.00
DD290523	29/05/2023	Stephen & Yvonne Dent	3 Reid Pl FM House - Rent 02/06/2023-15/06/2023	700.00
			TOTAL DD MUNI ACCOUNT TO 31 May 2023	**-160,550.61**
DD310523	31/05/2023	Police Licensing	Police Claimed May 2023	-53,553.40
			TOTAL DD POLICE LICENSING ACCOUNT TO 31 May 2023	**-53,553.40**
			TOTAL DD BOYUP BROOK EARLY LEARNING CENTRE ACCOUNT TO 31 May 2023	**0.00**

SUMMARY

CHQ (Muni Account)	-3,942.09
DD	-160,550.61
EFT	-558,767.10
TOTAL	**-723,259.80**
ALL MUNI TRANS TO 31 May 2023	**-723,259.80**
DD (Police Licensing Account) TO 31 May 2023	**-53,553.40**
DD (Boyup Brook Early Learning Centre) TO 31 May 2023	**0.00**

Attachment 8.2.2



MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

31 MAY 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of Comprehensive Income - by Program	2
Statement of Comprehensive Income - by Nature & Type	3
Statement of Financial Activity by Nature	4
Statement of Financial Activity by Program	5
Net Current Position	6
Variance Report	7-9
Statement of Financial Position	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11-12
Progress of the Capital Program	13-14
Major Business Unit Details	15-16
Reserve Accounts	17
Loans	18
Detailed Operating & Non-Operating Accounts	19-44

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
BY NATURE/TYPE
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

	2022-23 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2022-23 AMENDED BUDGET	2022-23 YTD BUDGET	2022-23 YTD ACTUAL	VARIANCE
Expenses					
Employee Costs	(3,551,787)	(3,739,361)	(3,118,645)	(3,666,526)	18%
Materials and Contracts	(3,156,906)	(3,425,561)	(2,748,585)	(1,487,063)	-46%
Utility Charges	(216,229)	(187,624)	(194,769)	(181,155)	-7%
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets	(3,586,909)	(3,586,909)	(3,183,985)	0	-100%
Interest Expenses	(6,550)	(6,550)	(6,436)	(5,477)	-15%
Insurance Expenses	(284,780)	(285,045)	(273,405)	(260,719)	-5%
Other Expenditure	(319,394)	(317,229)	(402,262)	(211,966)	-47%
Total Operating Expenses	(11,122,555)	(11,548,279)	(9,928,086)	(5,812,906)	
Revenue					
Rates	3,334,797	3,334,875	3,335,047	3,335,557	0%
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	1,020,146	1,114,883	745,654	906,611	22%
Fees and Charges	1,812,135	1,794,510	1,652,384	1,047,981	-37%
Interest Earnings	26,150	28,059	23,933	30,996	30%
Other Revenue	903,637	951,923	686,832	951,344	39%
Total Operating Revenue	7,096,865	7,224,250	6,443,850	6,272,488	
Sub-Total	(4,025,690)	(4,324,029)	(3,484,235)	459,582	
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	2,895,601	2,772,887	2,799,887	1,223,014	-56%
Profit on Asset Disposals	0	0	0	0	0%
Loss on Asset Disposals	0	0	0	0	0%
	2,895,601	2,772,887	2,799,887	1,223,014	
Net Result	**(1,130,089)**	**(1,551,142)**	**(684,348)**	**1,682,596**	
Other Comprehensive Income					
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	0	0	0	0	
Total Other Comprehensive Income	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**(1,130,089)**	**(1,551,142)**	**(684,348)**	**1,682,596**	

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

	NOTES	2022-23 ANNUAL BUDGET	2022-23 AMENDED BUDGET	2022-23 ANNUAL BUDGET YTD	2022-23 YTD ACTUAL	VARIANCE
EXPENDITURE (Exluding Finance Costs)		$	$		$	
General Purpose Funding		(145,178)	(148,814)	(131,892)	(110,718)	-16%
Governance		(413,820)	(423,728)	(375,461)	(294,307)	-22%
Law, Order, Public Safety		(463,227)	(452,260)	(444,522)	(290,004)	-35%
Health		(1,469,083)	(1,451,478)	(1,281,731)	(1,203,839)	-6%
Education and Welfare		(364,318)	(365,099)	(335,939)	-309,274	-8%
Housing		(290,520)	(302,937)	(282,238)	(77,784)	-72%
Community Amenities		(513,481)	(543,499)	(458,606)	(393,970)	-14%
Recreation and Culture		(1,327,709)	(1,414,797)	(1,210,816)	(846,161)	-30%
Transport		(4,639,044)	(4,675,096)	(4,173,513)	(1,457,292)	-65%
Economic Services		(642,550)	(699,935)	(489,028)	(389,661)	-20%
Other Property and Services		(848,431)	(1,065,441)	(738,920)	(434,421)	-41%
Total Operating Expenditure		(11,117,360)	(11,543,084)	(9,922,666)	(5,807,429)	
REVENUE						
General Purpose Funding		3,898,556	3,907,434	3,760,137	3,909,891	4%
Governance		0	2,000	0	2,000	0%
Law, Order, Public Safety		177,392	192,930	175,743	175,533	0%
Health		1,102,800	1,105,289	976,075	355,909	-64%
Education and Welfare		210,000	210,000	199,164	179,999	-10%
Housing		211,852	215,172	62,790	67,662	8%
Community Amenities		224,823	232,530	224,233	232,932	4%
Recreation and Culture		55,995	84,631	55,993	85,780	53%
Transport		216,105	222,638	212,882	223,937	5%
Economic Services		118,115	78,484	106,938	130,354	22%
Other Property & Services		881,227	973,142	669,894	908,492	36%
Total Operating Revenue		7,096,865	7,224,250	6,443,850	6,272,488	
Sub-Total		(4,020,495)	(4,318,834)	(3,478,815)	465,059	
FINANCE COSTS						
Housing		(1,841)	(1,841)	(1,840)	(1,840)	0%
Recreation & Culture		(3,354)	(3,354)	(3,580)	(3,637)	2%
Total Finance Costs		(5,195)	(5,195)	(5,420)	(5,477)	
NON-OPERATING REVENUE						
General Purpose Funding	No.3	0	0		0	
Law, Order & Public Safety	No.5	31,360	31,360	31,360	5,000	-84%
Education & Welfare	No.8	0	0		0	0%
Recreation & Culture	No.11	95,714	95,714	0	0	0%
Transport	No.12	2,692,840	2,570,126	2,692,840	1,149,896	-57%
Economic Services	No.13	75,687	75,687	75,687	68,118	-10%
Total Non-Operating Revenue		2,895,601	2,772,887	2,799,887	1,223,014	
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON SALE OF ASSETS						
Housing Profit		0	0	0	0	
Transport Profit		0	0	0	0	
Transport Loss		0	0	0	0	
Total Profit/(Loss)		0	0	0	0	
NET RESULT		**(1,130,089)**	**(1,551,142)**	**(684,348)**	**1,682,596**	
Other Comprehensive Income						
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets		0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**(1,130,089)**	**(1,551,142)**	**(684,348)**	**1,682,596**	

"Traffic Lights" Colour Coding:

For the purposes of identifying "material variances" under Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 34, the Council has defined a formula in Council Policy 2.1.6 (see also Variance Report in these Statements).

To simplify this reporting, a traffic light system is used in the variance column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Rate Setting Statement, as follows:

Revenue:

Green = Actual Revenue is greater than Year-to-Date budgeted revenue by 10% or more

Red = Variance between Actual Revenue and Year-to-Date budget is greater than 10% (lower)

Expenditure:

Green = Actual Expenditure is less than Year-to-Date budgeted expenditure

Red = Variance between Actual Expenditure and Year-to-Date budget is greater than 10% (higher)

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT BY NATURE/TYPE
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

	2022-23 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2022-23 AMENDED BUDGET	2022-23 YTD BUDGET (a)	2022-23 YTD ACTUAL (b)	MATERIAL $ (b)-(a)	MATERIAL % (b)-(a)/(a)	VAR
OPERATING REVENUE	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**			
Ex-Gratia Rates & Write-offs	2,062	2,140	2,312	1390	Within Threshold	(39.88%)	
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	1,020,146	1,114,883	745,654	906,611	160,957	21.59%	▲
Fees and Charges	1,812,135	1,794,510	1,652,384	1,047,981	(604,403)	(36.58%)	▼
Interest Earnings	26,150	28,059	23,933	30,996	Within Threshold	29.51%	
Other Revenue	903,637	951,923	686,832	951,344	264,511	38.51%	▲
Profit on Disposal of Asset	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Total Operating Revenue	**3,764,130**	**3,891,515**	**3,111,115**	**2,938,321**	**(178,934)**		
LESS OPERATING EXPENDITURE							
Employee Costs	(3,551,787)	(3,739,361)	(3,118,645)	(3,355,678)	(237,033)	Within Threshold	
Materials and Contracts	(3,156,906)	(3,466,290)	(2,748,585)	(1,797,911)	950,673	(34.59%)	
Utility Charges	(216,229)	(187,624)	(194,769)	(181,155)	13,614	Within Threshold	
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets	(3,586,909)	(3,586,909)	(3,183,985)	0	3,183,985	(100.00%)	
Interest Expenses	(6,550)	(6,550)	(6,436)	(5,477)	Within Threshold	(14.89%)	
Insurance Expenses	(284,780)	(285,045)	(273,405)	(260,719)	12,686	Within Threshold	
Other Expenditure	(319,394)	(276,500)	(402,262)	(211,966)	190,296	(47.31%)	
Loss on Disposal of Asset	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Total Operating Expenses	**(11,122,555)**	**(11,548,279)**	**(9,928,086)**	**(5,812,906)**	**4,114,221**		
Sub-Total	**(7,358,425)**	**(7,656,764)**	**(6,816,970)**	**(2,874,585)**	**3,935,286**		
NON-CASH OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED FROM BUDGET							
Movement in Employee Provisions (Non-current)	44,635	44,635	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Movement in Accrued Interest Expense	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
(Profit)/ Loss on the disposal of assets	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Depreciation Written Back	3,586,909	3,586,909	3,183,985	0	(3,183,985)	(100.00%)	▼
Operating Activities Excluded from Budget	**3,631,544**	**3,631,544**	**3,183,985**	**0**	**(3,183,985)**		
Sub Total	**(3,726,881)**	**(4,025,220)**	**(3,632,986)**	**(2,874,585)**	**751,302**		
INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Purchase of Land	0		0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Purchase Buildings	(795,500)	(899,291)	(795,500)	(202,534)	592,966	(74.54%)	
Purchase Plant and Equipment	(755,260)	(722,523)	(518,260)	(252,740)	265,520	(51.23%)	
Purchase Furniture and Equipment	(17,680)	(19,024)	(17,680)	(16,164)	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	(2,859,709)	(2,453,158)	(2,704,018)	(1,920,759)	783,259	(28.97%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	(75,075)	0	(75,075)	0	75,075	(100.00%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Aerodromes	0	841	0	841	Within Threshold	0%	
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	(217,203)	(212,000)	(217,203)	(71,048)	146,155	(67.29%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Parks & Ovals	(100,000)	0	(100,000)	0	100,000	(100.00%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Recreation	(150,000)	(159,771)	(150,000)	(10,099)	139,901	(93.27%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Other	(344,179)	(353,662)	(344,179)	(79,308)	264,871	(76.96%)	
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	175,000	280,545	75,000	44,545	(30,455)	(40.61%)	▼
Contributions for the Development of Assets	2,895,601	2,772,887	2,799,887	1,223,014	(1,576,873)	(56.32%)	▼
Amount Attributable to Investing Activities	**(2,244,005)**	**(1,765,156)**	**(2,047,028)**	**(1,284,252)**	**760,419**		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Repayment of Debt - Loan Principal	(21,384)	(21,384)	(21,384)	(21,383)	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	
Repayment of Debt - Lease Principal	(19,224)	(19,367)	(17,622)	(14,474)	Within Threshold	(17.86%)	
Transfer to Reserves	(101,000)	(194,000)	(917)	(5,674)	Within Threshold	519.02%	
Amount Attributable to Financing Activities	**(141,608)**	**(234,751)**	**(39,923)**	**(41,531)**	**0**		
Sub Total	**(6,112,494)**	**(6,025,127)**	**(5,719,936)**	**(4,200,368)**	**1,511,721**		
FUNDING FROM							
Transfer from Reserves	154,100	90,000	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Loans Raised	250,000	250,000	250,000	0	(250,000)	(100.00%)	▼
Estimated Opening Surplus at 1 July	2,413,807	2,375,392	2,413,807	2,375,392	(38,415)	Within Threshold	
Amount Raised from General Rates	3,332,735	3,332,735	3,332,735	3,334,167	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	
Closing Funds	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
	6,150,642	**6,048,127**	**5,996,542**	**5,709,559**	**(288,415)**		
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	**38,148**	**23,000**	**276,606**	**1,509,191**	**1,232,585**		

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
BUDGET REVIEW FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

	2022-23 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2022-23 AMENDED BUDGET	2022-23 YTD BUDGET (a)	2022-23 YTD ACTUAL (b)	MATERIAL $ (b)-(a)	MATERIAL % (b)-(a)/(a)	VAR
OPERATING REVENUE	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**			
General Purpose Funding	565,821	574,699	427,402	575,724	148,322	34.70%	▲
Governance	0	2,000	0	2,000	Within Threshold	0%	
Law, Order Public Safety	177,392	192,930	175,743	175,533	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	
Health	1,102,800	1,105,289	976,075	355,909	(620,167)	(63.54%)	▼
Education and Welfare	210,000	210,000	199,164	179,999	(19,165)	Within Threshold	
Housing	211,852	215,172	62,790	67,662	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	
Community Amenities	224,823	232,530	224,233	232,932	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	
Recreation and Culture	55,995	84,631	55,993	85,780	29,787	53.20%	▲
Transport	216,105	222,638	212,882	223,937	11,054	Within Threshold	
Economic Services	118,115	78,484	106,938	130,354	23,415	21.90%	▲
Other Property and Services	881,227	973,142	669,894	908,492	238,598	35.62%	▲
Total Operating Revenue	**3,764,130**	**3,891,515**	**3,111,115**	**2,938,321**	**(188,155)**		
LESS OPERATING EXPENDITURE							
General Purpose Funding	(145,178)	(148,814)	(131,892)	(110,718)	21,174	(16.05%)	
Governance	(413,820)	(423,728)	(375,461)	(294,307)	81,154	(21.61%)	
Law, Order, Public Safety	(463,227)	(452,260)	(444,522)	(290,004)	154,518	(34.76%)	
Health	(1,469,083)	(1,451,478)	(1,281,731)	(1,203,839)	77,892	Within Threshold	
Education and Welfare	(364,318)	(365,099)	(335,939)	(309,274)	26,665	Within Threshold	
Housing	(292,361)	(304,778)	(284,078)	(79,624)	204,453	(71.97%)	
Community Amenities	(513,481)	(543,499)	(458,606)	(393,970)	64,636	(14.09%)	
Recreation and Culture	(1,331,063)	(1,418,151)	(1,214,396)	(849,798)	364,598	(30.02%)	
Transport	(4,639,044)	(4,675,096)	(4,173,513)	(1,457,292)	2,716,221	(65.08%)	
Economic Services	(642,550)	(699,935)	(489,028)	(389,661)	99,368	(20.32%)	
Other Property & Services	(848,431)	(1,065,441)	(738,920)	(434,421)	304,499	(41.21%)	
Total operating Expenses	**(11,122,555)**	**(11,548,279)**	**(9,928,086)**	**(5,812,906)**	**4,115,179**		
Sub-Total	**(7,358,425)**	**(7,656,764)**	**(6,816,970)**	**(2,874,585)**	**3,927,024**		
NON-CASH OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED FROM BUDGET							
Movement in Employee Provisions (Non-current)	44,635	44,635	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Movement in Accrued Interest Expense	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
(Profit)/ Loss on the disposal of assets	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Depreciation Written Back	3,586,909	3,586,909	3,183,985	0	(3,183,985)	(100.00%)	
Operating Activities Excluded from Budget	**3,631,544**	**3,631,544**	**3,183,985**	**0**	**(3,183,985)**		
Sub Total	**(3,726,881)**	**(4,025,220)**	**(3,632,986)**	**(2,874,585)**	**743,040**		
INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Purchase of Land	0		0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Purchase Buildings	(795,500)	(899,291)	(795,500)	(202,534)	592,966	(74.54%)	
Purchase Plant and Equipment	(755,260)	(722,523)	(518,260)	(252,740)	265,520	(51.23%)	
Purchase Furniture and Equipment	(17,680)	(19,024)	(17,680)	(16,164)	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	(2,859,709)	(2,453,158)	(2,704,018)	(1,920,759)	783,259	(28.97%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	(75,075)	0	(75,075)	0	75,075	(100.00%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Aerodromes	0	841	0	841	Within Threshold	0%	
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	(217,203)	(212,000)	(217,203)	(71,048)	146,155	(67.29%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Parks & Ovals	(100,000)	0	(100,000)	0	100,000	(100.00%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Recreation	(150,000)	(159,771)	(150,000)	(10,099)	139,901	(93.27%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Other	(344,179)	(353,662)	(344,179)	(79,308)	264,871	(76.96%)	
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	175,000	280,545	75,000	44,545	(30,455)	(40.61%)	▼
Contributions for the Development of Assets	2,895,601	2,772,887	2,799,887	1,223,014	(1,576,873)	(56.32%)	
Amount Attributable to Investing Activities	**(2,244,005)**	**(1,765,156)**	**(2,047,028)**	**(1,284,252)**	**760,419**		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Repayment of Debt - Loan Principal	(21,384)	(21,384)	(21,384)	(21,383)	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	
Repayment of Debt - Lease Principal	(19,224)	(19,367)	(17,622)	(14,474)	Within Threshold	(17.86%)	
Transfer to Reserves	(101,000)	(194,000)	(917)	(5,674)	Within Threshold	519.02%	
Amount Attributable to Financing Activities	**(141,608)**	**(234,751)**	**(39,923)**	**(41,531)**	**0**		
Sub Total	**(6,112,494)**	**(6,025,127)**	**(5,719,936)**	**(4,200,368)**	**1,503,459**		
FUNDING FROM							
Transfer from Reserves	154,100	90,000	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Loans Raised	250,000	250,000	250,000	0	(250,000)	(100.00%)	▼
Estimated Opening Surplus at 1 July	2,413,807	2,375,392	2,413,807	2,375,392	(38,415)	Within Threshold	
Amount Raised from General Rates	3,332,735	3,332,735	3,332,735	3,334,167	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	
Closing Funds	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	
Sub Total	**6,150,642**	**6,048,127**	**5,996,542**	**5,709,559**	**(288,415)**		
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	**38,148**	**23,000**	**276,606**	**1,509,191**	**1,215,044**		

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
SUMMARY OF CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

	ACTUAL 31 MAY 2023
Current Assets	
Cash at bank and on Hand	2,184,233
Restricted Cash	496,308
Restricted Cash Reserves	2,635,668
Trade Receivables	1,052,344
Stock on Hand/Inventory/Biological Assets	449,490
Other Assets	30,712
Total Current Assets	**6,848,754**
Current Liabilities	
Trade Creditors	($828,220)
Bonds and Deposits	($524,950)
Accrued Wages	($92,931)
Accrued Interest on Loans	($1,967)
Accrued Expense	($62,318)
ATO Liabilities	$0
Contract Liability	($513,001)
Loan Liability	($0)
Finance Lease Liability	($4,750)
Provisions	($385,815)
Total Current Liabilities	**($2,413,952)**
Sub-Total	**4,434,802**
Adjustments	
LESS Cash Backed Reserves	($2,635,668)
LESS Restricted Cash	$0
LESS Inventory	($449,490)
LESS Prepaid Expenses	($2,419)
ADD: Employee Leave Provisions	$0
ADD: Accrued Interest	$1,967
ADD: Accrued Salaries & Wages	$92,931
ADD: Accrued Expenses	$62,318
ADD: Current Loan Liability	$0
ADD: Current Finance Lease Liability	$4,750
Rounding	0
Net Current Position	**1,509,191**

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES

The Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 34 (2) (b) requires 'an explanation of each of the material variances' identified within the Rate Setting Statement (from the adopted Budget) for each months financial statements. The information contained within the 'Statement of Financial Activity' on page 3 of these financial statements contains all of the information provided within the 'Rate Setting Statement' and therefore any material variances on this page will be reported below.

The Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 34 (5) states that "Each financial year, a local government is to adopt a percentage or value, calculated in accordance with AAS5, to be used in statements of financial activity for reporting material variances.

For the Shire of Boyup Brook, material variances are to be reported when exceeding 10%, and a minimum of $10,000.

REPORTING AREA	YTD BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	VARIANCE $	VARIANCE %	TIMING / PERMANENT	EXPLANATION
Operating Revenue						
Operating Grants & Contributions	745,654	906,611	160,957	22%	TIMING/ PERMANENT	General Purpose grant, Local Road grant, ESL & Mitigation grants higher for reporting period. Library Digital inclusion grant not anticipated.
Fees & Charges	1,652,384	1,047,981	(604,403)	-37%	TIMING	Fees for Medical Centre for November, December, January, February, March, April & May not yet recorded in accounts. Fees for Early Learning Centre for May not yet recorded in accounts. Refuse collection charges, Planning Fees and Standpipe water charges higher. Cemetery fees, Building fees and Private Works charges lower.
Other Revenue	686,832	951,344	264,511	39%	TIMING	Rylington park revenue higher from canola seed sales and sheep sales. Workers compensation reimbursements higher. Diesel fuel rebate lower for reporting period.

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES

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REPORTING AREA	YTD BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	VARIANCE $	VARIANCE %	TIMING / PERMANENT	EXPLANATION
Operating Expenses						
Employee Costs	(3,118,645)	(3,355,678)	(237,033)	Within Threshold	PERMANENT/ TIMING	Salaries & Wages paid for the year higher due to increase in Medical Salaries paid and wages for Rylington Park for shearers paid as employees and not contractors as originally planned.
Materials & Contracts	(2,748,585)	(1,797,911)	950,673	-35%	TIMING	Rate valuation expenses $15k lower, Members training expenses $7k lower, Councillor ICT allowance $10k lower, ESL other goods $5k lower, Minor fire P&E $14k lower, ESL clothing expenses $24k lower, ESL P&E expenses $8k lower, Health administration expenses $10k lower, Medical Centre computer expenses $9k lower, Medical supplies expenses $14k lower, Medical Locum expenses $30k lower (no locum utilised), Community housing maintenance expenses $143k lower (grant funds not spent), Landfill disposal site expenses $17k lower, Town planning contract expenses $5k lower, Swimming Pool contract expenses $40k lower, Swimming Pool building expenses $21k lower, Drains & Culverts contract expenses $47k lower, Verge Pruning contract expenses $20k lower, Roman data collection expenses $10k lower, Road consulting engineer expenses $37k lower, Caravan Park contract expenses $19k lower, Building control contract expenses $31k lower, Fuel & Oil expenses $32k lower, Admin legal expenses $14k lower, and Rylington Park contract expenses $45k lower.
Depreciation on Assets	(3,183,985)	0	3,183,985	-100%	TIMING	Depreciation not yet raised to be updated during month of June.
Insurance Expenses	(273,405)	(260,719)	12,686	Within Threshold	TIMING	Medical centre insurance premium expenses lower than anticipated.
Other Expenses	(402,262)	(211,966)	190,296	-47%	TIMING	Members sitting fees $34k lower, Bushfire risk planning expenses $16k lower, Tourist Centre expenses $25k lower, and Admin FBT expenses $9k lower.

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES

The Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 34 (2) (b) requires 'an explanation of each of the material variances' identified within the Rate Setting Statement (from the adopted Budget) for each months financial statements. The information contained within the 'Statement of Financial Activity' on page 3 of these financial statements contains all of the information provided within the 'Rate Setting Statement' and therefore any material variances on this page will be reported below.

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For the Shire of Boyup Brook, material variances are to be reported when exceeding 10%, and a minimum of $10,000.

REPORTING AREA	YTD BUDGET	YTD ACTUAL	VARIANCE $	VARIANCE %	TIMING / PERMANENT	EXPLANATION
Investing Activities						
Purchase Buildings	(795,500)	(202,534)	592,966	-75%	TIMING	Medical Centre building lower, CRC building lower, Mayanup Hall refurbishment lower, Dinninup Hall refurbishment lower, Kulikup Hall refurbishment lower, Town hall refurbishment lower for reporting period. Tonebridge hall refurbishment expenses higher due to disposal of asbestos. Swimming Pool building entrance project cost less. Caravan Park Ablution block expenses lower for reporting period.
Purchase Plant and Equipment	(518,260)	(252,740)	265,520	-51%	TIMING	ESL plant, administration vehicle and grader expenses lower than estimated for reporting period.
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	(2,704,018)	(1,920,759)	783,259	-29%	TIMING	Roads to Recovery project expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Regional Road Group project expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Winter grading expenses higher in contract expenses due to higher use of contractors. Bridge Construction expenses higher - offset by grant revenue held.
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	(75,075)	0	75,075	-100%	TIMING	Project deferred to 2023-2024.
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	(217,203)	(71,048)	146,155	-67%	TIMING	Town hall drainage expenses and Spencer Road culvert expenses lower for reporting period.
Infrastructure Assets - Parks & Ovals	(100,000)	0	100,000	-100%	TIMING	Sandakan Park project no longer proceeding - LRCI funding transferred to other projects.
Infrastructure Assets - Recreation	(150,000)	(10,099)	139,901	-93%	TIMING	Water pipeline project expenses lower for reporting period.
Infrastructure Assets - Other	(344,179)	(79,308)	264,871	-77%	TIMING	Town Hall car park expenses, Flaxmill fence & water supply expenses, Rylington park fencing and water tank expenses lower for reporting period.
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies for the Development of Assets	2,799,887	1,223,014	(1,576,873)	-56%	TIMING	LRCI Phase 2 grant and LRCI Phase 3 50% allocation received earlier than anticipated. Special Bridge Funding not anticipated. Regional Road Grant funding and Roads to Recovery funding lower than anticipated for reporting period. Regional airport grant received earlier than anticipated.

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

	Note	2021-22 ACTUAL $	2022-23 ACTUAL $	Variance $
Current assets				
Unrestricted Cash & Cash Equivalents		3,636,652	2,193,788	-1,442,864
Restricted Cash - Reserves		2,629,994	2,635,668	5,674
Restricted Cash - Other		5,424	486,752	481,328
Trade and other receivables		493,582	1,052,344	558,762
Inventories		449,490	449,490	0
Other assets		0	30,712	30,712
Total current assets		**7,215,141**	**6,848,754**	-366,387
Non-current assets				
Trade and other receivables		27,589	27,589	0
LG House Unit Trust		77,804	77,804	0
Land		4,697,000	4,697,000	0
Buildings		18,203,800	18,406,334	202,534
Furniture & Equipment		24,427	40,591	16,164
Plant & Equipment		2,726,244	2,934,439	208,195
Right of use Assets - Plant		57,518	57,518	0
Infrastructure Assets - Roads		75,408,759	77,091,180	1,682,420
Infrastructure Assets - Bridges		16,982,769	17,152,769	170,000
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths		1,129,478	1,129,478	0
Infrastructure Assets - Recreation		1,692,495	1,702,594	10,099
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage		10,081,368	10,152,415	71,048
Infrastructure Assets - Parks/Ovals		367,439	373,812	6,374
Infrastructure Assets - Other		3,292,260	3,432,693	140,433
Total non-current assets		**134,768,948**	**137,276,216**	2,507,268
Total assets		**141,984,090**	**144,124,970**	2,140,881
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables		805,931	985,436	-179,505
Bonds and deposits		40,314	524,950	-484,637
Contract Liabilities		683,001	513,001	170,000
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		21,383	0	21,383
Finance Lease Liability - Current		19,224	4,750	14,474
Provisions		385,815	385,815	0
Total current liabilities		**1,955,668**	**2,413,952**	-458,284
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		72,119	72,119	0
Finance Lease Liability - Non Current		35,042	35,042	0
Provisions		60,243	60,243	0
Total non-current liabilities		**167,404**	**167,404**	0
Total liabilities		**2,123,072**	**2,581,356**	-458,284
Net assets		**139,861,018**	**141,543,614**	1,682,596
Equity				
Retained surplus		58,724,889	58,719,215	-5,674
Net Result		0	1,682,596	1,682,596
Reserve - asset revaluation		78,506,135	78,506,135	0
Reserve - Cash backed		2,629,994	2,635,668	5,674
Total equity		**139,861,018**	**141,543,614**	1,682,596

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

	Note	2021-2022 ACTUAL $	2022-23 BUDGET $	2022-23 ACTUAL $
Cash Flows from operating activities				
Payments				
Employee Costs		(3,457,183)	(3,507,152)	(3,081,951)
Materials & Contracts		(1,287,397)	(3,156,906)	(2,094,137)
Utilities (gas, electricity, water, etc)		(186,430)	(216,229)	(181,155)
Insurance		(243,284)	(6,550)	(260,719)
Interest Expense		(6,399)	(284,780)	(5,477)
Goods and Services Tax Paid		(259,128)	0	(14,680)
Other Expenses		(294,880)	(319,394)	(211,966)
		(5,734,701)	**(7,491,011)**	**(5,850,086)**
Receipts				
Rates		3,229,246	3,334,797	3,137,427
Operating Grants & Subsidies		2,243,735	337,145	906,611
Fees and Charges		1,721,623	1,812,135	1,047,981
Interest Earnings		33,451	26,150	30,996
Goods and Services Tax		161,657	0	(208,762)
Other		1,184,410	903,637	1,433,260
		8,574,121	**6,413,864**	**6,347,512**
Net Cash flows from Operating Activities		***2,839,420***	***(1,077,147)***	***497,427***
Cash flows from investing activities				
Payments				
Purchase of Land		(219,627)	0	0
Purchase of Buildings		(339,893)	(795,500)	(202,534)
Purchase Plant and Equipment		(433,721)	(755,260)	(252,740)
Purchase Furniture and Equipment		0	(17,680)	(16,164)
Purchase Road Infrastructure Assets		(1,713,555)	(2,897,857)	(1,750,759)
Purchase of Bridges Assets		0	0	(170,000)
Purchase of Footpath Assets		0	(75,075)	0
Purchase Drainage Assets		(11,410)	(217,203)	(71,048)
Purchase Parks & Ovals Assets		(6,374)	(100,000)	0
Purchase Recreation Assets		(267,085)	(150,000)	(10,099)
Purchase Infrastructure Other Assets		(147,928)	(344,179)	(78,467)
Receipts				
Proceeds from Sale of Assets		30,273	175,000	44,545
Non-Operating grants used for Development of Assets		1,245,101	2,895,601	1,089,836
		(1,864,219)	**(2,282,153)**	**(1,417,431)**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Repayment of Debentures		(20,178)	(21,384)	(21,383)
Principal elements of lease payments			(19,224)	(14,474)
Advances to Community Groups		0	0	0
Revenue from Self Supporting Loans		0	0	0
Proceeds from New Debentures		0	250,000	0
Net cash flows from financing activities		***(20,178)***	***209,392***	***(35,857)***
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**955,023**	**(3,149,908)**	**(955,862)**
Cash at the Beginning of Reporting Period		**5,369,634**	**6,272,092**	**6,272,070**
Cash at the End of Reporting Period		**6,324,657**	**3,122,184**	**5,316,208**

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

Notes

	2021-2022 ACTUAL $	2022-23 BUDGET $	2022-23 ACTUAL $
RECONCILIATION OF CASH			
Cash at Bank	3,655,276	57,821	2,719,756
Restricted Cash	2,663,481	2,532,180	2,580,553
Cash on Hand	5,900	5,950	15,900
TOTAL CASH	**6,324,657**	**2,595,951**	**5,316,208**
RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO OPERATING RESULT			
Net Result (As per Comprehensive Income Statement)	(290,917)	(1,130,089)	1,682,596
Add back Depreciation	3,718,122	3,586,939	0
(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Assets	33,589	-	0
LG House Unit trust	(3,997)	-	0
Self Supporting Loan Principal Reimbursements	0	-	0
Contributions for the Development of Assets	(1,216,168)	(2,895,601)	(1,223,014)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities			
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	(26,895)	(30)	(453,577)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	544,534	-	491,422
Increase/(Decrease) in Contract Liability	0	(683,001)	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Prepayments	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Employee Provisions	81,152	44,635	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	0	0	0
Rounding	-	0	0
NET CASH FROM/(USED) IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**2,839,420**	**(1,077,147)**	**497,427**

