



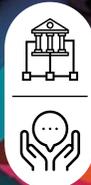
Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety**

2022–23 Annual Report



Collaboration

welcome



The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety is pleased to present our Annual Report for 2022–23.

This year's report focuses on our strength in collaboration with stakeholders, other Agencies as well as looking within and the joint efforts between Groups. The cover reflects this collaboration and promotes our diversity as a department. The continuous/unwavering line symbolises that collaboration at DMIRS is continuing in a strong and steady way. Base image is our 2023 Graduate cohort.

Enabling legislation

The department was established under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* on 1 July 2017.

Acknowledgement

The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) respectfully acknowledges Aboriginal peoples as the Traditional Custodians of this land on which we deliver our services to the communities throughout Western Australia. We acknowledge their enduring connection to the lands, waterways and communities and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging leaders.

Accessibility

We are committed to providing accessible services to our customers and stakeholders. This report is available online and in alternative formats upon request.

Translator and interpreter services

For our customers and stakeholders from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, you may prefer to contact the Translating and Interpreting Service on 13 14 50 and they will arrange an interpreter to communicate the report to you.



Feedback

We welcome feedback and questions on this annual report and encourage you to do so. How to contact us:

- in person: 100 Plain Street, East Perth
- via email: sprr@dmirs.wa.gov.au
- mail to: Strategic Planning Team
Locked Bag 100
East Perth WA 6892

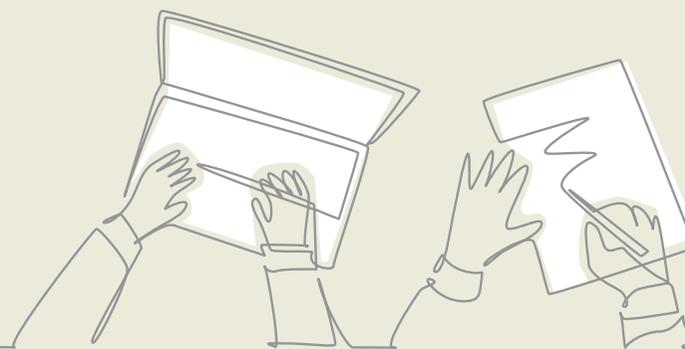
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Statement of compliance



Hon Bill Johnston MLA

Minister for Mines and Petroleum; Energy;
Hydrogen Industry; Industrial Relations



Hon Sue Ellery MLC

Minister for Finance; Commerce;
Women's Interests

In accordance with section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety for the year ending 30 June 2023.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and fulfils obligations pursuant to the following legislation:

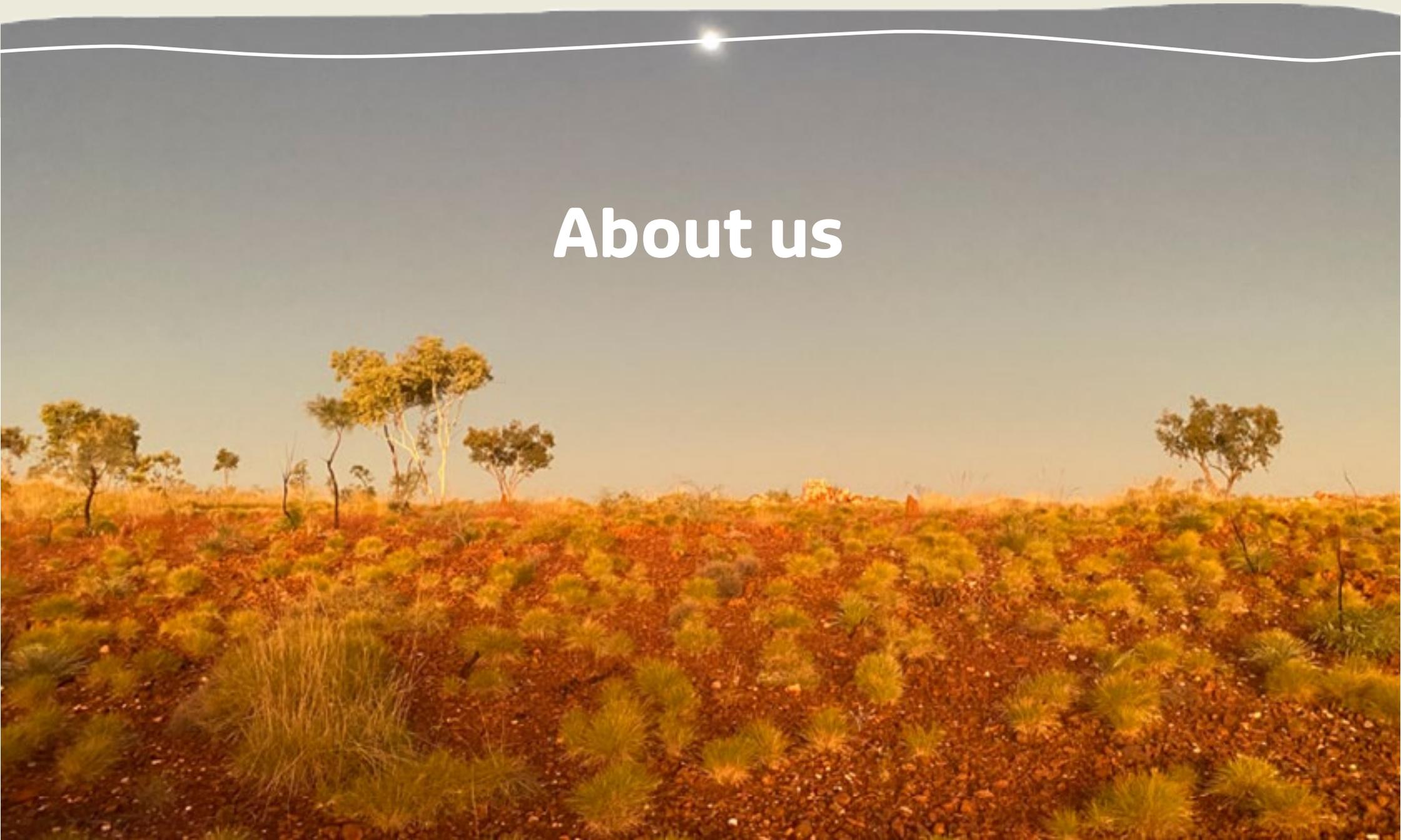
- section 73(3) *Building Services (Registration) Act 2011*;
- section 60 *Credit (Administration) Act 1984*;
- section 12A *Debt Collectors Licensing Act 1964*;
- section 175ZE *Electoral Act 1907*;
- section 33 *Electricity Act 1945*;
- section 10A *Employment Agents Act 1976*;
- section 13CA *Gas Standards Act 1972*;
- section 31 *Land Valuers Licensing Act 1978*;
- section 51 *Motor Vehicle Dealers Act 1973*;
- section 59E(7) and 59H(2) *Plumbers Licensing Act 1995*;
- section 135(2) *Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978*;
- section 12 *Retirement Villages Act 1992*;
- section 115 *Building and Construction Industry (Security of Payment) Act 2021*; and
- section 112(2) *Settlement Agents Act 1981*.

Kristin Berger

Acting Director General
15 September 2023

Photographer: B Lloyd. Used with expressed permission for this publication only.

About us





During 2023, the department created a values champion poster series. The posters were intended to be a personalised and informal way to explore and to demonstrate how we align with our corporate values, of being **respectful, responsive, forward-thinking, transparent, fair, and ethical.**

Each champion reflected on what the values meant to them, and how they demonstrate it as part of their day-to-day role. The posters are periodically refreshed with new champions and displayed within DMIRS offices to encourage our values in our staff.



Forward thinking

We foster innovative thinking to plan for the future and actively embrace change.



Respectful

We are always courteous and considerate to others, regardless of beliefs, backgrounds or abilities.



Fair

We treat people equitably and act without judgement or bias.



Ethical

We act with honesty and integrity.



Responsive

We adapt to change, act on concerns, and provide information in a timely manner.



Transparent

We are open and accountable in what we do.



Message from the Director General

kaya wandju

It is always a pleasure to acknowledge the hard work and commitment of DMIRS staff.

Together we have progressed and achieved many goals for a busy 2022–23 and I continue to be proud of the work we are doing to bring positive outcomes for the State and the people in the community.

DMIRS is an enabling department and our work contributes to **supporting a safe, fair and responsible future for the Western Australian community, industry, energy and resources sector.**

While our functions are diverse in nature, we have a shared commitment to lead with integrity, deliver outcomes and constantly improve our services.

Detailed in this report are some of the many successes and achievements we have had over the year. These achievements would not be possible without our staff of whom I am immensely proud.

We are continuing to refine our structure and improve capability to use our resources efficiently.

This year we commenced an external structural review, expanded our Leadership Group, continued implementing the outcomes of the Agency Capability Review and finalised a range of actions from other reviews and audits.

I would like to acknowledge our many partners and stakeholders across Western Australia who have assisted us in both our change processes and ongoing programs.

I look forward to the year ahead and remain committed to providing timely and reliable services to the people of Western Australia.

Richard Sellers
Director General



Report structure

This report details our progress from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 towards delivering our purpose, presented in the context of the department's three approaches from our Strategic Intent and aligned to the priorities of government. Each year we commit to the principles of good governance and being accountable for our actions, and have linked our content throughout the report to the Public Sector Commission's nine governance principles.

-  Government and public sector relationship
-  Management and oversight
-  Organisational structure
-  Operations
-  Ethics and integrity
-  People
-  Finance
-  Communication
-  Risk management

To present our performance in a clear and consistent manner, the following key has been used throughout the report. The result is indicated by the direction and the colour of the arrow to demonstrate the status.

Key:

Exceeding target:

above ▲
or
below ▼

Did not meet target:

above ▲
or
below ▼

Met target (variance ± 5 per cent):

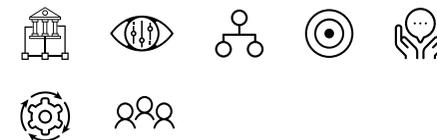


About us

In this section we discuss what it is that makes up the department, who we are, what we value and what we do.

We provide an overview of the current structure, administered legislation and our office locations across the State. We discuss our performance management framework (Outcomes Based Management) which is the formal mechanism allowing the department to demonstrate accountability and transparency to Parliament, the public and our stakeholders.

In this section we detail our governance activities with regard to good governance principles:



Our performance

In this section we discuss our achievements for the reporting year highlighting various activities undertaken, how we have collaborated with our stakeholders and other state government agencies and progressed legislative and regulatory changes. We celebrate Consumer Protection turning 50, the success of the Esperance energy supply transition from gas to electricity and the implementation of the credit card data security standards.

Significant issues

In this section we cover the current and emerging issues and trends that have impacted the department during the year. Discuss our progress to modernise legislation and standards to protect the people and businesses of Western Australia. Also includes outline of our responses to external reviews and progress on the *Enough is Enough* report recommendations.

Financial statements

In this section we provide a transparent view of our financial position and performance as a State Government department. Our Key Performance Indicators are also covered in this section along with the independent Auditor's report.

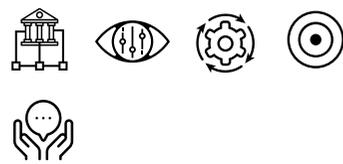
Disclosures and legal compliance

In this section we cover our governance activities in relation to compliance and accountability, ethical conduct and other reporting obligations. We outline our commitment to our people through our adherence to public sector standards, equal opportunity, work health and safety and recordkeeping obligations.

Appendices

In this section we provide terminology, our Act specific reporting and some of the legislative changes progressed throughout the year.

In this section we detail our governance activities with regard to good governance principles:



Expanding DMIRS leadership

Increasing the Executive Leadership Group

In 2022–23, our leadership structure changed to build upon our existing governance and decision-making processes.

A new Director Finance (Chief Finance Officer) position was created and filled in January 2023 and commenced as a member of our Executive Leadership Group.

The structural change to the Safety Regulation Group was made to best enable the delivery of the government’s intent of having a single regulator in place for workplace safety in all industry sectors.

As a result, a Deputy WorkSafe Commissioner role was created in March 2023, reporting directly to the WorkSafe Commissioner as well as forming part of the Executive Leadership Group.

The Corporate Executive continues to include the Director General and Deputy Director Generals, with our Executive Leadership Group expanded to also incorporate the:

- Executive Director Corporate Services;
- Executive Director Strategic Business Innovation;
- Director Finance (Chief Financial Officer);
- WorkSafe Commissioner;
- Deputy WorkSafe Commissioner;
- Executive Director Building and Energy; and
- Executive Director Consumer Protection.

The new position of General Manager Communications and Engagement also maintains a regular observer role within the Executive Leadership Group.

Diversity in our leadership styles

At DMIRS we value diversity in our staff and leaders, which extends to different and complementary styles of leadership that further promote diversity and inclusion throughout the department. The department’s flagship leadership program, the Management Excellence Development Program and the Learn Explore and Do programs are designed to provide staff with essential skills, knowledge and strategies to operate effectively in a leadership role and build individual leadership capability.



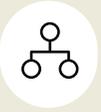
A word cloud of leadership styles and qualities, including: team-oriented, consultative, responsive, inspires, passionate, dependable, pragmatic, supportive, authentic, mentor, creative, engaged, visionary, encouraging, intuitive, inclusive, constructive, respectful, strategic-outlook, energetic, collaborative, approachable, insightful, considered, and empowering.



The Executive Leadership Group and Corporate Executives

Back row: Marka Haasnoot, Saj Abdoolakhan, Julie de Jong, Jeremy Kwong, Trish Blake, Sally North
Front row: Andrew Chaplyn, Kristin Berger, Richard Sellers, Ian Munns, Jai Thomas
Inset photo: Darren Kavanagh – Independent WorkSafe Commissioner

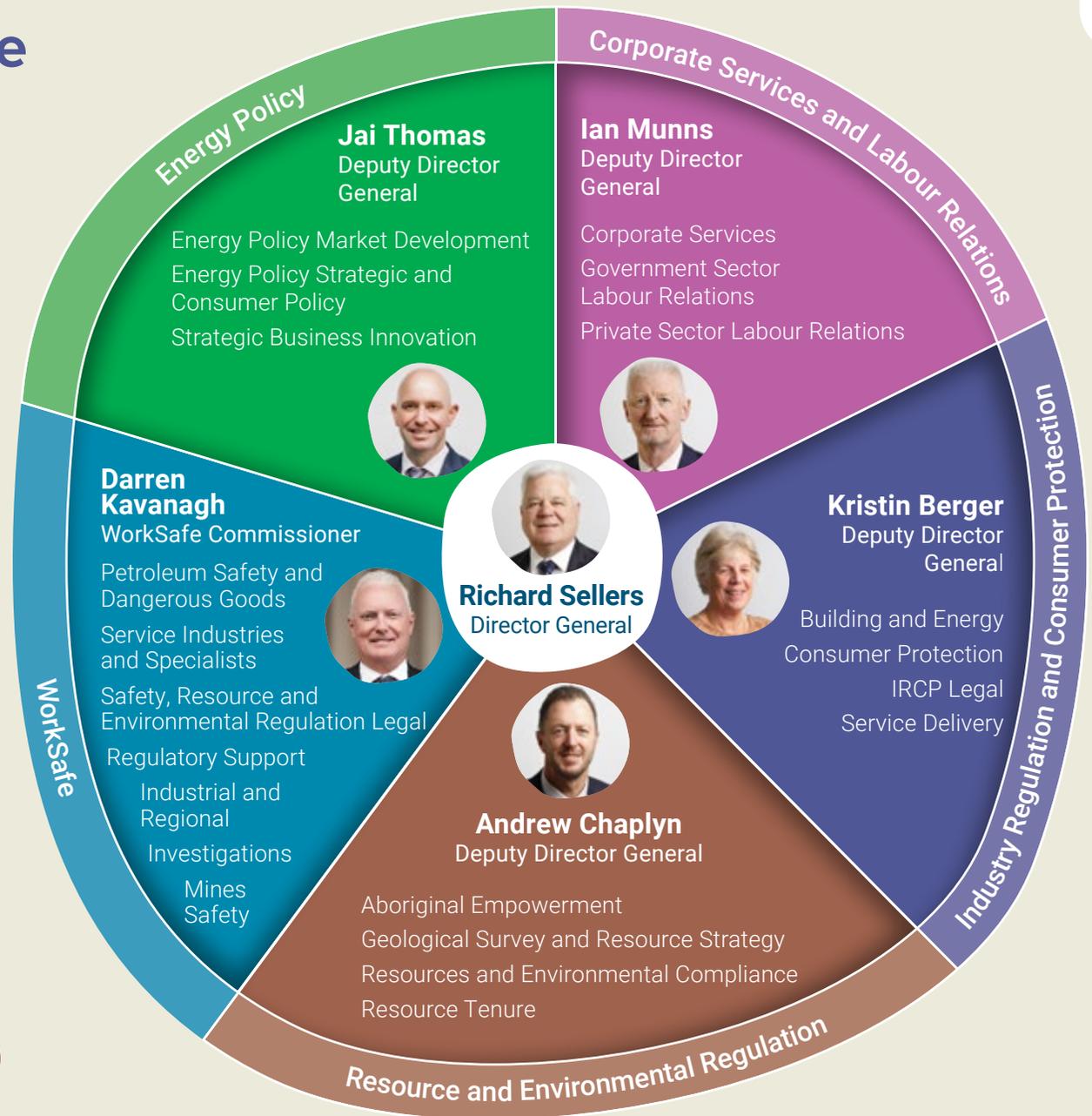
The Executive Leadership Group continues to meet regularly to discuss strategic issues, review and action submissions and make key decisions.



Organisational structure

To ensure the department remains efficient, effective and fit for purpose, its structure is periodically reviewed.

- a) Energy Policy WA joined DMIRS from 1 July 2022.
- b) Jeff Haworth Acting Deputy Director General Resource and Environmental Regulation retired 1 August 2022.
- c) Phil Gorey Deputy Director General Resource and Environmental Regulation formally ceased in this role on 19 September 2022 to take a permanent role at Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation after a six month secondment.
- d) Andrew Chaplyn Deputy Director General Resource and Environmental Regulation initially acting in the role from 1 August 2022, formally appointed 04 May 2023.
- e) Jai Thomas Deputy Director General Energy Policy initially acting in the role from 1 July 2022, formally appointed 1 November 2022. Prior to amalgamation Jai was the CEO of Energy Policy WA.
- f) Creation of WorkSafe Group and Corporate Services and Labour Relations Group effective 20 March 2023.
- g) Ian Munns Deputy Director General Safety Regulation changed role to Deputy Director General Corporate Services and Labour Relations from 20 March 2023.
- h) The WorkSafe Commissioner is a statutory appointment, independent from DMIRS and is responsible to the Minister.



Our Groups



Resource and Environmental Regulation

The Resource and Environmental Regulation Group is responsible for the regulation of one of Western Australia's largest industry sectors, playing a critical role in building the State's economy and ensuring resources are developed in a sustainable and responsible manner.

This Group oversees the regulatory and policy requirements of the resources sector, delivers the department's geoscience functions to provide geoscientific data to understand the State's mineral and petroleum resources, and administers the Aboriginal Empowerment Initiative, ensuring policies, practices and procedures around mining activities are developed in a culturally respectful way.



Corporate Services and Labour Relations Group

Corporate Services and Labour Relations Group supports the department to achieve its strategic and operational objectives. It brings together a range of corporate service functions, assists public sector employers in meeting their workforce and organisational objectives, and provides strategic advice, and education and compliance services on State employment laws.



Industry Regulation and Consumer Protection Group

Industry Regulation and Consumer Protection works towards ensuring that there is a fair trading environment for Western Australian consumers and traders and that building, plumbing, gas and electricity services are safe.

This Group ensures there is a fair, safe and equitable marketplace by applying the Australian Consumer Law and other trading and occupational legislation, as well as setting and enforcing the licensing and technical safety requirements, standards and legislation for the building, plumbing, gas and electrical industries. The Department's service delivery functions including customer information, licensing services, as well as legal counsel also sit within this Group.



WorkSafe Group

WorkSafe Group oversees the regulatory and policy requirements of workers' health and safety in the resources and general industries sectors, and safety legislation for dangerous goods, including the State's major hazard facilities, and petroleum operations.

WorkSafe plays a significant part in building and strengthening Western Australia's economy, by ensuring that one of the State's most significant assets, its workforce, operates in a healthy and safe environment where workers' rights are protected.

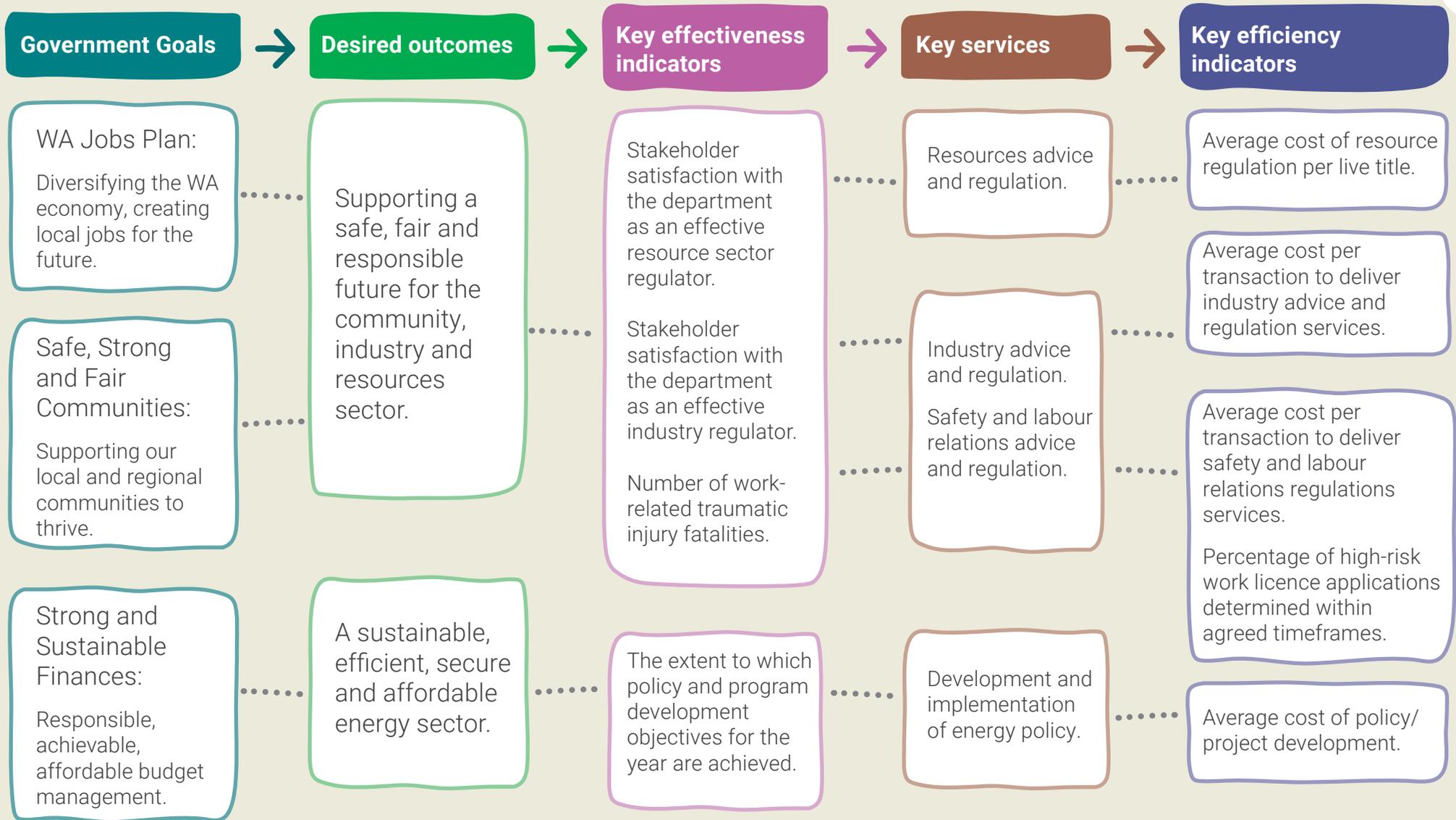
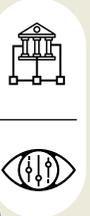


Energy Policy Group

Energy Policy Group is responsible for the delivery of policy advice to the Minister for Energy to assist government in making well-informed decisions on the supply of secure, reliable, sustainable and affordable energy services to the Western Australian community. It also supports the Coordinator of Energy in their statutory responsibilities managing fuel, gas and electricity supply disruptions.