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAM

COA	Description	Resp. Officer	Asset Class	Asset Invest. Type	2022/2023 Total Budget	2022/23 Amended Budget	2022/2023 YTD Actuals	% of Annual Budget
Law Order & Public Safety								
051600	ESL Plant & Equipment	MWS	P&E	New	23,160	23,160	1,478	6.4%
					23,160	**23,160**	**1,478**	
Health								
074600	Medical Centre - Ultra Sound Equipment	DCEO	F&E	New	10,000	10,000	7,140	71.4%
074400	Medical Centre Building - Replace floor tiles, structural work & painting	MWS	L&B	Renewal	20,000	20,000	0	0.0%
					30,000	**30,000**	**7,140**	
Education & Welfare								
081400	Community Resource Centre - Painting, ballustrades, decking & restumping	MWS	L&B	Renewal	20,000	20,000	0	0.0%
081401	Early Learning Centre - Painting & kitchen cabinetry	MWS	L&B	Renewal	8,000	8,000	0	0.0%
083400	COMHAT Building	MWS	L&B	Renewal	0	9,550	11,116	0.0%
					28,000	**37,550**	**11,116**	
Recreation & Culture								
LRC018	Mayanup Hall - Refurbishment	MWS	L&B	Renewal	20,000	20,000	6,317	31.6%
LRC019	Tonebridge Hall Refurbishment	MWS	L&B	Renewal	40,000	58,000	44,327	110.8%
LRC022	Dinninup Hall Refurbishment & Drainage Works	MWS	L&B	Renewal	45,000	45,000	6,650	14.8%
LRC021	Wilga Hall Refurbishment	MWS	L&B	Renewal	20,000	20,000	18,182	90.9%
LRC023	Kulikup Hall Refurbishment	MWS	L&B	Renewal	20,000	20,000	2,213	11.1%
LRC017	Boyup Brook Hall Refurbishment	MWS	L&B	Upgrade	300,000	300,000	61,225	20.4%
LRC006	Swimming Pool - Upgrade Entrance	MWS	L&B	Renewal	30,000	30,000	18,813	62.7%
LRC010	Swimming Pool - Shadesale, Rail & Reticulation	MWS	REC	Renewal	0	9,771	9,911	0.0%
112500	Swimming Pool - Plant & Equipment (inc. Manager's Vehicle	DCEO	P&E	Renewal	0	1,905	1,905	0.0%
113907	Parks & Gardens - Plant & equipment	MWS	P&E	Renewal	7,500	7,500	0	0.0%
LRC024	Boyup Brook Hall Drainage	MWS	DRAIN	Renewal	150,000	212,000	71,048	47.4%
LRC026	Sandakan Playground Upgrade	MWS	PARK	Upgrade	100,000	0	0	0.0%
113906	Oval Water supply upgrade with trench & pipe from old Reservoir	MWS	REC	Upgrade	150,000	150,000	189	0.1%
LRC025	Boyup Brook Hall Car Park & Landscaping	MWS	OTHER	Upgrade	215,062	215,062	749	0.3%
					1,097,562		**241,528**	
Transport								
123603	Fleet Vehicle Replacements	MWS	P&E	Renewal	45,000	41,420	41,420	92.0%
123609	Light Plant Replacements	MWS	P&E	Renewal	29,500	29,500	0	0.0%
123610	Heavy Plant Replacements	MWS	P&E	Renewal	513,100	516,400	165,300	32.2%
RTR007	Roads to Recovery - Kulikup Road South	MWS	ROAD	Renewal	432,888	317,711	317,711	73.4%
RTR008	Roads to Recovery - Jayes South	MWS	ROAD	Renewal	202,115	0	650	0.3%
RTR038	Roads to Recovery - Lodge South	MWS	ROAD	Renewal	77,333	0	0	0.0%
RTR309	Roads to Recovery - Sinnott South	MWS	ROAD	Renewal	56,718	56,718	0	0.0%
RRG148	Regional Road Group - Boyup Brook Cranbrook Road	MWS	ROAD	Upgrade	443,989	330,000	323,885	72.9%
RGA148	Regional Road Group - Boyup Brook Cranbrook Road	MWS	ROAD	Upgrade	142,200	177,971	177,971	125.2%
RRG210	Regional Road Group - Boyup Brook Arthur River Road	MWS	ROAD	Upgrade	552,000	552,000	509,800	92.4%
RRG004	Regional Road Group - Winnejup Road	MWS	ROAD	Upgrade	321,820	5,950	5,950	1.8%
RGA004	Regional Road Group - Winnejup Road	MWS	ROAD	Upgrade	228,099	3,523	3,523	1.5%
MU501	Gravel Pits Rehabilitation	MWS	ROAD	Renewal	20,000	20,000	0	0.0%
121401	Gravel Sheeting Road Projects	MWS	ROAD	Renewal	40,025	40,025	0	0.0%
121410	Winter Road Grading	MWS	ROAD	Renewal	380,670	504,021	411,270	108.0%
121450	Bridge Upgrade - Boree Gully Rd	MWS	BRIDGE	Upgrade	0	170,000	170,000	0.0%
FP111	Inglis Street Footpath	MWS	FOOT	Upgrade	75,075	0	0	0.0%
DC163	Spencer Road Culvert Replacement	MWS	DRAIN	Renewal	67,203	0	0	0.0%
126400	Aerodrome Infrastructure	MWS	OTHER	Renewal	0	(841)	(841)	0.0%
					3,627,735	**2,764,397**	**2,126,638**	
Economic Services								
132405	Flaxmill Caravan Park Ablution Block	MWS	L&B	New	250,000	250,000	22,663	9.1%
LRC004	Flaxmill - Various Projects	MWS	L&B	Renewal	0	360	360	0.0%
132408	Flax Mill Cottage & Camp Kitchen	MWS	L&B	Upgrade	0	850	850	0.0%
132403	Caravan Park Lighting Upgrade	MWS	OTHER	Upgrade	0	1,500	1,500	0.0%
132412		MWS	OTHER	Upgrade	0	7,983	7,983	0.0%
132901	Flaxmill Caravan Park Fence & Water Supply Upgrade	MWS	OTHER	Upgrade	89,117	89,117	58,078	65.2%
					339,117	**349,810**	**91,434**	

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAM

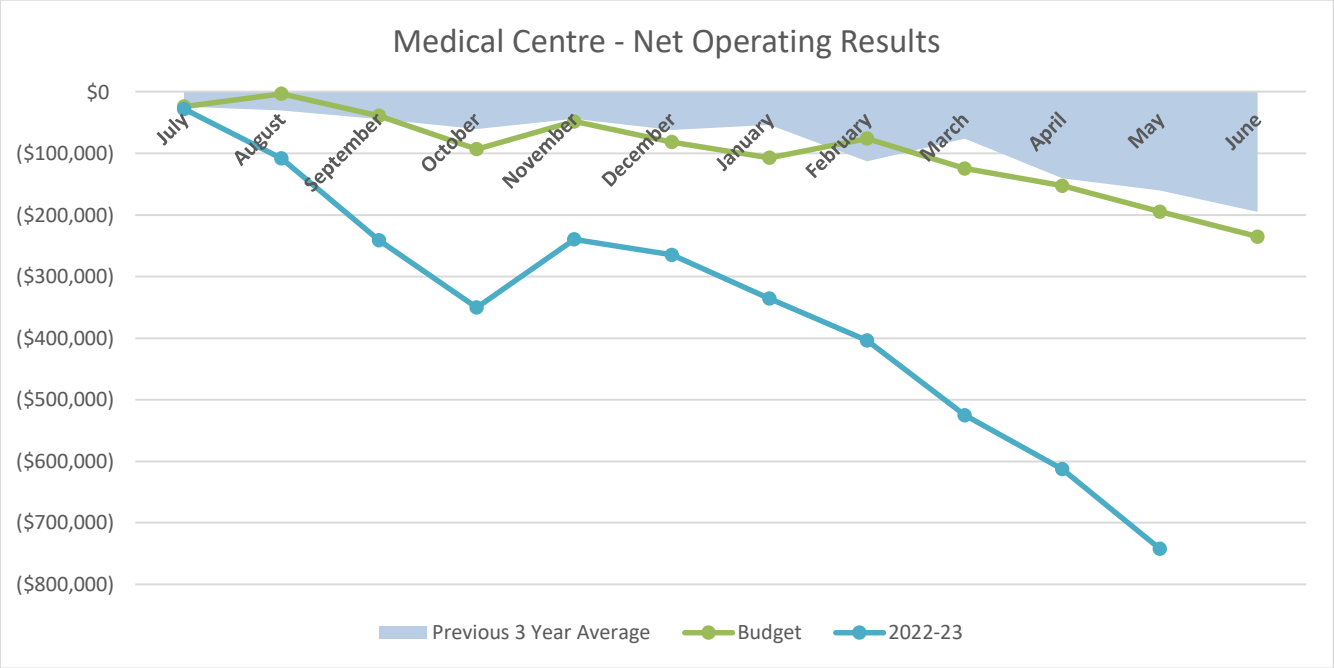
COA	Description	Resp. Officer	Asset Class	Asset Invest. Type	2022/2023 Total Budget	2022/23 Amended Budget	2022/2023 YTD Actuals	% of Annual Budget
Other Property & Services								
146500	Administration Pool Vehicle replacement	MWS	P&E	Renewal	52,000	42,638	42,638	82.0%
149501	Rylington Park - Chemical Shed	MWS	L&B	Upgrade	0	7,031	7,323	0.0%
149504	Rylington Park - King Single Ensemble Beds	DCEO	F&E	Renewal	7,680	9,024	9,024	117.5%
149503	Rylington Park - Water Filtration & Replace House roof	MWS	L&B	Renewal	22,500	40,500	2,427	10.8%
149502	Rylington Park - Second hand truck & portable yards	CEO	P&E	Renewal	85,000	60,000	0	0.0%
149500	Rylington Park - Fence replacement, water tank for house	CEO	OTHER	Renewal	40,000	40,000	10,998	27.5%
					207,180	**199,193**	**72,410**	
	Total Capital Expenditure				**5,352,754**	**3,404,110**	**2,551,744**	

SUMMARIES:			
Land & Buildings	795,500	202,466	25.5%
Plant & Equipment	755,260	252,740	33.5%
Furniture & Equipment	17,680	16,164	91.4%
Road Infrastructure	2,897,857	1,750,759	60.4%
Footpath Infrastructure	75,075	0	0.0%
Bridge Infrastructure	0	170,000	0.0%
Drainage Infrastructure	217,203	71,048	32.7%
Parks & Reserves Infrastructure	100,000	0	0.0%
Recreation Infrastructure	150,000	10,099	6.7%
Other Infrastructure	344,179	78,467	22.8%
	5,352,754	**2,551,744**	**47.7%**
At No Cost	0	0	0.0%
Asset Renewal	2,452,232	1,191,438	48.6%
New Asset	283,160	31,280	11.0%
Upgrading Asset	2,617,362	1,329,026	50.8%
	5,352,754	**2,551,744**	**47.7%**
Chief Executive Officer	125,000	10,998	8.8%
Deputy CEO	17,680	18,069	102.2%
Manager Works & Services	5,210,074	2,522,677	48.4%
Building Maintenance Coordinator	0	0	0.0%
	5,352,754	**2,551,744**	**47.7%**

MAJOR BUSINESS UNITS

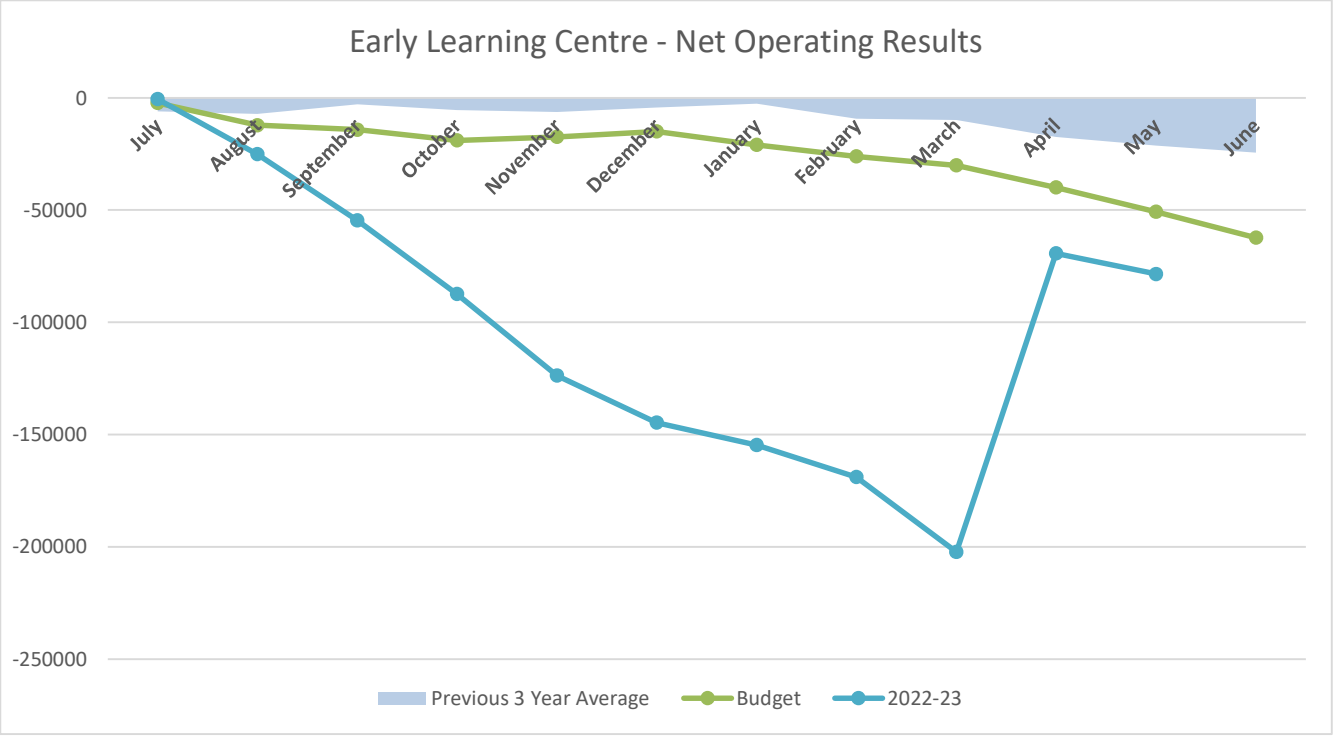
Medical Centre

The Shire of Boyup Brook owns and operates a medical centre that employs 2 doctors, a practice manager, nurses and reception staff, to provide medical services to the community. The following graph shows the operations of the Medical Centre (profit or loss), excluding any capital grants.



Early Learning Centre

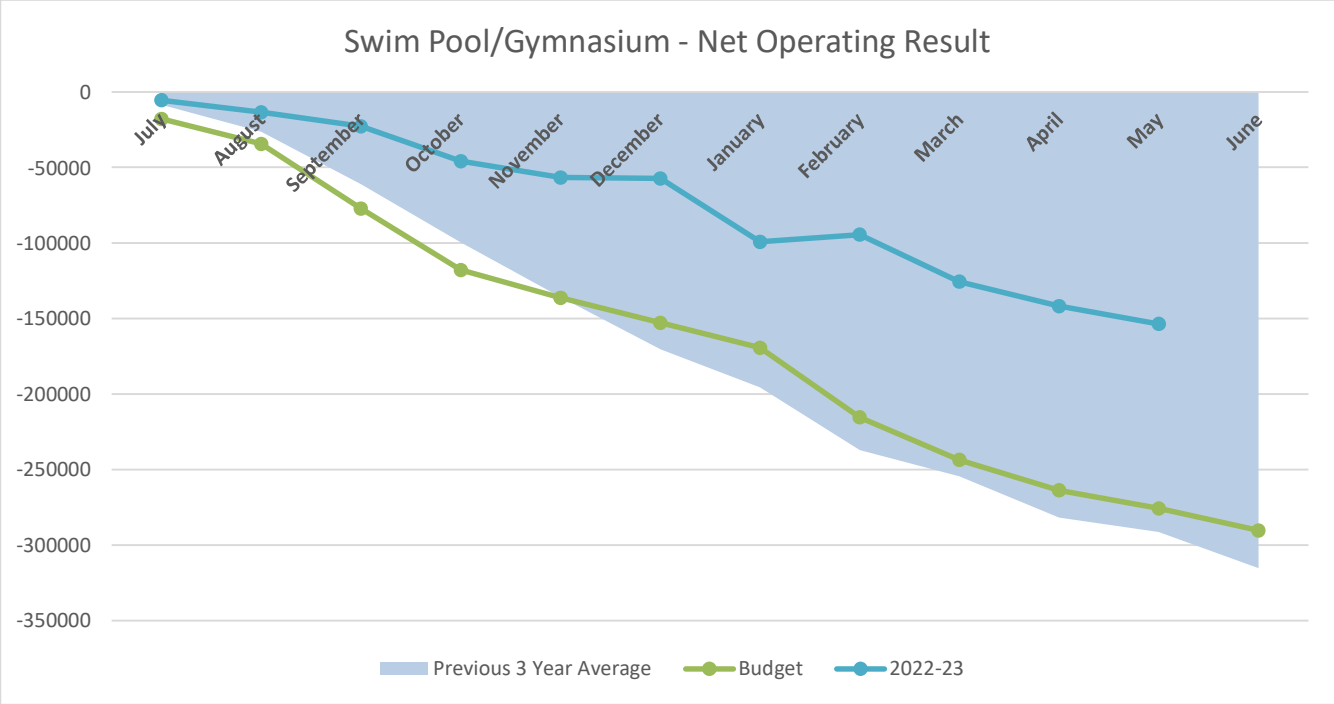
The Shire of Boyup Brook owns and operates an early learning centre in Boyup Brook that provides child care services to the community. The following graph shows the operations of the Early Learning Centre (profit or loss), excluding capital grants.



MAJOR BUSINESS UNITS

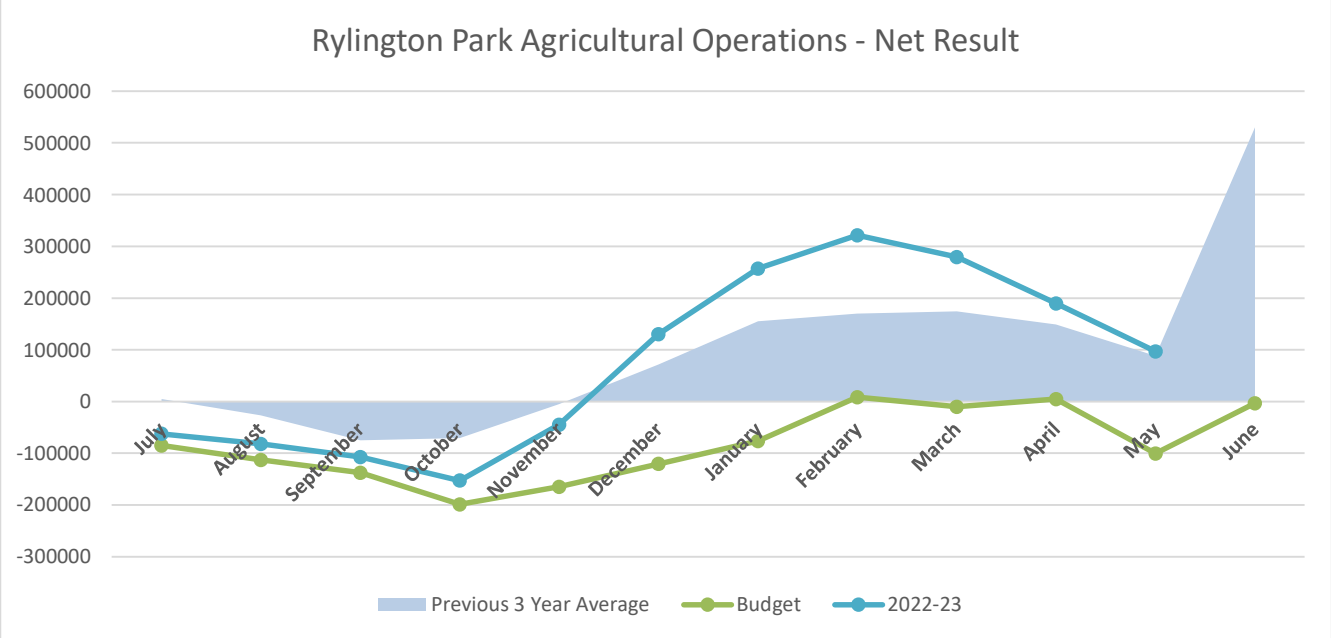
Swimming Pool/Gymnasium

The Shire of Boyup Brook owns and operating a swimming pool and gymnasium complex that provides leisure services to the community. The following graph shows the operations of the Swimming Pool/Gymnasium (profit or loss), excluding capital grants.



Rylington Park Agricultural Operations

The Shire of Boyup Brook assumed ownership and operation of Rylington Park farm on 7 May 2020 as a commercial farming activity that provides educational farming opportunities. The following graph shows the total operations of Rylington Park Agricultural Operations (profit or loss), and includes capital expenditure.



SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

RESERVES - CASH BACKED	2023 Actual Opening Balance	2023 Actual Transfer to	2023 Actual Transfer (from)	2023 Actual Closing Balance	2023 Budget Opening Balance	2023 Budget Transfer to	2023 Budget Transfer (from)	2023 Budget Closing Balance
Leave Reserve	33,486	0	0	33,486	33,486	13	0	33,499
Plant Reserve	225,369	0	0	225,369	225,369	100,086	0	325,455
Building Reserve	740,326	0	0	740,326	740,326	281	0	740,607
Community Housing Reserve	214,857	0	0	214,857	214,857	82	0	214,939
Emergency Reserve	12,499	0	0	12,499	12,498	5	0	12,503
Insurance Claim Reserve	15,231	0	0	15,231	15,231	6	0	15,237
Other Recreation Reserve	50,637	0	0	50,637	50,637	19	0	50,656
Commercial Reserve	452,307	0	0	452,307	452,307	172	0	452,479
Bridges Reserve	156	0	0	156	156	0	0	156
Aged Accommodation Reserve	31,658	0	0	31,658	31,658	12	0	31,670
Road Contributions Reserve	28,655	0	0	28,655	28,655	11	0	28,666
IT/Office Equipment Reserve	39,980	0	0	39,980	39,980	15	0	39,995
Civic Receptions Reserve	16,803	0	0	16,803	16,803	6	0	16,809
Unspent Grants Reserve	79	0	0	79	79	0	0	79
Unspent Community Grants Reserve	122	0	0	122	122	0	0	122
Rylington Park Working Capital Reserve	354,347	0	0	354,347	354,347	135	(154,100)	200,382
Rylington Park Community Projects Reserve	413,482	0	0	413,482	413,482	157	0	413,639
	2,629,994	0	0	2,629,994	2,629,993	101,000	(154,100)	2,576,893

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2023

LOAN REPAYMENTS	Loan Number	2023 Actual Principal 1 July 2022	2023 New New Loans	2023 New Principal Repayments	2023 Actual Interest Repayments	2023 Actual Principal Outstanding	2023 Budget Principal 1 July 2022	2023 Budget New Loans	2023 Budget Principal Repayments	2023 Budget Interest Repayments	2023 Budget Principal Outstanding
Housing											
Staff House	115	33,165	0	(7,587)	(1,840)	25,578	33,165	0	(7,586)	(1,841)	25,579
Recreation and culture											
Swimming Pool	114	60,338	0	(13,798)	(3,354)	46,540	60,338	0	(13,798)	(3,354)	46,540
Economic services											
Caravan Park Ablutions	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	0	250,000
		93,503	0	(21,384)	(5,194)	72,119	93,503	250,000	(21,384)	(5,195)	322,119

Shire of Boyup Brook
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
Proceeds Sale of Assets								
123001		Proceeds Sale of Plant Assets	($75,000)	($44,545)	($44,545)	$0	($175,000)	$0
092020		Proceeds - Sale of Land Assets			$0	$0	$0	$0
PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF ASSETS			($75,000)	($44,545)	($44,545)	$0	($175,000)	$0
		Written Down Value						
092600		Written Down Value - Disposal of Assets	$75,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$175,000
Sub Total - WDV ON DISPOSAL OF ASSET			$75,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$175,000
Total - GAIN/LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF ASSET			$0	($44,545)	($44,545)	$0	**($175,000)**	**$175,000**
Total - OPERATING STATEMENT			**$0**	**($44,545)**	**($44,545)**	**$0**	**($175,000)**	$175,000

Shire of Boyup Brook
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Expenditure
RATES								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
031103		Rates Administration Activity Costs	$104,991	$93,599	$0	$93,599	$0	$114,581
031101		Collection Costs	$4,582	$9,549	$0	$9,549	$0	$5,000
031100		Valuation Charges	$15,194	$1,337	$0	$1,337	$0	$17,700
031102		Search Costs	$164	$27	$0	$27	$0	$300
Sub Total - GENERAL RATES OP EXP			$124,930	$104,512	$0	$104,512	$0	$137,581
OPERATING INCOME								
031001		Rates · GRV	($510,108)	($510,108)	($510,108)	$0	($510,108)	$0
031002		Rates · UV	($2,367,415)	($2,367,415)	($2,367,415)	$0	($2,367,415)	$0
031003		Rates · GRV - Minimum	($58,406)	($58,406)	($58,406)	$0	($58,406)	$0
031004		Rates · UV - Minimum	($396,806)	($396,806)	($396,806)	$0	($396,806)	$0
031006		Rates · Ex-Gratia Rates	($1,312)	($1,390)	($1,390)	$0	($1,312)	$0
031013		Rates Administration Fee	$0	($7,056)	($7,056)	$0	$0	$0
031005		Rates · Instalment Interest	($3,000)	($3,821)	($3,821)	$0	($3,000)	$0
031007		Rates · Non Payment Penalty - LG	($17,290)	($17,900)	($17,900)	$0	($19,000)	$0
031008		Rates · Rate Enquiries	($8,200)	($8,117)	($8,117)	$0	($10,000)	$0
031009		Rates - ESL Administration Fee	($4,000)	($4,000)	($4,000)	$0	($4,000)	$0
031010		Rates - Reimbursements	$0	($5,919)	($5,919)	$0	($5,000)	$0
031011		Rates · Penalty Interest - DFES	($600)	($811)	($811)	$0	($600)	$0
031012		Rates · Rates Interims	($1,000)	($1,432)	($1,432)	$0	($1,000)	$0
031104		Rates Written Off	$0	$0	$0	$0	$250	$0
Sub Total - GENERAL RATES OP INC			($3,368,137)	($3,383,180)	($3,383,180)	$0	($3,376,397)	$0
Total - GENERAL RATES			($3,243,207)	($3,278,668)	($3,383,180)	$104,512	($3,376,397)	$137,581
OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
032100		General Purpose Funding - Administration Allocated	$6,961	$6,206	$0	$6,206	$0	$7,597
Sub Total - OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING OP/EXP			$6,961	$6,206	$0	$6,206	$0	$7,597
OPERATING INCOME								
032001		General Purpose Grants Federal Commission (OP)	($270,586)	($360,781)	($360,781)	$0	($360,781)	$0
032002		General Purpose Grants Federal - Roads (OP)	($118,371)	($157,828)	($157,828)	$0	($157,828)	$0
032003		General Purpose Funding - Interest On Investments - Municipal A	($2,425)	($2,199)	($2,199)	$0	($2,500)	$0
032004		Interest on Investments - Reserves Account	($570)	($5,674)	($5,674)	$0	($1,000)	$0
032006		General Purpose Funding - Interest on Investments - Medical Fu	$0	($158)	($158)	$0	$0	$0
032007		General Purpose Funding - Interest on Investments - Business O	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
032008		General Purpose Funding - Interest on Investments - Short Term	($49)	($71)	($71)	$0	($50)	$0
Sub Total - OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING OP/INC			($392,000)	($526,711)	($526,711)	$0	($522,159)	$0
Total - OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING			($385,039)	($520,505)	($526,711)	$6,206	($522,159)	$7,597
Total - GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING			($3,628,246)	($3,799,173)	**($3,909,891)**	**$110,718**	**($3,898,556)**	**$145,178**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
041100		Members - Sitting Fees.	$74,953	$40,900	$0	$40,900	$0	$81,800
041119		Website Expenses	$3,207	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,500
041101		Members - Training Costs	$7,452	$0	$0	$0	$0	$10,800
041102		Members - Travelling Costs	$2,346	$2,275	$0	$2,275	$0	$3,400
041103		Members - Telecommunications Reimbursements	$8,942	$6,480	$0	$6,480	$0	$12,960
041104		Members - Other Expenses	$4,400	$678	$0	$678	$0	$4,400
041105		Members - Conferences/Seminars Costs	$15,058	$4,877	$0	$4,877	$0	$15,850
041106		Members - President's Allowance	$4,934	$5,140	$0	$5,140	$0	$10,280
041107		Members - Deputy President's Allowance	$1,259	$1,285	$0	$1,285	$0	$2,570
041108		Members - Council Chamber Expenses	$1,896	$3,280	$0	$3,280	$0	$1,957
041109		Members - Refreshments & Receptions	$20,217	$25,791	$0	$25,791	$0	$22,064
041111		Members - Insurance Costs For Members	$7,810	$6,938	$0	$6,938	$0	$7,810
041112		Members - Subscriptions	$9,575	$9,153	$0	$9,153	$0	$9,575
041113		Members - Election Expenses	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
041114		Members - Donations	$48,200	$54,765	$0	$54,765	$0	$48,200
041118		ICT - Councillors	$12,771	$2,190	$0	$2,190	$0	$13,431
041120		Warren Blackwood Alliance Expenses	$12,500	$5,796	$0	$5,796	$0	$12,500
041150		Members - Admin Allocation	$55,976	$49,903	$0	$49,903	$0	$61,089
Sub Total - MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OP/EXP			$291,497	$219,453	$0	$219,453	$0	$322,186
OPERATING INCOME								
041001		Members - Reimbursements Income	$0	($2,000)	($2,000)	$0	$0	$0
041002		Other Governance - Sundry Reimbursements Income	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OP/INC			$0	($2,000)	($2,000)	$0	$0	$0
Total - MEMBERS OF COUNCIL			$291,497	$217,453	($2,000)	$219,453	$0	$322,186
GOVERNANCE								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
042100		Other Governance - Admin Allocated	$83,964	$74,854	$0	$74,854	$0	$91,634
Sub Total - GOVERNANCE - GENERAL OP/EXP			$83,964	$74,854	$0	$74,854	$0	$91,634
OPERATING INCOME								
Sub Total - GOVERNANCE - GENERAL OP/INC			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total - GOVERNANCE - GENERAL			$83,964	$74,854	$0	$74,854	$0	$91,634
Total - GOVERNANCE			$375,461	$292,307	($2,000)	$294,307	**$0**	**$413,820**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY								
FIRE PREVENTION								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
051109		ESL - Insurances Fire Appliances and Personnel	$34,990	$34,392	$0	$34,392	$0	$34,990
051112		Fire Prevention And Support	$15,128	$14,431	$0	$14,431	$0	$15,129
051101		Fire Break Inspection Expenses	$3,540	$3,145	$0	$3,145	$0	$3,540
051102		Fire Hazard Reductions Expenses	$5,498	$11,764	$0	$11,764	$0	$6,393
051104		Minor Fire Plant & Equipment Purchases non ESL	$367	$3,940	$0	$3,940	$0	$400
051105		Fire Plant & Equipment Maintenance - Non ESL	$458	$0	$0	$0	$0	$500
051106		ESL - Fire Vehicle Maintenance Costs	$15,000	$13,243	$0	$13,243	$0	$15,000
051107		ESL - Brigade Utilities, rates and taxes	$1,200	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,200
051108		ESL - Other Goods & Services relating to Fires	$7,000	$1,055	$0	$1,055	$0	$7,000
051110		ESL - Fire Plant & Equip over $1500	$16,972	$13,889	$0	$13,889	$0	$16,972
051111		ESL - Minor Fire Plant/Equip Under $1500	$15,000	$400	$0	$400	$0	$15,000
051114		ESL - Land & Building Maintenance	$3,097	$2,383	$0	$2,383	$0	$3,097
051115		ESL - Clothing and Accessories	$45,000	$21,050	$0	$21,050	$0	$45,000
051116		ESL - Plant and Equipment Maintenance	$16,962	$116	$0	$116	$0	$17,689
051117		BFRC - Bushfire Risk Planning	$22,725	$22,855	$0	$22,855	$0	$23,050
051118		DFES Fire Defence Grant Expenses	$13,114	$0	$0	$0	$0	$13,520
051120		Bush Fire - Mitigation Activity Funded	$22,796	$18,621	$0	$18,621	$0	$22,796
051150		Admin Allocation - Fire Control	$55,976	$49,903	$0	$49,903	$0	$61,089
051190		Depreciation - Fire Control	$670	$0	$0	$0	$0	$670
Sub Total - FIRE PREVENTION OP/EXP			$295,493	$211,188	$0	$211,188	$0	$303,035
OPERATING INCOME								
050600		ESL & DFES Non Operating Grants	($31,360)	$0	$0	$0	($31,360)	$0
051001		Fire Infringements/Fines Income	($500)	$0	$0	$0	($500)	$0
051002		Sale Of Fire Maps Income	($100)	($60)	($60)	$0	($100)	$0
051003		LGIS Fire Reimbursement Income	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
051004		ESL - Funding Operating Grant Income	($168,992)	($161,102)	($161,102)	$0	($170,492)	$0
Sub Total - FIRE PREVENTION OP/INC			($200,952)	($161,162)	($161,162)	$0	($202,452)	$0
Total - FIRE PREVENTION			$94,541	$50,025	($161,162)	$211,188	($202,452)	$303,035
ANIMAL CONTROL								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
052100		Ranger Services Operation Costs	$1,797	$1,777	$0	$1,777	$0	$2,000
052005		Trap Hire Refunds	$50	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50
052101		Ranger Vehicle Operating Expenses	$3,162	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,450
052102		Dog License Discs Costs	$300	$0	$0	$0	$0	$300
052103		Other Control Expenses	$2,201	$2,092	$0	$2,092	$0	$2,425
052104		Animal Impounding Costs	$5,000	$3,015	$0	$3,015	$0	$5,000
052109		Cat License Tags Expense	$100	$0	$0	$0	$0	$100
052110		Ranger Services Salary Super and Employee Costs	$68,636	$31,277	$0	$31,277	$0	$72,928
052150		Admin Allocation - Animal Control	$21,034	$18,745	$0	$18,745	$0	$22,947
052190		Depreciation	$367	$0	$0	$0	$0	$400
Sub Total - ANIMAL CONTROL OP/EXP			$102,647	$56,906	$0	$56,906	$0	$109,600
OPERATING INCOME								
052001		Animal Fines & Penalties Income	$0	($1,700)	($1,700)	$0	$0	$0
052002		Animal Impounding Fees Income	($300)	($2,847)	($2,847)	$0	($300)	$0
052003		Dog Registrations Charges	($5,851)	($4,974)	($4,974)	$0	($6,000)	$0
Sub Total - ANIMAL CONTROL OP/INC			($6,151)	($14,371)	($14,371)	$0	($6,300)	$0
Total - ANIMAL CONTROL			$96,496	$42,535	($14,371)	$56,906	($6,300)	$109,600