To ensure the department is a high performing, future-ready organisation, the Group fosters innovative thinking and maximises digital delivery. It is responsible for creating vision and strategies, audit and risk management, corporate performance monitoring and providing sustainable digital solutions. It also leads the department's whole-of-government regulatory reform activities.

Performance management framework



DMIRS at a glance

Who are we?

We are the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). Our purpose is to support a safe, fair and responsible future for the Western Australian community, industry, energy and resources sectors.

Our Strategic Intent approach

To view the ways we maximise our impact as a regulator, services provider and policy maker refer to pages 26–47.



Our offices are located around Western Australia for the convenience of our customers.

Over **100** 

pieces of legislation were administered by the department during 2022–23.

We administer around **100**  and receive and process around **120,000** applications a year.

types of licences

1,839 staff  9% from last year.

16% aged **under** 34 years.

27% aged **over** 55 years.

16 age of our **youngest** staff member.

77 age of our **oldest** staff member.

50% 

Women substantively appointed in SES contracts.

17% 

Staff that are culturally and linguistically diverse.

Engaging with our stakeholders

Our stakeholders

Ministers, Federal, State and Local governments and agencies

Commissioners and organisational heads

Non-government organisations

Business owners and incorporated businesses

Industry and consumers

Workplaces, workers, unions and public sector employees

Professional associations and representative bodies

Traditional owners, landowners and pastoralists

Universities, research institutions and schools

Traditional and social media

Statutory authorities and bodies

Community of WA



Consulted with Property Council of Australia and Retirement Living Council on stage 2 reforms to the Retirement Villages Act.

Worked with MTAWA to review industry guidelines for motor vehicle dealers and hosted a roundtable on odometer tampering.

Partnered with RSC to develop an education campaign focusing on underage use of eRideables.

Participated in Indigenous Land Use Agreements negotiation process.

Offered end-use customers of new and emerging alternative electricity services access to customer protections by developing the Alternative Electricity Services framework.

Hosted the quarterly cross-sector employee relations leaders' forum to discuss current and emerging issues in labour relations.

Member of Taskforce Cadena, headed by Australian Border Force to address criminal exploitation of foreign workers.

Regularly engaged with landowners and pastoralists as part of the application process of granting tenure for mining.

Worked closely with unions and employer associations to update processes for WA private sector awards.

Conducted 15 surveys across the mining industry on the topic of sexual assault and sexual harassment – 1400 responses received.

Worked with North Metro TAFE students to create Re:act social impact road safety awareness campaign aimed at 17–25 year olds.

Stakeholder satisfaction survey

The DMIRS Stakeholder satisfaction survey has been conducted annually since 2019. This year's results were positive overall, consistent with the prior year and continuing an upward trend in satisfaction since 2019. Survey respondents were asked about different aspects of service provided by DMIRS staff. Key findings are provided below.

2,297 stakeholders responded.

77% satisfied with our performance as a Resource Sector regulator ▲ 3 per cent[^].

74% satisfied with our performance as an Industry regulator ▲ 1 per cent[^].

82% satisfied with our performance as a Safety regulator ▲ 3 per cent[^].

[^] Compared to last year.

Satisfaction with DMIRS as a regulator was equal to or above previous survey results. While the total number of satisfied stakeholders was only marginally higher in 2023, these stakeholders were significantly more likely to feel strongly satisfied with DMIRS on each Key Performance Indicator.

Perceptions of DMIRS on a range of performance indicators are up substantially. Each year we ask a range of key diagnostic questions about DMIRS. Stakeholders rated DMIRS significantly higher on average across many outcomes related to the department's processes, policies and regulatory style. Stakeholders' views on the department's responsiveness to queries and provision of information were particularly improved in 2023.

Satisfaction was once again lower for those who interacted with DMIRS to a) query a ruling, b) make a complaint or report an incident, and/or c) seek assistance with consumer protection issues. This finding has been consistent since 2019, and represents a continued challenge to improving satisfaction amongst DMIRS stakeholders.



Administered legislation

We assist the Ministers for Mines and Petroleum; Energy, Industrial Relations and Commerce in administration of the following Acts:

[Architects Act 2004](#)

[Associations Incorporation Act 2015](#)

[Auction Sales Act 1973](#)

[Barrow Island Royalty Trust Account Act 1985](#)

[Barrow Island Royalty Variation Agreement Act 1985](#)

[British Imperial Oil Company, Limited \(Private\) Act 1925](#)

[Building Act 2011](#)

[Building and Construction Industry \(Security of Payment\) Act 2021](#)

[Building Services \(Complaint Resolution and Administration\) Act 2011](#)

[Building Services \(Registration\) Act 2011](#)

[Building Services Levy Act 2011](#)

[Business Names \(Commonwealth Powers\) Act 2012](#)

[Business Names Act 1962](#)

[Charitable Collections Act 1946](#)

[Chattel Securities Act 1987](#)

[Churches of Christ, Scientist, Incorporation Act 1961](#)

[Coal Miners' Welfare Act 1947](#)

[Commercial Tenancy \(Retail Shops\) Agreements Act 1985](#)

[Competition Policy Reform \(Taxing\) Act 1996](#)

[Competition Policy Reform \(Western Australia\) Act 1996](#)

[Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1900](#)

[Construction Contracts Act 2004](#)

[Construction Industry Portable Paid Long Service Leave Act 1985](#)

[Co-operatives Act 2009](#)

[Credit \(Administration\) Act 1984](#)

[Credit \(Commonwealth Powers\) Act 2010](#)

[Credit Act 1984](#)

[Dampier to Bunbury Pipeline Act 1997](#)

[Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004](#)

[Debt Collectors Licensing Act 1964](#)

[Decimal Currency Act 1965](#)

[Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1970](#)

[Distress for Rent Abolition Act 1936](#)

[Dividing Fences Act 1961](#)

[Electricity Act 1945](#)

[Electricity Corporations Act 2005](#)

[Electricity Industry Act 2004¹](#)

[Electricity Transmission and Distribution Systems \(Access\) Act 1994](#)

[Employment Agents Act 1976](#)

[Employment Dispute Resolution Act 2008](#)

[Energy Arbitration and Review Act 1998](#)

[Energy Coordination Act 1994](#)

[Energy Corporations \(Transitional and Consequential Provisions\) Act 1994](#)

[Energy Operators \(Powers\) Act 1979](#)

[Energy Safety Act 2006](#)

[Energy Safety Levy Act 2006](#)

[Fair Trading Act 2010](#)

[Finance Brokers Control Act 1975](#)

[Fremantle Buffalo Club \(Incorporated\) Act 1964](#)

[Fuel, Energy and Power Resources Act 1972](#)

[Gas Corporation \(Business Disposal\) Act 1999](#)

[Gas Services Information Act 2012](#)

[Gas Standards Act 1972](#)

[Gas Supply \(Gas Quality Specifications\) Act 2009](#)

[Growers Charge Act 1940](#)

[Hire-Purchase Act 1959](#)

[Home Building Contracts Act 1991](#)
[Industrial Relations Act 1979](#)
[Land Valuers Licensing Act 1978](#)
[Law Reform \(Common Employment\) Act 1951](#)
[Limited Partnership Act 2016](#)
[Long Service Leave Act 1958](#)
[Metric Conversion Act 1972](#)
[Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994](#)
[Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993](#)
[Mining \(Validation and Amendment\) Act 1986](#)
[Mining Act 1978](#)
[Mining On Private Property Act 1898](#)
[Mining Rehabilitation Fund Act 2012](#)
[Motor Vehicle Dealers Act 1973](#)
[Motor Vehicle Repairers Act 2003](#)
[National Gas Access \(WA\) Act 2009](#)
[New Tax System Price Exploitation Code \(Taxing\) Act 1999](#)
[New Tax System Price Exploitation Code \(Western Australia\) Act 1999](#)
[Occupational Safety and Health \(Validation\) Act 1998²](#)

[Offshore Minerals \(Consequential Amendments\) Act 2003](#)
[Offshore Minerals \(Registration Fees\) Act 2003](#)
[Offshore Minerals Act 2003](#)
[Offshore Petroleum \(Royalty\) Act 2006³](#)
[Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006⁴](#)
[Personal Property Securities \(Commonwealth Laws\) Act 2011](#)
[Petroleum \(Submerged Lands\) Act 1982](#)
[Petroleum \(Submerged Lands\) Registration Fees Act 1982](#)
[Petroleum Act 1936](#)
[Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources \(Registration Fees\) Act 1967](#)
[Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967](#)
[Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Safety Levies Act 2011](#)
[Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969](#)
[Petroleum Products Pricing Act 1983](#)
[Petroleum Retailers Rights and Liabilities Act 1982](#)

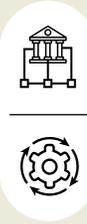
[Petroleum Titles \(Browse Basin\) Act 2014](#)
[Plumbers Licensing Act 1995](#)
[Public and Bank Holidays Act 1972](#)
[Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978](#)
[Residential Parks \(Long-Stay Tenants\) Act 2006](#)
[Residential Tenancies Act 1987](#)
[Retail Trading Hours Act 1987](#)
[Retirement Villages Act 1992](#)
[Safety Levies Amendment Act 2020](#)
[Sale of Goods \(Vienna Convention\) Act 1986](#)
[Sale of Goods Act 1895](#)
[Settlement Agents Act 1981](#)
[Street Collections \(Regulation\) Act 1940](#)
[Ticket Scalping Act 2021](#)
[Transfer of Incorporation \(HBF and HIF\) Act 2009](#)
[Work Health and Safety Act 2020](#)

1 Except parts 9A and 9B.

2 An Act to validate certain acts, matters or things done or purported to be done under the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984* and to amend that Act. *The Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984* was repealed on 31 March 2022.

3 Administered on behalf of the Commonwealth.

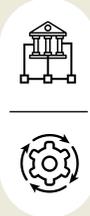
4 Administered on behalf of the Commonwealth.



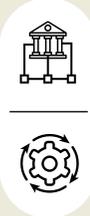
Shared responsibilities with other agencies

The department contributed to the delivery of several whole-of-government and cross-agency initiatives, each of which had shared accountabilities for their successful implementation. The following initiatives were reported against the 2022–23 Resource Agreement for DMIRS.

Initiative	Working together	2022–23 Results
<p>Mental Awareness, Respect and Safety program</p> <p>Outcomes: Boost mental health, drug use and other health and safety issues in the mining industry.</p> <p>Address workplace sexual harassment in the mining industry.</p> <p><i>WorkSafe Group</i></p>	<p>Mental Health Commission</p> <p>Minister for Women’s Interests</p>	<p>See page 57 for more detail on the the Mental Awareness, Respect and Safety (MARS) program.</p> <p>In addition to the MARS program and under this initiative in the 2022–23 Resource Agreement, DMIRS contributes towards the development of a whole of government sexual violence prevention strategy. This strategy is being led by the Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime and Department of Communities.</p>
<p>Climate action</p> <p>Outcome: Coordination and analysis to maximise carbon sequestration.</p> <p><i>Resource and Environmental Regulation Group</i></p>	<p>Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p>	<p>The Petroleum and Geothermal Information Management System (WAPIMS) assisting with compilation of key datasets such as; well deviation, velocity data and and Log ASCII Standard files.</p> <p>Compilation of all temperature data across the State.</p> <p>Study of carbon offset technologies has been deferred to 2023–24 financial year.</p> <p>See page 33 for more detail on CO₂ geological storage atlas.</p>
<p>Resourcing for sectoral resourcing emissions reduction strategies</p> <p>Outcome: A sustainable, efficient, secure and affordable energy sector.</p> <p><i>Energy Policy Group</i></p>	<p>Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p>	<p>DMIRS provided electricity sector projections for the whole of government Sectoral Emissions Reduction Strategies project which is being led by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.</p> <p>Engagement across government is continuing with regards to scenario analysis and policy development.</p>
<p>Supporting agencies to achieve 30 per cent reduction in emissions by 2030</p> <p>Outcome: A sustainable, efficient, secure and affordable energy sector.</p> <p><i>Energy Policy Group</i></p>	<p>Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p> <p>Public sector agencies</p>	<p>The new position allocated for this deliverable commenced on 30 May 2023 and has begun scoping a work plan on energy efficiency and electrification for government agencies.</p>



Initiative	Working together	2022–23 Results
<p>Service improvement – second Perth Mining Warden</p> <p>Outcome: Boost title compliance functions.</p> <p><i>Resource and Environmental Regulation Group</i></p>	<p>Department of Justice</p>	<p>An Expenditure Review Committee submission was approved to fund a second mining warden in Perth. This warden was recruited and appointed in the 2022–23 financial year.</p> <p>This has resulted in increased processing of contested mining applications.</p>
<p>Streamline WA</p> <p>Outcome: Encourage investment in Western Australia by creating better ways of applying regulation.</p> <p><i>Resource and Environmental Regulation Group; Energy Policy Group – Strategic Business Innovation</i></p>	<p>Departments of;</p> <p>Planning, Lands and Heritage</p> <p>Water and Environmental Regulation</p> <p>Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions</p> <p>Treasury</p>	<p>DMIRS has implemented online lodgement of all departmental occupational licensing, modernising and streamlining the application process for the private and community sectors.</p> <p>See page 36 for more detail.</p>
<p>Transfer of Royalties function, collection and administration</p> <p>Outcome: Collection of Royalties for the State of WA.</p> <p><i>Energy Policy Group – Strategic Business Innovation; Resource and Environmental Regulation Group</i></p>	<p>Department of Finance (Revenue WA)</p>	<p>DMIRS is continuing to work with the Department of Finance to progress the transfer of royalty collection and administration functions to Revenue WA.</p> <p>For more detail refer to page 41.</p>
<p>Provide advice on impact of COVID-19 on tenancies</p> <p>Outcome: Assist commercial and residential tenants and their landlords in relation to the impact of any COVID-19 lockdowns on their tenancies.</p> <p><i>Industry Regulation and Consumer Protection Group</i></p>	<p>Department of Communities</p> <p>Small Business Development Corporation</p>	<p>There were no COVID-19 lockdowns in 2022–23 that impacted commercial and residential tenants and their landlords.</p>
<p>Fatigue and isolated drivers in the commercial vehicle sector</p> <p>Outcome: A workplace operated in a safe and healthy manner.</p> <p><i>WorkSafe Group</i></p>	<p>WA Police Force</p> <p>Main Roads WA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 stops. • One improvement notice issued. <p>The department continues to work with the WA Police Force and Main Roads on this initiative, however other workload pressures have resulted in fewer stops being conducted throughout the year. This initiative will continue in 2023–24.</p>



Initiative	Working together	2022–23 Results
<p>State-wide cladding audit</p> <p>Outcome: Assist relevant WA public sector agencies to scope audits of their respective public buildings for identification of combustible cladding.</p> <p><i>Industry Regulation and Consumer Protection Group</i></p>	<p>Public sector agencies</p> <p>Public universities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement actions completed for 41 privately-owned buildings. • Six have remediation works in progress. • Five are well progressed in their remediation planning. • Four state agencies with publicly-owned buildings require remediation. <p>The department continues to provide assistance to these agencies and regularly publishes updates on the progress of remediation of publically and privately owned buildings.</p>
<p>Bush fire policy</p> <p>Outcome: Implement reforms for bush fire policy.</p> <p><i>Industry Regulation and Consumer Protection Group</i></p>	<p>Departments of;</p> <p>Fire and Emergency Services</p> <p>Planning, Lands and Heritage</p>	<p>Part of the inter-departmental working group.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of the operational of the bushfire accreditation framework.</p> <p>Assisted with development of new bushfire mapping standards and review of State planning policy 3.7: Bushfire and its associated guidelines.</p> <p>Released draft State planning policy 3.7: Bushfire and planning for bushfire guidelines for public comment and a revised bushfire map to support the public comment process.</p>



Photographer: B Striewski. Used with expressed permission for this publication only.



Our performance



Artist in-situ at Mineral House – Staff were given the opportunity to interact with Bradley Kickett (artist) and the commissioned artwork used in last year’s annual report.

Energy Policy WA joins DMIRS as part of the Energy Policy Group.

Released a series of translated information on WHS laws, based on the WHS interpretative guidelines.



Consumer Protection turns 50



Online licensing forms launched.

Unveiling of the commissioned artwork that represents DMIRS commitment to work collaboratively, build stronger partnerships and ensure Aboriginal voices are represented, along with updating the Mineral House foyer to be a more culturally appropriate space.



Hybrid power purchase agreement Guide and Template launched with two masterclass sessions that were well received.



Annual Resources Sector Awards: Iluka Resources received the Golden Gecko for environmental excellence and Ngurra Kujungka together with Newcrest Telfer received the Community Partnership Resources Sector awards.



Successful Work Safe Month – think physical, think psychological.

Hosted: Common Understanding webinar for the mining environment.



Hosted: the 2022 GSWA open day, that was attended by over 300 delegates.

Australian consumer laws synchronised across Australia.



Birak
December - January
2023

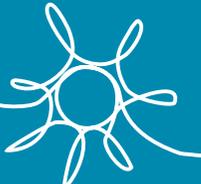
Graduation of the 2022 Manager Excellence Development Program cohort.



Welcomed the new Minister for Commerce, Ms Ellery MLC.

Action plan launched for Consumers living with disability.

Introduced climate change legislation into Parliament.



Bunuru
February - March

Exploration Incentive Scheme round 27 opened.

Presented the Dust Strategy 2023-24 to the Australian Institute of Occupational Hygienists.

W.S Lonnie Silver Award (Agency with more than 1,000 FTE) and, for the third year in a row, the PSC Award for Good Governance Reporting. Congratulations to all staff who participated or provided input into the report.

GSWA Big day out in Kalgoorlie.

DMIRS is in its 2nd year of a 3 year rolling strategy. The successful strategic planning refresh workshop was attended by 60 of our leaders with 3 external speakers presenting on the challenges and opportunities facing their industry.




Djerin
April - May

Hosted: the Electrical Gas and Plumbing Inspectors conference with a special presentation from Magistrate Zempilas on the type of information that judiciary expect and appreciate when related cases are presented in Court.

Celebrating experience and collaboration with Ms Brooks, who received recognition as a member of Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia for more than 40 continuous years. Congratulations.

Fair Trading (Funeral Pricing Code of Practice) Regulations 2022 came into effect to ensure funeral directors comply with pricing and contract rules when offering funeral services in WA.

Hosted: the Major Hazard Facilities and the Dangerous Good Consultants forums. These forums provide the opportunity to bring together industry operators and consultants to share lessons learnt and ensure consistent management of related activities.



Performance snapshot



217,204



calls managed by our frontline customer service teams.

239,109

transactions processed related to tenancy bonds.

65



stakeholder engagements conducted on the South West Interconnected System Demand Assessment.

27,867

dealings affecting

40,462

mining tenements.



24 prosecutions for breaches of health and safety laws resulting in

\$4,943,000

in awarded penalties.

1,249



regional visits related to building and energy services.

16,778

visits related to Consumer Protection activities.

1,645

regional visits related to work health and safety.

Approved **80**

Charge Up Workplace Grants Program round one applications.

4,394

mineral exploration reports submitted by industry.

11 editions of Wageline News

With over **4,900** subscribers.



Settled **38** industrial agreements covering over

131,000

public sector employees.



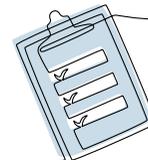
\$669,728

recovered in unpaid wages and other entitlements for workers.



7,212

WHS workplace inspections.



667

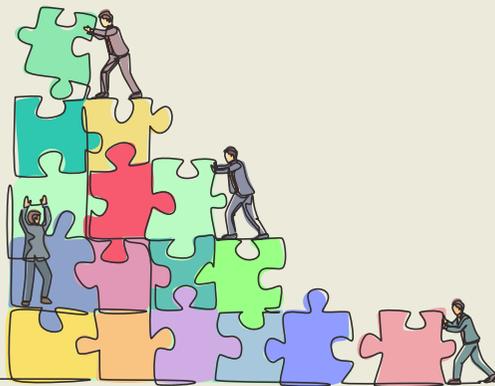
clients provided with written responses to pay or employment queries.

Budget versus Actuals

Financial targets	Target \$000	Actual \$000	Variation \$000
Total cost of services (expense limit)	371,952	358,863	13,089
Net cost of services ^(a)	192,015	138,196	53,819
Total equity ^(b)	591,798	674,463	(82,665)
Approved salary expense level	201,785	184,582	(17,203)
Approved Executive salary expense limit	6,602	6,202	(400)
Working cash targets	Agreed Limit \$000	Target/Actual \$000	Variation \$000
Agreed working cash limit (at Budget)	18,115	18,332	(217)
Agreed working cash limit (at Actuals)	18,333	17,903	(430)

See also Note 9.1 'Explanatory Statements' for further explanation of the variances.

- (a) Expenditure was down against Budget, whilst Income was up considerably, driven mainly by an increase in User Fees and Charges and a rebound in Interest Revenue on the back of multiple increases in the federal cash rate. This led to a more favourable net cost of services outcome for government.
- (b) Equity increased due to the better than expected annual performance, where a significant surplus was recognised.



Feedback on our customer service



198 compliments, complaints and suggestions received

▼ 29% from last year

Feedback received by DMIRS during 2022–23:

Compliments: 48

Complaints: 107

Suggestions: 43

DMIRS can confirm that the complaints were responded to in a timely manner by appropriate officers of the department.





50 years of Consumer Protection

The Consumer Protection division celebrated 50 years of championing consumer rights in Western Australia in August 2022.

Consumer Protection history

The Consumer Affairs Bureau was established on 11 August, 1972 following an election commitment by the Hon. John Tonkin MLA.

The way people live and shop has changed over half a century, and Consumer Protection has been there to make sure that people understand how law changes affected and protected them.

Community education, public notices, use of media, complaints management and prosecutions remain a consistent way Consumer Protection alerts consumers to issues while simultaneously holding to account those who do the wrong thing.

Over the last 50 years, Consumer Protection has handled 250,000 consumer and tenancy complaints and achieved \$69 million in redress for those impacted.

Celebration of 50 years

As part of the birthday celebrations, Consumer Protection organised a variety of events and presentations to celebrate their 50 years. Current and former staff were recognised at several morning teas and had the opportunity review old photos and memorabilia, joined by former Commissioners David Hillyard PSM and Anne Driscoll.

The 2022 Consumer Protection awards included the inaugural David Hillyard Award, to recognise an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to the protection of consumers in WA. This award is made by the Commissioner for Consumer Protection. Fittingly, former Commissioner David Hillyard PSM, was the first winner of this award.

Throughout the year, various Consumer Protection presentations, events, columns, articles and social media posts highlighted how much has been achieved over 50 years.

Consumer Protection staff attended an engaging presentation by Alan Kirkland, CHOICE Chief Executive Officer, in August 2022. Mr Kirkland spoke on issues affecting consumers across Australia, and outlined current areas of concern for CHOICE and other consumer groups.





...our advice to the consumer remains unchanged. Shop around, shop wisely, deal with reputable firms, take up any complaints direct with the firm as early as possible, and request the help of the Bureau when other means of obtaining satisfaction fail.

Consumer Affairs Bureau Chairman, 1977 Annual Report



Empowering consumers with disability

Part of the 50th celebrations included hosting an Empowering Consumer with Disability forum where people shared their lived experiences, knowledge and challenges.

The Consumer Justice Strategy 2021–25 includes a focus on improvements to the way Consumer Protection supports people with disability. The Empowering Consumers with Disability forum aimed to improve understanding of the needs of people with disability and explore opportunities for Consumer Protection to increase their awareness and access to consumer rights.

Attendees included people living with disability, as well as disability advocates and representatives of stakeholder groups such as Shelter WA, Consumers of Mental Health WA and People with disabilities WA.

Coordinator of Ceremonies Danielle Loizou-Lake, a human services, health and disability advocate, set the scene for an engaging day. Speakers included Paralympian and deputy chair of the Disability Services Commission Priya Cooper; CHOICE Chief Executive Officer Alan Kirkland; and the WA Commissioner for Equal Opportunity Dr John Byrne AM.

Discussion on the day helped to set a framework for Consumer Protection to improve accessibility of consumer-related communication and led to the development of a workshop series to build community organisations understanding of support available to their clients.



Consumer Protection has had many name changes, Ministers and Commissioners, and its staff have worked from different metro and regional offices. One thing has remained constant – providing a valuable service to WA consumers.



The Strategic Business Innovation payment card industry data security standards journey.

Improving payment card industry data security standards at DMIRS



The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards (PCI DSS) is a world-wide standard, which governs the safe storage of credit card details, and acts as a means to limit fraud. The standard emerged globally in 2006 just as the Internet emerged as a necessary and valuable tool for businesses of all sizes. As the internet use for businesses matured, payments processing systems began moving online. The credit card industry acknowledged the need for a global standard and through the Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council have released multiple versions of the standard as technological improvements have been made. The latest version 4.0 was released in March 2022 however, version 3.2.1 released in May 2018 is valid until March 2024.

The department is dedicated to safeguarding customer payment card privacy and following a gap assessment report in 2020, DMIRS has been on a two-year journey to increase compliance to these standards. With new versions of the standard released, and the amalgamation of departments as a result of the Machinery of Government in 2017, compliance with the PCI DSS was not as high as previously thought for an agency of this size and the number of transactions completed every year.

The assessment checked compliance against the latest PCI DSS version (at the time) across 12 main requirements and 342 sub-requirements. As a result of the findings, the Strategic Business Innovation division and other impacted business areas took immediate action and coordinated a whole of agency management response to increase compliance and better protect stakeholder information.

A working group was established with representatives from across the department that had responsibility for addressing the endorsed compliance plan for the remediation project with regular updates being provided to the Executive Leadership Group. PCI Consulting Australia was brought on-board to provide consultancy advice to the department and conducted a thorough evaluation of all business areas involved directly with processing payment cards to map out end-to-end payment card processes and identify remedial actions required to meet PCI-DSS compliance. This was a significant piece of work and it was important to ensure no processes or business areas were left out. The pragmatic and sustainable remediation approach was based on risk profiles – with risk assessments informing decisions. Collaboration across the department was a critical success factor and

provided an avenue to effectively implement policy, procedural and change management strategies in a timely manner. PCI DSS compliance assessments are completed yearly, and as at DMIRS last assessment in late 2022, the department had achieved a 92.6 per cent compliance rating (against version 3.2.1). The remediation program is due to be completed by the end of 2023 with the aim to achieve 100 per cent compliance in the near future.

Throughout the course of the program DMIRS has received numerous accolades from both the Insurance Commission of WA and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia commending DMIRS for a thorough and robust framework, reiterating that the department is significantly ahead of other businesses when it comes to tackling this complex issue of secure cardholder information. DMIRS was invited to showcase the project at the recent State Chief Finance Officer's forum and was used as a case study in London by the Insurance Commission of WA. DMIRS was also asked to provide guidance and information to the Australian Capital Territory Government on the framework and remedial actions involving the recordkeeping system as they have similar challenges to overcome in their journey towards compliance.

Esperance energy supply transition: Demonstrating responsive collaboration



The department supported the State Government's Esperance Energy Supply Transition Plan with a two pronged approach targeting the safe decommissioning of the gas distribution network and the transition of customers to energy efficient electric alternatives. The government committed \$10.5 million to transition 379 Esperance customers from reticulated gas in advance of the closure of the area's privately-owned gas network.

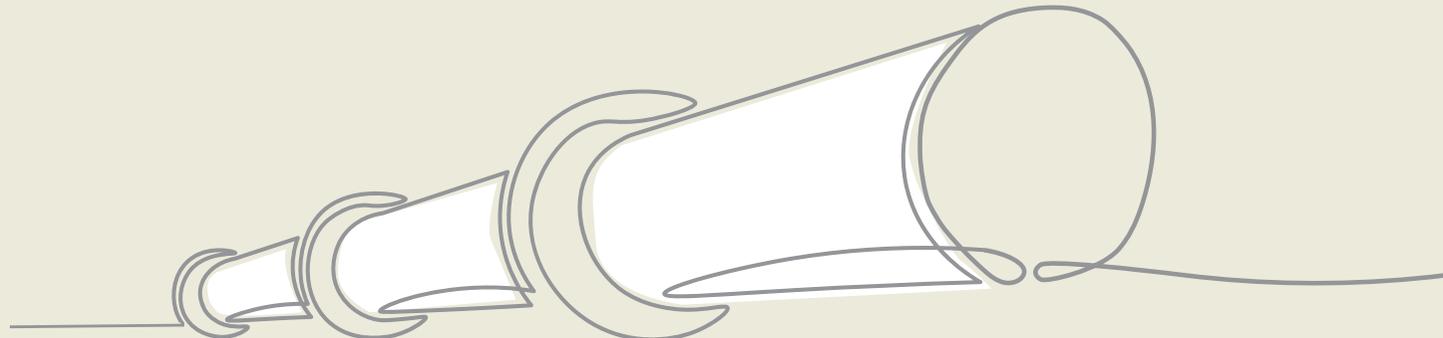
The department's Building and Energy division worked closely with Esperance Gas Distribution Company to ensure the safe decommissioning of the gas infrastructure in Esperance. The Company was requested to provide a decommissioning plan to the Director of Energy Safety and Building and Energy technical staff monitored its progress against the plan. Given it was the first time a gas distribution system was ever abandoned in WA, the Gas Standards (Gas Supply and System Safety) Regulations 2000 did not previously adequately cater for such situations. Regulations were promptly amended to cater for such scenarios and to ensure that the community was not exposed to safety risks posed by inadequately purged and decommissioned pipelines. The regulations also impose a positive obligation on network operators to immediately decommission gas distribution systems they cease to operate.

At the same time Energy Policy WA (part of the department's Energy Policy Group) collaborated with Horizon Power on the transition of around 400 residential, business and government customers from the use of a reticulated gas network to alternative energy sources, with a preference for electrification. While Horizon Power was responsible for overall program management and delivery, Energy Policy WA maintained responsibility for the governance arrangements and oversight of the transition plan for managing transition activities conducted by the Department of Communities, Department of Education and WA Country Health Service. There was an extremely positive customer satisfaction rate, zero safety incidents, and a high uptake of energy efficient electric alternatives.

Learning from experience

The Gas Standards (Gas Supply and System Safety) Regulations 2000 Amendment Regulations 2023, defines the requirements for notifications, activities, standards and reporting to safely decommission a gas distribution system. At the same time, it expanded the effect of the safety case and improved prescribed and major activities definitions to include decommissioning works.

Thanks to the Esperance transition, the program design and outcomes will serve as a blueprint for cessation of reticulated gas networks, and establish valuable learnings for customer electrification which forms an integral part of the global climate action agenda. Therefore, the department is in a good position to provide advice on similar activities in the future and ensure consumer and worker safety during such a transition.



Collaborating with other agencies and organisations



Kimberley floods



Assisted DPC and DFES with the distribution of information and warning posters in Walmajarri, Kriol and plain English to caution local Aboriginal residents of scam activity that was taking advantage of people impacted by the floods.

Building cyber resilience



Partnered with IDCARE to deliver cyber resilience outreach clinics across WA to share information on scams, cybercrime and identity theft, and how to protect against these crimes.

Abandoned mines

Worked with the DBCA to address risks associated with shafts adjacent to access tracks in state forests near Donnybrook. Earthworks completed for 11 shafts have been fully remediated and ongoing Geotechnical monitoring is occurring.

Focus on agriculture safety

Held regular Women in Farming online safety talks throughout the year, active participation in the new agricultural safety advisory committee and delivered safety presentations to the grain growers group.

Growing the economy

Engaged with business owners and incorporated businesses to provide precompetitive geoscience data to stimulate economic activity in the State.

Faster turnarounds

MOU signed with the WA Police Force to support faster processing of security checks as part of the dangerous goods licensing process.

Increasing ServiceWA use

Continued working with DGov to expand the services and functions of the ServiceWA app with a recently approved new program of works to be delivered in the future.

Renewable energy storage

Worked with MRIWA and JTSI to provide input on energy storage technologies and considerations for deployment in WA, to the CSIRO's Renewable Energy Storage Roadmap project.

Economic Regulation Authority

Participation in the review of compendiums and codes of practice for the supply of electricity and gas to ensure that consumers are protected in accordance with the requirements of Australian Consumer Law.

Engagement in the Pilbara



Assisted the Pilbara modelling for the sectoral emissions reductions strategies and the Pilbara Industry Roundtable through significant consultation and engagement with existing and potential electricity consumers and producers.



Policy Maker

The following are key indicators of our success as a policy maker:

- Business, community and industry behaviour supports policy intent.
- Disruptors are identified early enough for pre-emptive policy action.
- Intelligence is regularly shared and used for public benefit.
- New ideas on how to address regulatory challenges are on the policy agenda.

Improving state-based awards

The department has represented the Minister for Industrial Relations in a range of award review matters before the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission to modernise and improve the usability of state-based (private sector) awards and assist employers and employees understand their rights and obligations. This has involved extensive collaboration with unions, employer associations and other key stakeholders, as well as significant drafting and technical research to assist the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission with the process.

A big year for bargaining

The Government Sector Labour Relations (GSLR) division's role in coordinating public sector industrial agreement negotiations looked extremely challenging at the start of 2022–23. The previous round of bargaining had aligned the expiry dates of agreements covering the majority of the sector. Negotiations for 36 diverse working groups commenced during year, including the agreement covering the majority of the public sector. Some of these processes have been complex, involving industrial action and appearances in the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission. The department supports agencies in these circumstances in accordance with government policy. At the end of June 2023 the GSLR team had worked to achieve 33 settled agreements covering over 131,000 government employees.

National Day of Mourning

At the request of the Prime Minister, all States and Territories agreed to proclaim a one-off public holiday in honour of the life and service of Her Majesty The Queen, Elizabeth the Second. DMIRS moved quickly to ensure that the WA Governor was able to proclaim a special public holiday for the National Day of Mourning on 22 September 2022 under the *Public and Bank Holidays Act 1972*.

Better protection for homeowners

The State's home indemnity insurance (HII) scheme is a consumer protection measure that insures a homeowner against financial losses in the form of loss of deposit, non-completion of a home or any defects that may be discovered within six years of practical completion of their home, in the event that their residential builder dies, disappears or becomes insolvent. Residential builders in WA are required by law to take out a policy of HII on behalf of their clients before commencing work or accepting a deposit. Following a spate of high-profile residential builder insolvencies during 2021 and 2022, the State Government committed to better protecting affected homeowners by doubling the maximum HII insurance coverage for completion of construction and rectification of defects, to \$40,000 and \$200,000 respectively. As a result, DMIRS worked swiftly to implement relevant changes to regulations, and worked closely with insurance provider QBE and the State Solicitors Office to ensure homeowner's affected by insolvencies from July 2020 received the benefit of the doubling of maximum payouts. The changes better ensure that if a residential builder becomes insolvent, families are better protected and can finish their home.



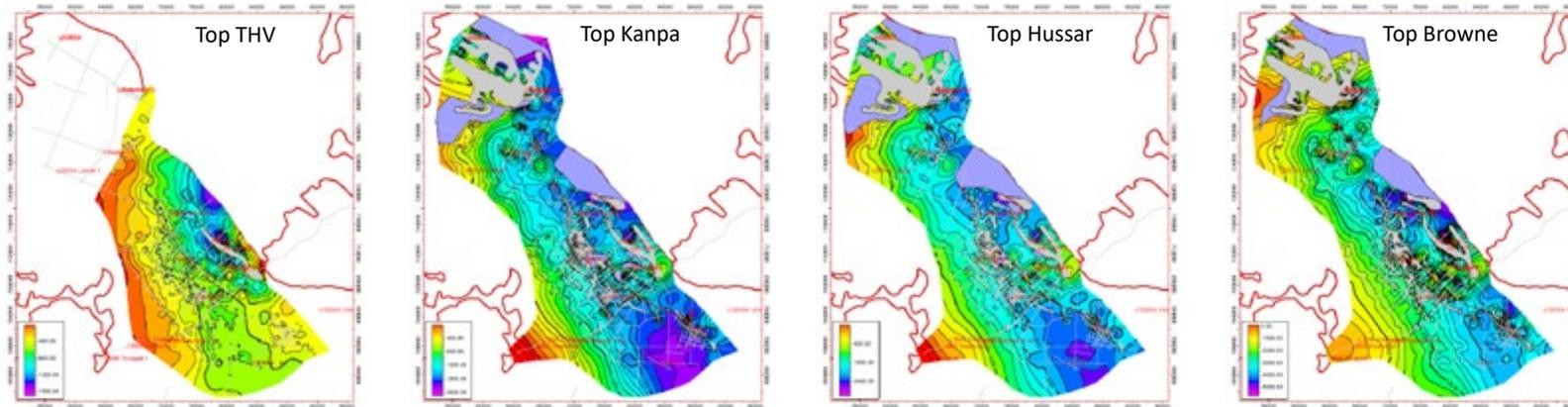
Western Australia CO₂ geological storage atlas

The department has started a two year program to update and expand the WA carbon dioxide (CO₂) geological storage atlas. The trapping of CO₂ gas in rock formations deep underground is known as geosequestration and contributes to reducing climate change. This process also occurs naturally however, when converting CO₂ from a gas into a supercritical fluid, its volume is reduced by about 400 times. CO₂ in this liquefied state exhibits the properties of both a liquid and gas, and can be permanently stored in sedimentary formations of porous rock, such as sandstone.

DMIRS has completed the following aspects of the program:

- Thermal modelling of the Perth Basin petroleum wells;
- Compilation of all temperature data across WA;
- Creation of regional depth and isopach maps for Perth, Carnarvon and Officer Basins;
- Continuing revision of well formation tops and well correlations for the offshore (state waters) Northern Carnarvon Basin; and
- Planning for Canning Basin mapping and well log analysis to be undertaken later in 2023.

Python Scripting (a process of writing computer code to automate tasks) has been successfully used to clean up the raw well log data to enable future reservoir quality analysis. The Python scripts created for this project will form part of the released products. Once completed, the program will provide a complete and updated CO₂ geological storage atlas that can be used to inform government and industry on climate change actions.



New Officer Depth Maps – derived from new seismic interpretation



SWIS demand assessment

The South West Interconnected System (SWIS) Demand Assessment is a fast-tracked assessment of future low-emissions electricity demand and an analysis of the network, generation and storage infrastructure required to support it.



The SWIS Demand Assessment results were publicly released in May 2023 and has provided a vision of a possible future for the State’s main electricity grid. It identified least cost network extensions, generation and storage expansions required for increased demand, especially as industry and business seek to decarbonise their operations by 2030 through electrification. The assessment found that the SWIS may need around 4,000km of new transmission lines and around 50GW of new renewable electricity and storage infrastructure to support increased demand over the next 20 years.

Project Symphony

Project Symphony is the State Government’s flagship ‘virtual power plant’ pilot. It reached major milestones in 2022–23 and successfully completed customer recruitment and testing. Overseen by DMIRS as part of the Distributed Energy Resources Roadmap, Project Symphony was delivered in partnership with Western Power, Synergy, and the Australian Energy Market Operator.

The pilot demonstrated that customer devices such as rooftop solar, battery storage, water heaters, and air-conditioners can be orchestrated remotely to provide valuable services to the power system and support the network.

The successful completion of end-to-end technical tests involved 350 customers and nearly 700 devices, delivering important lessons on the role customer devices will play in the future of the power system. This will maximise benefits to customers and help WA achieve its decarbonisation objectives.

Evolving the wholesale electricity market

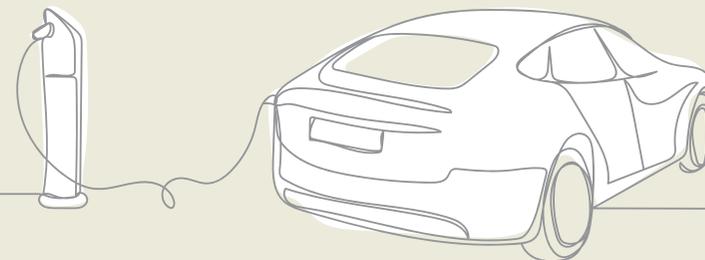
The department has conducted a number of wholesale electricity market evolution reviews, the most significant is the reserve capacity mechanism. Stage 1 outcomes released in May 2023 will result in more incentives for investment in the type of capacity needed by the wholesale electricity market. The proposed flexibility product, which will top up capacity revenues such as storage, is one example of the kind of incentives proposed in the review. The review also recommended the implementation of emission thresholds for the reserve capacity mechanism to create further opportunity for low emission technologies to enter the market.

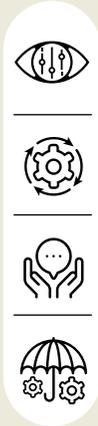
Charge Up grant

The department has launched a \$15 million Charge Up grant program on behalf of the State Government. Charge Up co-funds small and medium enterprises, not-for-profits, and local government authorities up to 50 per cent of the cost to install electric vehicle chargers at workplaces and destinations. These grants aim to:

- increase availability of electric vehicle chargers in WA;
- maximise opportunities for daytime charging; and
- support eligible organisations converting their vehicle fleets to electric.

Round 1 of Charge Up opened on 16 February 2023 and closed on 31 July 2023. In Round 1, applicants could apply for up to four AC chargers (7 to 22 kilowatt) at up to five sites. A second funding round will open later this year, providing funding for both AC and the faster DC chargers.





Service Provider

The following are key indicators of our success as a service provider:

- We know and monitor our costs and keep them lean.
- Customers have fewer touchpoints when doing business with us.
- Customers and staff find it easier to do business.
- Customers are satisfied with their treatment.



Finding the correct files and folders for some matters can take time, so having them all located in the one spot is a major improvement.

Labour Relations Advisor

The rollout was done very professionally and I think the team is to be congratulated on the resources and support they provided.

General Manager



Coming together with records

Since the creation of the department in 2017, staff were using two electronic document and recordkeeping management systems to store the department’s records. In 2020, the department endorsed a strategy to move to one system called oneDMS, recognising that this would increase efficiencies foster collaboration among staff and assist in timely decision making, leading to greater customer satisfaction.

The program has been a significant strategic information technology undertaking with 9.5 million electronic records needing to be migrated to the new system, with a further 460,000 documents and 21,000 files imported from Energy Policy WA with its inclusion into DMIRS in July 2022. Extensive work was also required to integrate 18 business applications with oneDMS. In 2022–23, the oneDMS program was deployed to all staff, with the department receiving positive feedback about the process.

Customer service charter review

The department reviewed the critical elements of its customer service charter to deliver a reimagined charter that places the customer at the centre of our service design and commitments.

1.2 terabytes

of new data stored, including

777,000

new documents compared to last year.

The updated customer service charter reflects a focus on consistently exceptional service delivery outcomes and a progressive approach to customer service, and represents a commitment to best practice and customer-centric service. Implementation of the service charter will be supported by a targeted communications and training framework to ensure it remains a current document, experienced as a meaningful resource by the Western Australian community.

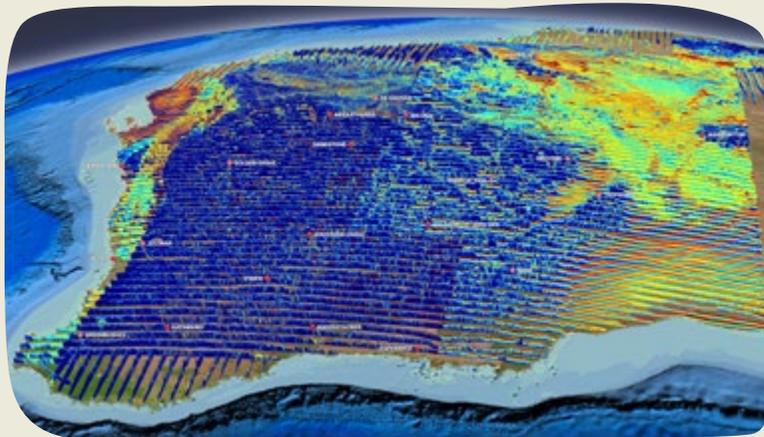
Expanding online education

Geological Survey of Western Australia, has continued its webinar series to support Western Australia’s explorers, the economy and stimulate the exploration industry. Staff present their world-class research to a live audience, who are then invited to ask any questions of the presenter. This year six webinars have been produced on a range of geoscience, mining and exploration industry, and collaborative research topics.