Shire of Boyup Brook
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
OTHER LAW ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
053100		Local Emergency Management Committee Expenses	$300	$0	$0	$0	$0	$300
053150		Administration Allocated - Emergency Mgt	$21,026	$18,745	$0	$18,745	$0	$22,947
053152		Other Costs	$0	$3,165	$0	$3,165	$0	$0
053190		Depreciation	$25,056	$0	$0	$0	$0	$27,345
Sub Total - OTHER LAW ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY OP/EXP			$46,383	$21,910	$0	$21,910	$0	$50,592
OPERATING INCOME								
053002		Non-Operating Grants CCTV	$0	($5,000)	($5,000)	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - OTHER LAW ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY OP /INC			$0	($5,000)	($5,000)	$0	$0	$0
Total - OTHER LAW ORDER PUBLIC SAFETY			$46,383	$16,910	($5,000)	$21,910	$0	$50,592
Total - LAW ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY			$237,419	$109,470	($180,533)	$290,004	**($208,752)**	**$463,227**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
HEALTH FAMILY STOP CENTRE								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
071100	B0101	Family Stop Centre - Operation	$13,025	$13,404	$0	$13,404	$0	$13,218
071150		Admin Allocated - Family Stop Centre	$14,065	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
071190		Depreciation - Family Stop Centre	$3,390	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,700
Sub Total - HEALTH FAMILY STOP OP/EXP			$30,481	$25,943	$0	$25,943	$0	$32,268
OPERATING INCOME								
Sub Total - HEALTH FAMILY STOP OP/INC			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total - HEALTH FAMILY STOP			$30,481	$25,943	$0	$25,943	$0	$32,268
HEALTH ADMINISTRATION & INSPECTION								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
072100		Health Administration Services Expenses	$39,588	$31,568	$0	$31,568	$0	$43,007
072101		Other Health Administration Expenses	$392	$54	$0	$54	$0	$500
072102		Provision for Leave Accruals	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
072103		Health Administration Superannuation	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
072150		Admin Allocation - Other Health	$14,070	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
Sub Total - HEALTH ADMIN AND INSPECTION OP/EXP			$54,051	$44,161	$0	$44,161	$0	$58,857
OPERATING INCOME								
072001		Food Stall Permit Charges	($200)	($1,040)	($1,040)	$0	($200)	$0
072002		Temporary Camping Site Permit Charges	($100)	($1,000)	($1,000)	$0	($100)	$0
072003		Food Business Registration Fee	($809)	($2,009)	($2,009)	$0	($900)	$0
072004		Annual Inspections	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
072005		Lodging House Registration Fees	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - HEALTH ADMIN AND INSPECTION OP/INC			($1,109)	($4,049)	($4,049)	$0	($1,200)	$0
Total - HEALTH ADMIN AND INSPECTION			$52,942	$40,112	($4,049)	$44,161	($1,200)	$58,857
OTHER HEALTH - MEDICAL SERVICES								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
074100	B0105	Housing General Practitioner - Medical Service	$13,629	$16,292	$0	$16,292	$0	$14,848
074102		Boyup Brook Medical Services Building Costs	$28,772	$34,898	$0	$34,898	$0	$32,355
074101		Medical Services General Operations	$7,894	$337	$0	$337	$0	$9,810
074103		Medical Service Employee Costs	$804,121	$832,845	$0	$832,845	$0	$891,883
074105		Postage, Printing & Stationery	$3,935	$4,001	$0	$4,001	$0	$5,000
074106		Medical Ctr - Telephones	$6,322	$5,444	$0	$5,444	$0	$6,900
074107		Medical Ctr - Subscriptions	$6,364	$3,377	$0	$3,377	$0	$7,329
074108		Medical Ctr - Insurances	$33,635	$13,394	$0	$13,394	$0	$33,635
074109		Medical Bank Fees	$871	$269	$0	$269	$0	$950
074110		Medical Ctr - Computer Expenses	$32,645	$23,383	$0	$23,383	$0	$34,436
074111		Medical Ctr - Medical Supplies & Equipt	$25,061	$10,756	$0	$10,756	$0	$27,350
074112		Medical Ctr - Locum Doctor	$32,076	$0	$0	$0	$0	$48,600
074113		Medical Ctr - Superannuation	$83,174	$85,896	$0	$85,896	$0	$92,037
074114		Medical Ctr - Training	$5,000	$3,227	$0	$3,227	$0	$5,000
074115		Medical Ctr - Sundry Expenses	$8,486	$3,991	$0	$3,991	$0	$9,350
074116		Medical Service Provision for Leave Accruals	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$31,245
074117		Medical - Fringe Benefit Tax	$750	$159	$0	$159	$0	$1,000
074118		Medical Employee (Packaging) Costs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,200
074150		Admin Allocated - Boyup Brook Medical Services	$62,938	$56,109	$0	$56,109	$0	$68,687
074191		Depreciation - Medical Centre	$7,789	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,500
074190		Depreciation - Housing GP - 5 Rogers Ave	$6,231	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,800
Sub Total - PREVENTIVE SRVS - OP/EXP			$1,169,691	$1,094,379	$0	$1,094,379	$0	$1,336,915
OPERATING INCOME								
074001		Surgery Turnover	($973,500)	($351,860)	($351,860)	$0	($1,100,000)	$0
074002		Surgery Rental Income	($1,466)	$0	$0	$0	($1,600)	$0
Sub Total - PREVENTIVE SRVS - OP/INC			($974,966)	($351,860)	($351,860)	$0	($1,101,600)	$0
Total - PREVENTIVE SERVICES			$194,725	$742,519	($351,860)	$1,094,379	($1,101,600)	$1,336,915

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
PREVENTIVE SERVICE - OTHER								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
073100		Analytical Expenses	$500	$463	$0	$463	$0	$500
Sub Total - PREVENTIVE SRVS - OTHER OP/EXP			$500	$463	$0	$463	$0	$500
Total - PREVENTIVE SERVICES - OTHER			$500	$463	$0	$463	$0	$500
OTHER HEALTH								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
075100		Ambulance Centre Operation	$12,943	$26,354	$0	$26,354	$0	$25,193
075150		Admin Allocated - Other Health	$14,065	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
Sub Total - OTHER HEALTH OP/EXP			$27,008	$38,893	$0	$38,893	$0	$40,543
OPERATING INCOME								
Sub Total - OTHER HEALTH OP/INC			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total - OTHER HEALTH			$27,008	$38,893	$0	$38,893	$0	$40,543
Total - HEALTH			$305,656	$847,930	**($355,909)**	**$1,203,839**	**($1,102,800)**	**$1,469,083**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
OTHER EDUCATION								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
081100		Community Resource Centre	$11,771	$6,521	$0	$6,521	$0	$12,241
081101		Rylington Park Farm Complex	$0	$399	$0	$399	$0	$0
081102		Donations - Other Education	$250	$182	$0	$182	$0	$250
081103		Early Learning Centre - Employee Costs	$221,412	$218,249	$0	$218,249	$0	$241,247
081104		Early Learning Centre - Operating Costs	$15,755	$10,602	$0	$10,602	$0	$17,015
081106		ECU Joint Research Support	$10,000	$10,000	$0	$10,000	$0	$10,000
081150		Admin Allocation - Other Education	$14,070	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
081190		Depreciation - Community Resource Centre	$4,601	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,020
081191		Depreciation - Rylington Park Farm Complex	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - OTHER EDUCATION OP/EXP			$277,860	$258,492	$0	$258,492	$0	$301,123
OPERATING INCOME								
081003		Early Learning Centre - Fees & Charges	($199,164)	($179,637)	($179,637)	$0	($210,000)	$0
081004		Early Learning Centre -Operating Income	$0	($362)	($362)	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - OTHER EDUCATION OP/INC			($199,164)	($179,999)	($179,999)	$0	($210,000)	$0
Total - OTHER EDUCATION			$78,696	$78,493	($179,999)	$258,492	($210,000)	$301,123
AGED & DISABLED								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
082100		Support for Seniors Christmas Lunch	$1,400	$752	$0	$752	$0	$1,400
082150		Admin Allocated - Aged & Disabled	$14,065	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
Sub Total - AGED & DISABLED OP/EXP			$15,465	$13,291	$0	$13,291	$0	$16,750
OPERATING INCOME								
Sub Total - AGED & DISABLED OP/INC			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total - AGED & DISABLED			$15,465	$13,291	$0	$13,291	$0	$16,750
OTHER WELFARE								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
083100		Other Welfare Expenses	$500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$500
083104		Depreciation	$46	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50
083150		Admin Allocated - Other Welfare	$42,069	$37,490	$0	$37,490	$0	$45,895
Sub Total - OTHER WELFARE OP/EXP			$42,615	$37,490	$0	$37,490	$0	$46,445
OPERATING INCOME								
Sub Total - OTHER WELFARE OP/INC			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total - OTHER WELFARE			$42,615	$37,490	$0	$37,490	$0	$46,445
Total - EDUCATION & WELFARE			$136,775	$129,275	**($179,999)**	**$309,274**	**($210,000)**	**$364,318**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
STAFF HOUSING								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
091100		Staff Housing	$8,777	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,894
091130		Interest Paid Loan 115 - Staff House	$1,840	$1,840	$0	$1,840	$0	$1,841
091190		Depreciation - Staff Housing	$5,255	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,735
091150		Staff Housing - Less Amt Allocated to Admin.	$14,065	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
Sub Total - STAFF HOUSING OP/EXP			$29,937	$14,379	$0	$14,379	$0	$31,820
Total - STAFF HOUSING			$29,937	$14,379	$0	$14,379	$0	$31,820
HOUSING OTHER								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
092101		Boyup Brook Citizens Lodge	$12,632	$10,407	$0	$10,407	$0	$12,632
092102		Community Housing - Units	$18,631	$18,930	$0	$18,930	$0	$18,984
092103		Other	$6,594	$3,207	$0	$3,207	$0	$6,623
092105		House - 1 Rogers Ave	$13,782	$12,623	$0	$12,623	$0	$13,891
092107		7 Knapp Street - Operating & Mtce Expense	$6,176	$7,413	$0	$7,413	$0	$7,246
092108		Property Selling Expenses	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
092109		Community Housing Maintenance - Grant Funded	$143,340	$0	$0	$0	$0	$143,340
092150		Admin Allocation - Other Housing	$14,207	$12,666	$0	$12,666	$0	$15,505
092191		Depreciation - Other Housing	$5,104	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,570
092192		Depreciation - House - 1 Rogers Ave	$4,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,365
092190		Depreciation - Boyup Brook Citizens Lodge	$29,674	$0	$0	$0	$0	$32,385
		Sub Total - HOUSING OTHER OP/EXP	$254,140	$65,245	$0	$65,245	$0	$260,541
		HOUSING OPERATING INCOME						
092001		Rent 24A Proctor St	($8,187)	($10,212)	($10,212)	$0	($8,932)	$0
092002		Rent 24B Proctor St	($7,333)	($8,000)	($8,000)	$0	($8,000)	$0
092003		Rent 16A Forrest St	($9,075)	($8,436)	($8,436)	$0	($9,900)	$0
092004		Rent 16B Forrest St	($8,616)	($9,657)	($9,657)	$0	($9,400)	$0
092005		Rent 1 Rogers St	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
092007		Housing Reimbursements	($906)	($343)	($343)	$0	($1,000)	$0
092009		Other Housing: 7 Knapp St	($28,672)	($31,014)	($31,014)	$0	($31,280)	$0
092011		Community Housing Maintenance Grant	$0	$0	$0	$0	($143,340)	$0
		Sub Total - HOUSING OTHER OP/INC	($62,790)	($67,662)	($67,662)	$0	($211,852)	$0
		Total - HOUSING OTHER	$191,351	($2,417)	($67,662)	$65,245	($211,852)	$260,541
		Total - HOUSING	$221,288	$11,962	($67,662)	$79,624	**($211,852)**	**$292,361**

Shire of Boyup Brook
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
SANITATION - HOUSEHOLD REFUSE								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
101100		Refuse Collection Boyup Brook Townsite Expense	$46,840	$42,091	$0	$42,091	$0	$51,100
101101		Recycling Collection Boyup Brook Town Site	$29,057	$26,385	$0	$26,385	$0	$31,700
101106		Transfer Station Employee Costs	$25,929	$22,852	$0	$22,852	$0	$28,490
101102	B0400	Boyup Brook Transfer Station Costs	$47,411	$62,016	$0	$62,016	$0	$56,614
101103		Land Fill Disposal Site	$59,934	$39,282	$0	$39,282	$0	$70,208
101104		Townsite Street Bins Collection	$13,149	$12,302	$0	$12,302	$0	$14,917
101107		Drum Muster Expenses	$2,660	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,660
101108		BB Transfer Station Superannuation	$1,374	$1,931	$0	$1,931	$0	$1,700
101119		Waste Bin Maintenance and Delivery	$5,562	$1,408	$0	$1,408	$0	$6,340
101150		Admin Allocated - Waste Management	$27,988	$24,951	$0	$24,951	$0	$30,545
101190		Depreciation - Waste Management	$20,223	$0	$0	$0	$0	$22,070
		Sub Total - SANITATION HOUSEHOLD REFUSE OP/EXP	$280,127	$233,218	$0	$233,218	$0	$316,344
		SANITATION OPERATING INCOME						
101001		Refuse Collection Charges	($195,523)	($208,596)	($208,596)	$0	($195,523)	$0
101002		Waste Disposal Charges	($7,000)	($4,645)	($4,645)	$0	($7,000)	$0
101003		Recycling Scheme Income	($6,000)	($1,592)	($1,592)	$0	($6,000)	$0
101004		Scrap Metal Income	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		Sub Total - SANITATION H/HOLD REFUSE OP/INC	($208,523)	($214,833)	($214,833)	$0	($208,523)	$0
		Total - SANITATION HOUSEHOLD REFUSE	$71,604	$18,384	($214,833)	$233,218	($208,523)	$316,344
EFFLUENT DRAINAGE SYSTEM								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
103100		Septic Tank Inspection Expenses	$200	$0	$0	$0	$0	$200
103101		Liquid Waste Disposal Site (Stanton Road)	$8,680	$1,430	$0	$1,430	$0	$8,680
Sub Total - SEWERAGE OP/EXP			$8,880	$1,430	$0	$1,430	$0	$8,880
OPERATING INCOME								
103002		Septic Licence Fees	($2,408)	($2,832)	($2,832)	$0	($2,800)	$0
Sub Total - SEWERAGE OP/INC			($2,408)	($2,832)	($2,832)	$0	($2,800)	$0
Total - SEWERAGE			$6,472	($1,402)	($2,832)	$1,430	($2,800)	$8,880
TOWN PLANNING & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
105100		Town Planning Admin & Control	$64,560	$61,827	$0	$61,827	$0	$73,954
105101		Admin Allocation - Town Planning	$27,998	$24,951	$0	$24,951	$0	$30,545
Sub Total - TOWN PLAN & REG DEV OP/EXP			$92,559	$86,779	$0	$86,779	$0	$104,499
OPERATING INCOME								
105001		Planning Application Fees	($2,802)	($10,654)	($10,654)	$0	($3,000)	$0
Sub Total - TOWN PLAN & REG DEV OP/INC			($2,802)	($10,654)	($10,654)	$0	($3,000)	$0
Total - TOWN PLANNING & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT			$89,756	$76,125	($10,654)	$86,779	($3,000)	$104,499

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
OTHER COMMUNITY AMENITIES								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
106101		Cemetery - Operation	$28,113	$46,088	$0	$46,088	$0	$0
106101	B0420	Cemetery - Operation		$0	$0	$0	$0	$30,820
106101	B0421	Niche Wall Plaques Operations	$2,344	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,344
106101	G314	Cemetery Grounds	$6,880	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,735
106102		Public Toilets - Operation		$12,523	$0	$12,523	$0	$0
106102	B0450	Toilets - Lions Park Costs	$3,323	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,677
106102	B0451	Toilets - Tourist Centre Costs	$6,599	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,851
106102	B0452	Toilets - Town Hall (External) Costs	$10,009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$10,800
106103		Street Furniture	$430	$0	$0	$0	$0	$430
106150		Admin Allocation - Other Community Amenities	$14,070	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
106151		Admin Allocation - Cemetery	$1,564	$1,394	$0	$1,394	$0	$1,706
106191		Depreciation - Public Toilets	$926	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,010
106192		Depreciation - Other Community Service's	$2,782	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,035
Sub Total - OTHER COMMUNITY AMENITIES OP/EXP			$77,040	$72,544	$0	$72,544	$0	$83,758
OPERATING INCOME								
106001		Cemetery Burial Fees	($7,500)	($1,252)	($1,252)	$0	($7,500)	$0
106002		License/Other Fees BB Cemetery	($1,500)	($2,391)	($2,391)	$0	($1,500)	$0
106003		Cemetery - Reservation Fees	$0	($308)	($308)	$0	$0	$0
106004		Niche Wall Fees	($1,500)	($662)	($662)	$0	($1,500)	$0
Sub Total - OTHER COMMUNITY AMENITIES OP/INC			($10,500)	($4,613)	($4,613)	$0	($10,500)	$0
Total - OTHER COMMUNITY AMENITIES			$66,540	$67,931	($4,613)	$72,544	($10,500)	$83,758
Total - COMMUNITY AMENITIES			$234,373	$161,038	**($232,932)**	**$393,970**	**($224,823)**	**$513,481**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
PUBLIC HALL & CIVIC CENTRES								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
111100		Boyup Brook Hall - Operation	$31,988	$36,159	$0	$36,159	$0	$34,233
111102		Halls - Other Public Halls	$17,945	$15,450	$0	$15,450	$0	$18,727
111150		Admin Allocation - Public Halls	$27,998	$24,951	$0	$24,951	$0	$30,545
111190		Depreciation - Public Halls	$47,100	$0	$0	$0	$0	$51,384
Sub Total - PUBLIC HALLS & CIVIC CENTRES OP/EXP			$125,032	$76,561	$0	$76,561	$0	$134,889
OPERATING INCOME								
111001		Hall Hire Fees	$0	($18)	($18)	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - PUBLIC HALLS & CIVIC CENTRES OP/INC			$0	($18)	($18)	$0	$0	$0
Total - PUBLIC HALL & CIVIC CENTRES			$125,032	$76,542	($18)	$76,561	$0	$134,889
OTHER RECREATION & SPORT								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
113100		Recreation Complex	$105,884	$101,741	$0	$101,741	$0	$111,842
113109		Walk Trails	$4,254	$6,306	$0	$6,306	$0	$4,254
113110		Townsite Gardens	$68,774	$89,776	$0	$89,776	$0	$73,142
113112		Reserves and Parks Operations	$57,843	$88,994	$0	$88,994	$0	$71,089
113119		Other Recreation Facilities	$39,431	$25,500	$0	$25,500	$0	$45,473
113120		War Memorial	$5,152	$7,023	$0	$7,023	$0	$5,908
113150		Admin Allocation - Other Recreation	$47,469	$42,303	$0	$42,303	$0	$51,786
113124		Support for UBAS	$3,711	$3,793	$0	$3,793	$0	$3,711
113122		Support for ANZAC Day	$11,389	$9,139	$0	$9,139	$0	$11,389
113125		Support for Others	$22,122	$35,081	$0	$35,081	$0	$24,354
113140		Sundry Plant Items	$0	$5,529	$0	$5,529	$0	$11,500
113190		Depreciation - Other Recreation	$202,044	$0	$0	$0	$0	$220,420
113191		Depreciation - Parks & Gardens	$45,859	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,030
113192		Depreciation: Plant & Equipment	$15,115	$0	$0	$0	$0	$16,490
Sub Total - OTHER RECREATION & SPORT OP/EXP			$629,046	$415,185	$0	$415,185	$0	$701,388
OPERATING INCOME								
113003		Rec Ground Use Hire Fees	($3,400)	($3,541)	($3,541)	$0	($3,400)	$0
113022		Recreation - Capital Grants & Contributions	$0	$0	$0	$0	($95,714)	$0
Sub Total - OTHER RECREATION & SPORT OP/INC			($3,400)	($5,814)	($5,814)	$0	($99,114)	$0
Total - OTHER RECREATION & SPORT			$625,646	$409,372	($5,814)	$415,185	($99,114)	$701,388
SWIMMING POOL								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
112100		Swimming Pool & Gymnasium General Operations	$86,254	$51,814	$0	$51,814	$0	$90,024
112101		Swimming Pool Building Costs	$80,285	$58,278	$0	$58,278	$0	$81,940
112102		Swimming Pool Employee Costs	$90,714	$86,896	$0	$86,896	$0	$94,986
112103		Interest on Loan 114 - upgrade pool bowl	$3,354	$3,354	$0	$3,354	$0	$3,354
112104		Swimming Pool Employee Superannuation	$8,726	$5,551	$0	$5,551	$0	$8,795
112106		Pool Staff - Fringe Benefits Tax	$1,875	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,500
112108		Gym Employee Costs	$0	$2,139	$0	$2,139	$0	$0
112109		Interest Paid Gym Lease	$0	$283	$0	$283	$0	$0
112150		Admin Allocation - Swimming Pool	$30,972	$27,611	$0	$27,611	$0	$33,801
112190		Depreciation - Swimming Pool	$16,255	$0	$0	$0	$0	$17,740
Sub Total - SWIMMING POOL OP/EXP			$318,435	$235,926	$0	$235,926	$0	$333,140
OPERATING INCOME								
112003		Pool Daily Admission Fees	($15,698)	($10,906)	($10,906)	$0	($15,700)	$0
112004		Season Tickets Fees	($17,000)	($15,342)	($15,342)	$0	($17,000)	$0
112005		Pool Hire Fees	($200)	($930)	($930)	$0	($200)	$0
112006		Gym Equipment Hire Fees	($7,000)	($10,670)	($10,670)	$0	($7,000)	$0
112007		Pool Teaching Programme Fees	($2,000)	($3,775)	($3,775)	$0	($2,000)	$0
112008		Vacation Swimming Passes	($900)	($770)	($770)	$0	($900)	$0
112009		Capital Grants and Contributions	$0	($20,000)	($20,000)	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - SWIMMING POOL OP/INC			($42,798)	($62,393)	($62,393)	$0	($42,800)	$0
Total - SWIMMING POOL			$275,636	$173,533	($62,393)	$235,926	($42,800)	$333,140

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
TELEVISION & RADIO REBROADCASTING								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
114005		Telecommunications Tower	$4,930	$1,115	$0	$1,115	$0	$5,228
Sub Total - TV & RADIO REBROADCASTING OP/EXP			$4,930	$1,115	$0	$1,115	$0	$5,228
OPERATING INCOME								
114010		Radio & Mobile Tower Site (Including NBN) Fees or Charges	($9,795)	($9,747)	($9,747)	$0	($9,795)	$0
Sub Total - TV & RADIO REBROADCASTING OP/INC			($9,795)	($9,747)	($9,747)	$0	($9,795)	$0
Total - TV & RADIO REBROADCASTING			($4,865)	($8,632)	($9,747)	$1,115	($9,795)	$5,228
LIBRARIES								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
115100		Library Operations	$13,115	$15,165	$0	$15,165	$0	$23,115
115101		State Library Grant Expenditure	$0	$7,808	$0	$7,808	$0	$0
115150		Admin Allocation - Libraries	$77,031	$68,648	$0	$68,648	$0	$84,037
Sub Total - LIBRARIES OP/EXP			$90,146	$91,621	$0	$91,621	$0	$107,152
OPERATING INCOME								
115001		State Library Grant Income	$0	($7,808)	($7,808)	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - LIBRARIES OP/INC			$0	($7,808)	($7,808)	$0	$0	$0
Total - LIBRARIES			$90,146	$83,813	($7,808)	$91,621	$0	$107,152
OTHER CULTURE								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
116100		Museum	$9,484	$7,032	$0	$7,032	$0	$9,485
116101		Craft Hut	$2,227	$2,892	$0	$2,892	$0	$2,413
116102		Support for Sandakan (Ceremony)	$10,123	$6,927	$0	$6,927	$0	$10,123
116150		Admin Allocated - Other Culture	$14,070	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
116190		Depreciation - Other Culture	$10,903	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11,895
Sub Total - OTHER CULTURE OP/EXP			$46,808	$29,391	$0	$29,391	$0	$49,266
OPERATING INCOME								
116001		Reimbursements - Other Culture	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - OTHER CULTURE OP/INC			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total - OTHER CULTURE			$46,808	$29,391	$0	$29,391	$0	$49,266
Total - RECREATION AND CULTURE			**$1,158,403**	**$764,018**	**($85,780)**	**$849,798**	**($151,709)**	**$1,331,063**

Shire of Boyup Brook
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
STREETS, RD, BRIDGES, DEPOT - CONSTRUCTION								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
Sub Total - ST,RDS,BRIDGES,DEPOT-CONST OP/EXP			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
OPERATING INCOME								
121001		RRG Project Grants	($1,147,000)	($306,800)	($306,800)	$0	($1,147,000)	$0
121002		Grants Direct - State - MRD - (OP)	($187,705)	($191,742)	($191,742)	$0	($187,705)	$0
121003		Grants - Federal - Roads to Recovery Grant (Cap)	($593,098)	($124,282)	($124,282)	$0	($593,098)	$0
121004		Capital Grants Other & Road Contributions	($928,921)	($514,465)	($514,465)	$0	($928,921)	$0
121007		Special Bridge Funding	$0	($170,000)	($170,000)	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - ST,RDS,BRIDGES,DEPOT - CONST OP/INC			($2,856,724)	($1,307,289)	($1,307,289)	$0	($2,856,724)	$0
Total - ST,RDS,BRIDGES,DEPOT - CONST			($2,856,724)	($1,307,289)	($1,307,289)	$0	($2,856,724)	$0
STREETS,ROADS, BRIDGES, DEPOTS - MAINTENANCE								
		OPERATING EXPENDITURE						
122100		Depot Building - Building Costs	$59,811	$74,691	$0	$74,691	$0	$61,748
122101		Depot General Operations	$17,447	$14,421	$0	$14,421	$0	$18,752
122103		Road Maintenance & Repairs	$411,502	$261,623	$0	$261,623	$0	$421,364
122104		Roads Vegetation Clearing Offset Costs	$0	$594	$0	$594	$0	$0
122107		Maintenance Grading	$243,294	$200,765	$0	$200,765	$0	$302,567
122105		Repairs & Maint - Bridges	$123,428	$152,589	$0	$152,589	$0	$185,061
122106		Shire Radio Network Costs	$3,753	$772	$0	$772	$0	$3,857
122108		Drains & Culverts	$68,417	$40,624	$0	$40,624	$0	$97,488
122109		Verge Pruning	$102,868	$102,123	$0	$102,123	$0	$106,346
122110		Verge Spraying	$29,208	$13,314	$0	$13,314	$0	$29,798
122111		Crossovers Maintenance	$750	$1,352	$0	$1,352	$0	$750
122112		Town Services Drainage	$3,700	$1,254	$0	$1,254	$0	$3,700
122113		Town Services - Footpaths	$5,571	$2,480	$0	$2,480	$0	$5,749
122114		Town Services Road Repairs	$8,924	$20,595	$0	$20,595	$0	$10,444
122115		Town Services - Tree Pruning	$17,914	$26,063	$0	$26,063	$0	$18,080
122116		Street Lighting	$23,335	$27,489	$0	$27,489	$0	$28,000
122117		Traffic Signs	$5,046	$4,818	$0	$4,818	$0	$5,800
122120		Roman Road Data Pickup	$20,284	$9,037	$0	$9,037	$0	$20,284
122121		Town Services - Verge Spraying	$33,605	$14,099	$0	$14,099	$0	$34,932
122122		Road Sweeping	$6,844	$12,433	$0	$12,433	$0	$9,125
122123		Emergency Services	$17,713	$35,142	$0	$35,142	$0	$19,401
122126		Streetscaping Expenses	$10,000	$14,386	$0	$14,386	$0	$10,000
122127		Consulting Engineer Expenses	$37,503	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,000
122131		Rural Street Addressing	$2,142	$328	$0	$328	$0	$2,381
122150		Admin Allocated - Road Maintenance	$350,184	$312,082	$0	$312,082	$0	$382,034
122190		Depreciation - Transport Other	$19,593	$0	$0	$0	$0	$21,375
122191		Depreciation - Infrastructure	$23,782	$0	$0	$0	$0	$25,945
122192		Depreciation Roads	$1,510,162	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,647,515
122193		Depreciation - Bridges	$591,730	$0	$0	$0	$0	$645,550
122194		Depreciation - Footpaths	$15,816	$0	$0	$0	$0	$17,255
122195		Depreciation - Drainage	$249,122	$0	$0	$0	$0	$271,780
123119		Minor Assets and Sundry Items	$18,750	$10,405	$0	$10,405	$0	$25,000
Sub Total - MTCE STREETS ROADS DEPOTS OP/EXP			$4,032,198	$1,357,616	$0	$1,357,616	$0	$4,482,081
OPERATING INCOME								
122001		Reimbursements - Roads Mtce	$0	($909)	($909)	$0	$0	$0
122002		Profit on Disposal of Assets	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
122003		Sale of Old Materials and Minor Items	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - MTCE STREETS ROADS DEPOTS OP/INC			$0	($909)	($909)	$0	$0	$0
Total - MTCE STREETS ROADS DEPOTS			$4,032,198	$1,356,707	($909)	$1,357,616	$0	$4,482,081

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
TRAFFIC CONTROL								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
125150		Administration Allocated - Traffic Control	$105,028	$93,599	$0	$93,599	$0	$114,581
Sub Total - TRAFFIC CONTROL OP/EXP			$105,028	$93,599	$0	$93,599	$0	$114,581
OPERATING INCOME								
125001		Licensing Service	($24,254)	($28,383)	($28,383)	$0	($27,400)	$0
125002		Motor Vehicle Plates	($923)	($775)	($775)	$0	($1,000)	$0
125005		Sundry Receipts - Heavy Haulage Permits etc	$0	($2,127)	($2,127)	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - TRAFFIC CONTROL OP/INC			($25,177)	($31,286)	($31,286)	$0	($28,400)	$0
Total - TRAFFIC CONTROL			$79,851	$62,314	($31,286)	$93,599	($28,400)	$114,581
AERODROMES								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
126100		Airstrip	$15,452	$6,077	$0	$6,077	$0	$19,652
126190		Depreciation - Airport	$20,835	$0	$0	$0	$0	$22,730
Sub Total - AERODROMES OP/EXP			$36,287	$6,077	$0	$6,077	$0	$42,382
OPERATING INCOME								
126003		Non-Operating Grants & Subsidies	($23,821)	($34,349)	($34,349)	$0	($23,821)	$0
Sub Total - AERODROMES OP/INC			($23,821)	($34,349)	($34,349)	$0	($23,821)	$0
Total - AERODROMES			$12,466	($28,272)	($34,349)	$6,077	($23,821)	$42,382
Total - TRANSPORT			**$1,267,790**	**$83,459**	**($1,373,832)**	**$1,457,292**	**($2,908,945)**	**$4,639,044**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
RURAL SERVICES								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
131001		Rural Services Expenses	$2,504	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,504
Sub Total - RURAL SERVICES OP/EXP			$2,504	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,504
OPERATING INCOME								
					$0	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - RURAL SERVICES OP/INC			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total - RURAL SERVICES			$2,504	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,504
TOURISM AND AREA PROMOTION								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
132110		Tourist Bay	$2,201	$1,379	$0	$1,379	$0	$2,713
132103		Community Development Officer	$0	$19,247	$0	$19,247	$0	$0
132104		Tourist Centre	$58,063	$34,504	$0	$34,504	$0	$62,219
132106		Promotion Activities	$21,056	$13,709	$0	$13,709	$0	$21,056
132107	OPSFMIL	Flax Mill Complex General Operations	$33,342	$31,741	$0	$31,741	$0	$35,993
132108	B0665	Caravan Park/Flax Mill Complex Building Operation	$92,329	$130,381	$0	$130,381	$0	$97,061
132111		Carnaby Beetle Collection	$100	$90	$0	$90	$0	$100
132114		Community Development Expenses	$150	$0	$0	$0	$0	$150
132116		CDO Vehicle Op Costs GEN	$0	$5,472	$0	$5,472	$0	$0
132150		Admin Allocated Tourism	$49,032	$43,697	$0	$43,697	$0	$53,492
132151		Admin Allocated Caravan Pk	$14,070	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
132190		Depreciation - Tourism/Area Promotion	$3,932	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,290
132191		Depreciation - Caravan Pk/Flax	$41,363	$0	$0	$0	$0	$45,125
Sub Total - TOURISM & AREA PROMOTION OP/EXP			$315,638	$292,758	$0	$292,758	$0	$337,549
OPERATING INCOME								
132002		Caravan Park & Complex Fees & Charges	($57,606)	($61,343)	($61,343)	$0	($60,000)	$0
132003		Flax Mill Sheds Storage Charges	($9,950)	($11,750)	($11,750)	$0	($12,000)	$0
132007		Other Income	($1,516)	($13,927)	($13,927)	$0	($4,000)	$0
132010		Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	($75,687)	($68,118)	($68,118)	$0	($75,687)	$0
Sub Total - TOURISM & AREA PROMOTION OP/INC			($144,760)	($155,138)	($155,138)	$0	($151,687)	$0
Total - TOURISM & AREA PROMOTION			$170,878	$137,621	($155,138)	$292,758	($151,687)	$337,549
BUILDING CONTROL								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
133100		Building Control	$18,139	$10,777	$0	$10,777	$0	$19,789
133101		Building Control - Other Costs	$33,850	$62	$0	$62	$0	$33,850
133102		Building Control Superannuation	$1,905	$899	$0	$899	$0	$2,078
133103		Building Control - BMO	$6,118	$2,461	$0	$2,461	$0	$7,400
133150		Admin Allocated - Building Control Expenses	$14,070	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
		Sub Total - BUILDING CONTROL OP/EXP	$74,082	$26,737	$0	$26,737	$0	$78,467
BUILDING CONTROL OP/INC								
133001		Building Licences (UFEE)	($13,431)	($11,054)	($11,054)	$0	($15,000)	$0
133002		BCITF Levy - Commission	($107)	($165)	($165)	$0	($120)	$0
133003		Builders Services Levy - Commission	($175)	($222)	($222)	$0	($195)	$0
Sub Total - BUILDING CONTROL OP/INC			($13,713)	($11,441)	($11,441)	$0	($15,315)	$0
Total - BUILDING CONTROL			$60,369	$15,296	($11,441)	$26,737	($15,315)	$78,467

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
SALEYARDS & MARKETS								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
134100		Saleyards	$15,686	$12,458	$0	$12,458	$0	$18,475
134190		Depreciation - Saleyards & Markets	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$113,345
Sub Total - SALEYARDS & MARKETS OP/EXP			$15,686	$12,458	$0	$12,458	$0	$131,820
OPERATING INCOME								
134001		Reimbursements - Saleyards	($2,400)	$0	$0	$0	($3,000)	$0
Sub Total - SALEYARDS & MARKETING OP/INC			($2,400)	$0	$0	$0	($3,000)	$0
Total - SALEYARDS & MARKETS			$13,286	$12,458	$0	$12,458	($3,000)	$131,820
OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
135100		Standpipes Expenses	$30,882	$19,473	$0	$19,473	$0	$36,977
135102		Economic Development Projects	$7,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,500
135103		Country Music Festival Expenses	$15,910	$15,064	$0	$15,064	$0	$15,910
135105		Abel Street Shop	$9,213	$10,632	$0	$10,632	$0	$12,608
135150		Admin Allocated - Other Economic Development	$14,070	$12,539	$0	$12,539	$0	$15,350
135190		Depreciation - Develop/Facilities	$3,543	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,865
Sub Total - OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES OP/EXP			$81,118	$57,707	$0	$57,707	$0	$92,210
OPERATING INCOME								
135001		Standpipe Water	($7,270)	($17,666)	($17,666)	$0	($8,000)	$0
135005		Abel Street Shop Rental	($14,483)	($14,227)	($14,227)	$0	($15,800)	$0
Sub Total - OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES OP/INC			($21,752)	($31,893)	($31,893)	$0	($23,800)	$0
Total - OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES			$59,366	$25,814	($31,893)	$57,707	($23,800)	$92,210
Total - ECONOMIC SERVICES			$306,403	$191,189	($198,472)	$389,661	**($193,802)**	**$642,550**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
PRIVATE WORKS								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
141100		Private Works - Costs	$11,117	$7,913	$0	$7,913	$0	$12,990
Sub Total - PRIVATE WORKS OP/EXP			$11,117	$7,913	$0	$7,913	$0	$12,990
OPERATING INCOME								
141001		Private Works - Recoup Charges	($12,139)	($4,075)	($4,075)	$0	($12,990)	$0
Sub Total - PRIVATE WORKS OP/INC			($12,139)	($4,075)	($4,075)	$0	($12,990)	$0
Total - PRIVATE WORKS			($1,022)	$3,838	($4,075)	$7,913	($12,990)	$12,990
PUBLIC WORKS OVERHEADS								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
143100		Supervision	$277,549	$319,970	$0	$319,970	$0	$311,084
143101		Consultant Engineer	$15,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$15,000
143102		Works Manager Vehicle Op Costs	$2,379	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,380
143103		FBT Works Staff	$2,700	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,600
143104		Insurance on Works	$19,945	$20,266	$0	$20,266	$0	$19,945
143105		Superannuation of Workmen	$116,524	$126,699	$0	$126,699	$0	$129,371
143106		PWOH Leave - Depot	$170,103	$159,784	$0	$159,784	$0	$185,439
143107		Protective Clothing	$5,800	$5,322	$0	$5,322	$0	$5,800
143108		Uniforms	$1,211	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,615
143109		Training & Meeting Expenses	$41,925	$30,063	$0	$30,063	$0	$57,337
143110		Occupational Health & Safety	$33,299	$61,909	$0	$61,909	$0	$46,128
143111		Other Expenses	$820	$124	$0	$124	$0	$1,015
143115		Provision for Leave Accruals	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$9,780
143116		Conferences and Training Courses (MOW)	$5,250	$300	$0	$300	$0	$5,250
143117		Works Manager Housing	$3,900	$75	$0	$75	$0	$15,600
143150		Admin Allocated - Works Overhead	$27,998	$24,951	$0	$24,951	$0	$30,545
143180		LESS PWOH ALLOCATED - PROJECTS	($724,405)	($809,837)	$0	($809,837)	$0	($839,889)
Sub Total - PUBLIC WORKS O/HEADS OP/EXP			$0	($60,360)	$0	($60,360)	$0	$0
OPERATING INCOME								
143001		Workers Compensation Reimbursements	($600)	($49,535)	($49,535)	$0	($600)	$0
Sub Total - PUBLIC WORKS O/HEADS OP/INC			($600)	($49,535)	($49,535)	$0	($600)	$0
Total - PUBLIC WORKS OVERHEADS			($600)	($109,894)	($49,535)	($60,360)	($600)	$0
PLANT OPERATIONS COSTS								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
144100		Repair Wages	$78,619	$48,447	$0	$48,447	$0	$99,910
144101		Fuel & Oil	$220,692	$188,059	$0	$188,059	$0	$265,000
144102		Tyres & Tubes	$15,257	$11,333	$0	$11,333	$0	$16,215
144103		Parts and Repairs	$131,232	$82,787	$0	$82,787	$0	$155,950
144104		Licenses	$1,700	$1,186	$0	$1,186	$0	$8,500
144105		Insurance	$35,110	$44,289	$0	$44,289	$0	$35,110
144106		Blades & Points	$9,000	$10,939	$0	$10,939	$0	$10,000
144107		Expendable Tools	$11,091	$9,194	$0	$9,194	$0	$12,100
144108		Freight Costs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
144110		Superannuation - Mechanic	$8,554	$8,289	$0	$8,289	$0	$10,870
144150		Admin Allocated POC	$8,385	$7,473	$0	$7,473	$0	$9,148
144190		Depreciation - Plant	$211,810	$0	$0	$0	$0	$231,075
144180		LESS POC ALLOCATED - PROJECTS	($731,450)	($754,831)	$0	($754,831)	$0	($853,878)
Sub Total - PLANT OPERATIONS COSTS OP/EXP			$0	($342,835)	$0	($342,835)	$0	$0
OPERATING INCOME								
144001		Diesel Rebate	($29,575)	$0	$0	$0	($35,000)	$0
144002		Reimbursements - Operating	$0	($3,143)	($3,143)	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - PLANT OPERATIONS COSTS OP/INC			($29,575)	($3,143)	($3,143)	$0	($35,000)	$0
Total - PLANT OPERATIONS COSTS			($29,575)	($345,978)	($3,143)	($342,835)	($35,000)	$0

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Expenditure
SALARIES AND WAGES								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
145100		Gross Total Salaries and Wages	$3,260,801	$3,442,779	$0	$3,442,779	$0	$3,557,380
145130		LESS SALS/WAGES ALLOCATED	($3,260,801)	($3,425,051)	$0	($3,425,051)	$0	($3,557,380)
145101		Workers Compensation Expenses	$0	$55,184	$0	$55,184	$0	$0
Sub Total - SALARIES AND WAGES OP/EXP			$0	$72,912	$0	$72,912	$0	$0
OPERATING INCOME								
145001		Reimbursements - Administration	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - SALARIES AND WAGES OP/INC			$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total - SALARIES AND WAGES			$0	$72,912	$0	$72,912	$0	$0
ADMINISTRATION								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
146100		Advertising	$5,795	$7,728	$0	$7,728	$0	$7,745
146101		Audit Fees	$39,000	$85,480	$0	$85,480	$0	$39,000
146102		Bank Fees	$10,111	$1,299	$0	$1,299	$0	$10,400
146103		Administration Building Costs	$46,468	$58,406	$0	$58,406	$0	$55,543
146105		Administration Staff Employee Costs	$681,239	$680,601	$0	$680,601	$0	$820,170
146106		Consultants	$81,214	$90,945	$0	$90,945	$0	$153,000
146108		Insurance	$14,730	$14,910	$0	$14,910	$0	$14,730
146109		Legal Expenses	$19,542	$5,172	$0	$5,172	$0	$20,000
146110		IT System Operation & maintenance	$129,762	$126,233	$0	$126,233	$0	$137,435
146111		Office Equipment Maintenance	$5,000	$2,322	$0	$2,322	$0	$5,000
146112		Administration - Postage & Freight	$4,721	$4,733	$0	$4,733	$0	$5,500
146113		Printing and Stationery	$11,902	$11,502	$0	$11,502	$0	$12,700
146114		Administration Vehicle Costs	$800	$0	$0	$0	$0	$800
146115		Administration - Fringe Benefits Tax	$9,600	$2,118	$0	$2,118	$0	$9,600
146117		Employers Indemnity Insurance	$35,245	$35,869	$0	$35,869	$0	$35,245
146118		Subscriptions	$21,440	$20,150	$0	$20,150	$0	$21,440
146119		Administration Staff Housing	$17,110	$17,993	$0	$17,993	$0	$19,160
146120		Uniform Allowance	$2,970	$217	$0	$217	$0	$3,000
146121		Telephones	$9,166	$5,726	$0	$5,726	$0	$10,000
146122		Minor Furniture & Equip Under $2000	$7,500	$1,163	$0	$1,163	$0	$7,500
146123		Conferences/Training/Professional Development	$16,070	$15,780	$0	$15,780	$0	$16,070
146124		Superannuation	$112,214	$78,496	$0	$78,496	$0	$120,170
146126		Employee (Packaging) Costs	$725	$0	$0	$0	$0	$725
146128		Administration - OSH	$3,550	$2,297	$0	$2,297	$0	$3,550
146190		Depreciation - Administration	$20,175	$0	$0	$0	$0	$22,010
146150		Less Administration Costs Alloc	($1,306,050)	($1,266,566)	$0	($1,266,566)	$0	($1,550,493)
Sub Total - ADMINISTRATION OP/EXP			$0	$2,572	$0	$2,572	$0	$0
OPERATING INCOME - ADMINISTRATION								
146001		Reimbursements - Administration	($300)	($456)	($456)	$0	($300)	$0
Sub Total - ADMINISTRATION OP/INC			($300)	($456)	($456)	$0	($300)	$0
Total - ADMINISTRATION			($300)	$2,116	($456)	$2,572	($300)	$0
UNCLASSIFIED								
OPERATING EXPENDITURE								
149001		Rylington Park Operational Expenses	$712,354	$754,219	$0	$754,219	$0	$818,586
149002		Rylington Park Asset Depreciation	$15,450	$0	$0	$0	$0	$16,855
Sub Total - UNCLASSIFIED OP/EXP			$727,803	$754,219	$0	$754,219	$0	$835,441
OPERATING INCOME						($309,532)		
147100		Revaluation Profit on Local Govt House Unit Trust	$0	$0	$0	$0		
149101		Rylington Park Income	($627,280)	($848,783)	($848,783)	$0	($832,337)	$0
149104		Rylington Park Operating Grant Income	$0	($2,500)	($2,500)	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - UNCLASSIFIED OP/INC			($627,280)	($851,283)	($851,283)	$0	($832,337)	$0
Total - UNCLASSIFIED			$100,523	($97,064)	($851,283)	$754,219	($832,337)	$835,441
Total - OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES			**$69,026**	**($474,071)**	**($908,492)**	**$434,421**	**($881,227)**	**$848,431**

Shire of Boyup Brook
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

G/L JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES							
EXPENDITURE							
300101	Transfer to Reserves	$917	$5,674	$0	$5,674	$0	$101,000
Sub Total - TRANSFER TO OTHER COUNCIL FUNDS		$917	$5,674	$0	$5,674	$0	$101,000
INCOME							
300102	Transfer from Reserves	$0	$0	$0	$0	($154,100)	$0
Total - TRANSFER FROM OTHER COUNCIL FUNDS		$0	$0	$0	$0	($154,100)	$0
Total - FUND TRANSFER		$917	$5,674	$0	$5,674	($154,100)	$101,000
000000	(Surplus) / Deficit - Carried Forward	($2,413,807)	($2,375,392)	($2,375,392)	$0	($2,413,807)	$0
Sub Total - SURPLUS C/FWD		($2,413,807)	($2,375,392)	($2,375,392)	$0	($2,413,807)	$0
Total - SURPLUS		($2,413,807)	($2,375,392)	($2,375,392)	$0	($2,413,807)	$0
NEW LONG TERM LOANS							
INCOME							
New	New Loan - Caravan Park Ablutions	($250,000)	$0	$0	$0	($250,000)	$0
Sub Total - LONG TERM LOANS		($250,000)	$0	$0	$0	($250,000)	$0
Total - DEFERRED ASSETS		($250,000)	$0	$0	$0	($250,000)	$0
LIABILITY LOANS & FINANCE LEASES - PRINCIPAL REPAYMENTS							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE							
146800	Principal Repayment on Loans	$21,384	$21,383	$0	$21,383	$0	$21,384
146801	Principal Repayments - Finance Leases	$17,622	$14,474	$0	$14,474	$0	$19,224
Sub Total - LOAN REPAYMENTS		$39,006	$35,857	$0	$35,857	$0	$40,608
CAPITAL INCOME							
Sub Total - LOANS RAISED		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total - NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		$39,006	$35,857	$0	$35,857	$0	$40,608
OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED FROM BUDGET							
000000	Depreciation Written Back	($3,183,985)	$0	$0	$0	$0	($3,586,909)
000000	Book Value of Assets Sold Written Back	($75,000)	$0	$0	$0	$0	($175,000)
00000	Profit/Loss on Sale of Asset Written Back	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Movement in Accrued Interest on Loans	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Movement in Accrued Interest on investments	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Movement in Stock On Hand	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Movement in Accrued Expenses		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Movement in Accrued Wages	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Movement in Employee Benefits (Current)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
000000	Long Service Leave - Non Cash	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	($44,635)
000000	Deferred Pensioner Rates		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sub Total - OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED		($3,258,985)	$0	$0	$0	$0	($3,806,544)
Total - OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED		($3,258,985)	$0	$0	$0	$0	($3,806,544)

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT								
HEALTH								
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
074600		Surgery Equipment - Capital - (F&E)	$10,000	$7,140	$0	$7,140	$0	$10,000
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$10,000	$7,140	$0	$7,140	$0	$10,000
Total - HEALTH			$10,000	$7,140	$0	$7,140	$0	$10,000
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT								
OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES								
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
149504		Rylington Park Furniture & Equipment	$7,680	$9,024	$0	$9,024	$0	$7,680
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$7,680	$9,024	$0	$9,024	$0	$7,680
Total - OTHER PROPERTY			$7,680	$9,024	$0	$9,024	$0	$7,680
Total - FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT			**$17,680**	**$16,164**	**$0**	**$16,164**	**$0**	**$17,680**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
LAND AND BUILDINGS								
HEALTH								
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
074400		Medical Centre Building Capital	$20,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$20,000
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$20,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$20,000
TOTAL - HEALTH			$20,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$20,000
LAND AND BUILDINGS								
EDUCATION & WELFARE								
EXPENDITURE								
081400		Land & Buildings - CRC Capital Renewal	$20,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$20,000
081401		Buildings - Early Learning Centre Capital	$8,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,000
083400		Other Welfare Building Capital - COMHAT	$0	$11,116	$0	$11,116	$0	$0
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$28,000	$11,116	$0	$11,116	$0	$28,000
TOTAL - EDUCATION & WELFARE			$28,000	$11,116	$0	$11,116	$0	$28,000
LAND AND BUILDINGS								
RECREATION AND CULTURE								
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
111400		**Other Halls - Land & Buildings (L&B)**						
111400	LRC018	Mayanup Hall Building Refurbishment	$20,000	$6,317	$0	$6,317	$0	$20,000
111400	LRC019	Tonebridge Hall Refurbishment	$40,000	$44,327	$0	$44,327	$0	$40,000
111400	LRC022	Dinninup Hall Refurbishment	$45,000	$6,650	$0	$6,650	$0	$45,000
111400	LRC021	Wilga Hall Refurbishment	$20,000	$18,182	$0	$18,182	$0	$20,000
111400	LRC023	Kulikup Hall Refurbishment	$20,000	$2,213	$0	$2,213	$0	$20,000
111400	LRC027	McAlinden Hall Refurbishment			$0	$69	$0	$0
111403		**Town Hall - Building Upgrades & Refurbishments**						
111403	LRC017	Town Hall Building Refurbishment	$300,000	$61,225	$0	$61,225	$0	$300,000
112504		**LRCI - Swimming Pool Building**						
112504	LRC006	LRCI 2/3 - Swimming Pool Building - Upgrade Entrance	$30,000	$18,813	$0	$18,813	$0	$30,000
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$475,000	$157,727	$0	$157,795	$0	$475,000
Total - RECREATION AND CULTURE			$475,000	$157,727	$0	$157,795	$0	$475,000
LAND AND BUILDINGS								
ECONOMIC SERVICES								
EXPENDITURE								
132400		Tourist Centre - Land & Building CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
132405		Flaxmill Caravan Park Ablution Block	$250,000	$22,663	$0	$22,663	$0	$250,000
132408		Flax Mill Cottage & Camp Kitchen	$0	$850	$0	$850	$0	$0
132411	LRC004	Local Roads & Community Building Projects - FlaxMill	$0	$360	$0	$360	$0	$0
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$250,000	$23,873	$0	$23,873	$0	$250,000
Total - ECONOMIC SERVICES			$250,000	$23,873	$0	$23,873	$0	$250,000
LAND AND BUILDINGS								
OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES								
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
149503		Rylington Park House Capital	$22,500	$2,427	$0	$2,427	$0	$22,500
149501		Rylington Park Chemical Shed	$0	$7,323	$0	$7,323	$0	$0
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$22,500	$9,750	$0	$9,750	$0	$22,500
Total - OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES			$22,500	$9,750	$0	$9,750	$0	$22,500
Total - LAND AND BUILDINGS			**$795,500**	**$202,466**	**$0**	**$202,534**	**$0**	**$795,500**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT								
LAW ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY								
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
051600		ESL Plant & Equipment	$23,160	$1,478	$0	$1,478	$0	$23,160
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$23,160	$1,478	$0	$1,478	$0	$23,160
Total - LAW ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY			$23,160	$1,478	$0	$1,478	$0	$23,160
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT								
RECREATION AND CULTURE								
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
112500		Swimming Pool - Plant & Equipment	$0	$1,905	$0	$1,905	$0	$0
113907		Plant & Equipment - Parks & Gardens	$7,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,500
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$7,500	$1,905	$0	$1,905	$0	$7,500
Total - RECREATION AND CULTURE			$7,500	$1,905	$0	$1,905	$0	$7,500
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT								
TRANSPORT								
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
123603		DWS - Fleet Vehicles	$45,000	$41,420	$0	$41,420	$0	$45,000
123609		Light Plant (eg Portable Traffic Lights) - Plant & Equip	$29,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$29,500
123610		Heavy Plant (Graders etc) Purchases	$276,100	$165,300	$0	$165,300	$0	$513,100
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$350,600	$206,720	$0	$206,720	$0	$587,600
Total - TRANSPORT			$350,600	$206,720	$0	$206,720	$0	$587,600
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT								
OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES								
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
146500		Pool Vehicle	$52,000	$42,638	$0	$42,638	$0	$52,000
149502		Rylington Park Plant & Equipment	$85,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$85,000
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$137,000	$42,638	$0	$42,638	$0	$137,000
Total - OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES			$137,000	$42,638	$0	$42,638	$0	$137,000
Total - PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			**$518,260**	**$252,740**	**$0**	**$252,740**	**$0**	**$755,260**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL								
ROAD CONSTRUCTION								
121403	x	**ROADS TO RECOVERY PROJECTS**						
121403	RTR007	Kulikup Rd South	$432,888	$317,711	$0	$317,711	$0	$432,888
121403	RTR008	Jayes Road	$202,115	$650	$0	$650	$0	$202,115
121403	RTR038	Lodge Road	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$77,333
121403	RTR309	RTR - Sinnott Road	$18,570	$0	$0	$0	$0	$56,718
121404	xx	**REGIONAL ROAD GROUP**			$0	$0	$0	$0
121404	RRG148	RRG Boyup Brook-Cranbrook Rd	$443,989	$323,885	$0	$323,885	$0	$443,989
121404	RGA148	RRG Boyup Brook-Cranbrook Rd 21-22 C/Fwd	$142,200	$177,971	$0	$177,971	$0	$142,200
121404	RRG210	RRG Boyup Brook-Arthur River Rd 2020/21 C/Fwd	$552,000	$509,800	$0	$509,800	$0	$552,000
121404	RRG004	RRG Winnejup Road	$321,820	$5,950	$0	$5,950	$0	$321,820
121404	RGA004	RRG Winnejup Road 21-22 C/Fwd	$228,099	$3,523	$0	$3,523	$0	$228,099
121404	RGB148	RRG Boyup Brook-Arthur River Rd 22/23	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
121400		**MUNICIPAL ROAD PROJECTS**					$0	$0
121400	MU501	Muni - Gravel Pit Rehabilitation	$17,776	$0	$0	$0	$0	$20,000
121401		Municipal Funded Gravel Sheeting Road Projects	$40,025	$0	$0	$0	$0	$40,025
121410		Municipal Funded - Winter Grading	$304,536	$411,270	$0	$411,270	$0	$380,670
121450	MR0741	BRIDGES - Bridge 0741 - Boree Gully Rd	$0	$170,000	$0	$170,000	$0	$0
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$2,704,018	$1,920,759	$0	$1,920,759	$0	$2,897,857
Total - ROADS			$2,704,018	$1,920,759	$0	$1,920,759	$0	$2,897,857
Total - INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS ROADS			**$2,704,018**	**$1,920,759**	**$0**	**$1,920,759**	**$0**	**$2,897,857**

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Expenditure
FOOTPATHS								
121700	FP111	Inglis St Footpath Construction	$75,075	$0	$0	$0	$0	$75,075
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$75,075	$0	$0	$0	$0	$75,075
Total - TRANSPORT - FOOTPATHS			$75,075	$0	$0	$0	$0	$75,075
Total - FOOTPATH ASSETS			**$75,075**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$75,075**
AIRPORT								
126400		Aerodrome Infrastructure	$0	($841)	$0	($841)	$0	$0
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$0	($841)	$0	($841)	$0	$0
Total - TRANSPORT - AERODROMES			$0	($841)	$0	($841)	$0	$0
Total - AERODROME ASSETS			**$0**	**($841)**	**$0**	**($841)**	**$0**	**$0**
DRAINAGE								
111800		**Drainage - Town Hall**						
111800	LRC024	Drainage Works - Town Hall Surrounds	$150,000	$71,048	$0	$71,048	$0	$150,000
121411		**Drainage Projects - Municipal Funded**						
121411	DC163	Spencer Road Culvert	$67,203	$0	$0	$0	$0	$67,203
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$217,203	$71,048	$0	$71,048	$0	$217,203
Total - TRANSPORT - DRAINAGE			$217,203	$71,048	$0	$71,048	$0	$217,203
Total - DRAINAGE ASSETS			**$217,203**	**$71,048**	**$0**	**$71,048**	**$0**	**$217,203**
PARKS & GARDENS INFRASTRUCTURE								
113909		**Parks & Gardens Infrastructure**						
113909	LRC026	Sandakan Playground Upgrade	$100,000	$0			$0	$100,000
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$100,000
Total - OTHER SPORT & RECREATION - PARKS & OVALS			$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$100,000
Total - PARKS & OVALS ASSETS			**$100,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$100,000**
RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE								
112503	LRC010	LRCI 2 Swimming Pool Capital Upgrades	$0	$9,911	$0	$9,911	$0	$0
113906		Recreation Infrastructure - Capital Renewals - Pipeline	$150,000	$189	$0	$189	$0	$150,000
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$150,000	$10,099	$0	$10,099	$0	$150,000
Total - RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE			$150,000	$10,099	$0	$10,099	$0	$150,000
Total - INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS - RECREATION			**$150,000**	**$10,099**	**$0**	**$10,099**	**$0**	**$150,000**

Shire of Boyup Brook
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

G/L	JOB	Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme	YTD COMPARATIVES 31 MAY 2023 Budget	Actual	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2023 Income	Expenditure	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022-2023 Income	Expenditure
INFRASTRUCTURE OTHER								
RECREATION & CULTURE								
111900		**Other Infrastructure - Town Hall**						
111900	LRC025	Town Hall Car Park & Landscaping	$215,062	$749	$0	$749	$0	$215,062
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS			$215,062	$749	$0	$749	$0	$215,062
Total - RECREATION & CULTURE			$215,062	$749	$0	$749	**$0**	**$215,062**
INFRASTRUCTURE OTHER								
ECONOMIC SERVICES								
132901		Flaxmill Fence & Water Supply Upgrade	$89,117	$58,078	$0	$58,078	$0	$89,117
132403		Caravan Park Lighting Upgrade (Other Inf)	$0	$1,500	$0	$1,500	$0	$0
132412		Caravan Park Additional Bays Development	$0	$7,983	$0	$7,983	$0	$0
		Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS	$89,117	$67,561	$0	$67,561	$0	$89,117
		Total - ECONOMIC SERVICES	$89,117	$67,561	**$0**	**$67,561**	**$0**	**$89,117**
INFRASTRUCTURE OTHER								
OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES								
149500		Rylington Park Other Infrastructure	$40,000	$10,998	$0	$10,998	$0	$40,000
		Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS	$40,000	$10,998	$0	$10,998	$0	$40,000
		Total - OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES	**$40,000**	**$10,998**	**$0**	**$10,998**	**$0**	**$40,000**
		Total - INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS - OTHER	**$344,179**	**$79,308**	**$0**	**$79,308**	**$0**	**$344,179**
		GRAND TOTALS	($276,606)	($1,509,258)	($9,915,440)	$8,406,250	**($12,985,373)**	**$12,985,373**

Local Futures

WALGA Local Government Convention 2023

Sunday 17 September

3:30pm – 5:00pm	Mayors and Presidents Forum (invitation only)
5:00pm – 8:30pm	Welcome Drinks
	Local Government Awards

Monday 18 September

7:00am – 9:00am	Breakfast with Heads of Agencies (invitation only)
9:00am – 11:30am	Convention opens
	Keynote: Dominic Thurbon - Business Disruption, Behavioural Change and Transformation expert
10:30am	Convention Exhibition opens
11:30am - 12:00pm	Morning Tea
12:00pm - 1:15pm	State Political Panel Session with Ben Harvey, Chief Reporter, The West Australian newspaper
1:15pm - 2:00pm	Lunch
2:00pm - 5:00pm	WALGA AGM (invitation only)
	Diploma Graduation
	Showcase in Pixels Award
5:00pm	Convention Exhibition closes
5:00pm - 6:00pm	Break
6.30pm - 9:30pm	Gala Cocktails

Tuesday 19 September

7:30am - 9:00am	Convention Breakfast with Michelle Payne (separate registration)
9:00am - 9:50am	Federal Minister Address and Q&A
9:00am	Convention Exhibition opens
10:00am - 3:00pm	Planning Showcase
9:50am - 11:00am	Diversity Panel Session
11:00am - 11:30am	Morning Tea
11:30am - 1:00pm	Plenary Sessions: Active Mobility and Regional Housing
1:00pm - 1:45pm	Lunch
1:45pm - 3:30pm	Closing Keynote and President's Close
3:30pm	Convention closes
3:00pm - 5:00pm	Planning Sundowner
4:30pm	Convention Exhibition closes

Local Futures

WALGA Supplier Showcase 2023

Tuesday 19 September

7:00am – 9:30am	Exhibitor registration and display bump-in
10:00am	Showcase opens
3:30pm – 5:00pm	Construction Forum
5:00pm	Showcase closes
5:30pm – 7:00pm	Supplier Showcase Sundowner

Wednesday 20 September

7:00am – 9:30am	Exhibitor Registration and display set up
9:00am	Showcase opens
9:00am – 12:00pm	Procurement Forum
1:00pm – 3:30pm	Energy Forum
4:30pm	Showcase closes
6:00pm	Bump-out

WALGA

WORKING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Policy M.01
Seminars, Conferences and Training

OBJECTIVE

To provide for the continuing professional development of Elected Members and Employees through attendance at appropriate seminars, conferences and other training opportunities.

STATEMENT

It is Council policy to have the Shire of Boyup Brook represented at any conference or seminar where it is evident that some benefit will accrue to the Council and/or the district.
It is Council policy that:-

1. Attendance

The Shire President and or Chief Executive Officer may approve elected members and partners attendance at seminars, conferences and other training sources held intra and interstate, provided funds are available in the members conference/training budget.
The Chief Executive Officer may approve attendance and payment of associated costs at seminars, conferences and other training sources, within budget provision for all employees.

2. The following shall apply for Councillors authorised and/or appointed as delegates under this policy to attend Conferences:

a) Registration

The Council will pay all normal registration costs for Councillors and partners that are charged by organizers, including those relating to official luncheons, dinners and tours/inspections which are relevant to the interests of the Council.

b) Accommodation

The Council will pay reasonable double room or twin share accommodation costs for Councillors and partners including the night before and/or after the conference where this is necessary because of travel and/or conference timetables.

c) Travel

All reasonable travel costs for Councillors to and from the conference location/venue will be met by the Council. Where appropriate, travel will be provided by air and will normally be at economy rates but may be upgraded to business class at the cost of the attendee. Where travel by motor vehicle is used it should be undertaken by Council vehicle where available, or by private vehicle subject to prior approval of the CEO.

The Council will reimburse the costs of vehicle hire, taxi fares and parking which are reasonably required and incurred in attending conferences.
Councillors using private vehicles in accordance with this Policy may claim the “kilometre” allowance payable under the Local Government Officers Award, but subject to such cost not exceeding the normal full economy class air fares to and from the particular destination.

The Council will normally pay registration fees, accommodation costs and airline/train tickets direct to conference organizers/travel agent in advance. Where this is not appropriate or possible, a cash allowance or cheque equivalent thereto may be paid in advance to the attendee for payment to the appropriate conference/training provider.

The Council may, in accordance with s5.102 of the Act, make a cash advance not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) per day per member, prior to an expense being incurred. The advance is made subject to an acquittal being completed upon the return of the member from the conference or training, fully accounting for the advance.

POLICY NO.	M.01
POLICY SUBJECT	**Seminars, Conferences and Training**
ADOPTION DATE	17 June 2004
VARIATION DATE	19 June 2008
LAST REVIEW DATE	18 June 2020

Attachment 8.3.2

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Review of the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act

Stage 3 Discussion Paper

Potential reform opportunities

Website yoursay.dpird.wa.gov.au **Email** BAMAreview@dpird.wa.gov.au **Call** 08 9690 2000

Important disclaimer

This discussion paper has been prepared on the advice of the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act Review Panel and should not be taken to represent the views of the Western Australian Government.

Although reasonable care has been taken, the State of Western Australia makes no representation as to accuracy or completeness of this information and accepts no liability whatsoever by reason of negligence or otherwise arising from the use or release of this information or any part of it.

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Contents

Acronyms 4
Introduction – about this discussion paper 5
The independent review panel's approach 7
Reform Area 1. Clarifying the role of the BAM Act 11
Reform Area 2. Working together to protect WA 16
Reform Area 3. Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system 20
Reform Area 4. Prioritising pests and diseases 26
Reform Area 5. Emergency powers – a necessary precaution 32
Reform Area 6. Compensation can boost biosecurity efforts 36
Reform Area 7. Enabling industries to act 40
Reform Area 8. Community-led pest management 44
Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA's biosecurity laws 56
List of reform areas, key outcomes and opportunities 61
Glossary 69

Acronyms

APC	Agricultural Produce Commission
BAM Act	*Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*
Cth	Commonwealth
DG	Director General
DPA	Declared Pest Account
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional
DPR	Development declared pest rate
EADRA	Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement
EPPRD	Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed
GBD	general biosecurity duty
GBO	general biosecurity obligation
IFS	industry funding scheme
IGAB	Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity
LEMA	local emergency management arrangements
NEBRA	National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement
NSW	New South Wales
Qld	Queensland
QA	quality assurance
RBG	recognised biosecurity group
RIFA	red imported fire ants
SA	South Australia
SAT	State Administrative Tribunal
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SPS Agreement	International Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement
WA	Western Australia

Introduction – about this discussion paper

This discussion paper draws on the information gathered from consultations and stakeholder engagement during Stages 1 and 2 of the review of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act), as well as additional research, to present legislative and non-legislative reform opportunities.

The paper provides an overview of the BAM Act Review Panel's (panel) approach and is then divided into nine sections, each addressing an area for reform identified by the panel.

The nine reform areas describe the challenges stakeholders raised through the review process, outline the desired outcomes for each area, and present ways (specific opportunities) in which these outcomes might be achieved. Some of these opportunities are legislative, some are not.

This discussion paper has been prepared to assist people who might like to comment on the reform opportunities that the panel is investigating. Your views will help the panel finalise its recommendations to government.

The discussion paper does not address technical amendments[1] required to the BAM Act that have been raised with the panel through the consultation and engagement processes to date.

Comments invited

Interested parties are invited to share their views on the nine reform areas, identified key outcomes and specific opportunities for reform. A list of reform areas, key outcomes and opportunities is included at the end of this document.

Interested parties are invited to comment by **5pm Friday 30 June 2023**.

This is the last chance to contribute to the BAM Act review before the panel reports to the Minister for Agriculture and Food on its findings.

This discussion paper and information on how to comment on the key outcomes and opportunities for reform is available from the review's Your Say webpage.[2]

The information received will help the panel formulate its final recommendations to the Western Australian (WA) Government. The WA Government will then determine if it will act on those recommendations and, if it chooses to proceed, how further work and consultation will be done to progress the recommendations.

What the BAM Act review is looking at

This first statutory review of the BAM Act is being undertaken by an independent panel appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and Food.

The panel is considering the extent to which the BAM Act provides a fit-for-purpose, efficient and effective legal framework to underpin a world-class biosecurity system, and related agriculture management, for WA.

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[1] For example, changes to wording used in the Act to clarify or improve the BAM Act's intent.
[2] https://yoursay.dpird.wa.gov.au/bam-act-review-2022

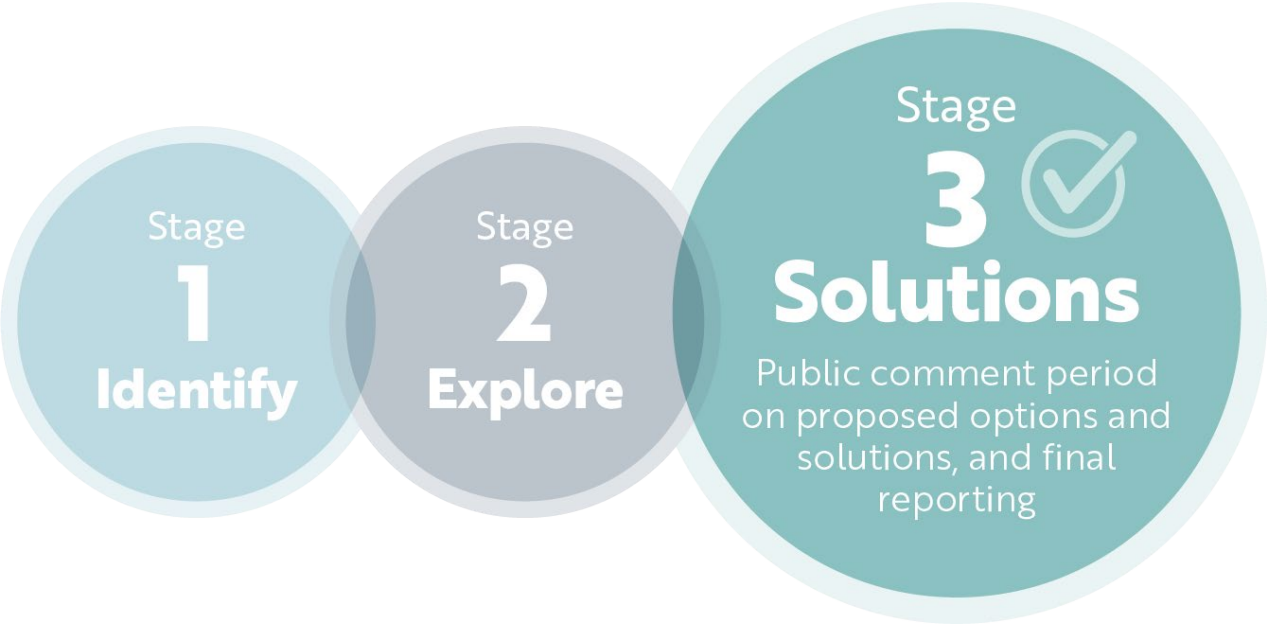
An important consideration is the interaction of WA's biosecurity and agriculture management arrangements with the national and international biosecurity systems, as well as other agriculture and veterinary chemical and food safety systems.