Airborne electromagnetic survey

In March 2023, Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) in collaboration with Geoscience Australia, released the final package of the Aus Airborne Electromagnetic (AusAEM) WA data, completing coverage across Western Australia at a 20 km line spacing within four years. The AusAEM – WA program was funded by the Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme and Geoscience Australia's Exploring for the Future program.

The AusAEM data records the conductivity of the ground from the surface to a depth of approximately 500m and assists in the search for conductive rock layers that may comprise nickel sulphides and graphite which are important in the production of batteries, to groundwater resources such as fresh or saline aquifers.



The release of data across completed blocks has resulted in multiple resource companies undertaking exploration on basement anomalies identified in the data that may host nickel sulphide deposits.

Streamline WA

Streamline WA is a whole-of-government initiative to make it easier to do business in WA by improving regulation and regulatory practice. It aims to deliver better services and outcomes for Western Australians. The Streamline WA cross-agency steering committee has worked closely with regulatory and economic development government agencies through the Council of Regulators.

The department hosted a cross government common understanding webinar regarding the mining sector stream in October 2022.

An outcome of the webinar was the discussion of a roadmap for further improvements which is now in development. DMIRS has several programs that come under the banner of Streamline WA, including:

- The Fast Tracking mining approvals (stream 1) reform initiative aims to transform the regulation of resources projects under the *Mining Act 1978* by reducing assessment timeframes, is now in the final stage of delivery.

- The Fast Tracking mining approvals (stream 2) digital transformation is currently in the second stage.
- The GSWA data transformation strategy, where project initiation has commenced.

The GSWA data transformation project work over the last year has included developing an initial test case to show functionality of a knowledge graph model incorporating ontology and vocabularies, integration and search capabilities and database design for integration with the GSWA database.

The amendments to legislation related to mining, that passed through Parliament this year also contribute to streamlining government regulation for the mining industry. A new feature is the Mining Development and Closure Proposals and Approvals Statements framework. Under this framework, a Mining Development and Closure Proposal will be a single approval document that replaces the existing requirement for a mining proposal and mine closure plan at the mining approval state. This removes the duplicated information required under the existing process. The introduction of an approvals statement will further reduce duplication by combining approved activities and conditions of a mining operation in one document.

See page 43 for more detail on the *Mining Amendments Act 2022*.





Online licensing applications

The department administers over 100 diverse and complex occupational licence types, with the majority received on paper submitted in person or through a postal service. In an effort to modernise services and streamline the process for applications, the Service Delivery and Business Innovation divisions worked collaboratively to implement an online lodgement option for each new licence application form.

The online lodgement system was created to cater for a wide range of applications for new occupational licences, registrations, permits and other authorisations (referred to as 'licences'). The system allows new industry participants to lodge their application and pay the associated fees online via the department's website. Furthermore, Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard compliance has been applied and separates out credit card and payment details, refer to page 29. All online forms are PDF enabled with digital signature capability for useability.

The system was launched in August 2022 for building related applications and has been rolled out to other types of occupational licences throughout the financial year.

Currently the project has converted:

- 21 building forms;
- 6 plumbing forms;
- 9 gas fitting forms;
- 26 electrical forms;
- 16 Consumer Protection forms; and
- 8 WorkSafe forms.

Forms that can be submitted in person or via mail have also been reviewed to ensure consistency when compared with the online form.

By the end of 2022–23, 34 per cent of new applications had been lodged via the online option for 36 different types of occupational licences. With the ease and efficiency of using the new service, the proportion of applications received online is expected to grow as industry become more familiar with the option.

Online lodgement has improved efficiency for both industry and the department.

BondsOnline expanded

Since its launch in 2015, BondsOnline has shown its potential to provide a better customer journey through simplifying tenancy bond transactions and improving timeliness in releasing bonds. Real estate agents have been required to lodge bond payments with the department using the system and now this function is available to private landlords to manage their bonds electronically.

During 2022–23 new video content was published to assist private landlords on the use of BondsOnline. The successful completion of the latest improvement project marks an important milestone in BondsOnline enhancements. These features provide the foundation for prospective system developments, including integration with online services that have the potential to improve customer experience.





Regulator

The following are key indicators of our success as a regulator:

- Regulated entities know and play by the rules.
- Individuals and businesses have the confidence to operate in Western Australia.
- Better regulatory outcomes at a lower cost to the community.
- Public confidence is high in our area of responsibility.

Safe management of high voltage installations

The department's Building and Energy division and WorkSafe Group worked together throughout 2023 to update the guidelines for the safe management of high voltage installations, which are issued under Section 33AA of the *Electricity Act 1945* by the Director of Energy Safety and endorsed by the WorkSafe Commissioner.

The revised guidelines reflect Western Australia's current regulatory framework, including electrical safety and work, health and safety legislation and accompanying regulations. The divisions collaborated to ensure compliance with the laws, which specify responsibility for workplace safety and that persons conducting a business undertaking are held accountable and must exercise due diligence at premises with high voltage electrical installations.

High voltage is defined as 1,000 volts AC or more and as a result, the risks and potential consequences of an electrical incident are significantly higher than low voltage incidents. Consequently, stringent safety designs and operating procedures are needed to prevent injuries and major damage to electrical installations and buildings. This is particularly important for keeping both workers and consumers safe, as facilities such as large shopping centres, industrial complexes, apartment buildings and mine sites are likely to have this type of infrastructure.

Button batteries standards

Button batteries are a hidden hazard in a number of everyday household items. If swallowed, button batteries can become stuck in a child's throat, potentially causing catastrophic injuries or death.

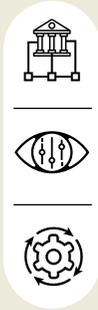
In the first year of mandatory safety and information standards for button batteries being in force, 104 instances of suspected non-compliance were identified for action by DMIRS, with 20 infringement notices issued.

Of these 20 notices, 12 were from inspections at the 2022 Perth Royal Show. Four of these notices were withdrawn in line with the department's compliance and enforcement policy with the remaining eight infringement notices resulting in \$84,480 in penalties.

Cool in a crisis

The department responded quickly to the 5 January 2023 gas supply shortfall caused by the Wheatstone gas plant outage. This outage was then exacerbated by production shortfalls from other gas plant outages, and had the potential to cause severe effects across Western Australia, including threats to electricity generation.

The rapid degradation of the situation resulted in an urgent request for government coordination within hours of the Wheatstone outage. In the days following the outage, the Coordinator of Energy initiated collaborative industry discussions on options to stabilise and recover the gas supply. The government coordination and information sharing process validated arrangements under the State Hazard Plan for energy supply disruption, and was greatly appreciated by industry participants for preventing the situation escalating to an emergency.



Supplier wage audit unit established

An election commitment was announced to create a small specialist employment conditions audit and compliance unit, as part of the governments wage theft strategy. The Supplier Wage Audit unit was established in November 2022 to monitor and audit the compliance of government suppliers to ensure they meet their employment obligations. The intent of the branch is to proactively monitor and audit the compliance of government suppliers, particularly in high risk industries, with employment obligations under applicable industrial laws and instruments. Since its establishment, the unit has commenced auditing suppliers.

Working with other Regulators

The department has continued to work collaboratively with the Clean Energy Regulator to ensure that solar installers comply with both State and Commonwealth laws. A number of joint investigations are underway in relation to the Commonwealth's small-scale renewable energy scheme and the use of unlicensed persons.

Other collaborations have included State and Territory electricity regulators to ensure a nationally consistent approach to manage emerging trends and issues across the electrical and gas sectors.

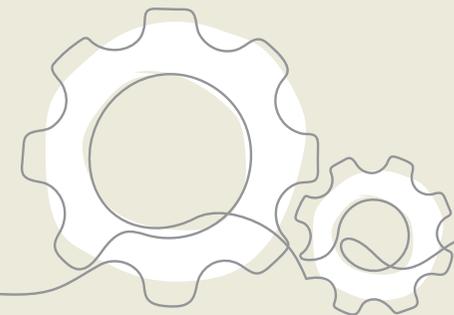
New building engineers registration

DMIRS has developed and implemented new regulations to introduce a registration scheme for building engineers in Western Australia. DMIRS consulted extensively with the local industry to ensure the new regulations will enhance consumer confidence in the building environment. This will be the first time building engineers are required to be registered in WA.

The new registration scheme is the first stage of the State Government's response to the 2018 *National Building Confidence – Improving the effectiveness of compliance and enforcement systems for the building and construction industry across Australia* report. The new regulations apply in stages, with structural and fire safety building engineers the first to require registration from 1 July 2024, followed by building engineers in the classes of civil and mechanical from 1 July 2025. DMIRS has worked closely with industry to ensure the new regulations are fit for purpose, facilitate mutual recognition with similar schemes in other Australian states, and promote consumer confidence in building engineering work. Significant work is now underway to ensure the department can receive and process applications for registration and enforce the new requirements.

Automatic deemed registration

Automatic deemed registration offers a streamlined process for those wanting to apply mutual recognition to their registration to also carry on their occupation here in WA, where occupational licences are deemed equivalent and recognised as part of the scheme. The purpose of mutual recognition schemes is to promote freedom of movement of goods and service providers in a national market in Australia. During 2022–23, 240 notifications were received from people registered to carry on activities in other States and Territories and seeking automatic deemed registration for those activities in WA. In Western Australia, electrical related licences are currently exempt from the automatic mutual recognition scheme.



Ellendale mine site deconstruction and rehabilitation

The Abandoned Mines Program awarded its biggest contract to date to Buru Rehab Pty Ltd, worth \$54 million for rehabilitation works on the abandoned Ellendale mine site in the West Kimberley.

The contract includes performance measures and deliverables to provide training and work opportunities for First Nations Australians in compliance with government procurement policies. The Buru Rehab business model is to work with local Aboriginal people to rehabilitate the land after mining is complete. The extensive earthworks program is staged for the next three dry seasons to construct bunds to prevent inadvertent access to the pit voids and to stabilise constructed landforms, minimising severe landform erosion and stop sediment movement from landforms across the two mine site areas.

During 2022 the first phase of significant safety works involving the removal and clean-up of all redundant and obsolete infrastructure and equipment across the former diamond mining lease was completed.

The Ellendale deconstruction project delivered its key value drivers within the one season timeframe as required:

- Safety – no reportable incidents and the Ellendale site no longer has the significant risks relating to obsolete or redundant infrastructure.
- Compliance – the project is executed in line with the intent of the *Mining Rehabilitation Fund Act 2012* and Abandoned Mines Policy.
- Deliver – all waste materials totalling 7,184 tonnes were removed from the site during 2022 and disposed of at appropriately licensed facilities. 55 per cent of materials were recycled.

As the remaining diamond resource at Ellendale is of significant value to the State, it is the department's objective to ensure the site remains viable for future responsible resource development.



Before



After



The Ellendale work program continues during the 2023 dry season with the award of a three season earthworks contract to address risk across the site. This contract will not only focus on making the site safe but will enable skill development and future work opportunities in the Kimberley with engagement of Aboriginal trainees throughout the execution of the contract.

Royalty collection transfer

In June 2021, the State Government approved the transfer of the mining and petroleum royalty collection and associated administration functions from DMIRS to Revenue WA. This move was in keeping with other Australian states. In 2021 the department's Finance directorate worked with Revenue WA to transfer staff responsibilities while the information communication and technology, and legislative components were progressed.

A key issue identified early on was that royalties function activities are imbedded into the department's systems which means a new stand-alone system needed to be developed. During 2022–23 DMIRS staff brought their expertise, experience, and skills collaborating with business areas and the Department of Finance to integrate with Revenue WA's specialised information technology systems and networks.

A working group was established and is coordinating the move to enhance the State's revenue collection functions and make it a seamless transition for all staff involved and the industry's royalty payers. An essential part of this work was to develop a data exchange platform so that essential royalties data can be shared and for DMIRS to continue royalties responsibilities other than royalty collection after the transfer.

Over the coming year, work will continue to set up infrastructure for data exchange, commence the application programming interface development, and progress legislative changes required for royalty collection.



Mining inspections

In early 2023 the department's Resource and Environmental Compliance officers undertook site inspections and training in the Goldfields. While undertaking this routine compliance program, a team of environmental officers responsible for assessing and regulating mining projects in the Goldfields used the inspections as a learning experience to further their understanding of the environmental management and rehabilitation of sites within the region.

The team visited five diverse greenfield and established gold and rare earth processing sites that ranged from a small scale operation to a large-scale ones. The visits enabled them to see first-hand the different aspects of mine operations including the traditional gold Carbon in Pulp processing compared to heap leach processing.





'How tough are we now?' workshops

In May 2023, DMIRS engaged Dr Dean Laplonge, an internationally renowned expert on gender-based violence, workplace safety, organisational and workplace cultures, to conduct a series of workshops titled *How tough are we now? The psychosocial wellbeing of mine site workers*. The workshops focused on industry input on the progress that has been made in understanding and managing psychosocial hazards in the mining industry, and to consider how to move ahead with addressing risks relating to harassment and violence on mine sites. Workshop findings will provide the department and the mining industry a comparison between 2010, when Dr Laplonge first conducted the roadshows in WA to 2023 on gender violence and mental health. Workshops were held throughout the state with a total of 177 attendees in Newman, Karratha, Perth, Bunbury and Kalgoorlie. Further workshops are planned for Perth later in the year.

These workshops have been just one of the initiatives put in place in response to the *Enough is Enough* report. Ongoing training of staff and a review of internal procedures has strengthened the response that is provided by the mines inspectors to allow a streamlined and minimal touch reporting structure for industry. The aim is to reduce any further trauma of victims

or witnesses, and the renewed focus has led to an increase in sexual assault and sexual harassment reported cases by the mining industry compared to the 2022 financial year.

Codes of practice approved

Following the implementation of new work health and safety laws in 2022 the Minister for Industrial Relations approved a series of 23 work health and safety codes of practice which came into effect on Friday 15 July 2022. These codes were adapted for the Western Australian work health and safety environment from the model codes of practice published by Safe Work Australia, and were developed through consultation with unions and employer organisations. Codes of practice are practical guides to achieving the standards of health and safety required under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* and associated regulations to help with understanding what is known about a hazard, risk or control.

Human factors thinking

Human factors are an integral component of safe and efficient operations within major hazard facility, petroleum and geothermal energy operations. These types of operations have major accident potential and many safety critical tasks to prevent and mitigate major accident events are human-dependent.

The department is building capability in integrating human factors in process safety, design of work, and systems both internally and across industry. This effort has lifted the knowledge of human factors on an industry wide scale, and have assisted operators to identify gaps in their safety management systems and implement strategies that also align to the new legislative requirements of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*. During the year, WorkSafe inspectors have noticed a positive shift by operators examining their safety systems through a human factors lens.





Regulatory reform

The department continues to implement various regulatory reforms, improve supporting processes and raising awareness to impacted parties and stakeholders. During 2022–23, a number of amendments to existing regulations and Acts were made.

Mining Act amendments

Throughout the year the department has worked on developing and implementing frameworks and other changes introduced by the *Mining Amendment Act 2022*. The Act modernises the mining approval process, removes duplication of information required and allows for easier administration of compliance with conditions of approval.

A key feature is the introduction of an eligible mining activity framework, which is a new automated authorisation pathway for eligible mining activities that pose a low risk to the environment and do not occur in sensitive environments. Further work on implementing the amendments is required and the department is committed to creating efficiencies and promoting transparency as a part of modernising legislation.

Fair Trading Amendment

In October 2022, the Western Australian Parliament passed the *Fair Trading Amendment Act 2022*, introducing a way for changes to the national Australian Consumer Law (ACL) to be adopted into WA law in a timelier manner.

Changes to the ACL are now automatically incorporated into the Australian Consumer Law (WA), subject to a period of consideration by Parliament which, if it has concerns with the amendments, has the power to disallow them. Prior to this change there could be a significant time lag between amendments being made to the ACL at the national level and their commencement in WA, often resulting in confusion and misunderstanding for WA consumers and small business about their rights and obligations under consumer law.

The new process removes delay, meaning that WA consumers and small businesses benefit from up-to-date consumer laws and much greater consistency with the rights and protections in place in other states and territories. This new mechanism was used for the first time to adopt changes that will strengthen unfair contract term protections for consumers and small businesses and increase the maximum penalties that are available to

deter non-compliant conduct. Changes were tabled in Parliament in February 2023 and commenced in WA on 30 June 2023.

Working with electricity

A broader program to improve energy service standards in remote Aboriginal communities has progressed with amendments to the Electricity Corporations (Area of Operation) Regulations 2015 that allows Horizon Power to distribute electricity supplies to three Aboriginal communities within the South West Interconnected System (SWIS). In addition, amendments to the Electricity Industry Exemption Order 2005 allowing a time limited exemption for Horizon Power to take over electricity supply obligations for 117 Aboriginal communities outside of the SWIS took effect from 20 June 2023.

Other amendments to Energy Coordination (Customer Contracts) Regulations 2004 and Electricity Industry (Customer Contracts) Regulations 2005 were also passed by the Western Australian Parliament to remove overlap between regulatory instruments; minimise inconsistency with customer protection arrangements for gas and electricity and provide up to date customer protections effective from 1 January 2023.

Training and awareness – keeping industry informed

The department regularly participates in the delivery of industry focused training, working collaboratively with Registered Training Organisations and industry associations. As well as directly providing training, educational and awareness sessions and briefings across the state.

Security of payment roadshows

The department led a major industry education campaign to assist businesses understand and adapt to the State's new security of payment laws, including a state-wide roadshow. *The Building and Construction Industry (Security of Payment) Act 2021* has introduced better payment protections for all participants in the construction sector. It is one of the most significant legislative changes for the local industry since the introduction of the *Construction Contracts Act 2004*, and applies to the vast majority of construction contracts entered into within the industry on or after 1 August 2022.

Key staff travelled across the State in late 2022 to deliver free information sessions on the first stage of the new legislation aimed at ensuring sub-contractors and suppliers receive timely payments for their work. Five free metropolitan sessions were held in early 2023 in partnership with local law firm Jackson McDonald. The department also supported businesses to adjust to the reforms by publishing a suite of other education initiatives including online seminars, videos, fact sheets and guides.

Building laws update

Raising industry awareness on key changes to building standards and laws is high on the agenda for the department as the building regulator. Delivering information sessions in regional and metropolitan areas has provided an opportunity for face-to-face learning and discussion about significant issues affecting industry and local government permit authorities. Information covered a range of topics including on the National Construction Code (the Code) Volumes One and Two (Building Code of Australia) and information and updates relevant to the *Building Act 2011* and Building Regulations 2012.

Training sessions were delivered in 13 regional locations to provide information on a new State variation in the 2022 edition of the Code regarding the design of buildings in cyclonic areas of WA. The variation is intended to improve the resilience of buildings in high wind events. The variation for wind Region B resulted from an investigation, instigated by the department, into extensive building damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Seroja. Industry consultation showed overwhelming support for the variation to the Code.

105 industry presentations for electricity, gas and plumbing.



86 industry and consumer e-alerts issued.

2 WAPIMS and WAMEX training sessions delivered.



Launch of MyACL training

The Consumer Protection conciliation service experienced an increase of over 40 per cent in demand during the COVID-19 pandemic, creating a need to recruit and train additional staff quickly on the broad aspects of Australian Consumer Law (ACL).



It was identified that an easily accessible, engaging, relevant and on-demand training that could be rolled-out in a self-assisted format would help empower staff to confidently apply the law. The department produced a series of 16 videos plus job aids that break down the ACL into simple topics. All of these resources were carefully constructed with input from the department’s legal team, executive management, and subject matter experts along with collaboration with the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission. Since the rollout, the department has shared this resource with state and national consumer protection regulators and is working towards providing access to consumer organisations and advocacy groups across Australia.

Continuous professional development

Consumer Protection requires real estate industry professionals to attend regular mandatory continuous professional development training.

Training courses are usually provided collaboratively with Registered Training Organisations. This year 8,255 attendees participated in continuous professional development training.

Settlement agents are also required to undergo regular professional development. This year 887 attendees completed mandatory continuous professional development training courses delivered in collaboration with the Australian Institute of Conveyances WA Division.

Registered medical practitioners forum

The department’s annual Registered Medical Practitioners forum in March was well attended, and engagement throughout was significant. The forum included discussions on:

- Requirements for workplace health monitoring.
- Responsibilities of a registered medical practitioner.
- Health monitoring guidelines for registered medical practitioners.
- Work health and safety 2023 update.
- Case studies in lead, arsenic, asbestos and silica.

Administrative decision making training

Industry Regulation and Consumer Protection Legal branch provides an annual program of training sessions for clients about a wide range of requested topics relevant to their regulatory responsibilities. This year General Counsel specifically provided training on the topic of administrative decision making, with a focus on applying the fit and proper person test to the members of the Government boards that fall under the Minister for Commerce’s portfolio. This was a timely reminder of the roles and responsibilities for the various DMIRS board and committee members.

Staff frequently attend expos, forums, open days and exhibitions to promote awareness on various topics under the DMIRS banner. This year we had:

367

interactions at the Perth 4WD and Adventure Show.

280

interactions at the Edith Cowan University and University of Western Australia orientation days.

369

interactions at the Perth Pregnancy, Babies and Children’s Expo.



Mines statutory positions portal

Implementation planning for Western Australia’s new work health and safety regime identified the need for a new approach to administer examination and certification processes for mining statutory positions. Previously, paper-based and manual processes were used to manage examinations, certificates of competency, preparation of results, recording of committee assessments and issuing of hardcopy certificates. Mining exams were held twice a year in Perth, Collie, Kalgoorlie and Karratha on the same day for all locations with exams for surveyors held only in Perth twice a year.

The Work Health and Safety (Mines) Regulations 2022 contain an increased number of new mandatory certifications including additional risk management and statutory supervisor training applying to thousands of industry personnel.

The new Mines statutory positions portal is a learning management system configured with learning pathways to manage certification processes and examination enrolments for 14 statutory positions on mining operations. The learning pathways allow users to enrol for examinations and access the application process to obtain a statutory certificate. The portal also meets regulation requirements as the register for statutory certificates granted, suspended or cancelled and persons who pass applicable legislation examinations for a statutory position or statutory certificate.

High risk work licence training

DMIRS and the Training Accreditation Council (TAC) Western Australia have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) allowing the sharing of information about high risk work licence training. As a regulator, the department has a responsibility to ensure that licensed individuals are trained to the required standard. The TAC is WA’s vocational education and training regulator.

In the role of regulator, the department audits the assessors who carry out high risk work licence assessments. Previously, this process has led to the discovery of assessors awarding licences to workers who have not demonstrated that they can do the work in a safe and proper manner. The new MOU expands the opportunity for identification of assessors that do not conduct assessments properly. The potential repercussions of inadequate assessments are serious as people could be granted licences when they have not demonstrated that they can safely do the work, which can endanger lives. Assessors engaging in inadequate assessment can have their accreditation suspended or cancelled.

This MOU provides opportunities for the two regulators to work together to improve the quality of training and assessment outcomes in WA and contribute to safe workplace practices.