The panel is carefully considering the role WA plays in these broader systems to ensure it is positioned to be both an effective contributor and beneficiary.

The review process consists of the following three phases:

- **Stage 1 Identify themes** – open submissions and survey to identify major themes and issues for further investigation
- **Stage 2 Explore themes** – targeted stakeholder engagement to explore identified themes and issues, and inform the development of options and solutions
- **Stage 3 Solutions and reporting** – a third public comment period on opportunities for reform, and final reporting.

Stages 1 and 2 have been completed and Stage 3 is underway.



Given the breadth of the BAM Act and related regulations, the panel is focused on what stakeholders identified as most important, the directions taken in more contemporary biosecurity legislation, and what would most benefit from improvement. Much of this relates to the biosecurity aspects of the legislation.

For more information on the review process, go to the BAM Act Review webpage.[3]

[3] https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/biosecurity-quarantine/2022-statutory-review-biosecurity-and-agriculture-management-act-2007

The independent review panel's approach

The panel has identified the following five goals to guide Stage 3 of the BAM Act review process:

1. Clarify, strengthen and support a culture where everyone values biosecurity and actively seeks to participate in it
2. Clarify the legislative scope of the Act
3. Enhance risk-based approaches to achieve outcomes
4. Promote public confidence in WA's biosecurity system
5. Strengthen WA as part of the national biosecurity system.

These goals reflect what the panel would like to see achieved through legislative and non-legislative reform opportunities and changes. They were informed by the consultations, stakeholder engagement and research undertaken during Stages 1 and 2 of the review.

The panel's research included, among other things, examining the Australian biosecurity legislation enacted in the decade after the BAM Act and changes to national and other biosecurity agreements.

There is increasing pressure on WA's biosecurity system

The National Biosecurity Strategy 2022-2032 identifies the following drivers of this increased pressure:

Climate change is shifting the habitat, range and distribution of pests, weeds and diseases and increasing their ability to spread within Australia and from overseas.

Increases and changes in trade and travel patterns are exposing WA to additional biosecurity risks.

Decreasing biodiversity, from climate change, changing land use and invasive species, is reducing resilience to new threats.

Changing land use, including greater numbers of people with variable biosecurity understanding living in peri-urban and regional areas, introduces new biosecurity risks.

Increasing biosecurity risks overseas, such as foot-and-mouth disease in Indonesia, increases the risk to Australia.

Illegal activities have increased, such as the importation of prohibited plants and animals.

Major global disruption, the COVID-19 pandemic has driven changes in supply chains and the movement of goods and people. War and natural disasters can also change how people and goods move around, which changes the biosecurity risk profile.

Step change needed

The BAM Act is currently doing its job reasonably well for WA's biosecurity. However, WA (and Australia) is facing increasing biosecurity risk. Given the complexities and dynamics of the operating environment, a step change is needed in how WA addresses its biosecurity.

The panel is committed to a biosecurity system for WA that can effectively respond to the growing pressures and complexities. The review of the BAM Act provides a once-in-a-decade opportunity to evolve WA's biosecurity system to help ensure it remains fit-for-purpose into the future. The panel intends to position the BAM Act to drive the step change that is required.

1 – Clarify, strengthen and support a culture where everyone values biosecurity and actively seeks to participate in it

Everyone needs to be responsible (and accountable) for biosecurity at home, work or play, with 'shared responsibility' being a core principle that underpins biosecurity across Australia. This principle recognises that everyone benefits from and has a role to play in protecting our unique environment, valuable industries and our way of life from the harmful impacts of pests[5] and diseases.

By working together, communities, industries, businesses, the public and governments can prevent new pests and diseases from coming to WA, quickly detect and report them if they do, and reduce their impacts once they arrive.

Although the Stage 1 and 2 consultation and engagement processes highlighted strong support for the principle of shared responsibility, it also revealed confusion around its meaning, issues relating to equity (particularly in relation to cost sharing), and uncertainty about roles and responsibilities.

This discussion paper includes several opportunities for reform that aim to clarify, strengthen and support biosecurity as everyone's responsibility for everyone's benefit.

2 – Clarify the legislative scope of the Act

The BAM Act is WA's primary biosecurity legislation. It provides the legal framework to manage biosecurity risks to WA in any situation, whether it is endangering WA's primary industries, our unique environment, or our way of life. It also deals with agriculture management, contributing to the safety and integrity of our food and fibre produce and products.

The BAM Act's biosecurity provisions relate to organisms that can cause harm and the things that can carry those organisms.

The agriculture management provisions are treated quite separately. They primarily relate to agricultural and veterinary chemicals and other contaminants of soil, water, animals and agricultural products that can negatively impact the quality or safety of those products.

This dual focus of the BAM Act has created some confusion among stakeholders regarding the scope of 'biosecurity' under the Act.

---

[4] https://www.biosecurity.gov.au/about/national-biosecurity-committee/nbs

[5] In this discussion paper, the term 'pest' refers to invertebrate and vertebrate animal pests as well as weeds.

It was suggested that there is a historical and structural bias toward protecting agricultural interests from biosecurity risks. This includes concerns that the BAM Act is not adequately protecting WA's natural and urban environments, biodiversity, and our way of life from the impacts of harmful pests and diseases.

Several opportunities for reform are made in this discussion paper to clarify the legislative scope and to strengthen the role of the BAM Act as WA's primary piece of biosecurity legislation.

3 – Enhance risk-based approaches to achieve outcomes

A key principle of modern legislation/regulation is risk-based approaches to regulatory assessment and decision making. These approaches focus on achieving results, rather than just prescribing specific processes or procedures. Such a method ensures that the issues that present the greatest risk of harm are identified and attention and resources can be directed to where they are most needed, with a light regulatory approach applied to issues that pose a low or very low risk.

A focus on achieving outcomes encompasses performance-based requirements rather than prescriptive requirements (unless a prescriptive approach is unavoidable), which minimises burdens on businesses and individuals.

Although risk-based approaches are inherent in the operation of the BAM Act, contemporary Australian biosecurity legislation is more explicit on the role and use of risk-based approaches to deliver outcomes. Enhancing the BAM Act's use of risk-based approaches to deliver biosecurity outcomes will improve decision making and support the transparency and accountability of decisions. This discussion paper includes reform opportunities to achieve this.

4 – Promote public confidence in WA's biosecurity system

Public confidence in the biosecurity system is essential. Without it, people may be less likely to follow biosecurity requirements or support the allocation of funding and resources to these efforts. It is also important to assure consumers and trading partners that appropriate measures are in place to protect biosecurity and the integrity of our produce and products.

As noted previously, significant changes and challenges have arisen since the BAM Act was introduced 10 years ago, and some stakeholders questioned the ability of the Act to keep pace with these changes. Stakeholders also questioned the effectiveness of the biosecurity system overall. If the legislative framework and the biosecurity system it enables were to fail, public trust and confidence is likely to erode.

The opportunities for reform presented in this discussion paper aim to future-proof the BAM Act and strengthen public confidence.

5 – Strengthen WA as part of the national biosecurity system

The interconnected nature of biosecurity and other agricultural risks means that WA's biosecurity system cannot operate in isolation. What we do in WA can positively or negatively impact the entire country, and what happens elsewhere in Australia can impact our state.

At the national level, WA is a signatory of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB)[6] and various cost-sharing deeds committing it to work collaboratively across Australia to manage biosecurity risk. Additionally, Australia is a signatory to various international agreements, such as the International Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement (SPS Agreement), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and various trade agreements.

WA needs to comply with the requirements and standards set out in these agreements. It must also work collaboratively with other states and territories to build relationships to effectively manage risks and enable the movement of goods across Australia and overseas.

WA's interests are best served by a BAM Act that recognises and supports WA's position in Australia and internationally for years to come. This discussion paper includes reform opportunities for a contemporary and future-proofed BAM Act.

Key principles of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity

Biosecurity is a shared responsibility between all system participants.

In practical terms, zero biosecurity risk is unattainable.

Biosecurity investment prioritises the allocation of resources to the areas of greatest return, in terms of risk mitigation and return on investment.

Biosecurity activities are undertaken according to a cost-effective, science-based and risk-managed approach.

Governments contribute to the cost of risk management measures in proportion to the public good accruing from them. Other system participants contribute in proportion to the risks created and/or benefits gained.

System participants are involved in planning and decision making according to their roles, responsibilities and contributions.

Decisions governments make in further developing and operating our national biosecurity system should be clear and, wherever possible, made publicly available.

The Australian community and our trading partners should be informed about the status, quality and performance of our national biosecurity system.

Australia's biosecurity arrangements comply with its international rights and obligations and with the principle of ecologically sustainable development.

Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (2019)

[7]

[6] https://federation.gov.au/about/agreements/intergovernmental-agreement-biosecurity
[7] https://federation.gov.au/about/agreements/intergovernmental-agreement-biosecurity

Reform Area 1. Clarifying the role of the BAM Act

The objects clause of an Act of Parliament is intended to provide a clear statement of the Act's purpose to inform how its provisions are to be read.

The objects or purpose of an Act should:

- inform the public and regulated entities of the intended policy objectives, to support a better understanding of the activities that are enabled or regulated
- provide meaningful direction to government officers, such as decision makers and persons exercising statutory powers in administering the Act in their work, and
- help the judiciary interpret the Act.

The challenge: reducing confusion about the BAM Act

Consultations undertaken through the review revealed uncertainties, confusion and misconceptions about the purpose of the BAM Act among many stakeholders – despite 74% of the Stage 1 survey respondents believing they had some understanding of the BAM Act.

In many respects, this is not unexpected as the BAM Act is one part of a broader suite of biosecurity management processes that collectively make up WA's biosecurity system. The Act establishes the legal framework in which the system operates, providing a solid foundation for the system in its entirety. It can be difficult, and sometimes unnecessary, for stakeholders to recognise and understand all the different parts of this complex system.

The BAM Act was enacted to modernise and replace some 17 separate Acts in the Agriculture portfolio with one piece of legislation, supported by regulations. It was initially known as the Agriculture Management Bill because the legislation it was to replace was concerned with agriculture. The title of the Bill later became the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Bill to reflect its purpose as the State's primary biosecurity legislation, including for areas beyond agriculture.

Given this history, it is not surprising that the panel heard stakeholders express different views about the extent to which the BAM Act should or should not preference the biosecurity of agricultural activities over the biosecurity of other primary industries, the natural environment, social amenity, or cultural heritage. This is despite the BAM Act recognising the need to work across government portfolios to deliver social, environmental and economic outcomes.

The panel also found that stakeholders were generally less interested in the agriculture management provisions of the Act, focusing instead on biosecurity.

To reduce confusion about the intent of the BAM Act, its objects need to be relevant, appropriate and give support and structure to the specific laws contained within it.

What we need to achieve

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for the Objects of the BAM Act; that the Act:

- has clear Objects, helping readers to successfully interpret and implement it

- anticipates increasing biosecurity and agriculture management risk and complexity, and
- strengthens WA's contribution to Australia's biosecurity system.

Objects of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (WA)

(1) The objects of this Act are to provide effective biosecurity and agriculture management for the State by providing the means to —

(a) control the entry, establishment, spread and impact of organisms that have or may have an adverse effect on —

(i) other organisms; or

(ii) human beings; or

(iii) the environment or part of the environment; or

(iv) agricultural activities, fishing or pearling activities, or related commercial activities, carried on, or intended to be carried on, in the State or part of the State; and

(b) control the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals; and

(c) establish standards to ensure the safety and quality of agricultural products; and

(d) raise funds for biosecurity-related purposes.

(2) Nothing in this Act empowers the regulation of diseases which affect only human health.

Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007

[8]

Opportunities for reform

Contemporary Australian biosecurity legislative objects are more descriptive and less prescriptive compared to those of the BAM Act. In addition, 'biosecurity', in contemporary legislation incorporates many of the agriculture management aspects that are currently treated separately in the BAM Act.

Provide a framework

The objects of contemporary biosecurity legislation centre on providing a framework for a biosecurity system that effectively manages:

- pests and diseases (other than humans, or diseases in a human) and other biosecurity matter (including agriculture management and food safety aspects) that are economically significant. This future-proofs the legislation by removing the need to list specific industries that could be affected by harmful pests and diseases
- public or human health and safety risks from pests and diseases (other than those that only affect human health) and other biosecurity matter. This is somewhat consistent with the BAM Act, except in more contemporary legislation

[8] https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_2736_homepage.html

contaminants are included within the scope of a 'biosecurity matter' rather than as a separate agriculture management matter

- pest and disease risks to terrestrial and aquatic environments and biodiversity. This is consistent with the BAM Act objects, and
- adverse effects on public amenities, community activities and on infrastructure. Although consistent with the intent of the BAM Act objects, it is more explicit in contemporary legislation.

Objects of Tasmania's *Biosecurity Act 2019*

The objects of this Act are –

(a) to ensure that responsibility for biosecurity is shared between government, industry and the community; and

(b) to protect Tasmania from –

(i) pests, diseases and other biosecurity matters that are economically significant for Tasmania; and

(ii) threats to terrestrial and aquatic environments arising from pests, diseases and other biosecurity matters; and

(iii) risks to public health and safety arising from pests, diseases and other biosecurity matters known to have an adverse effect on human health; and

(iv) pests, diseases and other biosecurity matters that may have an adverse effect on public amenities, community activities and infrastructure; and

(c) to provide a regulatory framework in relation to biosecurity that –

(i) facilitates emergency preparedness and the effective management of biosecurity emergencies that may affect Tasmania; and

(ii) takes account of regional and local differences in respect of biosecurity risks and biosecurity impacts; and

(iii) supports an evidence-based approach to the assessment, prevention and management of biosecurity risks and biosecurity impacts; and

(iv) does not require a biosecurity risk to be proven with full certainty before taking reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, eliminate or minimise the risk; and

(d) to give effect to –

(i) biosecurity-related strategies and policies developed, or endorsed, by the Tasmanian Government; and

(ii) intergovernmental agreements related to biosecurity to which Tasmania is a party; and

(e) to facilitate the trade of Tasmanian produce by ensuring that it meets national and international biosecurity requirements; and

(f) to promote compliance with the general biosecurity duty through emergency preparedness, effective enforcement measures, and communication and collaboration between government, industry and the community.

Biosecurity Act 2019 (Tasmania)

9

[9] https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/whole/html/asmade/act-2019-022

Provide direction

Contemporary legislation can also provide direction on how the biosecurity system is intended to operate. For example, legislative objects may state that the Act is intended to:

- provide a framework for minimising biosecurity risk or provide for risk-based decision making – consistent with best practice biosecurity processes
- promote or ensure shared responsibility – reflecting shared responsibility as an accepted principle of biosecurity systems nation-wide, and
- give effect to intergovernmental agreements and provide the means to maintain access to domestic and international markets – recognising the role the states play in national and international biosecurity and trade processes.

Tasmania's *Biosecurity Act 2019*, which is the most recent of Australia's biosecurity legislation, also refers to emergency preparedness and managing biosecurity emergencies in its objects, drawing attention to the importance of this element of the biosecurity system.

Contemporary biosecurity legislation does not reference agriculture management in the title, even though these Acts also deal with, to varying degrees, contaminants (e.g. chemical residues) and the adulteration of agriculture products. These are managed within the scope of biosecurity by including contaminants in the definition of 'biosecurity matter'.

The importance of engaging with the Traditional Custodians of Country

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are the Traditional Custodians of Country, and their ongoing connection to the land and waters and continuing role in Caring for Country must be recognised within biosecurity systems.

There is now more visible and formal recognition of this unique role through a range of Caring for Country initiatives, Aboriginal Ranger programs and the joint management of parks and reserves in WA's conservation estate.

Aboriginal people have rights and interests over significant amounts of land and sea Country. Pests and diseases, as well as the activities undertaken to control them, can and do impact Country or the relationship Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have with it.

Working in partnership with Aboriginal people and incorporating their cultural perspectives and knowledge of Country is critical to WA's biosecurity.

Queensland's *Biosecurity Act 2014* explicitly states that it is:

to be administered, as far as practicable, in consultation with, and having regard to the views and interests of, public sector entities, local governments, industry, Aborigines [sic] and Torres Strait Islanders under Aboriginal tradition and Island custom, interested groups and persons and the community generally.

Tell us what you think

Opportunity 1

Clarify and simplify the legislative framework by defining 'biosecurity' to encompass the agriculture management outcomes currently provided for in the BAM Act, where it is reasonable to do so.

This would mean chemical products, residues on land, and the adulteration of agricultural products or feed would all be captured as 'biosecurity' for the purposes of the legislation.

Opportunity 2

Amend the objects of the BAM Act to:

- increase the Act's focus on providing for an effective biosecurity system
- be more descriptive of the contexts to which biosecurity applies under the Act, to align with the more contemporary legislation
- provide for a framework for minimising biosecurity risk and risk-based decision making, including for when evidence is uncertain or lacking
- emphasise that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility for everyone's benefit
- refer to emergency preparedness and the effective management of biosecurity emergencies
- include reference to intergovernmental agreements
- provide for trade of WA's produce and products by ensuring it meets national and international biosecurity requirements.

Opportunity 3

Include a statement in the BAM Act that identifies the need to involve and engage all biosecurity system participants in its implementation, including Aboriginal peoples, the general public, communities, industries and local, state and federal government bodies.

Reform Area 2. Working together to protect WA

Biosecurity is essential for safeguarding our environment, industries and way of life, and we all benefit when we work together to support it. WA's biosecurity system can only be as strong as our collective efforts to reduce the risk and mitigate the impacts of harmful pests and diseases. Depending on who we are and what we do our role is different[10]. It is simply not possible for any one person, community, organisation or government body to do this alone.

Our capacity to work effectively together is becoming even more critical as WA, along with the rest of Australia, faces ever-changing and increasing biosecurity risks. It may be challenging, but it is important that we continue to work at it.

The challenge: shared understanding and action

The panel identified that there is strong stakeholder support for the concept of shared responsibility, a core principle that underpins biosecurity across Australia, with most Stage 2 survey respondents agreeing the concept is important to WA's biosecurity. However, 'shared responsibility' means different things to different people.

While it is easy to agree that collective action to manage biosecurity is important, the panel heard from many stakeholders who felt it was challenging to put it into practice and said that the BAM Act did not provide adequate guidance on how to do this.[11]

Many stakeholders also raised concerns that people, other than themselves, were not doing enough to manage biosecurity issues. This reflects the differing goals and contributions of different parties, and the differing expectations they have in terms of who should contribute to pest and disease management and how.

Given the dynamics of the operating environment, and the diversity of people within it, we need a significant shift in how we collectively share responsibility for WA's biosecurity system. Working together to do the right thing by WA isn't always easy, but it is essential.

What we need to achieve

The panel identified the following key outcomes for shared responsibility:

- Everyone contributes to WA's biosecurity by taking reasonable and practicable steps to reduce biosecurity risks and impacts that are under their control.
- Everyone understands the importance of biosecurity and the benefits it delivers to them and to WA as a whole.

Shared responsibility is implicit in the BAM Act and includes:

- duties, such as the duty of any person who finds or suspects the presence of a declared pest to report it, and duties of land managers to control declared pests
- cost-sharing mechanisms established under the Act to address declared pests (the declared pest rate and industry funding schemes)
- provisions relating to advisory groups, which support contributions from biosecurity system participants to inform decision making.

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[10] https://yoursay.dpird.wa.gov.au/68106/widgets/338374/documents/260112

[11] 54% of Stage 1 survey respondents felt the BAM Act was inadequate at addressing shared responsibility; 36% felt it was adequate; and 11% were unable to say.

Queensland's general biosecurity obligation and red imported fire ants

Red imported fire ants (RIFA) are a dangerous pest that inflicts a painful bite and causes extensive damage to ecological and agricultural systems.

The ants were first detected in Queensland (Qld) in 2001 and have slowly spread across the south-east of the state, spanning an estimated 600,000 hectares.

The general biosecurity obligation (GBO), introduced in 2014 under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld), has strengthened Qld's response to this nasty pest.

The GBO means that people in Qld have a responsibility to manage biosecurity risks that are under their control and reduce biosecurity risks, as much as they can, in their everyday activities.

To help people and industry comply with their GBO in relation to RIFA, the Qld government is developing some practical guidelines and are actively engaging with people and businesses in the affected area.

The guidelines can be put in place relatively quickly because they do not need a prolonged process of approvals and consultation like other legislative tools, such as codes of practice or regulation changes.

Compliance with the GBO

The RIFA guidelines provide a basis for government officers to guide stakeholders on what reasonable steps can be taken to mitigate the risk or impacts of RIFA.

If a compliance officer determines that someone has not taken the necessary steps to mitigate the risks, such as the steps outlined in the guidelines (which are likely the most practical measures to take), then it could be determined that they were amplifying the risk and not complying with their GBO.

As an example, nurseries are required under regulation to treat their products in a certain way to ensure they are not spreading RIFA. Nurseries understand these regulations and are very good at following them.

While the pot plants comply with the regulation, the property may have a RIFA infestation. If nothing is being done to address the infestation it would likely mean that they are not fulfilling their general biosecurity obligation.

In these high-risk circumstances, government officers can use other legislative tools such as a Biosecurity Order, which directs the business to take certain measures such as stopping trade until it is determined that the risk is mitigated.

If the business does not comply with the direction, then there may be a strong and valid case for prosecution – and penalties for non-compliance with the GBO can be pursued, and they can be severe.

Opportunities for reform

Contemporary biosecurity legislation explicitly requires everyone to contribute to biosecurity as it relates to them and the activities they undertake. This is achieved through a 'general biosecurity duty' or, for the purposes of this paper a 'general biosecurity obligation.'

A general biosecurity obligation means that if someone can reasonably do something to prevent or minimise biosecurity risks and impacts, and they know (or ought to know) they should do it, then they must take responsibility (and accountability) and act.

Tasmania's approach to a person's general biosecurity duty

Section 70 of Tasmania's *Biosecurity Act 2019* outlines a 'general biosecurity duty'. It states:

(1) A person has a duty (the general biosecurity duty) to take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, eliminate or minimise biosecurity risk when dealing with biosecurity matter, or a carrier, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know that the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing poses a biosecurity risk.

[12]

A general biosecurity obligation such as contained in Tasmania's legislation, by its nature is not prescriptive. This means it can be applied in a way that takes into account different levels of accountability, knowledge and ability in relation to managing a biosecurity risk or impact. This is compared to the BAM Act, where people have specific duties (e.g. to report declared pests) but no *general* legal obligation to manage a biosecurity risk that they are aware of (or ought to be aware of).

A general biosecurity obligation is designed to complement, but not replace or override, more prescriptive laws and regulation that may be required in specific circumstances. The two work together to strengthen individual and collective biosecurity.

Implicit in a general biosecurity obligation is a call for positive action for people to find out more about it and what they can do to meet their obligation. This can prompt communities, industries and government to work together to make sure the information is available, driving better communication on biosecurity risks and impacts. A more informed and engaged general public will be more likely to take proactive steps to support the biosecurity of the industry, community and state, via their general biosecurity obligation.

Whether or not there is a legislated general biosecurity obligation, it is important for biosecurity system participants to understand what biosecurity is, how it benefits them, how they can contribute and the value of their participation. Communicating, engaging and empowering biosecurity system participants can build ownership, a collective sense of responsibility and collective action to help achieve biosecurity goals.

The ideal is to create a culture whereby everyone values WA's biosecurity and actively participates to support it.

[12] https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/biosecurity-act-2019

Ko Tātou This Is Us

Ko Tātou This Is Us is a nationwide campaign designed to help New Zealanders understand and care about biosecurity. It supports New Zealand's Direction Statement for its biosecurity – including building 'a biosecurity team of 4.7 million'.

Biosecurity keeps our incredible home, Aotearoa New Zealand, safe from pests and diseases.

Ko Tātou This Is Us asks us to take a moment to think about how biosecurity protects our way of life, the outdoor environment where we fish, farm, hunt and explore, the beautiful biodiversity of our unique ecosystem and even the food we eat.

Every New Zealander has a role to play in preventing pests and diseases from getting into New Zealand or helping to stop their spread if they do get here.

It takes all of us to protect what we've got.

Ko Tātou This Is Us.

[13]

It is important to recognise that a general biosecurity obligation is a relatively new legislative concept that promotes and supports a culture of responsibility and accountability for biosecurity across all system participants. Administrators are still learning how to best give effect to these provisions.

While this is the case, a legislated obligation to reduce risk and minimise harm is not new – it exists in other areas such as workplace health and safety. We can expect the 'general biosecurity obligation' concept to mature with time as we refine and improve our approaches to ensure it is being used to its full potential.

If such an obligation were to be enacted, it would make other proposed improvements, described in later reform areas, more effective.

Tell us what you think

Opportunity 4

Introduce a general biosecurity obligation in the BAM Act.

The general biosecurity obligation will require everyone to take reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, eliminate or minimise biosecurity risks and impacts that are under their control.

Opportunity 5

Improve biosecurity communications and engagement to ensure everyone understands what biosecurity is, how it benefits them, how they can contribute and the value of their participation.

To be effective, careful planning and implementation of tailored communication and support strategies is needed. This should be supported by a deep understanding of the target audiences and the factors that influence their behaviours.

[13] https://www.thisisus.nz

Reform Area 3. Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system

Planning and reporting are fundamental to ensuring WA has an efficient and effective biosecurity system. Planning and reporting processes in biosecurity:

- **identify and prioritise risks** to ensure that resources are allocated to the most important risks and that risk management strategies are targeted and effective
- **facilitate collaborative and coordinated action between biosecurity system participants** to ensure that activities are aligned and complementary, and that gaps or overlaps in responsibilities are identified and addressed
- **monitor and evaluate performance** to identify areas for improvement, inform decision making and guide strategy development to ensure the biosecurity system remains responsive to changing risks and priorities, and
- **demonstrate accountability and transparency** by providing regular reports on the performance of the biosecurity system to build trust and confidence in the system and its coordination.

The challenge: coordinating and allocating resources in a complex and challenging environment

Feedback from stakeholders through the BAM Act review consultations suggests that, while there are pockets of good practice associated with specific pests or diseases, or specific stakeholder groups, how we currently plan for and report on the biosecurity system has several significant weaknesses. These include:

- not enough strategic direction or coordination across community, industry, local governments, and State government agencies
- uncertainties about roles and responsibilities, lines of authority and accountability
- ineffective collaboration and partnerships
- difficulties reaching agreement on what to do about biosecurity issues where stakeholder groups have competing values and interests
- declining resources and concerns about the fairness of who pays, and
- limited evaluation, reporting and information sharing to support continuous improvement.

These observed weaknesses are being compounded by increasing pressure on WA's (and Australia's) biosecurity system. There is growing evidence that indicates biosecurity risks and outbreaks are increasing in volume and complexity, with increased trade, movement of people and climate change seen as contributing factors. Undeniably, WA is now experiencing significant and successive biosecurity incursions – something that used to be rare events.

We need to prioritise effort more clearly, work smarter and ensure our collective resources are used as effectively and efficiently as possible. This will take WA's biosecurity system into the future so that it can deal with this 'new normal'.

Public resources should be targeted toward prevention, early detection, eradication and containment activities, where benefits are broad and returns on investment are maximised for the state. This means focussing on high-risk pests and diseases that have not yet arrived within our borders, or that have arrived but are still able to be eradicated or contained with quick and coordinated action.

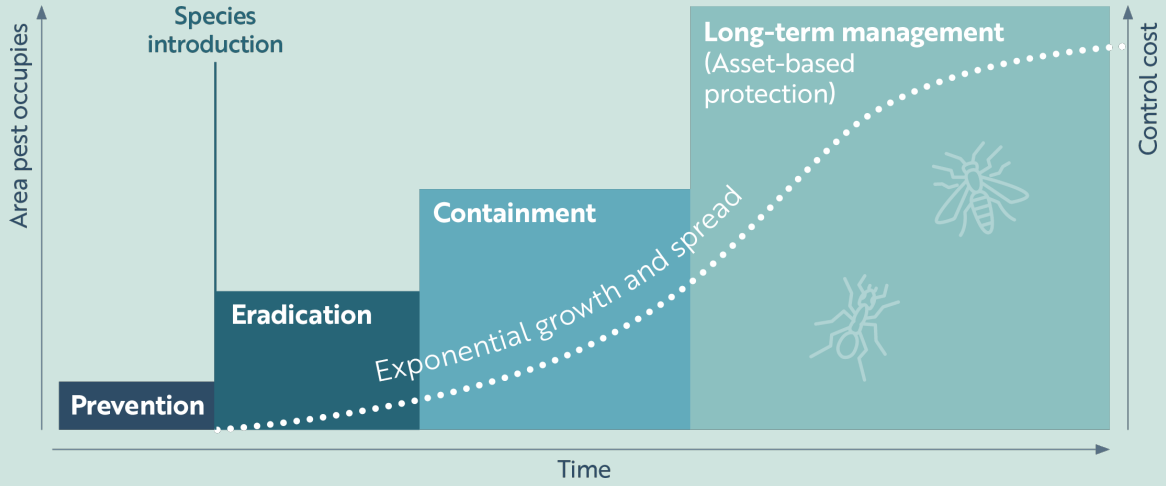
All land managers, including government, have an ongoing responsibility to manage the impact of pests that are here to stay on both private and public assets. In relation to managing these widespread and established pests, public resources are used to support coordinated collective efforts for high-impact pests. Public investment should be targeted to protecting the highest value community assets and the public good. To improve decision making, it is important to know the impact of these pests on identified economic, social, environmental and cultural assets.

A key challenge for WA's biosecurity system is ensuring it has planning and reporting processes in place that support difficult decisions on where resources are best spent and why.

Generalised invasion curve

The generalised invasion curve describes, in four phases, how pests and diseases can invade an area and become established, and how the management objectives change across these phases.

1. **Prevention:** The best return on investment is from preventing new pests and diseases from arriving, this includes monitoring entry pathways, testing imports and border controls.
2. **Eradication**: The eradication of a pest or disease can have a good return on investment when it is detected early and responded to rapidly. Surveillance and early detection are critical.
3. **Containment:** Some pests and diseases can be effectively contained to a specific area by removing any that are found outside that area. Although the returns on investment are lower, it can still be worthwhile.
4. **Long-term management:** Once pests and diseases become widespread and established the focus changes to protecting important assets from their impact. The returns on investment are generally lowest at this end of the invasion curve. However, returns can be significant when investing in protecting high-value state or national assets, such as a population of endangered native species. It's best to prevent pests from becoming established.



The generalised invasion curve is widely used to show the invasion process. This depiction is based on that used by the Invasive Species Council (invasives.org.au)

What we need to achieve

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for planning and reporting on WA's biosecurity system. These align with WA's commitment to the IGAB:

- Biosecurity investment prioritises the allocation of resources to the areas of greatest return, in terms of risk mitigation and return on investment.
- Biosecurity activities are undertaken according to a cost-effective, science-based and risk-managed approach.
- State and local governments contribute to the cost of risk management measures in proportion to the public good accruing from those measures, and their role in the system.
- All other biosecurity system participants contribute in proportion to the risks created and/or benefits gained.
- Biosecurity system participants are involved in planning and decision making according to their roles, responsibilities and contributions.
- Decisions that are made to further develop and operate WA's biosecurity system should be clear and, wherever possible, made publicly available.

Opportunities for reform

Provisions in the BAM Act for whole-of-system planning and reporting

The BAM Act establishes decision making, administrative and reporting processes that contribute to the planning, reporting and operation of WA's biosecurity system. However, it is silent on who is responsible for planning and reporting of WA's biosecurity system as a whole.

The Minister for Agriculture and Food is responsible for administering the BAM Act, and the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) is the agency principally assisting the Minister to achieve this. This is consistent with the responsibilities for biosecurity in WA under the IGAB.

While the Minister for Agriculture and Food and DPIRD take a system-wide lead, many other ministerial portfolios and State government departments have a key role to play in the system. These include, but are not limited to, the Minister for the Environment, Minister for Fisheries, Minister for Forestry, Minister for Lands and the Minister for Health; as well as the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, and the Department of Health.

Local governments also have an important role to play in biosecurity through provisions established in the BAM Act and other Acts.[14]

Other provisions in the BAM Act that support whole-of-system planning and reporting include the various provisions requiring specific persons or groups to be consulted about the use of statutory biosecurity tools.

[14] *Local Government Act 1995, Emergency Management Act 2005*

The BAM Act also requires that a Biosecurity Council be established to advise the Minister and the Director General of DPIRD on any matter related to biosecurity. Membership of the council includes individuals with a general or specific interest and expertise in biosecurity management in WA, and members of community and producer organisations.

The Biosecurity Council's role is purely advisory, and it does not have any decision-making responsibility or accountability for any aspect of WA's biosecurity system. It is required to report annually, but not on the system as a whole. Nevertheless, in practice, the Biosecurity Council has prepared a range of publicly available biosecurity reports that are relevant to understanding the performance of WA's biosecurity system.

How WA plans for emergency management

The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) is the peak emergency management body in WA.

The SEMC, established under the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, provides strategic advice to the Minister for Emergency Services.

Its primary responsibilities are:

- advising the Minister on emergency management and WA's preparedness to combat emergencies
- guiding and supporting public authorities, industry, business and the community to plan and prepare for efficient emergency management
- providing a forum for community coordination to minimise the effects of emergencies
- developing and coordinating risk management strategies to assess community vulnerability to emergencies, and
- providing a forum to develop information systems to improve communications.

Members of the SEMC are appointed by the Minister and include independent members and representatives of organisations essential to WA's emergency management arrangements.

The SEMC must prepare an annual report on its activities.

Under this Act, local government must also ensure that Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA) are in place. LEMA are developed to provide a community-focused, coordinated approach to managing potential emergencies in a local government area.

[15]

[15] https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_294_homepage.html

Other biosecurity planning and reporting activities

The measures established in the BAM Act are complemented by a mix of legislated and non-legislated planning and reporting processes. WA's Biosecurity Strategy 2016-25[16] sets the overall direction for managing ongoing and emerging biosecurity issues in WA, across all biosecurity system participants.

WA's participation in national biosecurity response deeds and agreements (alongside the Commonwealth, all states and territories, and industry signatories) ensures WA has a structured approach to responding to pests and disease incursions of national significance. WA also plans for the prevention of, response to and recovery from incursions through the State Hazard Plan: Animal and Plant Biosecurity.[17] This plan is one of many hazard plans enabled under the *Emergency Management Act 2005.*[18]

In addition, other strategies, action plans and programs have been developed by community, industry, local governments and state agencies for specific biosecurity risks and impacts, or classes of risk and impact. The ongoing control of established pests, to minimise their impacts, also features in natural resource management and Landcare planning documents. These biosecurity plans are typically developed with biosecurity system participants, but the transparency of these planning processes and how they contribute to the system as a whole is unclear.

How other states approach biosecurity planning and reporting

Contemporary biosecurity legislation does not require *whole-of-state* biosecurity system planning and reporting. However, as in WA, these activities are undertaken outside of a state's primary biosecurity legislation.

While this is the case, Qld, New South Wales (NSW) and South Australia (SA) all have in place legal requirements for specific government entities to develop plans to manage pests on an ongoing basis.

In Qld, under its *Biosecurity Act 2014*, local governments are required to develop biosecurity plans that bring together all sectors of the local community to manage invasive plants and animals. These plans are intended to target the highest priority pest management activities, and those most likely to succeed.

NSW and SA have established government entities for the sustainable management of natural resources at regional (NSW Local Land Services) and landscape (SA's Landscape Boards) scales. The ongoing control of pest species is an important element of natural resource management for economic, social and environmental outcomes.

[16] https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/biosecurity/western-australian-biosecurity-strategy
[17] https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/state-hazard-plan-animal-and-plant-biosecurity
[18] https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_294_homepage.html

Tell us what you think

Opportunity 6

Establish a formal body to provide strategic advice and leadership for WA's biosecurity system.

The body would operate with the support of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

It would be tasked with the following, to support WA's biosecurity system:

- provide strategic coordination for community, industry, local governments, and State government agencies to work together to manage biosecurity risks and impacts
- ensure coordinated biosecurity activities are undertaken according to a cost-effective, science-based and risk-managed approach, and
- ensure State government resources for biosecurity are prioritised to the areas of greatest return and public good.

The body would be required to:

- partner with other entities across community, industries and the regions, and
- involve other biosecurity system participants, according to their roles, responsibilities and contributions (in line with the IGAB principles).

The body would also be required to report on the implementation and effectiveness of the plans it establishes, and to publish its plans and reports.

Consistent with biosecurity principles established in the IGAB, it would be appropriate to undertake a co-design process to further develop the form and functions of the body. This would include identifying:

- industry, community and government entities that could be formally represented on the body and how – aligning with the 'shared responsibility' principle
- other entities that could be involved, including the scale at which they should be represented and involved in planning activities for different aspects of the system, from local, regional to state level
- the specific expertise required for the body to act as a strategic leader of WA's biosecurity system and how that expertise is to be provided
- the role of the body in recommending or making decisions under the BAM Act
- the role of the body in identifying priorities and resource allocation, particularly funding to industry, community and local governments, and
- the role and function of the Biosecurity Council under this new structure, if any.

Reform Area 4. Prioritising pests and diseases

Prioritisation in biosecurity involves identifying the areas where our resources, legislative controls and collective efforts can be most effective, necessary and successful.

It helps direct focus to pests, diseases and pathways where prevention and control measures offer the greatest return on investment and risk mitigation.

By prioritising these areas, we can ensure that our biosecurity efforts are directed towards the most critical areas and deliver the most beneficial outcomes.

The challenge: establishing a practical legislative framework

The declaration of organisms under the BAM Act aims to identify specific pests and diseases that require a regulated approach to minimise and control the risks and impacts, and those that don't. It is central to the workings of the BAM Act's biosecurity provisions and, therefore, fundamental to the operation of WA's biosecurity system.

The BAM Act review has identified several issues with the current approach to the declaration of organisms. Issues include:

- the administrative burden, red tape and delays created by the need to assess and declare at an organism level, and the impracticality of doing this for, potentially, every organism
- communication challenges arising from confusing terminology and the volume of regulated pests and diseases
- expectations to enforce compliance with duties for all declared pests and diseases regardless of the different levels of risk and harm they pose, and
- the process used to determine an organism's declaration status.

For WA's biosecurity system to function efficiently and effectively, it is essential that the legislative framework facilitates a robust and practical risk identification and assessment process.

What we need to achieve

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for the prioritisation of pests and diseases:

- Appropriate legislative controls, rigour and resources are applied to reduce and control the risk of and harm caused by pests and diseases.
- Biosecurity system participants, informed by the outcomes of WA's biosecurity prioritisation process, can more readily understand their biosecurity obligation and act on it.

Opportunities for reform

The BAM Act's focus is on the control of certain organisms. Organisms are assessed by DPIRD to determine the risk they present to WA's industries, environment and social amenity. The Minister is empowered to make a declaration that the organism is either:

- a permitted organism – because it has been assessed as not posing a biosecurity risk in its own right, and is not likely to have the adverse effects of 'prohibited organisms' or 'declared pests' (see below)

- a prohibited organism – because there are reasonable grounds for believing the organism has (or may have) adverse impacts if it were present in WA (or part of WA), or
- a declared pest – because there are reasonable grounds for believing the organism has (or may have) adverse impacts in an area.

An organism's declared status determines the legal obligations and responsibilities that apply to it. An organism that is not declared under the BAM Act is known as an unlisted organism and, because the risk is unknown (as the risk has not been assessed), it is import is treated as seriously as a prohibited organism.

How the declaration process works in WA

1. Identify an organism that is unlisted or potentially needs a change in its declared status. This may be through an application to DPIRD.
2. Gather and collate the data required to undertake a risk assessment.
3. Conduct a risk assessment, consultation and a review to the applicable standard.
4. Progress a recommendation to the Minister.
5. The Minister decides whether to act on that recommendation and make a declaration, seeking advice as necessary to help make the decision.
6. Publish the declaration in the *WA Government Gazette.*
7. Update the Co-ordinated Approval System for the BAM Act with the supporting data and the record of the Minister's declaration, and publish the records to the WA Organism List.
8. Communicate the declaration to biosecurity system participants.

[19]

Prohibited organisms, declared pests and unlisted organisms can be carried into WA in or on potential carriers such as plants, animals, machinery and packaging.

To address this risk, the importation of potential carriers is subject to regulatory controls. Those regulatory controls apply to many permitted organisms, as most of these are also prescribed potential carriers under the BAM regulations.

Stakeholders raised concerns with this approach, saying that import of permitted plants and animals was not always allowed in practice. With importation requirements being difficult to understand and comply with, and that the system relies heavily on authorisations such as permits and monitoring/enforcing compliance, even for things that present a low risk.

The panel also identified that the organism declaration process can be long and arduous, and that it is not practical to assess and declare every single organism or keep the assessments up to date.

[19] https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/organisms

Scenario:

A frustrating move … Jane drives to WA with her stick insect

Jane is moving to WA from interstate by car.

She wants to bring her pet Dr Fink, a beautiful Malanda stick insect (*Malandania pulchra)*, and some guava leaf (*Psidium guajava)* for Dr Fink to eat on the long journey.

Jane has heard WA takes biosecurity seriously and, wanting to do the right thing, before she leaves she looks up on the web to see if it is possible to take Dr Fink (and his guava leaf lunch) to WA.

She discovers that they are listed on the WA Organism List as permitted organisms.

Jane thinks, "Great, Dr Fink and his lunch can come with me!"

When Jane gets to the WA border at Eucla, a Quarantine Inspector lets her know that Dr Fink's lunch is a potential carrier of the prohibited organism, Myrtle rust, and cannot come into WA without a permit.

To get a permit, Jane needs to provide information so that a risk assessment can be undertaken before a permit can be issued. Jane realises that Dr Fink's lunch can't be brought into WA today, or this week.

Under contemporary biosecurity legislation, organisms (living and non-living) and their carriers are captured as 'biosecurity matter' – a catch-all term for anything that could present a biosecurity risk.

Tasmania's biosecurity legislation is a useful framework to examine, as its geography allows it to have tight border biosecurity controls – like WA.

How Tasmania defines biosecurity matter

Biosecurity matter is defined in section 12 of Tasmania's *Biosecurity Act 2019* as:

a) an animal, plant, and other organism, other than a human;

b) a part of an animal, plant or other organism, other than a human;

c) an animal product and plant product;

d) an animal disease and plant disease;

e) a prion;

f) a contaminant;

g) a disease that may cause either or both of the following:

i) disease in an animal, plant or other organism (other than a human);

ii) disease in a human through transmission to the human from an animal, plant or other organism (other than a human);

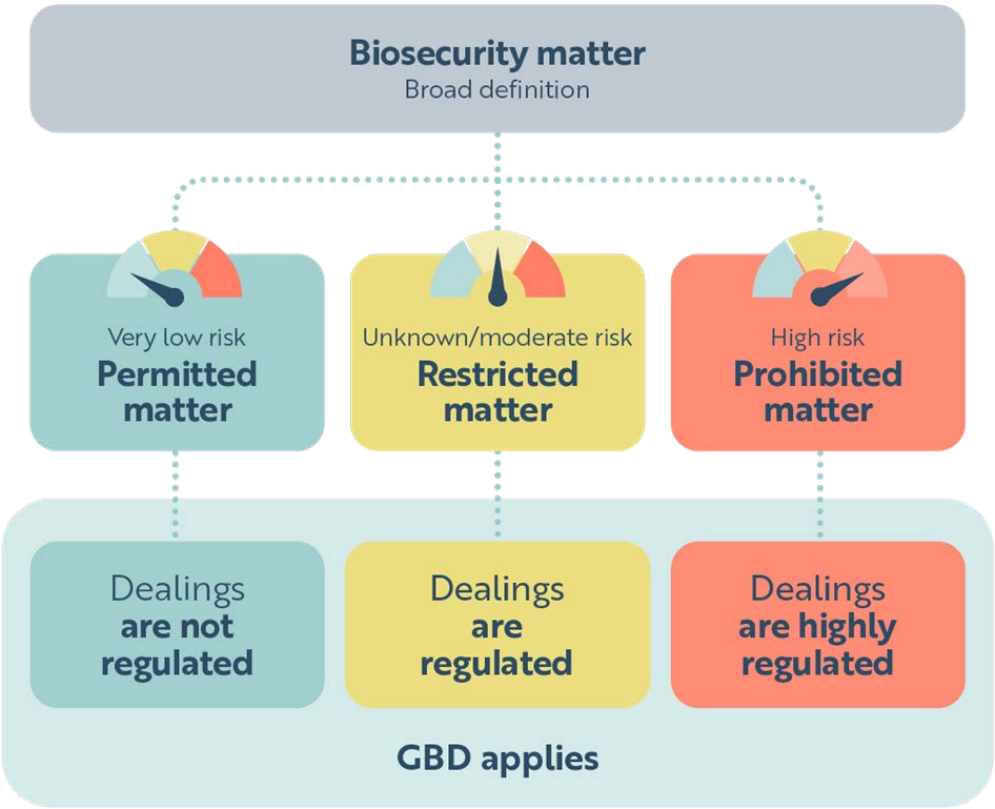
h) any prescribed thing.

[20]

[20] https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/whole/html/asmade/act-2019-022

In Tasmania, biosecurity matter is classified through a risk assessment process into three broad categories[21]:

- **Permitted matter** – a matter is declared as permitted matter and listed on Tasmania's permitted matter list[22] if the Minister is satisfied that it does not pose a biosecurity risk to Tasmania, or is not a significant risk and is able to be effectively controlled. Biosecurity matter on this list can be imported into Tasmania, and no further biosecurity action is required other than observing the general biosecurity duty (GBD) (see Reform Area 2 for more information).
- **Restricted matter** – a matter is restricted matter if it is not 'permitted matter' or 'prohibited matter', or if it is declared by the Minister to be restricted matter. This category poses a biosecurity risk that requires some form of regulation. Importation, control and/or management requirements are imposed, relevant to the risk. This framework prevents unknown matter from being imported. Restricted matter must be declared, its risk assessed, and a permit issued for it to be imported. The GBD applies in addition to relevant requirements.
- **Prohibited matter** – matter is declared to be prohibited matter if it is known to pose a high risk to Tasmania. Importation is not allowed or is highly restricted and regulated through strict control and management requirements. The GBD applies in addition to the relevant regulatory requirements.



Broad classification of biosecurity matter in Tasmania

[21] Declared pest/disease is a fourth category of biosecurity matter established by the Tasmanian Biosecurity Regulations 2022 , see regulation 4. This serves to further inform the permitted, restricted and prohibited matter categories. For example, soil is restricted matter because it can carry the pest *Tylenchus* spp. (stem nematodes).

[22] https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/the-tasmanian-biosecurity-compendium/biosecurity-matter-listings/permitted-matter

Modern biosecurity legislation focuses on regulating things that present a significant risk and, therefore, justify regulation. A risk-based framework such as the one illustrated here can help biosecurity system participants prioritise and respond to biosecurity risks.

During the BAM Act review consultations, stakeholders were concerned that attention and resources were being drawn away from high-risk biosecurity issues to deal with widespread and established pests that do not present a similarly significant biosecurity risk to WA.[23]

The simple classification of biosecurity matter can help address this by supporting a more graduated and proportionate response to biosecurity risks and impacts. The classification of matter can support three levels of action provided for by modern biosecurity frameworks:

1. State level – prescriptive legal requirements such as control orders; use of statutory powers such as directions and permits
2. regional/local/industry level – through plans, guidance or codes that can include specific legal obligations or requirements
3. individual/entity level – base harm minimisation through the general biosecurity obligation.[24]

The approach ensures that biosecurity matter that is not explicitly regulated at the highest level (either because it is lower risk or because it has not yet been identified as a risk) can still be managed via legal means, when warranted.

[23] The risk to WA from widespread and established pests is low. The focus here is on managing the impacts.
[24] See Reform Area 2 for more information on the general biosecurity obligation.

Tell us what you think

Opportunity 7

Introduce the definition of 'biosecurity matter' into the BAM Act, and further classify it as either prohibited matter, restricted matter or permitted matter based on the risk presented to WA.

Although this is a fundamental shift and change to the regulation of biosecurity risks and impacts in WA, it is likely to provide a stronger foundation for WA's biosecurity system by:

- reducing administrative burden as risk may be assessed for classes of things, rather than individual organisms
- simplifying the framework, making it easier to understand, explain, deliver and comply with
- helping focus the attention and resources of biosecurity system participants on the areas that are most relevant to them, and
- supporting harmonisation of legislation across jurisdictions.

Significant planning and discussion would need to occur to establish this new framework. Consistent with biosecurity principles established in the IGAB, it would be appropriate to involve relevant biosecurity system participants in this process. A new body (see Reform Area 3) may play a role here.

Reform Area 5. Emergency powers – a necessary precaution

Harmful pests and diseases can spread quickly, with devastating consequences. Emergency biosecurity response powers allow governments to take swift action to prevent or control the spread of pests and diseases that will have significant impact if left unchecked.

Responses to biosecurity emergencies and incidents[25] can include quarantining affected areas; restricting the movement of animals and products; destroying animals, plants or products; and undertaking testing and surveillance. Without legal powers to do these things, response delays could occur and result in significant health and economic consequences, cause harm to our native plants and animals, and damage natural and urban landscapes.

The challenge: clear, incontestable legislation to support rapid responses

An aim of the BAM Act is to provide the means to control the entry, establishment, spread and impact of organisms that have (or may have) an adverse effect. However, the role of the BAM Act in biosecurity emergencies is incomplete.

Through the BAM Act review consultations, stakeholders highlighted several shortcomings of the legislation, all of which ultimately impact the ability of the State government to undertake a rapid response to a biosecurity emergency. For example:

- the requirement for approvals from multiple levels of the decision making hierarchy
- provisions that enable a person to contest decisions, which can put an operation on hold while it is being resolved, and
- uncertainties about the extent of authority of the BAM Act in the event of a biosecurity emergency.

It is imperative for biosecurity legislation to be clear, incontestable and fit-for-purpose to enable a fast, purposeful response to a biosecurity emergency.

What we need to achieve

The panel has identified the following key outcome for emergency response powers:

- The WA government can undertake quick and decisive action to prevent or control a pest or disease that has or may have such a significant impact that it warrants the use of emergency powers.

Opportunities for reform

The BAM Act currently contains provision for urgent measures that can be applied when actions must be carried out immediately to control a declared pest. To date, and despite the increasing frequency of emergency biosecurity responses, the provision has never been used.

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[25] For the purpose of this reform area, the term ‘emergency’ includes biosecurity incidents. See the glossary for an explanation of the terms.

The measures and actions that have been taken, via the BAM Act, to control pests and diseases in emergency situations include using directions, authorisations, orders, permits, notices or declarations (collectively known as 'tools'). However, the application of the BAM Act's urgent measures, and many of the tools, are limited to 'declared pests'. This means, if a permitted or unlisted organism emerged as a serious risk, those tools could not be used until the declared status of the organism was changed.[26]

A second factor potentially impacting the effectiveness of a response is that some of the tools used in emergency responses are subject to review by the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT). For example, a person who has received a pest control notice directing them to take certain measures to control a declared pest can request the DG of DPIRD to review the notice. Following the outcome of that review, if they are aggrieved by the DG's decision, they can apply to the SAT to review the decision. The process may result in delays in conducting the emergency response.

The BAM Act provides for regulations to be created that prescribe circumstances in which the right of review by the SAT is expressly not available. The only such circumstance prescribed in the regulations is with regard to the seizure of perishable items.

Finally, the BAM Act does not provide any guidance as to what an 'urgent event' or 'emergency situation' is. Nor does it provide clear direction on how and when urgent measures would apply.

In contrast, the intent of Tasmania's *Biosecurity Act 2019* in emergencies is clear. Emergency preparedness and the effective management of biosecurity emergencies is a core tenet of the Tasmanian legislation. It has defined terms; a suite of tools specific to emergencies; clear instructions on when and how those tools apply; and it sets out the steps that are to be taken, providing for transparent decision making.

A clear and formal declaration of a biosecurity emergency provides agencies with the necessary assurance that, when deemed absolutely necessary, they are able to undertake actions that might contravene other laws.

As an example, actions taken to prevent or control the spread of a pest or disease might negatively impact the environment or Aboriginal cultural heritage. However, the time needed to undertake the application and approval processes associated with environmental or Aboriginal cultural heritage laws and protections could have significant consequences in an emergency situation – consequences that could even result in negative impacts on the environment or Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Section 66 of the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (Tasmania)[27] deals with such a situation by explicitly removing, during a biosecurity emergency, the usual limitations on powers in the following way:

> *66. Interaction of functions with restrictions imposed by other Acts*
>
> *(1) An authorised officer other than the Chief Plant Protection Officer or Chief Veterinary Officer must not, under this Act –*

[26] Quarantine Notices and Quarantine Area Notices are tools available in the BAM regulations, which are commonly used in emergency situations. These tools can be issued on the suspicion of a harmful (or potentially harmful) organism. That is, it does not have to be a declared pest.
[27] https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/whole/html/asmade/act-2019-022

(a) destroy or direct the destruction of any protected plant within the meaning of the Nature Conservation Act 2002 *; or*

(b) destroy or direct the destruction of any organism that is a threatened species within the meaning of the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 *; or*

(c) destroy or direct the destruction of any relic within the meaning of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 *.*

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the destruction of a thing if that action is prescribed or expressly authorised, or required, by an emergency order or a control order.[28]

When applying legislation that provides for strong powers and authorities to enable quick and decisive action, it is important to be mindful of what else might be at stake.[29] If the necessary actions to contain or eradicate a declared pest impact a culturally significant site or threaten an endangered species, how should these impacts be addressed? Defining a 'biosecurity emergency' and activating the associated emergency powers needs careful consideration.

Clear guidance on what constitutes a 'matter of emergency' or 'urgent need' is vital. This is important to ensuring that any emergency powers – especially when they restrict civil liberties and the right of review, or involve actions that are not consistent with other Acts – are only used in circumstances that warrant it.

Tasmania's *Biosecurity Act 2019* supports emergency responses by

- providing the Minister with authority to declare a biosecurity emergency and establish measures to respond to that emergency
- providing for emergency orders, emergency zones, and emergency measures to be created
- having rules and limitations for using emergency orders, emergency zones, emergency measures
- utilising cost recovery, amendments and protections of emergency orders
- allowing officers to enter premises at any time in an emergency
- having no right of appeal against an emergency biosecurity direction.

If the BAM Act is to be WA's primary biosecurity emergency legislation, it will be important for it to be able to adequately address biosecurity emergency situations in all contexts. Although this is its intent (see Reform Area 1), aquatic biosecurity emergency responses and responses to exotic animal diseases are addressed in separate pieces of legislation.

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[28] An emergency order is made to declare a biosecurity emergency and establish the measures to respond to it. A control order establishes a control zone and associated measures to prevent the introduction of risky biosecurity matter, eradicate it or manage it if prevention or eradication is not practicable.

[29] Under Tasmania's emergency order provisions, there are safeguards to ensure this power is exercised with appropriate levels of caution and regard.

As well as needing to be harmonious with other WA legislation, the BAM Act should contain all the powers and authorities needed to address significant biosecurity risks across all situations. This is currently not the case. As an example, the panel has identified that the powers to deal with the most serious of animal diseases in the *Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993*[30] are stronger and may be more effective than the BAM Act.

Tell us what you think

Opportunity 8

Include formal emergency provisions in the BAM Act that can be applied to all biosecurity contexts.

This will ensure quick and decisive action can be taken in the event of a biosecurity emergency, and establish the primacy of the BAM Act during a declared biosecurity emergency.

Careful consideration will be needed to ensure emergency provisions can only be activated in limited circumstances and the actions to be taken are not more difficult or demanding than they need to be.

Opportunity 9

Ensure the BAM Act is positioned to be the primary Act for biosecurity, including biosecurity emergency responses in WA (excluding biosecurity responses relating to diseases that affect only human health).

This will require the BAM Act to have provisions that meet or exceed the powers that are established in other biosecurity legislation such as the *Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cth), Aquatic Resources Management Act 2016, Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993,* and the *Public Health Act 2016.*

[30] https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_314_homepage.html

Reform Area 6. Compensation can boost biosecurity efforts

Compensation and reimbursements are important tools for addressing the direct financial impacts of formal responses to serious pest or disease incursions. By offering compensation or reimbursement in certain circumstances, individuals, businesses and organisations are more likely to report a biosecurity risk and take the necessary, but often costly or destructive, actions to prevent the spread and mitigate broader impacts.

Individuals, businesses and organisations may be reluctant to report a biosecurity risk because of the potential financial losses or costs that may result. However, the outcome of non-reporting can be significant, particularly if incorrect or insufficient action is taken to try to eradicate or contain the pest or disease. As well as helping reduce the impact of the loss or the added costs/expenses on the individual/business/organisation, compensation and reimbursement helps mitigate the risk that people will not report.

Compensation and reimbursement can also help to address issues of equity and fairness in the distribution of costs associated with biosecurity incursions. Those who are affected by an incursion may be required to put in place destructive measures that will deliver benefits to the wider community or industry. Compensation or reimbursement can help to ensure that the costs and benefits of biosecurity response measures are distributed more equitably, for everyone's benefit.

The challenge: operating in an environment of uncertainty

While government and industry can provide compensation or reimbursements in certain circumstances, there is insufficient direction on when it is appropriate, and how it should be funded. This lack of clarity can make it challenging for DPIRD officers and affected individuals/businesses when destructive actions are required to eliminate or contain a harmful pest or disease in a biosecurity response.

Through the BAM Act review consultations, stakeholders clearly identified:

- the significant challenges associated with implementing a biosecurity response when the availability of compensation was unknown, unclear or non-existent
- the positive influence compensation surety has on the reporting of potential biosecurity risks; and, conversely, the widespread, devastating impacts non-reporting could have on WA industries
- the inequities that result from an individual or producer sustaining direct financial losses due to destructive actions to eradicate or contain a pest or disease, while other individuals or producers benefit from these actions
- the need for clear and transparent process so affected people understand the circumstances under which compensation or reimbursements might be paid.

What we need to achieve

Compensation and reimbursement are viewed as a critical gap in the BAM Act. The panel has identified the following key outcome:

- Individuals/businesses are fairly compensated or reimbursed for direct losses[31], costs and expenses when destructive action is required, using the powers of the BAM Act, to address a high-priority biosecurity risk.

Opportunities for reform

The only compensation provisions in the BAM Act are through industry funding schemes (IFS), which are fully funded by industry, for industry. There are limitations to which pests and diseases the IFS-based compensation/reimbursement can be applied to; and, generally, industries that do not have an IFS in place do not have access to a WA-based compensation/reimbursement mechanism[32] (see also Reform Area 7).

However, biosecurity incursions can impact the public, not just industry. Other than the IFS compensation provisions, there are no other compensation provisions in the BAM Act for actions taken by the State to address biosecurity or agriculture management issues.

All Australian states, including WA via the *Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993*, have legislated compensation provisions relating to incursions of animal diseases but only some include provisions relating to plant diseases. More contemporary biosecurity legislation provides for statutory compensation (under certain circumstances) relating to a *biosecurity* response – not just disease-related responses.

Cost sharing

Nationally, the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement[33] (EADRA) and the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed[34] (EPPRD) and include frameworks for cost-sharing compensation/reimbursement across Australian jurisdictions and with industry. In addition, the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement[35] (NEBRA) provides for cost-sharing reimbursements between Australian jurisdictions in relation to an incursion of an emergency pest or disease that impacts the environment or social amenity. The NEBRA, EADRA and EPPRD are only activated in response to incursions of emergency pests or diseases where a national cost-shared response has been agreed. Approval at the national level is necessary before any cost-shared compensation package is confirmed and payments made.

Considering all these factors, WA would benefit from compensatory mechanisms that:

- support emergency action undertaken in WA to eradicate high-risk pests that are found elsewhere in Australia (and therefore not addressed via national compensation/reimbursement arrangements)

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[31] Does not include consequential losses

[32] Note that compensation or reimbursements may be accessible through cost-shared national biosecurity responses. The State government can also decide to make ex-gratia payments from time to time. In the context of this paper, it is referring to compensation/reimbursements agreed and paid at the state level separate to national cost-shared compensation/reimbursement or ex gratia.

[33] https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/eadra/

[34] https://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/biosecurity/emergency-plant-pest-response-deed/

[35] https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/policy/emergency/nebra

- give confidence to DPIRD and affected individuals/businesses that compensation/reimbursement can be paid in certain circumstances that may not be covered by national arrangements or via an IFS, and
- support timely payments to ensure individuals/businesses can recover as quickly as possible.

Compensation mechanisms outside the BAM Act

WA's *Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993* provides for compensation.

It applies to the destruction of animals (or property) for disease control purposes where the Minister has published a compensation order – noting that the compensation order identifies the exotic disease that it relates to as well as the class of animal for which compensation will (or won't) be paid.

Biosecurity compensation funds may be created through the Agricultural Produce Commission (APC) fee-for-service funding mechanism, for agricultural sectors that have established a Producers' Committee under the *Agricultural Produce Commission Act 1988*.

The APC legislation does not provide for the process or circumstances under which compensation is payable – it only allows compensation schemes to be one of the services delivered by a Producers' Committee.

It is up to the industry, via the Producers' Committee, to decide if a compensation scheme will be established.

[36]

Under biosecurity legislation across Australia, compensation is only available for direct losses. Consequential losses (e.g. loss of profit, loss of production, loss occasioned by breach of contract etc.) are not contemplated.

Where compensation or reimbursement is available to support biosecurity responses, guidelines and or legislative provisions clearly define the circumstances under which compensation or reimbursement is payable; and guiding principles support these. It is generally accepted that an affected party should be no better or worse off than an unaffected person/property because of the actions taken to eliminate or contain a harmful pest or disease.

Legislation typically also includes provisions outlining how the amount of compensation or reimbursement is calculated, how applications for compensation or reimbursement are made, and dispute processes. Any legislated compensation or reimbursement provisions will need to make clear the circumstances under which such payments are made.

The panel acknowledges that work is required to identify and agree on the details of any compensation or reimbursement provisions that might be included in the BAM Act. However, at this stage, and based on the findings from the BAM Act review so far, biosecurity compensation or reimbursement should:

- apply only when destructive actions taken under the BAM Act are required during a formal biosecurity incident or emergency response

[36] https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_18_homepage.html; https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/law_a261.html

- in relation to compensation, cover direct loss or damage to plants, animals and property (exclude indirect and consequential losses)
- in relation to reimbursement, cover costs/expenses of actions required to be taken as a result of a biosecurity incident or emergency response
- complement the BAM Act's IFS compensation provisions
- not be payable if a like benefit is payable under another mechanism, and
- not be payable if a person fails to report the presence of the pest or disease that the compensation or reimbursement relates to, or if the destructive action (or cost/expense) is caused by failure to comply with the Act.

Tell us what you think

Opportunity 10

Include appropriate compensation and reimbursement provisions in the BAM Act.

These are to cover direct loss or damage to plants, animals and property, and the costs/expenses incurred, because of destructive actions undertaken using the powers of the BAM Act during a biosecurity incident or emergency.

The provisions must exclude payments relating to indirect and consequential losses.

Consistent with biosecurity principles established in the IGAB, it would be appropriate to undertake a co-design process to further develop any compensation or reimbursement provisions.

This would include identifying and agreeing on the details of any legislated compensation and reimbursement provisions (who is/isn't eligible, how amounts are calculated, how applications are made, dispute processes etc.).

Reform Area 7. Enabling industries to act

The biosecurity of Western Australian industries is important to WA's economy, environment and rural communities. Effective biosecurity measures can prevent the introduction and spread of pests and diseases that can:

- damage crops, animals and products, reduce productivity, increase production costs and decrease the value of exports
- prevent producers from accessing high-value export markets
- have devastating effects on biodiversity and ecosystems
- destroy infrastructure, and
- damage WA's reputation as a reliable supplier of high-quality food and fibre products.

Legislative measures that support and empower industries to effectively manage biosecurity risks and produce quality products can have positive outcomes for rural communities and WA as a whole. It is beneficial for the government to have laws and regulations that support and empower industry to take actions that contribute to this (see also Reform Area 2).

The challenge: encouraging industries to achieve their biosecurity goals

Effective biosecurity requires cooperation across and within industries to help prevent, detect, eradicate and minimise the spread of pests and diseases, and to stay ahead of new and emerging risks. The BAM Act provides several avenues to support, enable or require industry action on biosecurity – for example, industry funding schemes, management plans, codes of practice and the ability to accredit businesses to issue assurance certificates for export purposes.

Although the BAM Act provides a framework to enable industries to act, it does not mean that all industries are making use of the legislated mechanisms and available tools. Stakeholders said it was vital for industry to proactively seek to do this. However, this also creates a tension.

On the one hand, the goal is to empower industry to decide when and if it would like to use legislative tools to help achieve their biosecurity goals; on the other hand, there is a real need for all industries to actively participate, so that there are no gaps in the biosecurity system. The challenge is supporting industry to make full use of the legislated mechanisms, tools and provisions that are available.

What we need to achieve

The panel identified the following key outcome:

- WA industries can access and take advantage of legislated support structures to establish and deliver collective and coordinated biosecurity actions for their priority pests and diseases.

How industry funding schemes work

Under the BAM Act, regulations may be made to establish industry funding schemes (IFSs).

IFSs are industry-driven schemes to raise funds for programs to address the industry's priority declared pests, including any associated compensation.

They are voluntary schemes, with producers/growers able to opt out and forego the benefits of participating.

Across the industries that could have an IFS (apiculture, aquaculture, forestry, viticulture, horticulture, agriculture, nursery industries etc.), only three have been established – a Cattle IFS, a Sheep and Goat IFS, and a Grains, Seeds and Hay IFS.

Industry drives the use of the BAM Act's IFS provisions, deciding if, when, where and to what extent the schemes are used in practice.

An industry-based Industry Management Committee oversees each IFS and decides how the funding is used to deliver industry-wide benefits.

Opportunities for reform

The BAM Act includes significant powers to make regulations relating to quality assurance (QA) and industry funding schemes, issue management plans and approve codes of practice (even codes that are issued by industry) – all of which can be used to support or empower industry to manage its biosecurity risks.[37]

Certification of quality assurance

Through the BAM Act review consultations, several stakeholders (many of whom were from industry) felt there were inefficiencies in the regulated processes WA businesses must undertake to trade. Processes associated with evidencing that a product meets a specific biosecurity standard were highlighted. Stakeholders suggested that these processes could be much more efficient if industry played a more active role in facilitating them. There were three aspects:

1. supporting producers to meet the standards required to sell to their preferred customers/markets, e.g. via quality assurance (QA) schemes
2. authorising third parties to accredit businesses to issue assurance certificates, and
3. more efficient processes to verify that products and processes meet the appropriate standards (e.g. inspections and audit).

Under the BAM Act's QA and accreditation regulations[38], the DG of DPIRD accredits a person to issue assurance certificates to evidence that a product meets certain requirements for trade purposes. When granting or renewing an accreditation, DPIRD is responsible for the administration and audits to ensure the terms and conditions of the accreditation are met.

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[37] Compliance with a Management Plan or code of practice can also show that a person is discharging their general biosecurity obligation/duty (see Reform Area 2).
[38] Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Quality Assurance and Accreditation) Regulations 2013

There are also provisions that enable the Minister or DG to recognise import or export certificates that have been issued under a corresponding law of the Commonwealth or another Australian jurisdiction. This includes certificates issued through third party accreditation schemes in other Australian jurisdictions.