TAC and WorkSafe have not previously been able to share specific information, so this MOU will potentially help both agencies identify anyone who is not properly assessing licence applicants.

Sally North, Deputy WorkSafe Commissioner



14
presentations to Registered Training Organisations on work health safety.

26
presentations to educational facilities on work health safety.

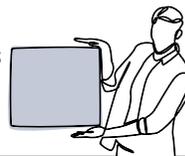
44
webinars delivered on the role of WorkSafe.

Occupational health conference

WorkSafe occupational physicians, Dr Sim and Dr Lee, presented their work on silica health monitoring at the 107th American Occupational Health Conference in Philadelphia in April 2022. The Conference is the premier professional meeting for the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, attended by physicians and health professionals with an interest in the fields of occupational and environmental medicine.

Dr Sim and Dr Lee's paper *Silica Health Surveillance: A new Approach* outlined the department's initiative in January 2021 to legislate the use of low dose high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) chest scans in screening workers for silicosis. Work undertaken by the department showed that low dose HRCT scans are a much more sensitive test than chest x-rays, enabling early detection of disease in stone workers.

5 cross-sector industrial relations presentations, attended by over



140 human resources and payroll leaders.

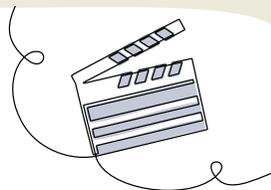
50



engagements with stakeholder on the wholesale energy market changes.

14

animated videos on employment rights and obligations produced.

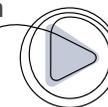


Safe Work Month

The 2022 Safe Work Month theme was 'WHS – think physical, think psychological' as a reminder that under the work health and safety laws, psychological safety is as important as physical safety. The department hosted a variety of events to promote Safe Work Month and produced videos, podcasts and webinars on health and safety in a range of work environments.

With over 3,000 registrations to Safe Work Month, we delivered:

11 on-demand videos with **8,941** views;



9 podcasts with **805** listeners; and



3 webinars with **2,326** views.



Behind the scenes at DMIRS

Introducing business areas that help us function and deliver outcomes

In every agency some business areas work behind the scenes to help the agency, and at DMIRS, assist the State to function effectively and efficiently. This year we present the Government Sector Labour Relations division.

Government Sector Labour Relations

The Minister for Industrial Relations and the Executive Director Government Sector Labour Relations (GSLR) are responsible for the coordination, governance and consistent management of public sector labour relations. In achieving this objective, GSLR advises and represents public sector employers on industrial relations matters, including:

- Overseeing negotiations for industrial agreements with a specific focus on securing outcomes under Public Sector Wages Policy.
- Providing strategic advice on cross sector matters.
- Developing and issuing policy statements, instructions, and circulars to public sector bodies.
- Leading and collaborating with central agencies on strategic public sector and workforce reform initiatives.

Challenges during 2022–23 have included cost of living increases and a constrained labour market, which have increased pressure on industrial relations. In this environment, GSLR has seen an increase in challenges to employment arrangements raised by unions on behalf of members. GSLR is adaptive, works collaboratively and transparently, provides evidence-based advice and support to work with employers to navigate these challenges.

Recognition best practice agency

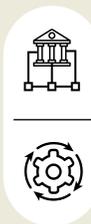
For the fifth consecutive year, the department's Finance directorate received recognition as a best practice agency from the Office of the Auditor General (OAG), reflected within the OAG annual report to Parliament on the financial audit results across the sector. Best practice recognition is awarded to agencies who meet the following criteria:

- Clear opinion on financial statements.
- The number and significance of control weaknesses raised in management letters.
- Audit ready early, ideally no later than 20 days after financial year end.
- Good quality financial statements and key performance indicators, supported by reliable working papers and submitted for audit within the agreed timeframe.
- Management resolution of accounting standards and presentation issues.
- Key staff are available during the audit process.

Congratulations for a job well done team!

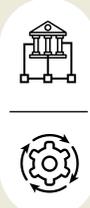


Climate change actions

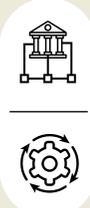


The department recognises that everyone has a part of play in reducing climate change impacts on the state of Western Australia and globally. Throughout 2022–23 DMIRS has contributed to the Western Australian climate policy in the following areas.

Initiative	2022–23 Results
<p>State Government net zero transition</p> <p>The State Governments commitment to a whole-of-government 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of 80 per cent below 2020 levels.</p>	<p>The department has been working with Synergy on its coal replacement program, seeking to ensure the \$3.8 billion wind and energy storage investment program is delivered in a timely manner.</p>
<p>Energy Transformation Strategy</p> <p>The Energy Transformation Strategy is the State Government’s work program to ensure the delivery of secure, reliable, sustainable and affordable electricity to Western Australians for years to come. There are many projects contained within the Energy Transformation Strategy.</p> <p>South West Interconnected System – refer to page 34.</p>	<p>The Energy and governance legislative reform project (Project Eagle) will address limitations of the current governance arrangements and enhance the flexibility of the power system in response to a changing energy system. Project Eagle is on track for introduction to Parliament in August 2023. Creation of the new Alternative Electricity Services regulatory framework to extend customer protections to new and emerging electricity services is also well progressed, with legislative amendments also on track for introduction to Parliament in August 2023.</p> <p>Energy Policy WA is leading the electricity component of the Sectoral Emissions Reduction Strategies which will provide robust and credible emissions reduction pathways for WA.</p> <p>The department is undertaking electricity modelling to inform the development of possible new policy and initiatives that support decarbonisation as part of the Sectoral Emissions Reduction Strategy. Consultation with peak industry groups, research and other non-government organisations started in mid-2022. Further targeted consultation was undertaken during the first half of 2023.</p> <p>The South-West Interconnected System Demand Assessment provides a vision for the future of the electricity network and firmed renewable energy needs in the South West over the next 20 years.</p>



Initiative	2022–23 Results
<p>Trial innovative technologies</p> <p>Project Symphony is a \$40 million pilot project, part funded by the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) and is a major deliverable of the Distributed Energy Resources Roadmap. The roadmap is a five year plan to transform WA's electricity system for the future.</p>	<p>The project is testing coordination of household and small business rooftop photovoltaics batteries and other controllable energy assets as part of a virtual power plant to deliver a range of services across energy markets, system and network support.</p> <p>Significant testing occurred in the first half of 2023 with many reports available through the ARENA knowledge sharing portal. The project is scheduled for completion by December 2023.</p>
<p>Clean Energy Future Fund</p> <p>DMIRS assists the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation to administer the Clean Energy Future Fund.</p>	<p>The fund supports innovative clean energy projects in Western Australia that offer high public value through contributing to one or more of the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant, cost-effective reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as a direct result of the clean energy project. • Design, deployment, testing or demonstration of innovative clean energy projects likely to deliver community benefits or lead to broad adoption and significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. <p>During 2022–23 DMIRS continued to provide assistance with funding support for projects that were successful in Round one (announced on 19 January 2021) and Round two announced on 8 April 2022.</p>
<p>Electric Vehicle Strategy – Government fleet targets and fast charging infrastructure</p> <p>The Electric Vehicle action plan, under the Distributed Energy Resources Roadmap, supports the State Electric Vehicle Strategy by delivering actions to ensure the power system can support the transition to electric vehicles as the default form of transport.</p>	<p>The WA Electric Vehicle Network will provide charging infrastructure to facilitate travel by zero emissions vehicles to remote and regional parts of the State.</p> <p>At the end of the 2022–23 there were six operational charging locations and more are expected to be commissioned over the coming year.</p>
<p>Whole-of-system planning for net zero emissions</p> <p>The next Whole of System Plan will be delivered by 30 September 2025 in accordance with the Wholesale Electricity Market Rules.</p> <p>When developing the scenarios to be modelled, all policy requirements for emissions reductions (including any specific targets) will be considered for inclusion.</p>	<p>South West Interconnected System (SWIS) – refer to page 34.</p> <p>A report outlining the potential future network of the SWIS was released in May 2023 and further work was funded as part of the 2023–24 Budget.</p> <p>Energy Policy WA is progressing SWIS demand assessment implementation in consultation with Western Power, industry and across government.</p>



Initiative	2022–23 Results
<p>Household Energy Efficiency Scheme</p> <p>Household energy efficiency scheme is a \$13 million program designed to support Western Australian households in financial hardship to reduce their energy use and bills by providing them with the knowledge and tools to use energy more efficiently.</p> <p>The program will assist 10,000 vulnerable Synergy and Horizon Power customers in metropolitan and regional locations over the period to June 2025.</p>	<p>Small-scale pilots in the Perth, Peel and Pilbara regions assisted more than 170 households and concluded in March 2023. Independent evaluation of the pilots found that the program is shaping up to be an important tool for the Government to assist vulnerable energy customers to manage their energy consumption and achieve bill savings.</p> <p>Grant funding has been made available to Anglicare WA and Financial Wellbeing Collective, so that the program is available to all eligible Synergy customers in the SWIS (see page 34).</p> <p>The Kimberley region has been prioritised as the first expanded program site for vulnerable Horizon Power customers. Drawing on learnings from the pilots, design of a culturally appropriate service model for the region is underway.</p>
<p>Distributed Energy Buyback Scheme</p> <p>Provides buyback payments for eligible solar photovoltaics, home batteries and electric vehicles to support the uptake of these new technologies.</p>	<p>There were 132,346 Distributed Energy Buyback Scheme customers, and 244,441 customers on the grandfathered Renewable Energy Buyback Scheme as at 30 April 2023.</p> <p>Emergency Solar Management commenced in February 2022 to manage the solar export of Distributed Energy Buyback Scheme customers during a power system low load event.</p> <p>Since June 2023, 122 megawatts of rooftop solar are manageable under the Emergency Solar Management system, to be called upon in the event of a power system low load emergency.</p>
<p>The department recognises that being a good corporate citizen also plays its part in reducing climate change impacts.</p>	
<p>Electrifying our fleet</p> <p>DMIRS contribution to Government fleet targets.</p>	<p>DMIRS moves closer towards realising its goal of being a leading government agency in electrifying its fleet. This year, five electric vehicles were added to the fleet, with planning underway to greatly expand the initiative.</p> <p>On premise charging infrastructure increases day time charging and reduces the load on the network at peak hours.</p>
<p>Building a sustainable department</p> <p>DMIRS prefers sustainable disposal options to keep material circulating in the economy for as long as possible.</p>	<p>Surplus office furniture was donated during 2022–23 to charitable organisations Wanneroo Community Men’s Shed and Fostering Hope. The selection of charities was conducted in compliance with WA procurement rules. The ambition is to embrace the principles of the circular economy to reduce landfill waste.</p>



Assets team with the new electric vehicle fleet.

Photographer: B Striewski. Used with expressed permission for this publication only.



Significant issues and trends



Emerging issues and trends

The following section outlines the department’s actions to remain customer focused, as well as significant judicial decisions and progress highlights on the department’s area of responsibility to the Community Development and Justice Standing Committee *Enough is Enough* report recommendations.

Compliance with mining environmental conditions

In December 2022, the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) released a report into the effectiveness of DMIRS and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation as regulators of the resources industry, through compliance with mining environmental conditions, for both minerals and petroleum.

DMIRS is committed to ongoing continual improvement and will develop measures in addition to those recommended by the OAG to ensure a responsible resources sector.

The previous OAG report on the same topic was published in 2011. Based on the 2011 report, the department implemented significant changes to its operational assessment and compliance processes for improved oversight of mining activities. This included the implementation of the Mining Rehabilitation Fund to deal with the financial issues arising from legacy and abandoned mines. Programs that are still successfully running today.

The 2022 OAG report highlighted concerns about the management of compliance and enforcement by both agencies. In addition to COVID-19 travel restrictions and a need to prioritise approvals over compliance for a portion of the year (by addressing compliance through a range of other activities) there were also underlying issues related to staff attraction and retention. The Auditor General made six recommendations to strengthen the approach to environmental regulation in the resources sector, enhance the department’s ability to assess compliance independent of information provided by the companies and transparency of enforcement actions.

In the last year, the Resource and Environmental Compliance division purchased high resolution satellite imagery to view resource operations from above and increased transparency around policies as part of improvements being made, as well as, successfully delivering their 2022–23 compliance plan.

During the year the division completed:

- 85 site inspections;
- 294 desktop compliance reviews;
- 74 compliance investigations;
- 9 incident investigations, resulting in penalties In Lieu of Forfeiture totalling \$306,800; and
- Issued eight enforcement actions for non-compliant petroleum activities.

Of the six OAG recommendations made, four are already completed with the remainder in progress and expected to be finalised by the end of 2023–24. Additional work is underway to transform the way compliance is regulated.

The department continues to engage with stakeholders with the reforming environmental regulation program to improve outcomes and is committed to ensuring the highest regulatory standards are developed and maintained.

Recommendations completed





Modernising rental and accommodation laws

Short-term rental accommodation



In November 2022, responsibility for developing a registration scheme for short term rental accommodation providers was transferred from the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries to DMIRS. The register will enable state and local government policy makers to monitor the size and scope of the sector to inform any regulatory response, and facilitate effective and consistent enforcement. An Act to implement the scheme is being drafted.

Economic climate and supply constraints in the housing sector are impacting the cost and availability of rental accommodation.

Supporting builders, increasing supply

Following a Cabinet meeting in April 2023, the Australian Government announced tax incentives for ‘build to rent’ properties in order to increase the supply of housing. These changes will complement the WA Housing Strategy 2020–2030 and expected to result in an increased home building activity, which is expected to improve housing supply and gradually ease pressure on the rental market.

Residential tenancies

Western Australian’s experiences of renting have changed considerably from when the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987* was first introduced. Gone are the days when people predominantly rent for a short period when they first moved out before buying their first home. Today, people are more likely to rent for much longer periods of time and for some, they rent for their entire lives.

The department contributed to the State Government’s commitment to review renting laws to ensure they are fit for purpose and is currently in the process of drafting amendments. The proposed amendments include the prohibiting of rental increases more than once per year and soliciting rent bidding. Tenants will be allowed to make some minor modifications to the property and keep pets.

The Commissioner for Consumer Protection will be given powers to determine dispute resolution on bonds, pets and minor property modifications, diverting minor matters from the Magistrates Court.

Responding to an evolving energy sector

The evolving energy sector has resulted in an increasing demand for the department’s Building and Energy’s services.

The emergence and proliferation of:

- decentralised generation, microgrids and stand-alone power systems;
- battery storage systems directly integrated into the grid and connected to the grid via consumers’ installations;
- new behind-the-meter supply arrangements;
- electric vehicles and the installation of charging assets in residential premises;
- use of relatively high-capacity batteries in consumer devices (e.g. e-scooters and e-bikes); and
- cheaper and more efficient hydrogen fuel-cell technology

all speak to a constantly evolving regulatory landscape for the department.

To ensure the safety of the community legislative regimes, technical standards and industry guidance materials have had to be adapted to keep pace with change. DMIRS have adapted its inspection and compliance regime to address these emerging issues.

Building reform

Ensuring Western Australia's building legislation remains responsive and adaptive to developments in the building industry and supports consumer confidence remains a priority.

In the coming year, the department will continue to work closely with industry and local governments to modernise WA's building regulatory framework to implement appropriate recommendations from the *National Building Confidence* report.

The primary focus for DMIRS will be on improving the design, approval and construction of commercial and residential buildings in WA. Focus will also be placed on the laws governing builder registration and the powers of the Building Commissioner and Building Services Board.



Reforms to plumbing regulation

The department has continued to lead major reform to the State's plumbing legislation to ensure public health risks posed by waterborne contaminants are appropriately managed through robust plumbing regulation. Implementing the Government's recent commitments to adopt the 2022 edition of the National Construction Code (of which the Plumbing Code of Australia is a part) and amendments to the existing plumbers licensing and plumbing standards regulations will increase the scope of regulated plumbing work that requires inspection. As a result, the Government has committed to increasing resources from 2023–24 onwards to increase inspection and compliance activities related in this area.

Further amendments will soon be made to the regulations to expand the scope of regulated plumbing work to cover gaps in the existing regulatory framework ensuring safe and compliant drinking water supply systems are installed and maintained throughout the State. Where appropriate, unnecessary regulation will be removed to also allow home owners and occupiers to carry out certain minor plumbing work such as replacing tap and cistern washers, water filter cartridges and shower heads.

Keeping consumers safe online

The growth of the e-commerce sector is expected to continue to have an impact on the way the department addresses consumer harm.

The international aspect of e-commerce impacts the ability to enforce regulation and the complexity of establishing evidentiary issues puts pressures on investigations. Regulation is also increasingly unable to keep up with rapidly changing digital marketing and sale practices, including drop-shipping and dark patterns.

In this environment, the department's ability to keep consumers safe becomes more challenging, creating an increasing need for regulators to find better and more effective ways to educate consumers in digital literacy and disrupt harmful practices. The digital marketplace has also expanded the consumer cohort to much younger generations who receive their information in different ways.

Ensuring the department can be responsive and adopt relevant regulatory strategies, will see the need to develop targeted and effective evidence based interventions. Subsequently, DMIRS requires an adaptive and skilled workforce who can adopt change.





Progressing the MARS program

The department is the lead agency for the Mental Awareness, Respect and Safety (MARS) Program. Since its establishment in 2021, the \$8.4 million program is a collaboration with mining industry stakeholders to deliver a range of initiatives that will address culture and work environment concerns in the mining industry.

The Mental Health Commission, Equal Opportunity Commission, Department of Communities and Circle Green Community Legal were some of the key stakeholders that worked with the department over the last year. Together with the stakeholders, the department planned and delivered a range of initiatives that work towards ensuring safe workplaces for all WA employees. Progressed implementation of the *12 Respect@Work* report recommendations applicable to the State Government and developing a whole-of-government sexual violence prevention strategy. Other key achievements during 2022–23 include:

- Thrive at Work Masterclass Series and supporting toolkits were delivered by Future of Work Institute to 19 prominent mining companies in early 2023. This initiative aims to build the capability of mining workplaces to prevent harm and protect against psychological risks. The success of this program has been demonstrated through participants creating a Community of Practice, a professional learning strategy that aims to embed learning through collaborative practices.
- Establishment of the Professorial Chair in Mining WHS with Edith Cowan University to drive leadership and research in mining work health and safety. This position will use its profile to advocate for, and innovate towards, physically and mentally healthy workplaces within the mining industry, establishing Western Australia as a leader in this area.
- The MARS team supported by the broader WorkSafe Group, conducted planning for a major event, the Mining Industry Summit – Driving Respect. The Mining Industry Summit to be held early in 2023–24 aims to educate, inspire and empower leaders to drive respect and take meaningful action towards preventing and responding to workplace sexual harassment.



Responding to findings in the mining industry

The department has progressed a number of initiatives that support the recommendations of the *Enough is Enough* report.

Surveys

Surveys are being conducted to support the four-year landmark study, being undertaken by the Centre for Transformative Work Design at Curtin University, reports are available on the

MARS webpage. The department has conducted on-site People at Work surveys which have improved communication between the regulator and mine sites to meet compliance standards. Due to these surveys, two cases have resulted in the identification of legislative breaches and five cases led to staff engaging with mine site management to improve psychosocial risk management at the site. Further surveys are planned over the next financial year.

Anonymous audit, technical guide and survey tools to protect complainants have been developed and are used by inspectors when conducting inspections and surveys.

RECOMMENDATION 10 12

15
sites surveyed

1,469
online responses
received.

System enhancements

Increased confidentiality and anonymity software enhancements have been applied to psychosocial reports in the WorkSafe Safety Regulation System. The system is due for replacement in 2026 by the Compliance and Regulatory System which will incorporate enhanced security measures as well as ensuring data management capability to enable sexual harassment and sexual assault reporting.

RECOMMENDATION 12 14 18

Memorandum of Understanding

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DMIRS, WorkSafe and the WA Police Force has progressed systems of work for the purposes of information sharing. MOU discussions continue to progress to ensure contemporary arrangements for each agency's responsibility. Updates regarding the MOU will be provided where appropriate and where permitted by law once the MOU is finalised.

RECOMMENDATION 13 19

Legislative reform

The department has amended the WHS regulations to include a definition of psychosocial hazard to cover sexual harassment and formally impose a duty on a Person conducting a business or undertaking to manage risks of psychosocial hazards, see page 178.

Following the Law Reform Commission Western Australia's review of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*, drafting of a new act is underway which will ensure broad consistency with other Australian jurisdictions. Relevant recommendations from the review that are complementary to the recommendations from the *Enough is Enough* report are also being considered for implementation.

RECOMMENDATION 20 21 23

The department has established a specialist team led by a Regional Inspector (Manager), to investigate, assess and deal with sexual harassment and assault reports.

RECOMMENDATION 24





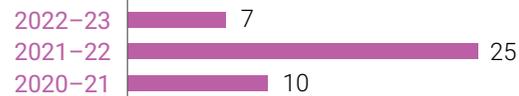
Statistics on reports received

Reports received during 2022–23 of a sexual harassment or sexual assault nature resulted in 22 workplace inspections by the new Mental Health and Wellbeing specialist team. Furthermore, reported incidents over the past 12 months in the mining sector also resulted in 12 improvement notices and 21 requests for historical reports.

Sexual harassment reports



Sexual assault reports



The *Enough is Enough* report was tabled in September 2022 and as a result of the inquiry there is increased awareness to report incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault to WorkSafe. A large number of the reports illustrated above are as a result, of historic reports submitted, instead of being reported at the time that they occurred. WorkSafe continues to conduct proactive inspections and audits informed by incident reports, enquiries and complaints received.

RECOMMENDATION 14

Training and awareness

A number of small-to-medium mining companies are participating in the Department of Communities' Respect in Mining pilot initiative which includes bystander training and embedding respectful relationships.

Workshops to strengthen understanding of the current gender diversity and management of risks of sexual harassment and violence on mines sites was delivered. In addition, 21 companies participated in the Response, Investigation and Management of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace training that was developed, supported and delivered in partnership with industry and educational experts. Furthermore, FIFO Focus provided specialist investigations training on sexual harassment to WorkSafe inspectors.

RECOMMENDATION 12 15

Regulatory capability

The department is acting on recommendations in the PwC report on the regulatory capability of the Mines Safety directorate to respond to incidents of sexual harassment.

RECOMMENDATION 22

Encouraging industry

Industry transition to the new work health and safety laws is being supported through the WHS implementation peak body grants program, which includes psychosocial requirements and reporting obligations. The department is continuing to explore options for issuing formal guidance to the industry in relation to the use of non-disclosure agreements.

RECOMMENDATION 15 17

Supporting affected parties

DMIRS is committed to supporting affected parties of sexual harassment and assault in mining. A free guidance and referral service is being provided by Circle Green Community Legal to victims of historical workplace sexual harassment and assault in the mining sector. The Government's funding to Circle Green has provided custom triage and non-legal social work support to people that have been affected by workplace sexual harassment in the mining sector. In collaboration with University of Western Australia McCusker Centre for Citizenship, DMIRS is developing an online, self-paced tool for affected persons that is scheduled to be launched in 2023.