In these third-party accreditation schemes, government audits the third party; the third party accredits the business to issue assurance certificates; and the third party audits the business to make sure it continues to meet the terms of the accreditation. This enables industry to play a more active role in the regulatory process, creating opportunities for industry-driven innovation, efficiencies and outreach. In WA, a third party cannot currently be authorised to accredit a business to issue an assurance certificate.

Funding biosecurity incident responses that benefit industry

A small number of industry stakeholders also suggested a broader legislative base was required to enable funds to be collected from industry (even though there are provisions that already enable this). It was envisaged that the funds would be used to support growers/producers during a biosecurity emergency or incident response.

Action is needed to ensure industry is aware of the legislated mechanisms/tools that are available to support its collective and coordinated biosecurity action under the BAM Act (such as industry funding schemes) as well as those available under other legislation such as the fee-for-service under the *Agricultural Produce Commission Act 1988*.[39]

It is also beneficial for industry and government to know who will be responsible for paying for an incident response and how, before an incident occurs. Cost-sharing in biosecurity is a critical part of 'shared responsibility'.

What if the destructive varroa mite came west?

Varroa destructor (varroa mite) – considered the single greatest threat to Australia's honey and honeybee pollination plant industries – was detected in NSW in 2022, and an $18 million compensation package was announced. The eradication program was continuing as of May 2023.

What if the varroa mite can't be eradicated?

WA beekeepers are worried that the mite will not be eradicated and will be regarded as 'established' in Australia.

If it were to become established in NSW or other states, it doesn't necessarily mean that it would become established in WA. In fact, WA's geography and our strict biosecurity laws mean there is a chance that we can keep the mite out.

What would happen if it does arrive in WA?

If the varroa mite were to establish in eastern Australia, sharing the costs – including the compensation costs – of an eradication campaign in WA with other Australian jurisdictions is unlikely.

The WA industry is worried about what this would mean. Would the State government commit funds to eradicate the pest if it were to spread to WA? Would the State government commit funds to compensate affected beekeepers?

The WA beekeeping industry has already expressed its concerns and is keen to be on the front foot by having an industry-government agreement in place and the funding mechanisms to raise industry funds to support the industry.

[39] https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_18_homepage.html

Tell us what you think

Opportunity 11

Ensure third parties can be authorised to deliver accreditation schemes with industry.

This will support more efficient import/export of products and deliver biosecurity and product integrity outcomes for industry.

Authorisation to deliver a third-party accreditation scheme would need to involve a robust state-based audit of the authorised third-party businesses, supported by significant penalties to discourage non-compliance.

Opportunity 12

Introduce industry-government biosecurity response agreements at a state level to formalise roles and responsibilities, including cost-sharing, during a biosecurity response relevant to industry.

This will encourage industry to consider how it can use the legislated mechanisms/tools that are available to support collective and coordinated biosecurity action (e.g. industry funding schemes under the BAM Act; and fee-for-service under the *Agricultural Produce Commission Act 1988*).

The response agreements would only be in relation to pests and diseases that are not covered by national biosecurity response arrangements and could also address compensation (see Reform Area 6).

The response agreements should provide a pathway for the State government to cover the upfront costs of a response, with provisions for industry to repay its share, similar to the national biosecurity response arrangements.

Significant planning and discussion would need to occur between industry and government to identify and agree on which pests and diseases warrant a formal agreement (underpinned by science/evidence), the cost-sharing arrangements, the mechanism to raise funds from industry, and what would happen if an arrangement were not put in place. A new body (see Reform Area 3) may play a role here.

Reform Area 8. Community-led pest management

Working together through coordinated, community-led pest management can be very effective when it comes to managing widespread and established pests that have an impact on the economic, environmental, social or cultural assets of a community.

A community-led approach brings people together, fostering a sense of community and collective ownership for addressing pest problems – as well as harnessing local knowledge and expertise. It results in benefits that are greater than the sum of individual efforts – especially when actions are coordinated at a regional or landscape scale.

A community-led pest management approach not only supports WA's biosecurity system, it also contributes to sustainable land management, conservation practices and Caring for Country. It is, therefore, beneficial for the government to have laws and regulations that support and empower communities to manage pests that impact them, their region and the state as a whole.

The challenge: sustaining an ongoing collective effort

Managing widespread and established pests is unrelenting and can be resource intensive. Pests can be highly mobile, transcend geographic boundaries and threaten both public and private assets.

The challenges identified in the other reform areas of this paper also impact this aspect of biosecurity.

All land managers, including the state and local governments, have a responsibility under the BAM Act to control declared pests on their land. Community-led pest management is intended to augment, but not replace, these obligations. Individual and collective efforts benefit everyone but acting together is likely to be more effective.

With increasing pressure on the biosecurity system, state-led action and resources need to target high-risk pests and diseases that have not yet arrived within our borders or that have arrived but can be eradicated or contained. This is critical to preventing new pests from becoming widespread and established (see also Reform Area 4).

Unless high-value public assets are at stake (e.g. endangered species populations or high-value productive industries), it is generally not sustainable or effective for the State government to be the sole investor in, or driver of, programs targeting established pests.

Committed community leadership and action are needed to deliver meaningful outcomes. However, with WA's diverse landscapes, communities and pest management issues, it is challenging to provide a sustainable model to support community-led pest management efforts.

Community groups alongside local governments have an important role to play in determining which pests should be targeted in their local areas. However, there can be very different and, at times, competing views within and across communities about which pests should be the focus of collective management efforts.

What we need to achieve

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for enabling community-led pest management:

- Local communities, networks and groups are supported to lead and undertake coordinated action to manage the impact of widespread and established pests on

assets important to them, their region and the state as a whole.

- Action undertaken by local communities, networks and groups is effective and efficient, and contributes to the management of priority pests locally, regionally and for the state.

Providing a foundation for widespread and established pest management reform

The opportunities for reform outlined in this discussion paper will provide a strong foundation to improve the collective management of widespread and established pests. These include the opportunity to:

- introduce a 'general biosecurity obligation' in recognition that everyone benefits from an effective biosecurity system and has a responsibility within this system, including managing the impact of widespread and established pests (see Reform Area 2)
- improve biosecurity communications and engagement, so everyone understands the benefits of an effective biosecurity system, and their role and responsibilities to support the system (see Reform Area 2)
- improve planning and reporting so those involved in biosecurity efforts understand what action will be undertaken, by who, when and why, and contribute to the decision-making process (see Reform Area 3)
- improve DPIRD's regulatory compliance approach through improved communications and engagement with biosecurity system participants, and an ongoing program of biosecurity behaviour change research to inform interventions (see Reform Area 9).

Opportunities for reform

In addition to the consultation and engagement processes undertaken by the panel in Stages 1 and 2 of the review, an independent evaluation was commissioned to assess the Declared Pest Rate – Recognised Biosecurity Group (DPR-RBG) model and its role in supporting WA's biosecurity system. This section is informed by this work.

The Declared Pest Rate – Recognised Biosecurity Group model

The BAM Act prompted a significant transition in the management of widespread and established declared pests, from the State government taking a direct role in controlling these pests (through the Agriculture Protection Board) to a community-coordinated approach. This approach is currently supported under the BAM Act through the DPR-RBG model.

Over the last decade, concerns with how this model operates have been raised by various bodies, including the Office of the Auditor General, the Biosecurity Council of WA and the Western Australian Local Government Association. RBGs have also expressed concern at operating within the existing model, and community support for the model varies significantly across the state, especially in the South West where petitions have been raised against it.

Under the BAM Act, the State operates a compulsory, land-based rating scheme, referred to as the Declared Pest Rate (DPR). The DPR raises funds from landholders on specified classes of land within prescribed local government districts for the purpose of funding declared pest control activities. The funds raised are matched dollar-for-dollar by the State and deposited in a State-administered Declared Pest Account (DPA).

DPA funds must be used on activities associated with controlling declared pests in the area from which the rate was collected. Landholders who pay the rate will reasonably expect to benefit from the pest management activities they help fund.

DPA funds are currently made available exclusively to groups recognised by the Minister, known as Recognised Biosecurity Groups (RBGs). Formal recognition by the Minister enables funds from the DPA to be transferred to the groups. This legislated practice is unusual – typically, funding programs have program guidelines that identify eligible entities.

RBGs use DPA funds to help landholders meet their obligations to control declared pests on their land. The groups also use DPA funding to coordinate or undertake pest management activities, awareness initiatives and education. RBGs work with their communities to determine which declared pests are priorities for action, and they collaborate with other organisations to manage pests at a landscape scale.

There are currently 14 RBGs in WA, with their operating areas covering more than 95% of the state's vast land area. However, there are noticeable gaps in areas with substantial agricultural production and ecosystem biodiversity.

While not a legislative requirement, RBGs have formed as specialist groups whose primary focus is on declared pest control using DPA funds.

Under the current model, other groups undertaking pest management activities, such as local governments and natural resource management groups, have not been encouraged to seek recognition to access DPA funds.

In 2022-23, approximately $6 million will be made available to RBGs.

There is considerable operational diversity across the RBG areas of operation, in terms of the number of landholders, the size of rating areas, and the types of declared pests that are targeted. Where there are a high number and diversity of landholders, it can be difficult for RBGs to get consensus around the importance of pest control and the need for collaborative action.

The DPR-RBG model evolved relatively quickly from small numbers of pastoral leaseholders with vast landholdings who paid a rate and participated in the former 'zone control authorities', to approximately 22,000 landholders of different land types and sizes across the state now paying a DPR.

While the BAM Act allows for only two core rate methods for the DPR (*ad valorem* and flat rate), the component factors used to apply these methods, such as land size and types or classes of land, result in a complex array of different rating combinations across the 14 rating areas. In 2022-23, there were 35 gazetted rate calculations, which resulted in 79 potential rate combinations.

While the DPR and RBG legislative provisions are separate in the BAM Act, this separation has not carried through in how the model has evolved and currently operates.

Supported by the State, RBGs were instrumental in developing the rating method to be used in the rating area that aligns with their area of operations. RBGs still provide input to the Minister's annual rate determination process.

Operational diversity across RBGs 2022/23

	Rangelands	Agricultural	South West
Number of RBGs	5	6	3
RBG operational area size	2,190,154 km^2	208,764 km^2	18,098 km^2
Number of ratepayers	337	6,249	15,890
Average rate per ratepayer	$4,580	$138	$42
Annual funding ($m)*	$3.08	$1.72	$1.34
Ratio of ratepayers to RBG	67	1,042	5,297

**Annual funding and average rate per ratepayer are based on forecast rate revenue and matched funds*

The activities and approach of RBGs differ depending on the regional context in which they are located.

Southwest RBGs tend to focus on equipping, educating and enabling landholders to fulfil their legal obligations to control pests on their land. Activities include field days, machinery hire, and communications material.

Rangelands RBGs take the more direct approach of engaging pest control contractors (e.g. Licensed Pest Management Technicians) to set traps, lay baits and shoot pests through aerial shooting programs.

Agricultural RBGs lie somewhere in the middle, employing a mix of direct control approaches and supporting landholders to undertake their own control activities.

The types of established declared pests targeted by RBGs also vary by region.

In the Rangelands, the priority pests are wild dogs and large feral herbivores (donkeys, camels and feral horses) with some focus on declared pest plants such as cactus, Parkinsonia and mesquite.

In the Agricultural region, wild dogs, feral pigs and foxes are the main priority, and large feral herbivores tend to be less so.

In the South West, targeted animal pests typically include rabbits, foxes, feral pigs and various weeds such as cottonbush, blackberry and poke weed.

The complexity of the rating scheme and how it currently operates is difficult and costly to administer. It is also hard for ratepayers to make sense of. Other key issues raised by stakeholders through the BAM Act review consultations and independent evaluation regarding the DPR-RBG model were:

- **Objections to being charged a DPR and for those funds to go to RBGs.** This issue was particularly evident in the South West.
- **Fairness of the DPR** because it does not apply to all landholders or regions of WA (or applies differently across regions).

  A DPR applies in only 47% (65 of 137) of local government districts across the state, and significant community-led pest management activities can and do operate in the absence of a DPR and an RBG.

- **Not enough resourcing** being committed to community-led pest management activities both within and outside the DPR-RBG model.

  Funding for managing pests that impact our natural environment was considered lacking, and the model criticised for being too focused on pests of concern to pastoral and agricultural interests. There was also the perception that both state and local governments could be doing more to control declared pests on public land.

- The **level of State government compliance and enforcement activities** for established and widespread declared pests was widely criticised for being insufficient.

- RBGs, DPIRD and RevenueWA experience **various administration difficulties** with working efficiently and effectively within the current model due to constraints with how it has evolved and is operating.

- **Effectiveness of RBGs at supporting landholders to manage pests on their land was questioned.**

  However, there was also a misconception that a sustained presence of pests means that RBGs are not effective. This is not necessarily the case as the management of widespread and established pests is an ongoing task that requires all land managers to continue to act.

Despite the challenges, RBGs undertake valuable pest management work in their communities using the DPR and matched funding they receive. They attract a strong and dedicated cohort of volunteers that are knowledgeable of the local landscape and well-networked in the community. While on-the-ground pest management outcomes can be difficult to measure, several RBGs have been able to demonstrate positive impacts for agricultural landholders from targeted pest animal control efforts (such as for wild dogs and feral pigs).

The panel acknowledges that significant effort and resources have been invested in the DPR-RBG model over the last decade, as the State's primary response to the management of established and widespread declared pests. However, the panel considers that the current model is neither sustainable nor able to adequately contribute to WA's biosecurity system into the future.

How the State enables community-led pest management needs reform.

The following section outlines the reform opportunities the panel has identified to address this, presented as an alternative model.

Alternative model for supporting community-led pest and weed management

Clear strategic direction and objectives for the State's role in community-led pest management is needed for a community-based model to succeed. According to WA's IGAB responsibilities, the State government's role is to:

- support landholders and the community to reduce the impact of established pests (community-led pest management) on primary industries, our unique environment and our way of life
- maintain and strengthen cooperative partnerships with biosecurity system participants including local governments, biosecurity and environmental groups, and the broader community.

The alternative model presented in this section retains and builds on the funding stability provided by a legislated rate and matched funds. This is important given that pest management requires ongoing and sustained action. The panel considers it appropriate to retain the current practice of using the DPR and matched funds specifically for widespread and established declared pests (although the BAM Act currently provides for these funds to be used for any declared pest).

The intent of the panel's proposed alternative model is to support locally-based activities and solutions. Importantly, it:

- simplifies the rating approach and broadens the revenue base in a targeted way
- retains public matching of funds raised through the rate, dollar-for-dollar
- strengthens planning and coordination for widespread and established pest management within the broader biosecurity system framework, including providing a mechanism for local voices to have a say on funding allocation and prioritisation
- pools the rate and matched funding and apportions it to specific purposes: base level local/regional coordination; priority pest management projects and programs; compliance program costs; and administration of the funding scheme (including audit and acquittal processes)
- broadens the range of entities eligible to receive funding, and
- incentivises financial and non-financial co-contributions from funding recipients to increase overall investment in the system.

These model features are outlined further below.

Simplify the rating approach and broaden the revenue base in a targeted way

A key strength of the DPR is that it provides a dedicated and ongoing funding source for pest management activities in WA. The raising of a rate is consistent with the principle of shared responsibility and requires the primary beneficiaries of coordinated pest control (i.e. landholders) to contribute to the costs.

Other states have funding mechanisms in place for this purpose. NSW Local Land Services and South Australia's Landscape Boards raise rates from landholders to support natural resource management efforts, which includes pest management.

While the panel supports the ongoing use of a DPR to raise funds, the current rating structure and process need significant reform. The panel considers the changes outlined below are justified to achieve simplicity, equity and efficiency in raising the revenue. Specifically, these changes will enhance accuracy and transparency in rating calculations, streamline the rating process, decrease government administrative costs and make it easier for ratepayers to understand.

The panel considers that a progressive *ad valorem*[40] rate is the fairest and simplest basis for determining the rate charged. To improve the efficiency of rate administration, the rate should align as closely as possible to the way RevenueWA administers other levies applied to land (Land Tax and the Metropolitan Regional Improvement Tax), and have the following characteristics:

[40] A rate based on the aggregated unimproved value of land and which progressively increases (in defined brackets) as the total value of land owned by an individual entity increases.

- apply a single uniform, progressive *ad valorem* rating structure
- use Land IDs as the basis for assessing the value of landholdings owned by an individual entity rather than Valuation Entity Numbers
- applies the *ad valorem* rate to the aggregate unimproved value of land held by each individual entity
- applies a minimum flat rate[41] and a capped maximum rate per individual entity, and
- applies a minimum land area threshold for land to be rated.

Under this simplification, a DPR would be applied across WA to freehold or leasehold rural land classes of sufficient size. The intention is to capture land that has significant land management requirements (including pest control) to appropriately target landholders who would primarily benefit from coordinated community pest management efforts.

In this context, this would include land of a minimum size (e.g. one, five, or 10 hectares) with rural characteristics such as agricultural and pastoral properties, privately-owned conservation land, market gardens, vineyards and rural lifestyle properties. There is land that is considered rural in the Perth metropolitan area and other regions across the state, which is not rated under the current system. Under the proposed alternative model, a DPR would apply to this land.

Local, state and federal government-owned land and Crown land (such as parks and reserves), which is not currently rated, or which cannot be rated[42], would continue to not pay a rate.

Importantly, the rate would apply to land independent of any particular pest management group (e.g. an RBG) operating in the area.

The panel recognises that this would be a significant change to the current rating model. It involves moving away from the existence of an RBG being the trigger for a DPR to be raised in an area (and RBGs being involved in the rating approach), to a system where a single progressive *ad valorem* rating structure is uniformly applied to specified land across WA.

How the DPR funds would then be allocated is addressed further in this reform area.

The panel considers these changes will significantly simplify and broaden the geographic coverage of the rate, and better target landholders who directly benefit from coordinated pest control activities. It will also help to alleviate concerns that the rate is applied unfairly.

The panel acknowledges that further work, including extensive consultation, is required to determine the exact rating parameters to be used and the land size, type and classes to be rated.

Using two progressive *ad valorem* rating structures may be justified to account for the significant differences in unimproved land values between the Rangelands and the rest of the state.

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[41] A minimum flat rate applied to an individual entity whose aggregated unimproved land value is below a defined threshold.
[42] There are various entities that cannot be rated under various legislation.

What would this different rating approach look like?

Where landholders currently pay an *ad valorem rate* (in the Rangelands and some Agricultural areas) this would continue but how these rates are calculated would be different.

Where landholders currently pay a flat rate (in some Agricultural areas and the South West) they would no longer be charged in this way and would instead be charged using an *ad valorem* rate.

It is anticipated that some landholders who currently pay a rate on smaller properties (e.g. those with a land size between 1-10 hectares) ***may no longer be required to pay a rate***.

Landholders who don't currently pay a rate (within or outside an existing rating area) would be required to pay a rate on land with rural characteristics above the minimum size threshold (e.g. one, five or 10 hectares)

Retain public matching of funds raised through the rate, dollar-for-dollar

The panel considers the current dollar-for-dollar matching of the DPR by the State government a strength of the model. It supports the principle of shared responsibility by providing a base level of secure government funding for pest management activities equal to the direct financial contribution made by ratepayers, and it creates scale in the funds available for pest management activities.

It also recognises the large public landholdings (which are typically not rated) that benefit from coordinated community-led pest control efforts, and that these collective efforts deliver important public benefits, such as environmental protection.

Options the panel will not progress

Replacing the DPR with fully publicly funded grants scheme

The panel considered the option of replacing the DPR with a fully publicly funded grants system to support community-led pest management efforts across WA.

This option has several benefits, such as administrative simplicity and greater capacity for investment to be directed to changing pest priorities. However, on balance, the panel does not consider this as a viable option. It does not adequately support the principle that those who benefit from an activity should contribute to the costs of that activity. There is also the risk that the funding will erode overtime and there is insecurity in funding from one year to the next. A sustained long-term funding commitment is required to manage pests.

A whole-of-state biosecurity levy

The panel considered the option of replacing the DPR with an Emergency Services style levy administered by local governments. The panel did not consider this a viable option for managing widespread and established pests, or WA's broader biosecurity system.

While everyone benefits from an effective biosecurity system, it is appropriate that everyone contributes according to their role in that system. This means that direct public funding of WA's biosecurity system is best supplemented through a mix of revenue-raising mechanisms tied to specific roles in the system, and the benefits gained.

Strengthen planning and coordination for managing widespread and established pests

A planned approach to pest management at a state-wide level is important for the efficient and effective operation of WA's biosecurity system (see Reform Area 3). The panel recognises, and agrees with key stakeholders, that overall strategic direction, planning and coordination for the current DPR-RBG model requires significant improvement.

In the context of managing established and widespread pests, a planned approach would involve:

- prioritising the allocation of resources to where the greatest return on investment can be achieved, in terms of protecting assets from the impact of pests
- pest management activities that are undertaken according to a cost-effective, science-based and risk-managed approach
- State and local government investment in pest management that is targeted to the greatest public good, and
- land managers, community groups and local governments being involved in planning and decision making according to their roles, responsibilities and contributions.

It is appropriate that a co-design process be used to develop the specific arrangements and framework for planning (and reporting) the management of widespread and established pests as one element of WA's biosecurity system. At a minimum, this will require collaboration and representation from local communities and governments to allocate and prioritise funding within a broader biosecurity system framework. This will not only improve the effectiveness of activities funded through the community-led model, it will also help to coordinate and align efforts with other State programs for managing widespread and established pests (e.g. the Wild Dog Action Plan[43], State NRM grants[44] and Western Shield[45]).

The reform opportunity identified in Reform Area 3 will ensure that appropriate planning systems and processes (at state, regional and local levels) are in place for coordinated community-led pest management.

Funding to be pooled and apportioned

The simplification of the rate as detailed above enables, under the panel's proposed model, for both rate and matched government funds to be pooled then apportioned across the state for specific purposes. A defined methodology, determined through the improved planning and coordination processes, should be used to do this. The panel acknowledges the value of maintaining the nexus between local revenue and local impact. Landholders who pay the rate will reasonably expect to see, and benefit from, pest management activities being funded in their local area.

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[43] https://agric.wa.gov.au/n/5973
[44] https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-primary-industries-and-regional-development/state-natural-resource-management-program
[45] https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/parks-and-wildlife-service/wildlife-and-ecosystems/western-shield

While it is intended that the vast majority of funds raised will be spent locally, the panel considers it vital that a level of flexibility and resilience is built into the system, through pooling the funds for allocation across WA. By removing the unnecessary rigidity of the current system where DPA funds cannot be reallocated across the 14 existing rating areas, the alternative model will be able to quickly respond to changing pest behaviours and priorities across regions, as well as withstand inevitable annual fluctuations in revenue raised.

The panel considers it appropriate that funds be apportioned to:

- local/regional coordination (base level of funding to coordinate pest management activities)
- priority pest management projects and programs (funding for short and longer-term pest management projects and programs, at appropriate scales)
- compliance programs (costs involved for state or local government to deliver targeted compliance activities to support priority pest management programs)
- administer the funding scheme – this incentivises a rating approach that is cost-effective to administer
- audit and acquittal processes – to ensure appropriate tracking and quality assurance on programs receiving public funds.

A flexible funding system, underpinned by a planned approach to apportioning funds, will be better placed to support pest control efforts across geographical areas, including metropolitan areas where relevant, compared to the current system that can be hampered by rigid and artificial funding boundaries.

Entities eligible to receive funding to be broadened and co-contributions incentivised.

There are many suitably skilled entities across WA that undertake activities to control widespread and established pests, such as local governments, Aboriginal groups and enterprises, regional Natural Resource Management groups and other Landcare and pest management community groups.

Under the panel's proposed model, DPR and matched funds would support the diversity of groups, interests and activities involved in these management efforts. This is a significant change from how the model currently operates, whereby RBGs have exclusive access to these funds within the area that they operate.

The panel considers that broadening the range of entities eligible to receive funds would add further depth and breadth of expertise in pest management knowledge and skills, and in other areas such as governance and communications. It will also support existing or new entities to leverage already established community networks and capacities in ways that make sense to them. Importantly, opening the funding up to other entities will help to address the bias of the current model toward the control of agricultural pests.

This approach could enable, for example, an entity to manage feral pigs at a regional or level to be funded under the proposed model. That entity could then work with a network of local groups to coordinate on the ground action across the region(s). The proposed model could also support smaller, localised community groups to target a specific pest of concern to them through small grants.

Current RBGs are well placed to continue to make a valuable contribution within an expanded delivery model. They have established knowledge and experience in working with local communities to plan and prioritise resources and efforts, and to coordinate the location and timing of pest control activities to achieve maximum effectiveness.

The panel also considers it essential that the model incentivises co-contributions (both financial and/or in kind) from eligible entities, with the intention of bringing more investment into the system. This supports the principle of shared responsibility, would provide greater leverage on the investment of public funds and further encourages coordinated collective action. Co-contributions (or co-funding) is a common characteristic of many funding programs.

Co-contributions

Co-contributions can be cash (such as income) or in kind (such as volunteer time, consumables or materials) resources that are donated or provided to a pest control project/program.

In the context of widespread and established pest management, co-contributions could take many forms, including local governments committing funds to priority pest control programs, private companies (e.g. mining companies) providing funds to local community-led pest management projects or RBGs mobilising landholder resources (such as time, service delivery fees, machinery) to target priority pests.

Importantly, introducing a level of contestability and incentivising co-contributions into the model will help drive efficiencies, performance and innovation in the delivery of pest management activities.

The panel recognises that opening the funding up to a broader range of entities should only be done within the context of a stronger planning and reporting framework – at the state, regional and local level (see Reform Area 3). Such a framework ensures that pest priorities are agreed, coordination and delivery entities involved in pest control efforts are appropriately identified, and everyone is working effectively together towards shared outcomes.

Strengthening Partnerships

There is considerable scope for small community groups (such as RBGs) to attain efficiencies in local administration by partnering with entities that deliver similar activities and/or that have relevant pre-existing capacity (e.g. relating to governance, administration or communications). This could be achieved through smaller pest management groups being organised within a larger entity's infrastructure to share overheads and administrative functions.

Such partnerships would strengthen governance support to smaller community groups and help to alleviate some of the difficulties they experience in finding and retaining suitably skilled staff for a number of the functions that are already being done by other groups. It would help to reduce the duplication of administration costs across entities operating in the same areas, ensuring that any funding received (and resources more broadly) is appropriately focused on delivering pest management services.

Opportunity 13

Simplify the rating approach and broaden the revenue base of the Declared Pest Rate (DPR) model through a uniform (where possible) progressive *ad valorem* rating structure applied to land across WA that has significant land management requirements (including pest control).

This would appropriately target landholders who would primarily benefit from coordinated community pest management efforts.

Under this simplification, a DPR would be applied across WA to freehold or leasehold rural land classes of sufficient size.

In this context, this would include land of a minimum size (e.g. one, five or 10 hectares) with rural characteristics such as agricultural and pastoral properties, privately-owned conservation land, market gardens, vineyards and rural lifestyle properties.

Opportunity 14

Retain the State government legislated dollar-for-dollar matching of funds raised through a DPR.

This recognises the significant public land estate and public benefit from a coordinated community-led approach.

Opportunity 15

Within the planning (and reporting) framework and arrangements for managing widespread and established pests, apportion pooled DPR/matched funds to:

- local/regional coordination (base level of funding to coordinate pest management activities)
- priority pest management projects and programs (funding for short and longer-term pest management projects and programs, at appropriate scales)
- compliance programs (costs involved for state or local government to deliver targeted compliance activities to support priority pest management programs)
- administer the funding scheme
- audit and acquittal processes for the funding received.

Opportunity 16

Broaden the range of pest management entities that are eligible to receive pooled DPR/matched funds, and incentivise co-contributions from funding recipients.

Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA's biosecurity laws

Compliance with legislation is important. Laws and regulations exist to protect individuals, businesses and society as a whole. Failing to comply can result in a variety of negative consequences including harm to people or the environment, damage to an industry's reputation, legal action and penalties.

Penalties, such as fines or imprisonment, are used to discourage non-compliance. They serve as a form of punishment, helping to ensure that those who break the law face consequences for their actions.

The challenge: deterring non-compliance and encouraging compliance

Compliance with the requirements of the BAM Act is fundamental to protecting WA's $10 billion agriculture and food sector, unique natural and urban environments, and our social and cultural practices. However, like other reports relating to WA's biosecurity[46], the BAM Act review consultations found there were relatively widespread perceptions of non-compliance with the BAM Act's biosecurity provisions.

Additionally, there were widespread perceptions that the State took little action to enforce compliance and issue penalties. For penalties to be effective deterrents to non-compliance, they need to be sufficiently severe *and* people need to believe that there is a strong probability of being caught.

Encouraging compliance is important. People need to be aware of the laws, understand why they are needed, and know what they need to do to comply and how to do it.

What we need to achieve

The panel identified the following key outcomes to support compliance with WA's biosecurity laws:

- Activities to encourage compliance are underpinned by behavioural science and evaluation.
- Penalties under the BAM Act are appropriate to the offence and appropriately enforced.

Opportunities for reform

Stakeholders expect the State to deliver on its obligation to monitor compliance with the BAM Act and undertake enforcement activities in all circumstances of non-compliance. However, monitoring, surveillance, inspection and enforcement activities are costly. As the agency assisting the Minister for Agriculture and Food to administer the BAM Act, DPIRD's preferred course of action is to design activities that increase the number of people who are willing to do the right thing.

Education programs, industry guidance and information about the purpose of the rules and the penalties that apply if the rules are broken are important ways to encourage compliance with WA's biosecurity laws. However, providing information on its own is not

[46] For example, Managing the Impact of Plant and Animal Pests: Follow-up (Western Australian Auditor General's Report, Report 4: 20020-21, 31 August 2020)

enough to achieve effective compliance. Attention needs to be given to initiatives aimed at achieving the desired behaviour change. Increasingly, agencies with a regulatory role across Australia are investing in behaviour change research to help inform effective policies and strategies that can achieve the desired results.

Helping people do the right thing

Activities aimed at encouraging 'willing compliance' have been widely adopted by regulatory agencies as an integral part of their compliance and enforcement approach.

For example, an aim of the Compliance and Enforcement Policy of NSW's Department of Primary Industries is to *build a culture of voluntary compliance and empower licensees, stakeholders and other invested parties to be responsible for their actions*.

When individuals and businesses willingly comply with regulatory requirements, it can:

- reduce the need for regulatory agencies to undertake enforcement action
- increase trust between the regulator and regulated entity, and
- result in more effective regulation and better outcomes overall.

[47]

Activities to encourage compliance need to be coupled with activities to discourage non-compliant behaviours – penalties, monitoring and enforcement. The BAM Act includes penalties for various offences. It also supports modified penalties to be issued via infringement notices.

Infringement notices are a type of enforcement action and are typically issued for minor offences or breaches of regulations. The recipient of the notice has the option to pay a specified fine (modified penalty) as an alternative to contesting the alleged offence in court. The alleged offender who pays an infringement notice is not admitting guilt and does not receive a conviction. Infringement notices allow quicker and more efficient enforcement without having to resort to more time-consuming, and costly, legal action.

Current penalties under the BAM Act

- Border biosecurity provisions support penalties ranging from $10,000 to $100,000, and imprisonment for 12 months for some offences.
- Compliance with the post-border biosecurity provisions is supported through penalties ranging from $5,000 to $100,000, and imprisonment for 12 months for some offences.
- The residue management provisions are supported by penalties of $50,000.
- The adulteration provisions are supported by penalties of $100,000 and 12 months imprisonment.
- The chemical safety provisions are supported by penalties of $20,000 or $50,000.
- Non-compliance with directions issued under the inspection provisions can result in penalties of $20,000, and potential liability to pay for remedial action.
- Infringement notice amounts range from $100 to $2,000.

[47] https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/managing-biosecurity/compliance

Although stakeholders generally felt that the penalties under the BAM Act were adequate, a review of the penalties applied in other jurisdictions identified ways in which the adequacy of the BAM Act's penalties could be improved.

In general, the penalty regime under the BAM Act seems to provide for lower fines than other Australian jurisdictions, even when adjusted for inflation.

For instance, fines under the BAM Act would need to increase fourfold to be commensurate with most jurisdictions – although Victoria and the Commonwealth have fines of comparable value to WA.

There is also an argument that biosecurity penalties should be on par with those for environmental breaches. The penalties in NSW's *Biosecurity Act 2015* were modelled on environmental legislation and have some of the largest biosecurity penalties in Australia (up to $2.2 million). As with breaches of environmental laws, the harm caused by biosecurity breaches can be extensive, long-lasting and difficult or impossible to reverse.

Penalties under contemporary legislation

An **aggravated offence** is an offence committed in particular circumstances set out in the legislation that make the offending more serious. If these circumstances are met, the offence attracts a more significant penalty to reflect the seriousness of the offence committed. This helps to ensure that the penalty is proportional to the harm caused and acts as an effective deterrent to future offences.

A **continuing offence** is a type of offence that involves a persistent or repeated violation of a law or regulation over an extended period. The penalties for continuing offences can be more severe than those for isolated violations, as the ongoing nature of the offence indicates a greater disregard for the law and a greater potential for harm (for example, a 'per day' financial penalty for each day that the offence occurs and creates harm). The BAM Act includes penalties for continuing offences.

Penalty units are an efficient way of expressing and updating the financial penalty associated with a regulatory offence. The penalty is expressed in terms of a specific number of penalty units, and the value of a penalty unit is pre-determined and can be reviewed and adjusted periodically to account for inflation or other changes in economic conditions. As an example, if the penalty is 10 penalty units, and the value of a penalty unit is $100, then the total penalty for the offence would be $1,000.

In relation to monitoring compliance and enforcement, under the BAM Act the DG of DPIRD has the authority to appoint inspectors. Inspectors can have the legal powers to enter, access, search, inspect, seize and sample, and to issue directions, notices, infringements and support prosecution when offences occur.[48]

In practice, DPIRD takes a risk-based, outcome-focused approach to compliance and enforcement. This involves identifying and prioritising areas of regulatory risk based on the likelihood and potential impact of non-compliant behaviour.

[48] In addition to inspectors appointed by the DG under s 162 of the BAM Act, certain law enforcement personnel who have been given authority under other Acts (e.g. police officers, fisheries officers, wildlife officers) may exercise powers under the BAM Act as inspectors.

The relatively widespread stakeholder perceptions of non-compliance with the BAM Act and little monitoring or enforcement by DPIRD are mainly in relation to the landholder's duty to control widespread and established declared pests on their property. By their nature, these pests are the most likely to be visible in the landscape. Their occurrence on a property is often not sufficient to indicate that a landholder is not undertaking reasonable and appropriate levels of control, and the biosecurity risk is low (from a whole-of-state perspective).

It is a reality that these pests will need ongoing active landholder management to protect assets and suppress pest numbers. A balance needs to be struck to enable the State government to target its available resources to the areas of greatest regulatory risk, while also ensuring appropriate levels of monitoring and enforcement are undertaken.

For controlling widespread and established declared pests, local monitoring and enforcement may be more effective at achieving these outcomes. Local governments can, and do, create local laws for pest plants (i.e. weeds) under the BAM Act. The local laws enable local governments to undertake enforcement actions in relation to these weeds, using existing local government systems established under the *Local Government Act 1995*. However, the weeds the local law provisions apply to are restricted to weeds that are not declared pests under the BAM Act.

The panel considers it appropriate to expand local government's ability to create local laws for any widespread and established pest animal or plant, regardless of whether it is a declared pest under the BAM Act. This would enable local governments to monitor and enforce compliance when it is considered a priority by them to do so, and to support their community's pest management efforts.

This expansion of local government capacity would be consistent with, and supported under, the alternative model proposed for community-led pest management in Reform Area 8.

WA's risk-based, outcome-focused regulatory approach

DPIRD is the primary regulatory body for the BAM Act.

The regulatory compliance approach applied by DPIRD is risk-based and outcome-focused.

Risk-based approaches are considered best practice for regulatory compliance as they support a cost-effective approach to monitoring compliance, targeting available resources, and proactive, proportionate and appropriate responses.

Contemporary regulatory compliance approaches, including those used by DPIRD, involve a range of strategies and techniques to ensure compliance with laws and regulations.

These risk-based approaches involve proactive monitoring and enforcement, self-regulation and willing compliance, technology and data analytics, and collaboration and partnerships.

[49]

[49] https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2022-04/Regulatory%20Compliance%20Approach%202022.pdf

Opportunity 17

Develop and implement initiatives to achieve behaviour/practice changes that support compliance with WA's biosecurity laws.

An ongoing program of biosecurity behaviour change research is necessary to inform these initiatives, and evaluation will be critical to ensuring that they are delivering outcomes.

Significant planning will be needed to identify and prioritise the behaviours/ practices required to support compliance and develop the initiatives. A new body (see Reform Area 3) may play a role here.

Opportunity 18

Incorporate 'aggravated' offence considerations in the BAM Act to help ensure that the penalty is proportional to the harm caused.

Work will need to be undertaken to identify the circumstances that would make the offending more serious and, therefore, warrant it being an 'aggravated offence' – for example, if the offence was committed intentionally or recklessly.

Opportunity 19

Use penalty units in the BAM Act.

Using penalty units will ensure the monetary value of the penalty does not diminish over time, as it is much easier and more efficient to adjust the value of a penalty unit rather than amend the dollar amount in the legislation.

Opportunity 20

Increase the monetary value of penalties under the BAM Act, in line with the penalty framework used by environmental laws.

It is argued that the harm that is caused by violating biosecurity laws can be just as severe, long-lasting and irreversible as breaches of environmental laws.

Opportunity 21

Expand the scope of local government laws under the BAM Act to apply to any widespread and established pest animal or plant.

This will create an opportunity to make monitoring and enforcing compliance more visible at the local level. Coupled with appropriate penalties, it may reduce the incidence of non-compliance.

While it is recognised that a clearer definition of what qualifies as a 'widespread and established' pest is needed, the intent of this reform option should still be clear.

List of reform areas, key outcomes and opportunities

Reform Area 1. Clarifying the role of the BAM Act

Key outcomes

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for the Objects of the BAM Act; that the Act:

- has clear Objects, helping readers to successfully interpret and implement it
- anticipates increasing biosecurity and agriculture management risk and complexity, and
- strengthens WA's contribution to Australia's biosecurity system.

Opportunity 1

Clarify and simplify the legislative framework by defining 'biosecurity' to encompass the agriculture management outcomes currently provided for in the BAM Act, where it is reasonable to do so.

This would mean chemical products, residues on land, and the adulteration of agricultural products or feed would all be captured as 'biosecurity' for the purposes of the legislation.

Opportunity 2

Amend the objects of the BAM Act to:

- increase the Act's focus on providing for an effective biosecurity system
- be more descriptive of the contexts to which biosecurity applies under the Act, to align with the more contemporary legislation
- provide for a framework for minimising biosecurity risk and risk-based decision making, including when evidence is uncertain or lacking
- emphasise that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility for everyone's benefit
- refer to emergency preparedness and the effective management of biosecurity emergencies
- include reference to intergovernmental agreements
- provide for trade of WA's produce and products by ensuring it meets national and international biosecurity requirements.

Opportunity 3

Include a statement in the BAM Act that identifies the need to involve and engage all biosecurity system participants in its implementation, including Aboriginal peoples, the general public, communities, industries and local, state and federal government bodies.

Reform Area 2. Working together to protect WA

Key outcomes

The panel identified the following key outcomes for shared responsibility:

- Everyone contributes to WA's biosecurity by taking reasonable and practicable steps to reduce biosecurity risks and impacts that are under their control.

- Everyone understands the importance of biosecurity and the benefits it delivers to them and to WA as a whole.

Opportunity 4

Introduce a general biosecurity obligation in the BAM Act.

The general biosecurity obligation will require everyone to take reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, eliminate or minimise biosecurity risks and impacts that are under their control.

Opportunity 5

Improve biosecurity communications and engagement to ensure everyone understands what biosecurity is, how it benefits them, how they can contribute and the value of their participation.

To be effective, careful planning and implementation of tailored communication and support strategies is needed. This should be supported by a deep understanding of the target audiences and the factors that influence their behaviours.

Reform Area 3. Planning and reporting – vital to a better biosecurity system

Key outcomes

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for planning and reporting on WA's biosecurity system. These align with WA's commitment to the IGAB:

- Biosecurity investment prioritises the allocation of resources to the areas of greatest return, in terms of risk mitigation and return on investment.
- Biosecurity activities are undertaken according to a cost-effective, science-based and risk-managed approach.
- State and local governments contribute to the cost of risk management measures in proportion to the public good accruing from those measures, and their role in the system.
- All other biosecurity system participants contribute in proportion to the risks created and/or benefits gained.
- Biosecurity system participants are involved in planning and decision making according to their roles, responsibilities and contributions.
- Decisions that are made to further develop and operate WA's biosecurity system should be clear and, wherever possible, made publicly available.

Opportunity 6

Establish a formal body to provside strategic advice and leadership for WA's biosecurity system.

The body would operate with the support of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

It would be tasked with the following, to support WA's biosecurity system:

- provide strategic coordination for community, industry, local governments, and State government agencies to work together to manage biosecurity risks and impacts

- ensure coordinated biosecurity activities are undertaken according to a cost-effective, science-based and risk-managed approach
- ensure State government resources for biosecurity are prioritised to the areas of greatest return and public good.

The body would be required to:

- partner with other entities across community, industries and the regions
- involve other biosecurity system participants, according to their roles, responsibilities and contributions (in line with the IGAB principles).

The body would also be required to report on the implementation and effectiveness of the plans it establishes, and to publish its plans and reports.

Consistent with biosecurity principles established in the IGAB, it would be appropriate to undertake a co-design process to further develop the form and functions of the body.

This would include identifying:

- industry, community and government entities that could be formally represented on the body and how – aligning with the principle of shared responsibility
- other entities that could be involved, including the scale at which they should be represented and involved in planning activities for different aspects of the system, from local, regional to state level
- the specific expertise required for the body to act as a strategic leader of WA's biosecurity system and how that expertise is to be provided
- the role of the body in recommending or making decisions under the BAM Act
- the role of the body in identifying priorities and resource allocation, particularly funding to industry, community and local governments
- the role and function of the Biosecurity Council under this new structure, if any.

Reform Area 4. Prioritising pests, weeds and diseases

Key outcomes

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for the prioritisation of pests and diseases:

- Appropriate legislative controls, rigour and resources are applied to reduce and control the risk of and harm caused by pests and diseases.
- Biosecurity system participants, informed by the outcomes of WA's biosecurity prioritisation process, can more readily understand their biosecurity obligation and act on it.

Opportunity 7

Introduce the definition of 'biosecurity matter' into the BAM Act, and further classify it as either prohibited matter, restricted matter or permitted matter based on the risk presented to WA.

Although this is a fundamental shift and change to the regulation of biosecurity risks and impacts in WA, it is likely to provide a stronger foundation for WA's biosecurity system by:

- reducing administrative burden as risk may be assessed for classes of things, rather than individual organisms
- simplifying the framework, making it easier to understand, explain, deliver and comply with
- helping focus the attention and resources of biosecurity system participants on the areas that are most relevant to them, and
- supporting harmonisation of legislation across jurisdictions.

Significant planning and discussion would need to occur to establish this new framework. Consistent with biosecurity principles established in the IGAB, it would be appropriate to involve relevant biosecurity system participants in this process. A new body (see Reform Area 3) may play a role here.

Reform Area 5. Emergency powers – a necessary precaution

Key outcomes

The panel has identified the following key outcome for emergency response powers:

- The WA government can undertake quick and decisive action to prevent or control a pest or disease that has or may have such a significant impact that it warrants the use of emergency powers.

Opportunity 8

Include formal emergency provisions in the BAM Act that can be applied to all biosecurity contexts.

This will ensure quick and decisive action can be taken in the event of a biosecurity emergency, and establish the primacy of the BAM Act during a declared biosecurity emergency.

Careful consideration will be needed to ensure emergency provisions can only be activated in limited circumstances and the actions to be taken are not more difficult or demanding than they need to be.

Opportunity 9

Ensure the BAM Act is positioned to be the primary Act for biosecurity, including biosecurity emergency responses in WA (excluding biosecurity responses relating to diseases that affect only human health).

This will require the BAM Act to have provisions that meet or exceed the powers that are established in other biosecurity legislation such as the *Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cth), Aquatic Resources Management Act 2016, Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1993,* and the *Public Health Act 2016.*

Reform Area 6. Compensation can boost biosecurity efforts

Key outcomes

Compensation and reimbursement are viewed as a critical gap in the BAM Act. The panel has identified the following key outcome:

- Individuals/businesses are fairly compensated or reimbursed for direct losses[50], costs and expenses when destructive action is required, using the powers of the BAM Act, to address a high-priority biosecurity risk.

Opportunity 10

Include appropriate compensation and reimbursement provisions in the BAM Act.

These are to cover direct loss or damage to plants, animals and property, and the costs/expenses incurred, because of destructive actions undertaken using the powers of the BAM Act during a biosecurity incident or emergency.

The provisions must exclude payments relating to indirect and consequential losses.

Consistent with biosecurity principles established in the IGAB, it would be appropriate to undertake a co-design process to further develop any compensation or reimbursement provisions.

This would include identifying and agreeing on the details of any legislated compensation and reimbursement provisions (who is/isn't eligible, how amounts are calculated, how applications are made, dispute processes etc.).

Reform Area 7. Enabling industries to act

Key outcomes

The panel identified the following key outcome:

- WA industries can access and take advantage of legislated support structures to establish and deliver collective and coordinated biosecurity actions for their priority pests and diseases.

Opportunity 11

Ensure third parties can be authorised to deliver accreditation schemes with industry.

This will support more efficient import/export of products and deliver biosecurity and product integrity outcomes for industry.

Authorisation to deliver a third party accreditation scheme would need to involve a robust state-based audit of the authorised third party businesses, supported by significant penalties to discourage non-compliance.

[50] Does not include consequential losses

Opportunity 12

Introduce industry-government biosecurity response agreements at a state level to formalise roles and responsibilities, including cost-sharing, during a biosecurity response relevant to industry.

This will encourage industry to consider how it can use the legislated mechanisms/tools that are available to support collective and coordinated biosecurity action (e.g. industry funding schemes under the BAM Act; and fee-for-service under the *Agricultural Produce Commission Act 1988*).

The response agreements would only be in relation to pests and diseases that are not covered by national biosecurity response arrangements and could also address compensation (see Reform Area 6).

The response agreements should provide a pathway for the State government to cover the upfront costs of a response, with provisions for industry to repay its share, similar to the national biosecurity response arrangements.

Significant planning and discussion would need to occur between industry and government to identify and agree on which pests and diseases warrant a formal agreement (underpinned by science/evidence), the cost-sharing arrangements, the mechanism to raise funds from industry, and what would happen if an arrangement were not put in place. A new body (see Reform Area 3) may play a role here.

Reform Area 8. Community-led pest management

Key outcomes

The panel has identified the following key outcomes for enabling community-led pest management:

- Local communities, networks and groups are supported to lead and undertake coordinated action to manage the impact of widespread and established pests on assets important to them, their region and the state as a whole.
- Action undertaken by local communities, networks and groups is effective and efficient, and contributes to the management of priority pests locally, regionally and for the state.

Opportunity 13

Simplify the rating approach and broaden the revenue base of the Declared Pest Rate (DPR) model through a uniform (where possible) progressive *ad valorem* rating structure applied to land across WA that has significant ongoing land management requirements (including pest control).

This would appropriately target landholders who would primarily benefit from coordinated community pest management efforts.

Under this simplification, a DPR would be applied across WA to freehold or leasehold rural land classes of sufficient size.

In this context, this would include land of a minimum size (e.g. one, five or 10 hectares) with rural characteristics such as agricultural and pastoral properties, privately-owned conservation land, market gardens, vineyards and rural lifestyle properties.

Opportunity 14

Retain the State government legislated dollar-for-dollar matching of funds raised through a DPR.

This recognises the significant public land estate and public benefit from a coordinated community-led approach.

Opportunity 15

Within the planning (and reporting) framework and arrangements for managing widespread and established pests, apportion pooled DPR/ matched funds to:

- local/regional coordination (base level of funding to coordinate pest management activities)
- priority pest management projects and programs (funding for short and longer-term pest management projects and programs, at appropriate scales)
- compliance programs (costs involved for state or local government to deliver targeted compliance activities to support priority pest management programs)
- administer the funding scheme
- audit and acquittal processes for the funding received.

Opportunity 16

Broaden the range of pest management entities that are eligible to receive pooled DPR/ matched funds, and incentivise co-contributions from funding recipients.

Reform Area 9. Compliance with WA's biosecurity laws

Key outcomes

The panel identified the following key outcomes to support compliance with WA's biosecurity laws:

- Activities to encourage compliance are underpinned by behavioural science and evaluation.
- Penalties under the BAM Act are appropriate to the offence and appropriately enforced.

Opportunity 17

Develop and implement initiatives to achieve behaviour/practice changes that support compliance with WA's biosecurity laws.

An ongoing program of biosecurity behaviour change research is necessary to inform these initiatives, and evaluation will be critical to ensuring that they are delivering outcomes.

Significant planning will be needed to identify and prioritise the behaviours/practices required to support compliance and develop the initiatives. A new body (see Reform Area 3) may play a role here.

Opportunity 18

Incorporate 'aggravated' offence considerations in the BAM Act to help ensure that the penalty is proportional to the harm caused.

Work will need to be undertaken to identify the circumstances that would make the offending more serious and, therefore, warrant it being an ‘aggravated offence’ – for example, if the offence were committed intentionally or recklessly.

Opportunity 19

Use penalty units in the BAM Act.

Using penalty units will ensure the monetary value of the penalty does not diminish over time, as it is much easier and more efficient to adjust the value of a penalty unit rather than amend the dollar amount in the legislation.

Opportunity 20

Increase the monetary value of penalties under the BAM Act, in line with the penalty framework used by environmental laws.

It is argued that the harm that is caused by violating biosecurity laws can be just as severe, long-lasting and irreversible as breaches of environmental laws.

Opportunity 21

Expand the scope of local government local laws under the BAM Act to apply to any widespread and established pest animal or plant.

This will create an opportunity to make monitoring and enforcing compliance more visible at the local level. Coupled with appropriate penalties, it may reduce the incidence of non-compliance.

While it is recognised that a clearer definition of what qualifies as a ‘widespread and established’ pest is needed, the intent of this reform option should still be clear.

Glossary

Term	Definition
ad valorem	According to the value
Assets	Property (real or personal) owned by a person or the government
Assurance certificate	An assurance certificate is a certificate given by a person (authorised under an accreditation), in relation to an animal, agricultural product, potential carrier, animal feed or fertiliser, for the purpose of export or movement, that states that the certified thing is of a particular quality, produced or treated in a particular manner, free from a particular thing.
Biosecurity	The management of risks to the economy, the environment and the community, of pests and diseases entering, emerging, establishing or spreading. Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (2019)
Biosecurity emergency	The occurrence or imminent occurrence of a biosecurity hazard that is of such a nature or magnitude that it requires an urgent and coordinated response including the activation of the State Hazard Plan Animal and Plant Biosecurity, if appropriate
Biosecurity incident	The occurrence or imminent occurrence of a biosecurity hazard that requires a coordinated response and the implementation of Incident Management System principles
Biosecurity system	Government and non-government structures, processes, and activities to manage risks to the economy, the environment and the community, of pests and diseases entering, emerging, establishing or spreading
Biosecurity system participants	Individuals, governments, entities, industries and other stakeholders that participate in biosecurity and agriculture management related activities
Caring for Country	A process by which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people describe, connect, manage and perform their customary obligations to that Country, their kin and ancestors for present and future generations. Australia State of the Environment (2021)
Co-design	An inclusive method of designing fit-for-purpose programs, policies or services: • that brings citizens and stakeholders together and • where decision making is based on the experience of experts and on consensus of the group. Victorian Government (2020) https://www.vic.gov.au/co-design
Compensation	A means of recognising, through payment, damage or loss caused
Consequential loss	An indirect or flow-on consequence of damage or loss, for example, unrealised earnings stemming from the closure of a business, lost time or productivity
Contemporary biosecurity legislation	Consolidated biosecurity legislation that was introduced in Australia after the BAM Act was enacted including *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld), *Biosecurity Act 2015* (NSW), and *Biosecurity Act 2019* (Tasmania)

Term	Definition
Declared pest	a) a prohibited organism under the BAM Act; or b) an organism for which a declaration under section 22(2) of the BAM Act is in force
Emergency management	Management of the adverse effects of an emergency including — a. prevention — the mitigation or prevention of the probability of the occurrence of, and the potential adverse effects of, an emergency; and b. preparedness — preparation for response to an emergency; and c. response — the combating of the effects of an emergency, provision of emergency assistance for casualties, reduction of further damage, and help to speed recovery; and d. recovery — the support of emergency affected communities in the reconstruction and restoration of physical infrastructure, the environment and community, psychosocial and economic wellbeing
Emergency pest or disease	Pests and diseases that are: a. exotic to Australia and it is considered to be in the national interest to be free of the pest/disease; or b. a variant of an endemic pest or disease (that can be distinguished by investigative and diagnostic methods) which if established in Australia, would have a national impact; or c. a serious pest or disease of unknown or uncertain cause; or d. a severe outbreak of a known endemic pest or disease, and that is considered to be of national significance with serious social or trade implications. Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (2012)
Environmental biosecurity	The protection of the environment and/or social amenity from the risks and negative effects of pests and diseases entering, emerging, establishing or spreading. Priorities for Australia's biosecurity system (2018)
Inspector (under the BAM Act)	a. in relation to the identification or movement of stock — an inspector appointed under section 162 (of the BAM Act) or a police officer; and b. in relation to fish — an inspector appointed under section 162, a fisheries officer or an inspector appointed under the Pearling Act 1990 section 35(1); and c. in relation to a declared pest other than fish — an inspector appointed under section 162 or a wildlife officer; and d. in relation to anything else — an inspector appointed under section 162 BAM Act 2007
Permitted organism	An organism for which a declaration is in force under section 11 of the BAM Act
Pest	In the context of the discussion paper, invertebrate and vertebrate pests (excluding humans) and weeds
Prohibited organism	An organism for which a declaration is in force under section 12 of the BAM Act

Term	Definition
Public good	Public good is defined as having two important characteristics: • non-excludable - the use of the good by one person does not preclude anyone else from using the good • and non-rival - the use of one good by one person does not diminish the utility of another person consuming the good
Quality assurance scheme	A scheme relating to animals, agricultural products, potential carriers, animal feed or fertilisers that is designed to assure that the animals, plants, agricultural products, potential carriers, animal feed or fertilisers — a. are of a particular quality or grade; or b. are in a particular condition; or c. were produced in a particular area or place; or d. were produced in a particular manner; or e. have been treated in a particular way; or f. are free from a particular organism, chemical residue, contaminant or adulterant; or g. comply with particular conditions or requirements BAM Act 2007
Recognised biosecurity group (RBG)	A community-based independent association recognised by the minister under section 169 of the BAM Act
Reimbursement	Payment to a person, under specific circumstances, to cover money spent or costs incurred from a biosecurity incident or emergency response
Stakeholders	In this paper, refers to individuals and organisations with an interest in the BAM Act review
Widespread and established pests and diseases	A pest or disease that is perpetuated, for the foreseeable future, within its ecological range in an area and where it is not feasible (whether in terms of technical feasibility or a cost-benefit analysis) to eradicate the pest or disease Adapted from Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (2019)
Unlisted organism	The term for an organism that is not a permitted organism or a declared pest under the BAM Act
Willing compliance	The regulated community willingly comply with the rules because they understand them, see the benefit and/or are influenced by the regulator Adapted from Australian Maritime Safety Authority Compliance Strategy 2018-2022

29 June 2023

HOLIDAY HOME - PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 2414 Boyup Brook – Cranbrook Road, Chowerup

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PROPERTY MANAGER DETAILS:

Name: Kelly Kay

Address: 2414 Boyup Brook – Cranbrook Road, Chowerup

Telephone Number: 0417 097 666

Email: Kelly.Kay@Bunderraestate.com.au

The nominated Property Manager will:

- Have day-to-day management of the holiday home.
- Specifically respond to complaints pertaining to guest behaviour made before 1am, within a two hour time frame.
- In relation to any other complaints, respond within a reasonable timeframe but within 24 hours.

DUTIES OF PROPERTY MANAGER

- Supply, readily visible in the kitchen or living area of the home, the Code of Conduct, the Property Management Plan and the Fire and Emergency Plan (including the Fire Evacuation Route).
- Liaise with tenants for the occupancy and vacation of the premises.
- Ensure the correct maximum number of people are staying overnight in accordance with planning approval conditions.
- Ensure the premises are registered with the Shire of Boyup Brook as a Holiday Home provider.
- Ensure guests are aware of the Code of Conduct.
- Ensure guests are aware of the Fire and Emergency Plan.
- Maintain a register of all people who utilise the premises, available for inspection by the Shire of Boyup Brook upon request.
- Ensure the premises are clean and maintained to a high standard.
- Ensure bed linen is clean and replaced upon tenant vacation.
- Ensure rubbish is collected and disposed of after each occupancy.

HOLIDAY HOME - CODE OF CONDUCT

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 2414 Boyup Brook – Cranbrook Road, Chowerup

The following Code of Conduct governs tenant behaviour and use of the property. The tenant agrees to follow the guidelines below, for themselves and any visitors they allow at the property:

TENANTS: A responsible adult (over 18 years of age) shall be on site at all times when children are present. No unauthorised people are permitted to stay overnight.

NOISE AND NUISANCE: The tenants agree not to cause or permit nuisance at the property. This includes excessive noise, disruptive or anti-social behaviour. Noise should generally cease after 9pm Sunday through Thursday and 10pm Friday and Saturday.

VEHICLE PARKING: The tenants agree to use the parking spaces provided and not to park on lawn or garden areas on the property. The guests agree not to park any additional vehicles on the property in excess of the parking spaces provided.

SHIRE REGULATIONS: The tenants agree to comply with all Shire regulations, including noise and fire limitations.

PREMISE CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS: The tenants agree to leave the premise in a clean and tidy condition upon vacating, with all fittings and chattels in their original condition and position at the beginning of stay. Tenants are to advise the Property Manager of any damage or disrepair within 24 hours of this occurring. Any damage repairs or excessive cleaning that is attributable to the tenants stay will be paid for by the tenants.

FIRES: The tenants agree not to allow any candles, open fires or similar burn unsupervised within the premise. No open fires are permitted outside at any time. Barbeque facilities are provided and must be used in a safe manner.

RUBBISH DISPOSAL: The guests agree to contain all their rubbish in the bins provided.

KEYS: At the end of the agreed tenancy, tenants agree to lock the premise, close all windows and return the keys to the Property Manager. Any lost or damaged keys will be replaced at the tenant's expense.

TERMINATION OF ACCOMMODATION: If tenants are found to have contravened any of the above Code of Conduct responsibilities a verbal warning will be issued. If the contravention is not rectified immediately the accommodation booking may be terminated with 2 hours' notice at the Property Manager's discretion. No refunds will be made.

HOLIDAY HOME - FIRE AND EMERGENCY PLAN

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 2414 Boyup Brook – Cranbrook Road, Chowerup

EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

FOR ALL EMERGENCIES DIAL 000

Property Manager: Kelly	0417 097 66
Police:	9762 1666
Shire	9765 1200
Hospital:	9765 0222

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

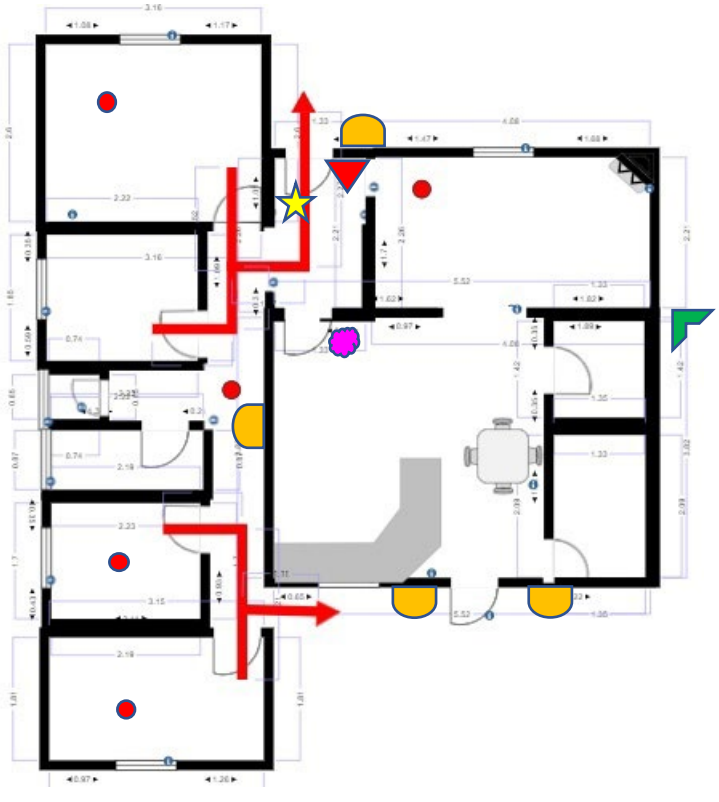
In the event of a fire or emergency, evacuation information may be broadcast or available from the following sources:

DFES:
www.dfes.wa.gov.au/
132 500 for SES emergency assistance
13 DFES (13 33 37) for emergency Information

Shire of Boyup Brook: www.boyupbrook.wa.gov.au

HOLIDAY HOME - FIRE EVACUTION ROUTE

HOLIDAY HOME – FLOOR PLAN OF PREMISES



★	You are here
●	Smoke Alarm
▙	Tap and hose
◗	Light
▲	Fire Extinguisher
☁	Fire Blanket

29 June 2023
EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES
2414 Boyup Brook – Cranbrook Road

These procedures provide guidance in the event of an emergency evacuation primarily in that of a bushfire, however inclusive of other emergencies such as local fire, explosion, medical emergency, rescues, and natural disasters.

Emergency Procedure

In the event of an emergency, the Owners of the property will alert and/or obtain updates from relevant organisations. Tenants will also have a list of important numbers and websites in order to contact these and obtain information in a timely manner.

Important Contacts

Natural Disasters: emergency.wa.gov.au
For police, fire and ambulance emergencies: 000
Boyup Brook Police Station: 9762 1666
Poisons: 13 11 26

Emergency Equipment

Equipment required in/near the Unit for Emergency purposes as follows:

- Evacuation Layout and Important Contact Information clearly and prominently displayed behind the front door
- First Aid Kit and Snake Kit
- Fire extinguisher at entrance of accommodation
- Fire extinguishing unit located at the shed full with 800 litre capacity
- 10,000l of water available in water tank behind the Unit

Evacuation Procedure

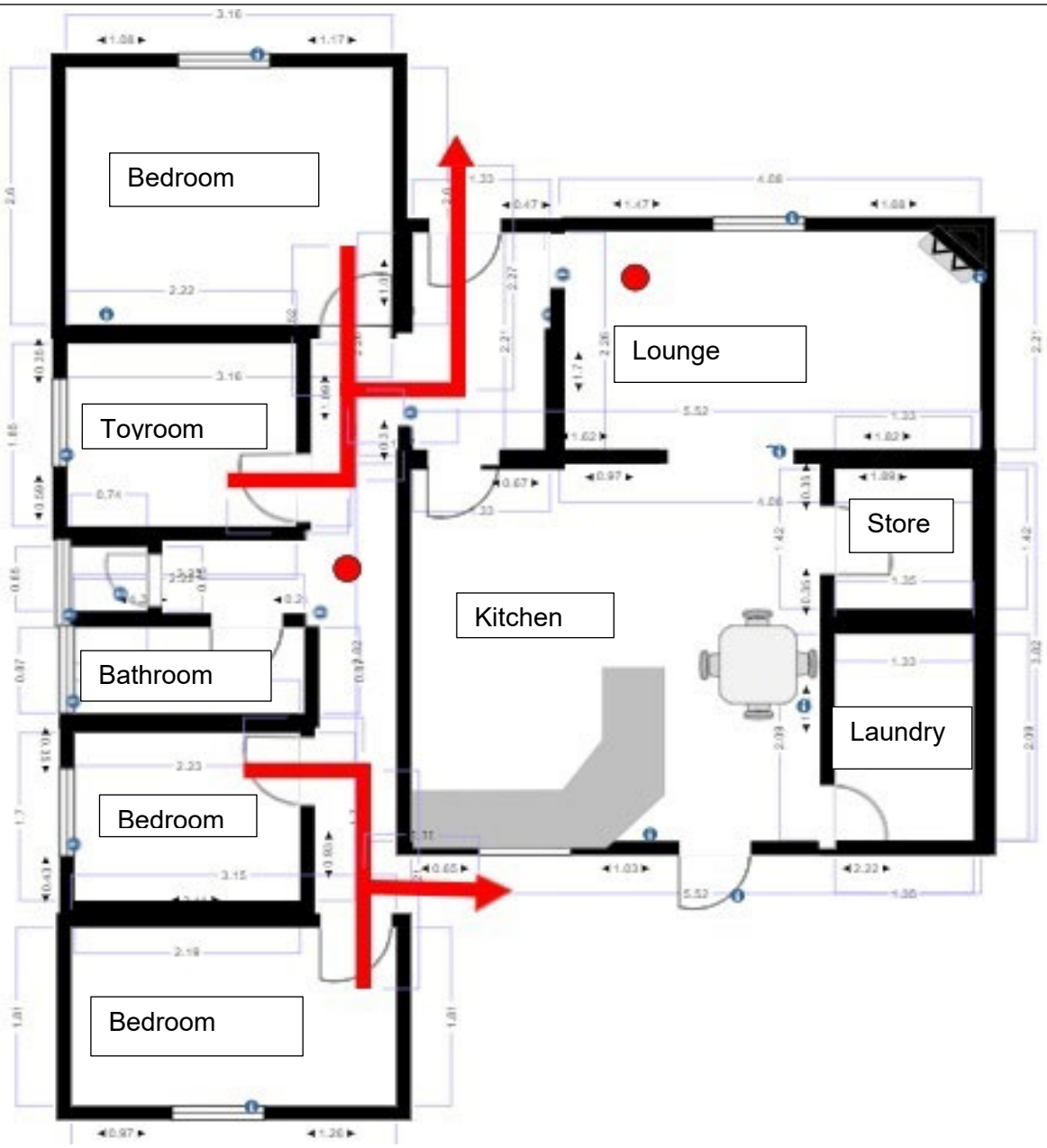
In the event of an emergency evacuation situation, the Owners of the property will contact the Tenants of the unit either via phone or in person, alerting them of the emergency situation.

Tenants of the accommodation are to evacuate and gather at the Muster Point located on the grassed area in front of the accommodation.

Evacuation will occur in vehicles, via two escape options, depending on location of hazard, either:

a) down the driveway
b) or via the paddock to the rear of the accommodation

EMERGENCY EXIT



POLICY NO.	P.06
POLICY SUBJECT	**Farm Chalets**
ADOPTION DATE	17 June 2004
VARIATION DATE	16 February 2017

Objective

To determine the requirements and standards relating to the development of Farm Chalets in the 'Rural' zones.

Minimum Standards/Conditions

Maximum Density

The property shall provide for a minimum of two (2) ha per chalet.

Access and Car Parking:

The proponent shall provide appropriate access and carparking:-

1. two car parking spaces being provided for each chalet and constructed to a gravel pavement finish (currently worded: 'constructed, properly drained and sealed') and properly drained to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer;

2. access being approved by the Chief Executive Officer and crossovers constructed to the Council's design specifications and levels.

Water Supply:

The proponent shall provide a minimum of eighty thousand (80 000) litres per annum per chalet.

Fire Prevention Measures:

The proponent shall comply with the Shire's Firebreak Order. A 2.5 kg dry powder fire extinguisher and fire blanket shall be provided in each individual kitchen.

Stormwater:

All stormwater run off from impervious surfaces being disposed of to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer.

Waste Water:

The provision of a waste water and effluent disposal system in compliance with the Health Department of Western Australia's regulations and policies.

Building Code:

The buildings shall comply with the Building Code of Australia.

Fire Management:

A Fire Management Plan to the satisfaction of the Chief Bushfire Control Officer will be required for the land.

Minimum Facilities:

The following minimum facilities shall be provided in each chalet:-

- Toilet
- Bathroom (may be combined with toilet)
- Kitchen
- Living area
- Laundry facilities (may be provided as a single detached facility for common use where more than one (1) chalet is approved) a maximum of fifty (50) metres from each chalet.

Location:

Proponents are encouraged to locate chalets at least 100metres away from neighbouring rural property boundaries to reduce any future potential conflict.