RECOMMENDATION 1 12



Protecting workers in lead-risk process industries

As part of the WorkSafe Dust Strategy 2023–24 there has been a focus on lead risk process industries, resulting in significant education, compliance and enforcement action. Some activity is ongoing however, the following significant outcomes are noted for 2022–23.

Multiple inspections of a small scale foundry resulted in 12 improvement notices for a variety of failures and issues including but not limited to:

- keeping the lead process area clean;
- shower and change room facility exposed to lead process area;
- workers not wearing respiratory protective equipment and not clean shaved;
- failure to review control measures;
- failure to ensure frequency of lead health monitoring; and
- failure to provide health monitoring for respirable crystalline silica.

A new lead acid battery recycling business was inspected during the commissioning phase to help guide the owner of any emerging compliance issues. A verification visit was conducted six months later and identified the following issues:

- lack of guards for conveyor belts and other plant machinery;
- incorrect handling or moving dry lead material;
- inappropriate management of decontamination facility;
- spillage of lead paste;
- failure to review control measures in relation to lead exposure; and
- exposure of workers to psychosocial hazards in the workplace.

Enforcement action was taken to address the hazard/breaches. This inspection and enforcement activity assisted the business to embark on their new operation with a clear understanding of compliance.



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Financial performance





Auditor General

Independent Auditor's Report 2023

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

To the Parliament of Western Australia

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety which comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2023, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended
- Administered schedules comprising the Administered assets and liabilities at 30 June 2023 and the Administered income and expenses by service for the year then ended
- Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements are:

- based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the operating results and cash flows of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety for the year ended 30 June 2023 and the financial position at the end of that period
- in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (applicable to Tier 2 Entities), the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Responsibilities of the Director General for the financial statements

The Director General is responsible for:

- keeping proper accounts
- preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (applicable to Tier 2 Entities), the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions
- such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Director General is responsible for:

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Report on the audit of controls

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the design and implementation of controls exercised by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. The controls exercised by the Director General are those policies and procedures established to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with the State's financial reporting framework (the overall control objectives).

In my opinion, in all material respects, the controls exercised by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with the State's financial reporting framework during the year ended 30 June 2023.

The Director General's responsibilities

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

Auditor General's responsibilities

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the suitability of the design of the controls to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of the controls as designed. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagement ASAE 3150 *Assurance Engagements on Controls* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform my procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether, in all material respects, the controls are suitably designed to achieve the overall control objectives and were implemented as designed.

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

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

Limitations of controls

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

Report on the audit of the key performance indicators

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the key performance indicators of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety for the year ended 30 June 2023. The key performance indicators are the Under Treasurer-approved key effectiveness indicators and key efficiency indicators that provide performance information about achieving outcomes and delivering services.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the key performance indicators of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Department's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2023.

The Director General's responsibilities for the key performance indicators

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

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

Auditor General's responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

Other information

The Director General is responsible for the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but not the financial statements, key performance indicators and my auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

The auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety for the year ended 30 June 2023 included in the annual report on the Department's website. The Department's management is responsible for the integrity of the Department's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Department's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the annual report. If users of the financial statements and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to contact the entity to confirm the information contained in the website version.

Sandra Labuschagne

Sandra Labuschagne
Deputy Auditor General
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
7 September 2023

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Financials



Financial Statements

Certification of Financial Statements For the reporting period ended 30 June 2023

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

The accompanying financial statements of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the reporting period ended 30 June 2023 and the financial position as at 30 June 2023.

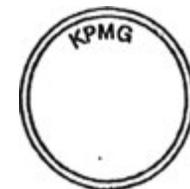
At the date of signing we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Jai Thomas
A/Director General
06 September 2023



Jeremy Kwong
Chief Financial Officer
06 September 2023





Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Cost of services			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	2.1(a)	214,251	183,558
Supplies and services	2.3	91,362	71,201
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4.1, 4.2, 4.3	4,255	4,043
Finance costs	6.3	99	97
Accommodation expenses	2.3	18,256	17,113
Grants and subsidies	2.2	26,451	22,198
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	3.6	2	-
Other expenses	2.3	4,187	4,577
Total cost of services		358,863	302,787
Income			
User charges and fees	3.2	194,508	168,639
Sales	3.2	29	40
Interest revenue	3.3	11,030	1,922
Commonwealth grants and contributions	3.4	135	42
Other income	3.5	14,965	4,947
Total income		220,667	175,590
Gains			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	3.6	-	30
Total Gains		-	30
Total income other than income from State Government		220,667	175,620
Net cost of services		138,196	127,167

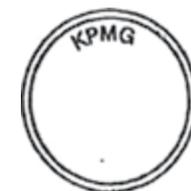
	Notes	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Income from State Government			
Service appropriation	3.1	183,022	148,443
Income from other public sector entities	3.1	14,196	4,535
Services received free of charge	3.1	3,015	3,585
State grants and subsidies	3.1	100	100
Royalties for Regions Fund	3.1	189	186
Total income from State Government		200,522	156,849
Surplus for the period		62,326	29,682

Other comprehensive income

Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss

Changes in asset revaluation surplus	4.1	19,488	7,546
Total other comprehensive income		19,488	7,546
Total comprehensive income for the period		81,814	37,228

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





Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.4	18,560	8,261
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6.4	516,956	460,791
Receivables	5.1	24,115	17,849
Amounts receivable for services	5.2	914	914
Other current assets	5.3	4,295	3,879
Total Current Assets		564,840	491,694
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6.4	5,439	4,117
Amounts receivable for services	5.2	37,789	38,283
Property, plant and equipment	4.1	172,029	135,844
Right-of-use assets	4.3	2,356	2,371
Intangible assets	4.2	428	975
Total Non-Current Assets		218,041	181,590
Total assets		782,881	673,284
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	5.4	14,250	15,330
Amounts due to the Treasurer	5.5	4,500	5,000
Revenue received in advance	5.6	27,821	24,877
Employee related provisions	2.1.b	44,225	39,656
Lease liabilities	6.1	923	938
Other current liabilities	5.7	2,204	1,499
Total Current Liabilities		93,923	87,300

	Notes	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Non-Current Liabilities			
Payables	5.4	636	665
Employee related provisions	2.1.b	8,500	6,872
Lease liabilities	6.1	1,629	1,621
Other non-current liabilities	5.7	3,730	5,297
Total Non-Current Liabilities		14,495	14,455
Total liabilities		108,418	101,755
Net assets		674,463	571,529
Equity			
Contributed equity		269,432	248,312
Reserves		131,997	112,509
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		273,034	210,708
Total equity		674,463	571,529

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



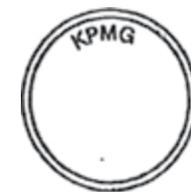


Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Contributed equity \$000	Reserves \$000	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) \$000	Total equity \$000
Balance at 1 July 2021		239,166	104,963	181,026	525,155
Surplus/(deficit)		–	–	29,682	29,682
Other comprehensive income	4.1	–	7,546	–	7,546
Total comprehensive income for the period		–	7,546	29,682	37,228
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>					
Capital appropriations		6,592	–	–	6,592
Other contributions by owners		2,554	–	–	2,554
Total		9,146	–	–	9,146
Balance at 30 June 2022		248,312	112,509	210,708	571,529
Balance at 1 July 2022		248,312	112,509	210,708	571,529
Balance transferred from Energy Policy WA	8.9	4,699	–	–	4,699
Restated balance at 1 July		253,011	112,509	210,708	576,227
Surplus/(deficit)		–	–	62,326	62,326
Other comprehensive income	4.1	–	19,488	–	19,488
Total comprehensive income for the period		–	19,488	62,326	81,814
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>					
Capital appropriations		3,682	–	–	3,682
Other contributions by owners		18,477	–	–	18,477
Distributions to owners	8.9	(5,738)	–	–	(5,738)
Total		16,421	–	–	16,421
Balance at 30 June 2023		269,432	131,997	273,034	674,463

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





Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Cash flows from State Government			
Service appropriation		182,602	151,087
Capital appropriations		3,698	6,592
Other contributions by owners		14,196	2,554
Holding account drawdown		914	914
Royalties for Regions Fund		189	186
Net cash provided by State Government		201,599	161,333
Utilised as follows:			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments			
Employee benefits		(211,875)	(185,534)
Supplies and services		(84,250)	(55,659)
Accommodation		(19,274)	(18,942)
Grants and subsidies		(26,451)	(22,198)
Other payments		(11,024)	(7,712)
GST payments on purchases		(18,064)	(15,237)
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		48	64
User charges and fees		194,819	160,035
GST receipts on sales		5,175	4,959
GST receipts from taxation authority		12,990	9,725
Other receipts		25,208	14,313
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(132,698)	(116,186)

	Note	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(2,947)	(2,984)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		1	2
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(2,946)	(2,982)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts			
Proceeds from Borrowings		2,500	3,000
Payments			
Right of use lease liability payment		(4,247)	(4,030)
Repayment of borrowings		(3,000)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(4,747)	(1,030)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash balances transferred in		61,208	41,135
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		6,578	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the period	6.4	540,955	432,034
		540,955	473,169

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





Administered income and expenses

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Income		
For transfer:		
Mining Rentals	157,933	184,777
Regulatory fees and fines	215	89
Commonwealth Grants	293	236
Appropriations	38,318	103,246
Other revenue	44,555	27,537
Total administered income	241,315	315,885
Expenses		
Refunds of previous years' revenue	25,429	40,335
Services and contracts	67,030	41,972
Receipts paid into Consolidated Account ^(a)	158,800	181,266
Grants and subsidies	35,241	30,013
Total administered expenses	286,499	293,586

Further explanations of variances are contained in note 9.2 'Explanatory statement for administered items'.

(a) Receipts paid into the Consolidated Account represent the transfer of non-retainable regulatory fees, fines and penalties to the Consolidated Account.





Administered assets and liabilities

As at 30 June 2023

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	12,678	9,539
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	510,287	512,415
Receivables	11,354	10,560
Finance Lease Receivable	875	825
Total administered current assets	535,194	533,339
Non-current assets		
Finance Lease Receivables	1,075	2,538
Total administered non-current assets	1,075	2,538
Total administered assets	536,269	535,877
Current Liabilities		
Payables	241	4,095
Other liabilities	845	850
Other current liabilities	514,667	463,350
Total Current Liabilities	515,753	468,295
Total administered liabilities	515,753	468,295

Supplementary financial information

Other matters of uncertainty

There were no matters of uncertainty recognised during the financial year.

Home Indemnity Insurance

The contingent liability for Home Indemnity Insurance (HII) has been assessed to be the future claims liability (FCL) as at 30 June 2023. The FCL is an estimation of the future claims costs which will arise as a result of events which will occur in the future for currently in-force HII policies. In accordance with the PricewaterhouseCoopers actuarial report, the future claims liability has been assessed at an approximate value of \$54,400,000 (2022: \$42,030,000).

Write-offs

During the financial year, \$32,772 (2022: \$111,786) was written off the department's asset register under the authority of:

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Director General	33	112
	33	112

17 individually recognised debts which were written-off during the period related to lease rentals and licences recognised under The Mining Act.

Act of grace payments

During the financial year, 9 payments totalling \$50.483 million (2022 \$57.666 million from four payments) were paid out as act of grace payments for circumstances relating to and returned royalties under the authority of:

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
The Minister	23	–
The Governor	50,460	57,666
	50,483	57,666

Approval from the Governor was granted for payment of a royalty rebate on Iron Ore royalty revenue relating to the Koolyanobbing Mine.



Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Basis of Preparation

The department is a WA Government entity and is controlled by the State of Western Australia, which is the ultimate parent. The department is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective).

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

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Director General of the department on 6 September 2023.

As of 1 July 2022, a Machinery of Government (MoG) merger saw Energy Policy WA join the department. As such comparative data for the 2022 financial year is the former Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety prior to this merger.

Statement of Compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

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

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars applying the accrual basis of accounting and using the historical cost convention. Certain balances will apply a different measurement basis (such as the

fair value basis). Where this is the case the different measurement basis is disclosed in the associated note. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

Accounting for Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Contributed Equity

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

Administered items

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

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



The accrual basis of accounting and applicable Australian Accounting Standards have been adopted.

Comparative information

Except when an Australian Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is presented in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements. AASB 1060 provides relief from presenting comparatives for:

- Property, Plant and Equipment reconciliations;
- Intangible Asset reconciliations; and
- Right-of-Use Asset reconciliations

Judgement and estimates

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

2. Use of our funding

Expenses incurred in the delivery of services

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

	Notes
Employee benefits expenses	2.1(a)
Employee benefits provisions	2.1(b)
Grants and subsidies	2.2
Other expenditure	2.3

2.1 (a) Employee benefits expenses

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Employee benefits	194,237	166,457
Termination benefits	3	116
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	20,011	16,985
Employee benefits expenses	214,251	183,558
Add: AASB 119 Non-monetary benefits	1,515	1,472
Less: Employee Contributions	(219)	(274)
Total employee benefits provided	215,547	184,756

Employee benefits include wages, salaries and social contributions, accrued and paid leave entitlements and paid sick leave, and non-monetary benefits recognised under accounting standards other than AASB 119 (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services) for employees.

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

Superannuation is the amount recognised in profit or loss of the Statement of comprehensive income comprises employer contributions paid to the GSS (concurrent contributions), the WSS, the GESBs, or other superannuation funds.



AASB 119 non-monetary benefits are non-monetary employee benefits, predominately relating to the provision of vehicle and housing benefits that are recognised under AASB 16 and are excluded from the employee benefits expense.

Employee Contributions are contributions made to the department by employees towards employee benefits that have been provided by the department. This includes both AASB 119 and non-AASB 119 employee contributions.

Annual leave liabilities are classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

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

These statements are prepared on the expectation that it is unlikely for annual leave to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

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

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

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

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

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	7,878	6,653
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	23,320	20,048
	31,198	26,701

2.1 (b) Employee related provisions

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Current		
<u>Employee benefits provisions</u>		
Annual leave	20,688	19,027
Long service leave	22,747	19,871
Deferred salary scheme	315	277
Purchased leave	219	236
	43,969	39,412
<u>Other provisions</u>		
Employment on-costs	256	244
Total current employee benefits provisions	44,225	39,656
Non-current		
<u>Employee benefits provisions</u>		
Long service leave	8,451	6,829
<u>Other provisions</u>		
Employment on-costs	49	43
Total non-current employee benefits provisions	8,500	6,872
Total employee benefits provisions	52,725	46,528

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



Deferred salary scheme liabilities are classified as current where there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Deferred salary scheme	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	315	277
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	–	–
	315	277

Purchased leave liabilities are classified as current where there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Purchased leave	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	219	236
More than 12 months after the end of the reporting period	–	–
	219	236

Employment on-costs involves settlements of annual and long service leave liabilities which gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation insurance.

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance premiums, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are included as part of Other expenses, note 2.3 (apart from the unwinding of the discount (finance cost) and are not included as part of the departments 'employee benefits expense'. The related liability is included in 'Employment on-costs provision'.

Employment on-costs provision	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Carrying amount at start of period	287	374
Additional provisions recognised	210	164
Payments /other sacrifices of economic benefits	(191)	(251)
Carrying amount at end of period	306	287

Key sources of estimation uncertainty – long service leave

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

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

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

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



2.2 Grants and subsidies

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Recurrent		
Exploration Incentive Scheme		
<i>Co-funded Drilling</i>	8,198	7,015
<i>Co-funded Geo-physics</i>	2,030	–
Mineral Research Institute of WA (MRIWA)	–	408
Farmsafe WA	70	70
Asbestos Diseases Society	125	125
Circle Green Community Legal	430	430
Property Industry Grants	5,355	7,124
Australian Building Codes Board	519	519
Mental Health in the Workplace	1,000	1,000
Mental Awareness Respect and Safety Initiative	3,111	1,692
State Underground Power Program	2,057	–
Australian Energy Market Commission	1,158	–
Household Energy Efficiency Scheme	1,000	–
Other Miscellaneous Grants – contributions to Commonwealth and others	1,398	3,815
Total grants and subsidies	26,451	22,198

Transactions in which the department provides goods, services, assets (or extinguishes a liability) or labour to another party without receiving approximately equal value in return are categorised as 'Grants or subsidy expenses'. These payments or transfers are recognised at fair value at the time of the transaction and are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid. They include transactions such as grants, subsidies, personal benefit payments made in cash to individuals, other transfer payments made to public sectors agencies, local government, non-government schools, and community groups.

The department is not responsible for administering a government subsidy scheme.

Grants can be paid as general purpose grants which refer to grants that are not subject to conditions regarding their use. Alternatively, they may be paid as specific purpose grants which are paid for a particular purpose and/or have conditions attached regarding their use.

2.3 Other expenditure

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Supplies and services		
Consultants and contractors	67,525	47,212
Advertising and promotion	823	2,011
Travel	1,811	1,138
Communication	746	572
Consumables	2,724	2,634
Maintenance	1,176	1,157
Insurance	1,108	1,367
Lease rent and hire costs	2,003	1,203
Utilities	1,214	1,222
Other	12,232	12,685
Total supplies and services expenses	91,362	71,201
Accommodation expenses		
Rental	13,695	14,190
Repairs and maintenance	3,231	1,750
Cleaning	1,330	1,173
Total accommodation expenses	18,256	17,113
Other expenses		
Audit Fees (internal and external)	477	389
Expected credit losses expense	176	26
Employment On Costs	14	(87)
Industry fidelity claims	(277)	968
Minor Plant and Equipment	3,302	3,643



	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Refunds of prior years revenues	68	50
Other expenses	427	(412)
Total other expenses	4,187	4,577
Total other expenditure	113,805	92,891

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

Accommodation expenses:

Rental Expenses is expensed as incurred as a Memorandum of Understanding Agreements between the department and the Department of Finance for the leasing of office accommodation contain significant substitution rights.

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

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

Audit Fees: an expense is recognised for internal and external audit services received during the 2022–23 reporting period.

Expected credit losses is recognised for movement in allowance for impairment of trade receivables. Refer to note 5.1 Movement in the allowance for impairment of receivables.

Employee on-cost includes workers' compensation insurance and other employment on-costs. The on costs liability associated with the recognition of annual and long service leave liabilities is included at *Note 2.1(a) Employee benefit provision*. Superannuation contributions accrued as part of the provision for leave are employee benefits and are not included in employment on-costs.

Industry Fidelity Claims are paid as a reimbursement to people who suffer pecuniary or property loss through defalcation by a licensee or employee of a real estate agent or settlement agent.

Minor Plant and Equipment: items identified as portable and attractable that do not meet the criteria of an asset are expensed in the year the item is acquired.

Other Expenses: this includes items recorded as prior period expenses and various other minor other miscellaneous expense items.

3. Our funding sources

How we obtain our funding

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

	Notes
Income from State Government	3.1
User charges and fees and sales	3.2
Interest revenue	3.3
Commonwealth grants and contributions	3.4
Other revenue	3.5
Gains/(Losses)	3.6



3.1 Income from State Government

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Appropriation received during the period:		
– Service appropriation	183,022	148,443
Total service appropriation	183,022	148,443
Income received from other public sector entities during the period:		
Digital Capability and Climate Action Funds	14,196	4,535
Total income from other public sector entities	14,196	4,535
Resources received free of charge from other public sector entities during the period:		
State Solicitors Office		
– legal services	1,995	2,753
Department of Treasury and Finance		
– accommodation services	659	658
Landgate		
– land dealings, land information, valuation services and products	357	173
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development		
– to support the Accountable Authority of the Commission to fulfil its statutory obligations	–	1
Mainroads		
– provision of ad-hoc Office accommodation	3	–
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation		
– provision of spatial and water information data	1	–
Total resources received	3,015	3,585
State grants and subsidies – Specific Purpose	100	100
Total grants and subsidies	100	100

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Royalties for Regions Fund:		
– District allowance	124	104
– Royalties for Regions funding agreement	65	82
Total Royalties for Regions Fund	189	186
Total Income from State Government	200,522	156,849

Service Appropriations are recognised as income at the fair value of consideration received in the period in which the department gains control of the appropriated funds. The department gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited in the bank account or credited to the holding account held at Treasury.

Income from other public sector entities are recognised as income when the department has satisfied its performance obligations under the funding agreement. If there is no performance obligation, income will be recognised when the department receives the funds.

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

The Regional Infrastructure and Headworks Account, funding agreement and, Regional Community Services Accounts are sub-funds within the over-arching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas and are recognised as revenue when the department gains control on receipt of the funds.



Summary of consolidated account appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	2023 Budget \$000	2023 Supplementary Funding \$000	2023 Revised budget \$000	2023 Actual \$000	2023 Variance \$000
Delivery of Services					
Item 86 Net amount appropriated to deliver services	147,898	3,953	151,851	151,851	–
Service appropriation – Service to industry component	29,139	–	29,139	29,139	–
Amount authorised by other statutes					
– <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975</i>	1,789	–	1,789	1,789	–
Total appropriations provided to deliver services	178,826	3,953	182,779	182,779	–
Administered Transactions					
Item 46 Amount provided for Administered Grants, Subsidies and other transfer payments	49,243	(6,925)	42,318	42,318	–
Item 125 Capital Appropriation	1,588	2,094	3,682	3,682	–
Total administered transactions	50,831	(4,831)	46,000	46,000	–
Total consolidated account appropriations	229,657	(878)	228,779	228,779	–





3.2 User fees and charges and sales

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
User fees and charges		
Petroleum annual licenses	5,312	5,103
Mining, prospecting and exploration licenses	10,792	9,642
Explosives and dangerous goods licenses and fees	7,988	7,387
Mining Safety Levy	44,200	40,920
Petroleum Safety	4,167	3,945
Mining Rehabilitation Fund	40,912	38,235
WorkSafe	7,685	6,627
EnergySafety	16,491	14,920
Motor Vehicle Dealers and Repairers	2,695	2,852
Consumer Protection	24,750	3,073
Building Commission	29,026	26,368
Rental Accommodation Account	–	8,664
Other fees	490	903
Total other expenditure	194,508	168,639
Sales		
General Sales	29	40
Total sales	29	40
Total user fees and charges and sales	194,537	168,679

User fees and charges

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when the department transfers control of the services to customers.

Revenue is recognised at a point in time for user fees and charges. The performance obligations for these user fees and charges are satisfied when services have been provided.

Revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction for relevant services.

Sales

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised at the transaction price when the department transfers control of the goods to customers.

3.3 Interest revenue

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Mining Rehabilitation Fund Interest	7,527	1,278
Other Interest Revenue	3,503	644
Total interest revenue	11,030	1,922

3.4 Commonwealth grants and contributions

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Total grants and other funding contributions	135	42

Recurrent grants are recognised as income when the grants are receivable.

Income from grants to acquire/construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the department is recognised when the department satisfies its obligations under the transfer. The department satisfies the obligations under the transfer to construct assets over time as the non-financial assets are being constructed. The department typically satisfies the obligations under the transfer when it achieves milestones specified in the grant agreement and amounts received in advance of obligation satisfaction are reported at note 5.6.



3.5 Other income

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Employee contributions	219	274
Miscellaneous revenue ^(a)	13,020	2,929
Other Revenue – Recoups	1,726	1,744
Total other income	14,965	4,947

(a) Miscellaneous revenue includes collections for the recoup of costs incurred by the department to administer the Rental Accommodation Special purpose account

Income received by the department from subleasing of right-of-use assets relates to lease payments received from operating leases. The department has leased a number of right-of-use assets from the Government Regional Officer Housing (GROH), which it subleases out to employees at a subsidised rate. Information on the department's leasing arrangements with GROH can be found in note 2.1(a).

3.6 Gains/(Losses) on Disposal

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Net proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	(2)	30

Realised and unrealised gains are usually recognised on a net basis. These include gains arising on the disposal of non-current assets.

4. Key Assets

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

	Notes
Property, plant and equipment	4.1
Intangible assets	4.2
Right-of-use assets	4.3





4.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Leasehold Improvements \$000	Furniture, plant, equipment and vehicles \$000	Computer hardware and software \$000	Scientific equipment \$000	Artwork \$0	Works in Progress \$000	Total \$000
1 July 2022									
Gross Carrying Amount	74,626	48,611	1,068	12,380	9,272	2,287	–	6,269	154,514
Accumulated Depreciation	–	–	(658)	(8,240)	(9,260)	(511)	–	–	(18,669)
Carrying amount at start of period	74,626	48,611	410	4,140	12	1,776	–	6,269	135,846
Balance transferred in ^(a)	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	400
Additions	10,040	7,112	–	1,053	2,402	1,180	49	2,489	24,325
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	14,876	4,612	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,488
Transfers from work in progress	–	6,269	–	–	–	–	–	(6,269)	–
Other Disposals	(2,860)	(2,878)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5,738)
Depreciation	–	(1,075)	(176)	(390)	(337)	(314)	–	–	(2,292)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2023	96,682	62,651	634	4,803	2,077	2,642	49	2,489	172,029
Gross carrying amount	96,682	63,726	1,468	13,433	11,674	3,467	49	2,489	192,989
Accumulated depreciation	–	(1,075)	(834)	(8,629)	(9,597)	(825)	–	–	(20,960)

(a) Balances transferred in are as a result of a Machinery of Government merger whereby Energy Policy WA joined Department of Mines Industry Regulation and Safety. Additions are reported at carrying value as of 1 July 2022.



Initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment, costing \$5,000 or more are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired for no cost or significantly less than fair value, the cost is valued at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Items of property, plant and equipment costing less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed direct to the Statement of comprehensive income (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- land; and
- buildings.

Land is carried at fair value.

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

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

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

Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2022 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2023 and recognised at 30 June 2023. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$33,972,800 (2022: \$37,636,000) and buildings: \$30,187,400 (2022: \$29,207,000). For the remaining balance, unobservable (level 3) inputs were used to determine the fair value. As at 30 June 2023, there were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment.

Unobservable (level 3) inputs used to determine fair values of property, plant and equipment are:

Land	Fair value for restricted use land is determined by comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility. Relevant comparators of land with low level utility are selected by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services).
Buildings	<p><i>Historical cost per square metre floor area (m²)</i></p> <p>The costs of constructing specialised buildings with similar utility are extracted from financial records of the Model Department, then indexed by movements in CPI.</p> <p><i>Consumed economic benefit/obsolescence of asset</i></p> <p>These are estimated by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services).</p>

Significant assumptions and judgements: The most significant assumptions and judgements in estimating fair value are made in assessing whether to apply the existing use basis to assets and in determining estimated economic life. Professional judgement by the valuer is required where the evidence does not provide a clear distinction between market type assets and existing use assets.

Useful lives

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

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



Asset	Useful Life
Buildings	33 to 50 years
Lease Improvements	10 years
Furniture	5 to 10 years
Office Equipment	3 to 5 years
Computer Servers	3 years
Software ^(a)	3 to 5 years
Scientific Equipment	7 years
Motor Vehicles	3 to 5 years
Plant and Equipment	5 to 25 years

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

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

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

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Intangible assets

	Computer Software \$000	Total \$000
Year ended 30 June 2023		
1 July 2022		
Gross carrying amount	25,716	25,716
Accumulated amortisation	(24,741)	(24,741)
Carrying amount at start of period	975	975
Amortisation expense	(547)	(547)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2023	428	428



Initial recognition

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

Acquisition of intangible assets costing \$5,000 or more and internally generated intangible assets costing \$200,000 or more that comply with the recognition criteria as per AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* (as noted above) are capitalised.

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Useful Lives

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

The estimated useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

Asset	Useful Life
Computer Software ^(a)	3 years
Licences	3 years

(a) Software that is not integral to the operation of any related hardware.

Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or when an indication of impairment is identified. As at 30 June 2023 there were no indications of impairment to intangible assets.

The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in note 4.1.

Licences

Licences have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Development Costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs incurred for an individual project are carried forward when the future economic benefits can be reasonably regarded as assured and the total project costs are likely to exceed \$200,000. Other development costs are expensed as incurred.

Computer Software

Software that is an integral part of the related hardware is recognised as part of the tangible asset. Software that is not an integral part of the related hardware is recognised as an intangible asset. Software costing less than \$5,000 is expensed in the year of acquisition.



4.3 Right-of-use assets

	Vehicles \$000	Residential Housing \$000	Total \$000
Carrying amount at beginning of period	2,051	320	2,371
Additions	1,278	123	1,401
Depreciation	(1,232)	(184)	(1,416)
Net carrying amount as at the end of the period	2,097	259	2,356

The department has leases for vehicles and residential housing. The lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1-10 years with an option to renew the lease after that date.

The department subleases residential housing to employees at a subsidised rate. The department recognises lease payments from operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

Initial Recognition

At the commencement date of the lease, the department recognises right-of-use assets and a corresponding lease liability for most leases. The right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising of:

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

The corresponding lease liabilities in relation to these right-of-use assets have been disclosed in note 6.2.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets

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

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

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment when an indication of impairment is identified. The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in note 4.1.



5. Other assets and liabilities

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

	Notes
Receivables	5.1
Amounts receivable for service	5.2
Other assets	5.3
Payables	5.4
Amounts due to the Treasurer	5.5
Revenue received in advance	5.6
Other liabilities	5.7

5.1 Receivables

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Current		
Trade receivables	15,302	13,854
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	(1,051)	(502)
Accrued interest revenue	3,545	892
GST receivable	1,264	1,365
Accrued Revenue	5,055	2,240
Total current	24,115	17,849
Total receivables	24,115	17,849

Trade receivables are initially recognised at their transaction price or, for those receivables that contain a significant financing component, at fair value. The department holds the receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment.

The department recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on a receivable not held at fair value through profit or loss.

The ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Individual receivables are written off when the Agency has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows.

For trade receivables, the department recognises an allowance for ECLs measured at the lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The department has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Please refer to note 2.3 for the amount of ECLs expensed in this financial year.

5.2 Amounts receivable for services (Holding Account)

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Current	914	914
Non-current	37,789	38,283
Total amount receivable for services at end of period	38,703	39,197

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

The amounts receivable for services are financial assets at amortised cost, and are not considered impaired (i.e. there is no expected credit loss of the Holding Account).



5.3 Other assets

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Current		
Prepayments	4,177	3,879
Other current assets	118	–
Total current	4,295	3,879
Total other assets at end of period	4,295	3,879

Other non-financial assets include prepayments which represent payments in advance of receipt of goods or services or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

5.4 Payables

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Current		
Trade payables	1,760	4,213
Other payables	7,735	7,538
Accrued salaries	4,755	3,579
Total current	14,250	15,330

Payables are recognised at the amounts payable when the department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value, as settlement is generally within 20 days.

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

TI 323 Timely Payment Of Accounts requires payments for goods, services and construction of less than \$1 million and not subject to an exemption, to be paid within 20 days. Payments over \$1 million are required to be settled within 30 calendar days of the receipt of a correctly rendered invoice, or provision of goods or services.

5.5 Amounts due to the Treasurer

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Current		
Petroleum and Geothermal Safety Levy	2,000	2,000
Home Buyers Assistance	2,500	3,000
Total amount due to the Treasurer at end of period	4,500	5,000

The amount due to the Treasurer is in respect of a Treasurer's Advance. This amount is payable within 12 months after the reporting period. Although no interest is charged on the outstanding amount, the carrying amount is equivalent to fair value.

5.6 Revenue received in advance

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Current		
Licences and fees ^(a)	27,821	24,877
Total Current	27,821	24,877
Total revenue received in advance at end of period	27,821	24,877

(a) Revenue received in advance – Licences and fees are revenues received for multiple year licences. This balance represents the unearned revenue of the multiple year licence, that will be recognised incrementally over the remaining term of the licence.

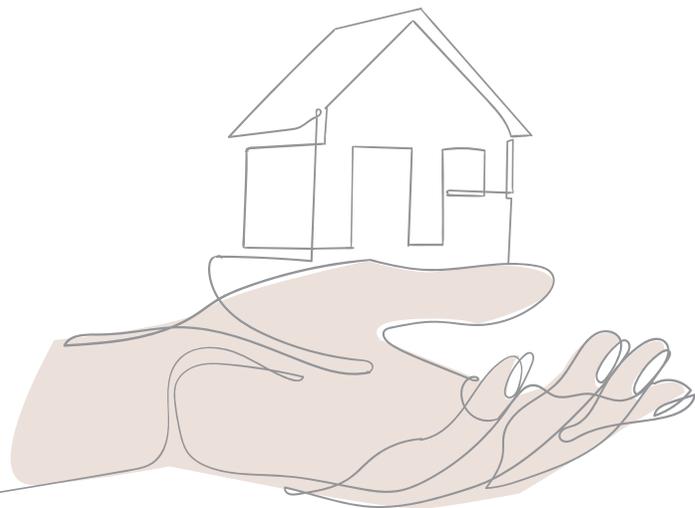


5.7 Other liabilities

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Current		
Unclaimed monies	1,277	1,499
Government Office Accommodation ^(a)	927	–
Total Current	2,204	1,499
Non Current		
Government Office Accommodation ^(a)	3,730	5,297
Total Non Current	3,730	5,297
Total other liabilities at end of period	5,934	6,796

Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(a) Balance arising from the straight lining of rental expense on government office accommodation (GOA) arrangements being out of scope for AASB 16.



6. Financing

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

	Notes
Lease liabilities	6.1
Assets pledged as security	6.2
Finance costs	6.3
Cash and cash equivalents	6.4

6.1 Lease liabilities

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Not later than one year	923	938
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,583	1,611
Later than five years	46	10
	2,552	2,559
Current	923	938
Non-current	1,629	1,621
	2,552	2,559

At the commencement date of the lease, the entity recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the department uses the incremental borrowing rate provided by Western Australia Treasury Corporation.



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

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate initially measured using the index rate or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options (where these are reasonably certain to be realised);
- payments for penalties for terminating a lease, where the lease term reflects the agency exercising an option to terminate the lease; and
- periods covered by extension or termination options are only included in the lease term by the department if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

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

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

This section should be read in conjunction with note 4.2.

Subsequent Measurement

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

This section should be read in conjunction with note 4.3.

The department has not received any COVID-19 rent concessions and therefore has made no assessment of whether a concession is a lease modification. This assessment impacts the measurement of the lease liability and AASB 1060 requires additional consequential disclosures.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Lease expenses recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income	99	97
Lease interest expense	99	97

6.2 Assets pledged as security

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Assets pledged as security	2,097	2,051
The carrying amounts of non-current assets pledged as security are:		
Right-of-use asset – vehicles	2,097	2,051

The department has secured the right-of-use assets against the related lease liabilities. In the event of default, the rights to the leased assets will revert to the lessor.

6.3 Finance Costs

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Finance Costs		
Lease interest expense	99	97
Finance costs expensed	99	97

Finance cost includes the interest component of lease liability repayments, interest component of service concession financial liabilities and the increase in financial liabilities and non-employee provisions due to the unwinding of discounts to reflect the passage of time.



6.4 Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Cash and cash equivalents	18,560	8,261
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	522,395	464,908
Balance at end of period	540,955	473,169
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
Current		
– Current Special Purpose Funds	516,956	460,791
Non-current		
– Accrued salaries suspense account ^(a)	5,439	4,117

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent (and restricted cash and cash equivalent) assets comprise cash on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

7. Financial instruments and contingencies

	Notes
Financial instruments	7.1
Contingent assets and liabilities	7.2

7.1 Financial instruments

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

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,560	8,261
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	522,395	464,908
Financial assets at amortised cost ^(a)	61,554	55,681
Total financial assets	602,509	528,850
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ^(b)	21,590	22,494
Total financial liability	21,590	22,494

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

(b) The amount of financial liabilities at amortised cost excludes GST payable to the ATO (statutory payable).

Measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are carried without subsequent remeasurement.



7.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

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

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

7.2.1 Contingent Litigation Assets and Liabilities

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

Litigation in progress

The department's legal matters reported as having a contingent liability or benefit at the corresponding time in the previous financial year have been reviewed, and where appropriate, updated or removed from consideration. All legal matters commenced on or after July 1, 2022 have been reviewed, and where appropriate, have been included in the report. A materiality factor of **\$65,000** has been adopted.

The department currently has three legal matters in progress, recognising potential liabilities to the Department. The total contingent liabilities of the department amount to \$520,000.

7.2.2 Contingent Fidelity Guarantee Account (FGA) Claims

A total of 36 claims against the Fidelity Guarantee Accounts with a total value of \$3,222,428 consisting of:

- (a) 26 claims against the Real Estate Agents FGA yet to be decided and with a total value of \$3,193,317.
- (b) 10 claims against the Settlement Agents FGA yet to be decided and with a total value of \$29,110.

These figures do not include legal costs or any interest claims. Reasonable legal costs are claimable. Claims for interest are not allowable, as per proceedings in the Supreme Court after the State Administrative Tribunal decided that interest wasn't allowable.

Contaminated sites

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

Four sites are identified as "contamination – remediation required" or "possibly contaminated – investigation required". Three sites are still yet to be classified by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation. The financial effect, or timing of any outflows will become clear as further work is undertaken.

Whilst there is no possibility of reimbursement of any future expenses that may be incurred in the remediation of these sites, the department may apply for funding from the Contaminated Sites Management Account (2015) to undertake further investigative work or to meet remediation costs that may be required.





8. Other disclosures

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

	Notes
Events occurring after the end of the reporting period	8.1
Key management personnel	8.2
Related party transactions	8.3
Related bodies	8.4
Affiliated bodies	8.5
Special purpose accounts	8.6
Remuneration of auditors	8.7
Act of Grace (and ex-gratia) payments	8.8
Supplementary financial information	8.9

8.1 Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

There were no events occurring after the end of the reporting period.

8.2 Key management personnel

The department has determined key management personnel to include cabinet ministers and senior officers of the department. The department does not incur expenditures to compensate Ministers and those disclosures may be found in the Annual Report on State Finances.

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

Compensation Band \$	2023	2022
0 to 10,000	–	1
30,001 to 40,000	–	–
60,001 to 70,000	–	1
70,001 to 80,000	1	–
100,001 to 110,000	–	–
110,001 to 120,000	1	–
140,001 to 150,000	1	1
150,001 to 160,000	–	–
160,001 to 170,000	1	1
170,001 to 180,000	–	–
180,001 to 190,000	–	2
190,001 to 200,000	3	7
200,001 to 210,000	6	2
210,001 to 220,000	–	1
230,001 to 240,000	1	1
240,001 to 250,000	–	–
250,001 to 260,000	1	3
260,001 to 270,000	1	1
270,001 to 280,000	1	1
280,001 to 290,000	3	–
290,001 to 300,000	2	–
340,001 to 350,000	1	–
400,001 to 410,000	–	–
440,001 to 450,000	–	1
450,001 to 460,000	1	–
	2023	2022
	\$000	\$000
Short-term employee benefits	5,413	4,616
Other long-term benefits	202	108
Total compensation of senior officers	5,615	4,724

Total compensation includes the superannuation expense incurred by the department in respect of senior officers.



8.3 Related party transactions

The department is a wholly owned public sector entity that is controlled by the State of Western Australia.

Related parties of the department include:

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

Material transactions with other related parties

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with the department, there were no other related party transactions that involved key management personnel and/or their close family members and/or their controlled (or jointly controlled) entities.

8.4 Related bodies

The department had no related bodies as defined in the 'Financial Management Act 2006' and Treasurer's Instruction 951.

8.5 Affiliated bodies

The department has no affiliated bodies.

8.6 Special Purpose Accounts

Controlled Special Purpose Accounts S.16 of Financial Management Act 2006	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Building Services Account	9,496	4,338
Consumer Credit Act (WA)	5	5
EnergySafety Account	12,488	12,504
Mines Safety Levy	64,491	54,907
Mining Rehabilitation Fund Levy	291,189	253,820
Motor Vehicle Repair (MVR) Industry Compensation Account	188	173
Motor Vehicle Repair (MVR) Industry Education and Research Account	205	189
Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Safety Levy	2,563	3,683
Real Estate – Education and General Purpose Account	2,449	3,844
Real Estate – Fidelity Guarantee Account	48,021	45,965
Real Estate – Home Buyers Assistance Account	3,924	3,703
Real Estate and Business Agents Supervisory Board Trust Account	570	530
Settlement Agents – Education and General Purpose Account	29,786	28,525
Settlement Agents – Fidelity Guarantee Account	51,021	47,920
Royalties for Regions	70	65
State Trading Concerns	490	620
Total controlled special purpose accounts	516,956	460,791



Administered	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Environmental Called-In Performance Bond Money Fund	5,022	5,022
Home Indemnity Insurance (HII) Reinsurance Account	59,931	66,139
Rental Accommodation Account	422,904	393,340
Special Projects Fund	887	1,140
Total administered special purpose accounts	488,744	465,641

Building Services Account

Holds funds used for the provision of functions and services in accordance with building services acts.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	4,338	6,275
Add Receipts	35,223	27,591
Less Payments	(30,065)	(29,528)
Balance at end of period	9,496	4,338

Consumer Credit Act (WA)

Holds funds pending distribution in accordance with the *Consumer Credit (WA) Act 1996* or court direction.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	5	5
Add Receipts	–	–
Less Payments	–	–
Balance at end of period	5	5

Energy Safety Account

Holds funds used for the provision of functions and services in accordance with the *Energy Safety Act 2006*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	12,504	14,012
Add Receipts	17,845	15,711
Less Payments	(17,861)	(17,219)
Balance at end of period	12,488	12,504

Environmental Called-In Performance Bond Money Fund

The account is to hold called-in performance bond monies received in respect to section 126 of the *Mining Act (1978)*. Funds are to be used to provide for the rehabilitation of mining sites.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	5,022	5,116
Add Receipts	–	–
Less Payments	–	(94)
Balance at end of period	5,022	5,022

Home Indemnity Insurance (HII) Reinsurance Account

Holds the net premiums paid to the State by the insurers for reinsurance under HII arrangements.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	66,139	53,893
Add Receipts	32,895	40,280
Less Payments	(39,103)	(28,034)
Balance at end of period	59,931	66,139

Mines Safety Levy

This fund is to hold all levies received from mining companies and is to be applied to the cost of administering the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	54,907	43,472
Add Receipts	43,525	41,352
Less Payments	(33,941)	(29,917)
Balance at end of period	64,491	54,907



Mining Rehabilitation Fund Levy

This fund is to hold all levies which are applied to the cost of administering the Mining Rehabilitation Fund Levies for regulatory services under the *Mining Rehabilitation Fund Act 2012*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	253,820	219,493
Add Receipts	47,245	38,576
Less Payments	(9,876)	(4,249)
Balance at end of period	291,189	253,820

Motor Vehicle Repair (MVR) Industry Compensation Account

Holds funds used for the Motor Vehicle Repairers Industry in accordance with the *Motor Vehicle Repairers Act 2003*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	173	144
Add Receipts	17	32
Less Payments	(2)	(3)
Balance at end of period	188	173

Motor Vehicle Repair (MVR) Industry Education and Research Account

Holds funds used for the Motor Vehicle Repairers Industry in accordance with the *Motor Vehicle Repairers Act 2003*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	189	157
Add Receipts	17	32
Less Payments	(1)	-
Balance at end of period	205	189

Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Safety Levy

This fund is to hold all levies which are applied to the cost of administering the Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Safety Levies for regulatory services under the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resource Act 1967* (PGERA67) and the *Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969* (PPA69).

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	3,683	4,617
Add Receipts	4,132	4,053
Less Payments	(5,252)	(4,987)
Balance at end of period	2,563	3,683

Real Estate – Education and General Purpose Account

Holds funds used for the operation of the Education and General Purpose Account in accordance with the *Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	3,844	8,612
Add Receipts	10,153	5,058
Less Payments	(11,548)	(9,826)
Balance at end of period	2,449	3,844

Real Estate – Fidelity Guarantee Account

Holds funds used for the operation of the Fidelity Guarantee Account in accordance with the *Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	45,965	45,988
Add Receipts	2,141	266
Less Payments	(85)	(289)
Balance at end of period	48,021	45,965



Real Estate – Home Buyers Assistance Account

Holds funds used for the operation of the Home Buyers Assistance Account in accordance with the *Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	3,703	2,836
Add Receipts	5,137	4,041
Less Payments	(4,916)	(3,174)
Balance at end of period	3,924	3,703

Real Estate and Business Agents Supervisory Board Trust Account

Holds funds as a result of legal proceedings and liquidations of agencies in accordance with the Trust Statement.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	530	526
Add Receipts	40	4
Less Payments	–	–
Balance at end of period	570	530

Rental Accommodation Account

Holds rental security bonds and interest income in accordance with clause 3(1) of schedule 1 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	393,340	386,479
Add Receipts	45,643	13,964
Less Payments	(16,079)	(7,103)
Balance at end of period	422,904	393,340

Royalties for Regions

This is a sub-fund within the over-arching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The income received from the Regional Community Services Fund is committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	65	105
Add Receipts	123	103
Less Payments	(118)	(143)
Balance at end of period	70	65

Settlement Agents – Education and General Purpose Account

Holds funds used for the operation of the Education and General Purpose Account in accordance with the *Settlement Agents Act 1981*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	28,525	28,924
Add Receipts	2,915	290
Less Payments	(1,654)	(689)
Balance at end of period	29,786	28,525

Settlement Agents – Fidelity Guarantee Account

Holds funds used for the operation of the Fidelity Guarantee Account in accordance with the *Settlement Agents Act 1981*.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	47,920	48,381
Add Receipts	3,206	220
Less Payments	(105)	(681)
Balance at end of period	51,021	47,920



Special Projects Fund

The account was created to hold funds for the purpose of participating in significant projects with other countries, the Commonwealth and the private sector to the mutual benefit of the other participants and the State of Western Australia.

This account includes an agreement between the Commonwealth and the department to carry out inspection services at Christmas Island. With an opening balance of \$257,841, receipts of \$309,663 and payments of \$279,371, the closing balance is \$288,133.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	1,140	979
Add Receipts	268	361
Less Payments	(521)	(200)
Balance at end of period	887	1,140

State Trading Concerns

The fund was created under the *State Trading Concerns Act 1916* and controls income received in respect of the provisions of copyright materials and relevant trade mark advertising opportunities or similar arrangements.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Balance at start of period	620	665
Add Receipts		8
Less Payments	(130)	(53)
Balance at end of period	490	620

8.7 Remuneration of auditors

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

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Auditing the accounts, financial statements controls, and key performance indicators	260	288

8.8 Act of grace

Act of Grace payments are those payments that are not payable in pursuance of the law or are not payable under a legal liability, approved by the relevant accountable authority.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
The Minister	2	12

8.9 Equity

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Contributed Equity		
Balance at start of period	248,312	239,166
<i>Contributions by owners</i>		
Capital appropriation	3,682	9,146
Other contributions by owners:		
Landgate	18,477	–
Balance transferred in from Energy Policy WA ^(a)	4,699	–
Total contributions by owners	26,858	9,146

(a) As a result of a Machinery of Government, Energy Policy WA merged with DMIRS as of 1 July 2022. The balance transferred in includes \$6,578,042 of cash, \$1,227,426 of assets, \$3,106,282 of liabilities and \$4,699,186 of equity.

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
<i>Distributions to owners</i>		
Other Contributions ^(b)	5,738	–
Total distributions to owners	5,738	–
Balance at end of period	269,432	248,312

(b) Distribution to owners – other contributions is comprised of land and buildings that were transferred out of the department as a result of the Landgate revaluation.



	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Asset revaluation surplus		
Balance at start of period	112,509	104,962
<i>Net revaluation increments/(decrements)</i>		
Land	14,876	2,695
Buildings	4,613	4,852
Balance at end of period	131,997	112,509
Accumulated Surplus		
Balance at start of period	210,708	181,026
<i>Result for the period</i>	62,326	29,682
Balance at the end of period	273,034	210,708
Total equity at end of period	674,463	571,529

8.10 Supplementary financial information

(a) Write-offs

During the financial year, \$65,517 (2022: \$285,125) was written off the department's asset register under the authority of:

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
The Minister	–	226
The Director General	66	59
	66	285

(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
Losses of public moneys and, public and other property through theft or default	–	–
Amounts recovered	–	–
	–	–

(c) Gifts of public property

	2023 \$000	2022 \$000
The department did not provide any gifts of public property	–	–

9. Explanatory statements

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

	Notes
Explanatory Statement for controlled operations	9.1
Explanatory statement for administered items	9.2

9.1 Explanatory statement (Controlled Operations)

All variances between annual estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2023, and between the actual results for 2023 and 2022 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances which are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Cost of Services for the Statements of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows (i.e. 1% of \$367.58m), and are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Assets for the Statement of Financial Position (i.e. 1% of \$782.98m).



9.1.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances

	Variance Note	Estimate 2023 \$000	Actual 2023 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022 \$000
Expenses						
Employee benefits expenses	A	221,141	214,251	183,558	6,890	30,693
Supplies and services	1, B	77,463	91,362	71,201	(13,899)	20,161
Depreciation and amortisation expense		4,112	4,255	4,043	(143)	212
Finance costs		224	99	97	125	2
Accommodation expenses		21,514	18,256	17,113	3,258	1,143
Grants and subsidies		27,553	26,451	22,198	1,102	4,253
Other expenses	2	15,582	4,187	4,577	11,395	(390)
Loss on disposal of other assets		–	2	–	(2)	2
Total cost of services		367,589	358,863	302,787	8,726	56,076
Income						
<i>Revenue</i>						
User charges and fees	3, C	165,199	194,508	168,639	(29,309)	25,869
Sales		855	29	40	826	(11)
Commonwealth Grants received		3,278	135	42	3,143	93
Interest revenue	4, D	–	11,030	1,922	(11,030)	9,108
Other Income	5, E	4,360	14,965	4,947	(10,605)	10,018
Total Income		173,692	220,667	175,590	(46,975)	45,077
Gains						
Gain on disposal of non-current assets		–	–	30	–	(30)
Total Gains		–	–	30	–	(30)
Total income other than income from State Government		173,692	220,667	175,620	(46,975)	45,047
NET COST OF SERVICES		(193,897)	(138,196)	(127,167)	55,701	11,029



	Variance Note	Estimate 2023 \$000	Actual 2023 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022 \$000
Income from State Government						
Service appropriation	F	178,826	183,022	148,443	(4,196)	34,579
Income from other public sector entities	6, G	–	14,196	4,535	(14,196)	9,661
Services received free of charge		3,107	3,015	3,585	92	(570)
Other Revenues	7	22,838	100	100	22,738	–
Royalties for Regions Fund		228	189	186	39	3
Total income from State Government		204,999	200,522	156,849	4,477	43,673
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		11,102	62,326	29,682	(51,224)	32,644
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		–	19,488	7,546	(19,488)	11,942
Total other comprehensive income		–	19,488	7,546	(19,488)	11,942
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		11,102	81,814	37,228	(70,712)	44,586





Major estimate and actual (2023) variance narratives

- 1) Supplies and services are over budget by \$13.90m (15.2%) due to higher labour hire rates and reliance on contractors and consultants, during a period of low unemployment and skills shortages. Furthermore, an alignment difference between Actuals and Budget with certain budgeted expenses have been included as Other Expenses. Refer to Point (2) below.
- 2) Other Expenses is under budget by \$11.40m (272.2%) as a result of alignment difference between Actuals and Budget, with certain budgeted expenses reported within Supplies and Services. Also refer to Point (1) above.
- 3) User charges and fees is over budget by \$29.31m (15.1%) mainly due to higher than budgeted collections for the Mines Safety and Mining Rehabilitation Levies as a result of continued high levels of activity within the resource sector.
- 4) Interest revenue is over budget by \$11.0m (100%) due to increasing interest earning rates on cash holdings, increased cash holdings and a classification difference between Budget and Actuals. Refer to point (7) below.
- 5) Other income is over budget by \$10.61m (70.9%) due to the recoup of costs for the department administering its Special Purpose accounts. The increase in the recoup of these costs better reflect the actual costs incurred by the department to administer these special purpose accounts. Refer to point (E) below.
- 6) Income from other public sector agencies is over Budget by \$14.20m (100%) as a result of a classification difference between Budgets and Actuals. Some Budgeted income items are reported as Other Revenue. Refer point (7) below.
- 7) Other revenues are under budget by \$22.74m (22,738%) as a result of a classification difference between Budget and Actuals. Certain Budgeted other revenue items are classified as Interest revenue and income from other public sector agencies. Also refer to point (4) and point (6) above.

Major actual (2023) and comparative data (2022) variance narratives

The former Energy Policy WA sub department was merged into the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety from 1 July 2022. This was completed in accordance with Machinery of Government change requirements.

- (A) Employee benefits expenses are higher in 2023 than 2022 by \$30.69m (16.7%) as a result of the Public Sector Wages Policy increases and the departments Machinery of Government merger with Energy Policy WA from 1 July 2022.
- (B) Supplies and Services are higher in 2023 than 2022 by \$20.16m (28.3%) as a result of merging Energy Policy WA into DMIRS, and higher labour hire rates and reliance on contractors and consultants during a period of low unemployment and skills shortages. Also, refer to Point (1) above.
- (C) User charges and fees are higher than last year by \$25.87m (15.3%) as a result of increased activity across most industry sectors resulting in increased fees collected. Also refer point (3) above.
- (D) Interest revenue is higher in 2023 than 2022 by \$9.11m (473.9%) due to increasing interest earning rates on cash holdings and increased cash holdings. Also refer to point (4) above.
- (E) Other Income has increased by \$10.02m (202.5%) in 2023 when compared to 2022 due to the recoup of costs the department incurs to Administer its Special Purpose Accounts. This increase better reflects the actual costs incurred by the department to administer the departments Special Purpose Accounts. Also refer to Point (5) above.
- (F) Services appropriation is higher in 2023 than 2022 by \$34.58m (23.3%) as a result of the Energy Policy WA merger.
- (G) Income from other public sector entities is higher in 2023 than 2022 by \$9.66m (213.0%) mainly due to funds received from the Digital Capability and Climate Action special purpose accounts held at the Department of Treasury.



9.1.2 Statement of financial position variances

	Variance Note	Estimate 2023 \$000	Actual 2023 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022 \$000
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		9,968	18,560	8,261	(8,592)	10,299
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		455,977	516,956	460,791	(60,979)	56,165
Receivables		13,520	24,115	17,849	(10,595)	6,266
Amount receivable for services		906	914	914	(8)	–
Other current assets		5,206	4,295	3,879	911	416
Total Current Assets		485,577	564,840	491,694	(79,263)	73,146
Non current Assets						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		3,088	5,439	4,117	(2,351)	1,322
Right of use asset		–	2,356	2,371	(2,356)	(15)
Amounts receivable for services		37,797	37,789	38,283	8	(494)
Property, plant and equipment	8, H	131,002	172,029	135,844	(41,027)	36,185
Intangible assets		6,658	428	975	6,230	(547)
Other non-current assets		1,665	–	–	1,665	–
Total Non-Current Assets		180,210	218,041	181,590	(37,831)	36,451
TOTAL ASSETS		665,787	782,881	673,284	(117,094)	109,597



	Variance Note	Estimate 2023 \$000	Actual 2023 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022 \$000
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Payables		5,654	14,250	15,330	(8,596)	(1,080)
Other current liabilities	9	23,738	2,204	1,499	21,534	705
Revenue received in advance	10	–	27,821	24,877	(27,821)	2,944
Amount due to Treasurer		–	4,500	5,000	(4,500)	(500)
Employee provisions		45,743	44,225	39,656	1,518	4 569
Lease liabilities		2,921	923	938	1,998	(15)
Total Current Liabilities		78,056	93,923	87,300	(15,867)	6,623
Non-Current Liabilities						
Payables		–	636	665	(636)	(29)
Employee provisions		9,189	8,500	6,872	689	1,628
Lease liabilities		2,155	1,629	1,621	526	8
Other non-current liabilities		6,053	3,730	5,297	2,323	(1,567)
Total Non-Current Liabilities		17,397	14,495	14,455	2,902	40
TOTAL LIABILITIES		95,453	108,418	101,755	(12,965)	6,663
NET ASSETS						
		570,334	674,463	571,529	(104,129)	102,934
EQUITY						
Contributed equity		248,741	269,432	248,312	(20,691)	21,120
Reserves		207,782	131,997	112,509	75,785	19,488
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		113,811	273,034	210,708	(159,223)	62,326
TOTAL EQUITY		570,334	674,463	571,529	(104,129)	102,934



Major estimate and actual (2023) variance narratives

- 8) Property, plant and equipment higher than budget by \$41.03m (23.8%) due to a significant upward valuation on Land and Buildings as a result of upward pressures in the property market, as well as capitalisation of assets and Work In Progress account during the financial year.
- 9) Other current liabilities are under budget by \$21.53m (977.0%) due to classification difference between Actuals and Budget of Revenue Received in Advance. Refer to Point 10 below.
- 10) Revenue Received in Advance is over budget by \$27.82m (100%) due to a classification difference between Actuals and Budget of Revenue Received in Advance. Also refer to Point 9 above.

Major actual (2023) and comparative data (2022) variance narratives

- (H) Property, plant and equipment has increased by \$36.19m (26.6%) in 2023 compared to 2022 as a result of significant upward valuation of Land and Buildings held by the Department. Also refer to Point (8) above.





9.1.3 Statement of cash flows variances

	Variance Note	Estimate 2023 \$000	Actual 2023 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT						
Service appropriation	I	178,424	182,602	151,087	(4,178)	31,515
Capital appropriations		1,588	3,698	6,592	(2,110)	(2,894)
Other contributions by owners	11, J	–	14,196	2,554	(14,196)	11,642
Holding account drawdown		914	914	914	–	–
Royalties for Regions Fund		228	189	186	39	3
Net cash provided by State Government		181,154	201,599	161,333	(20,445)	40,266
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Employee benefits	K	(221,389)	(211,875)	(185,534)	(9,514)	(26,341)
Supplies and services	12, L	(73,565)	(84,250)	(55,659)	10,685	(28,591)
Accommodation		(21,444)	(19,274)	(18,942)	(2,170)	(332)
Grants and subsidies	M	(27,553)	(26,451)	(22,198)	(1,102)	(4,253)
Other payments	13	(16,537)	(11,024)	(7,712)	(5,513)	(3,312)
GST payments on purchases	14	(7,507)	(18,064)	(15,237)	10,557	(2,827)
Finance costs		(224)	–	–	(224)	–
Sale of goods and services		1,248	48	64	1,200	(16)
User charges and fees	15, N	165,199	194,819	160,035	(29,620)	34,784
Grants and contributions		3,278	–	–	3,278	–
GST receipts on sales		7,507	5,175	4,959	2,332	216
GST receipts from ATO	16	–	12,990	9,725	(12,990)	3,265
Other receipts	17, O	3,836	25,208	14,313	(21,372)	10,895
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		(187,151)	(132,698)	(116,186)	(54,453)	(16,512)



	Variance Note	Estimate 2023 \$000	Actual 2023 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		–	1	2	(1)	(1)
Receipts						
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(6,240)	(2,947)	(2,984)	(3,293)	37
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(6,240)	(2,946)	(2,982)	(3,294)	36
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Right of use lease liability payment		(1,588)	(4,247)	(4,030)	2,659	(217)
Receipts						
Proceeds from borrowings		–	2,500	3,000	(2,500)	(500)
Repayments of borrowings			(3,000)	–	3,000	(3,000)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(1,588)	(4,747)	(1,030)	3,159	(3,717)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		12,958	61,208	41,135	(48,250)	20,073
Cash balances transferred in		–	6,578	–	(6,578)	6,578
Cash balances transferred out		–	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		456,075	473,169	432,034	(17,094)	41,135
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		469,033	540,955	473,169	(71,922)	67,786



Major estimate and actual (2023) variance narratives

- 11) Other contribution by owners is over budget by \$14.2m (100%) due to funds received from the Digital Capability and Climate Action special purpose accounts held at the Department of Treasury.
- 12) Supplies and services is over budget by \$10.69m (12.7%) due to higher labour hire rates and reliance on contractors and consultants, during a period of low unemployment and skills shortages. Refer to Points (1) and (B) above. This is partially offset by a classification difference between Budget and Actuals, whereby certain Budget components are classified as Other Payments. Refer to Point (13) below.
- 13) Other payments is under budget by \$5.51m (50.0%) due to a classification difference between actuals and budgets, and certain budgeted components being classified as Supplies and Services. Also refer to Point (12) above.
- 14) GST payments on purchases are over budget by \$10.56m (58.4%) due to a classification difference between actuals and budgets where GST amounts have been netted off for Budget purposes. Refer to Point (16) below.
- 15) User charges and fees are over budget by \$29.62m (15.2%) mainly due to higher than budgeted collections for the Mines Safety and Mining Rehabilitation Levies as a result of continued high levels of activity within the resources sector. Also refer to Point (3) above.
- 16) GST receipts from ATO are over budget by \$12.99m (100.0%) as a result of a classification difference between budgets and actuals. GST amounts for Budget purposes are netted off. Also refer to Point (14) above.
- 17) Other receipts are over budget by \$21.37m (84.8%) due to increase in Service Delivery Agreement collections better reflecting the cost of administering most special purpose accounts within the Department.

Major actual (2023) and comparative data (2022) variance narratives

The former Energy Policy WA sub department was merged into the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety from 1 July 2022. This was completed in accordance with Machinery of Government change requirements.

- (I) Service appropriations has increased by \$31.52m (20.9%) in 2023 when compared to 2022 as a result of the Energy Policy WA merger. Also refer to Point (F) above.
- (J) Other contributions by owners is higher in 2023 when compared to 2022 by \$11.64m (455.8%) due to funds received from the Digital Capability and Climate Action special purpose accounts held at the Department of Treasury. Also refer to Point (11) above.
- (K) Employee benefits is higher in 2023 when compared to 2022 by \$26.34m (14.2%) as a result of the Energy Policy WA merger and Public Sector Wages Policy increases. Also refer to Point (A) above.
- (L) Supplies and services are higher in 2023 when compared to 2022 by \$28.59m (51.4%) as a result of merging Energy Policy WA and higher labour hire rates and reliance on contractors and consultants during a period of low unemployment and skills shortages. Also refer to Points (1) and (B) above.
- (M) Grants and subsidies are higher in 2023 when compared to 2022 by \$4.25m (19.2%) due to the Energy Policy WA merger.
- (N) User charges and fees are higher in 2023 when compared to 2022 by \$34.78m (21.74%) due to increased activity across most industry sectors resulting in an increase in fees collected. Also refer to Points (C) and (15) above.
- (O) Other receipts are higher by \$10.90m (76.4%) in 2023 when compared to 2022 due to increasing Service Delivery Agreement collections better reflect the cost of administering most special purpose accounts within the Department and increasing interest earning rates on cash holdings. Refer to Point (17) above.



9.2 Explanatory statement for administered items

All variances between annual estimates and actual results for 2023, and between the actual results for 2023 and 2022 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances which vary by more than 10% from their comparative and that the variation is more than 1% of Total Administered Income budgeted for the year (i.e. 1% of \$230.3m).

	Variance Note	Estimate 2023 \$000	Actual 2023 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Variance between estimate and actual \$000	Variance between actual results for 2023 and 2022 \$000
INCOME FROM ADMINISTERED ITEMS						
Income						
For transfer:						
Mining Rentals	A	143,050	157,933	184,777	(14,883)	(26,844)
Regulatory fees		254	215	89	4,187	126
Commonwealth Grants		–	293	236	(293)	58
Appropriations	1 B	49,243	38,318	103,246	10,925	(64,928)
Other revenue	C	36,577	44,555	27,537	(7,978)	17,018
Total administered income		229,124	241,315	315,885	(8,043)	(74,570)
Expenses						
Refunds of previous years' revenue	2 D	9,000	25,429	40,335	(16,429)	(14,906)
Services and contracts		41,374	67,030	41,972	(25,656)	25,058
Receipts paid into Consolidated Account	3 E	141,777	158,800	181,266	(17,023)	(22,467)
Grants and subsidies	F	38,571	35,241	30,013	3,330	5,228
Total administered expenses		230,722	286,499	293,586	(55,777)	(7,087)



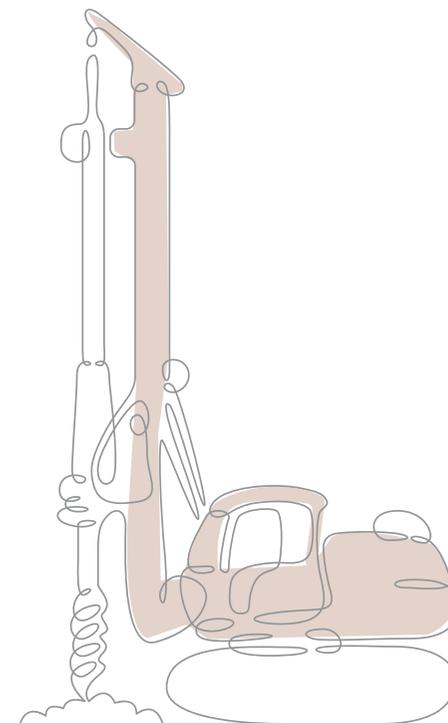
Major estimate and actual (2023) variance narratives

- 1) Appropriations are under Budget by \$10.92m (28.5%) mainly as a result of the decreasing pricing of iron ore across the year and the Potash Financial Assistance Program not commencing as the criteria was not reached. This decreased the amount of Royalty rebates paid which had the flow on effect of reducing appropriations.
- 2) Refunds of previous years' revenue is over Budget by \$16.43m (64.6%) because of a classification difference between Budget and Actuals, as a number of Royalty Rebate payments made for the Koolyanobbing Mine Financial Assistance Program related to periods prior to the current financial year.
- 3) Receipts paid into consolidated is over Budget by \$17.02m (10.7%) as a result of increased collections paid to Treasury for Mining Tenement Rentals.

Major actual (2023) and comparative data (2022) variance narratives

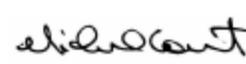
- (A) Mining Rentals have decreased by \$26.84m (14.5%) in 2023 when compared to 2022 as a result of applications rents coming off from record highs in FY22, partially offset by increasing annual rentals that continue to reflect historically strong sales in the resources sector.
- (B) Appropriations have decreased in 2023 when compared to 2022 by \$64.93m (62.9%) as a result of the decreasing price for iron ore from its record high in 2021. This decreases the Royalty rebates paid which subsequently reduces the appropriation received. Refer to Point (2) above.
- (C) Other revenue has increased by \$17.02m (61.8%) in 2023 when compared to 2022 as a result of increasing interest earning rates on cash holdings, combined with an increase in revenue for the Home Indemnity Insurance Account (HIIA) which was designed to hold net premiums paid to the State by the insurers for reinsurance under the HII arrangements.

- (D) Refunds of prior years revenue has decreased by \$14.91m (37.0%) in 2023 when compared to 2022 and is mainly due to the decreasing price of iron ore from its record high in 2021. This decreases the Royalty rebates which subsequently reduces the refund of previous years revenue. Refer to Points (2) and (B) above. This is partially offset by a classification difference between refunds of prior years revenue and grants and subsidies.
- (E) Receipts paid into consolidated account has reduced by \$22.47m (12.4%) as a result of the easing of record high activity within the resources sector which reduces Mining Rentals. Refer to Point (A) above.
- (F) Grants and subsidies expenses has increased in 2023 by \$5.23m (17.4%) mainly due to a classification difference between refunds of prior years revenue and grants and subsidies. Refer to point (D) above.



Special Purpose Statement (amended)

Home Indemnity Insurance Account

Name	An account titled the Home Indemnity Insurance (HII) Account (the Account) shall be established and maintained as an agency special purpose account pursuant to section 16(1)(d) of the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> (FMA) by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (the Department) on behalf of the State of Western Australia (The State).	Accountability and Governance	The Account shall be administered, accounted for and reported on, by the Director General of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety in accordance with the <i>Financial Management Act 2006</i> , <i>Financial Management Regulations 2007</i> , Treasurer's instructions and reinsurance agreements.
Purpose	The Account is to hold net premiums paid to the State by the insurers for reinsurance under the HII arrangements which is net appropriated to the Department under section 23 of the FMA, and to fund payments (including act of grace payments) in relation to HII claims.	Review	A detailed review of the Account is to be undertaken on an annual basis and should include an assessment of the payments and receipts to ensure compliance with the purpose outlined above.
Receipts	<p>There shall be credited to the Account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • such moneys as are received under contract from the insurers for the purposes of reinsurance by the State of the insurers' liabilities under HII policies issued by them pursuant to the <i>Home Building Contracts Act 1991</i>; and • investment income; and • other moneys lawfully received by, made available to or payable to the Department with respect to the purposes of the Account. 	Disposal of Funds on Cessation	Upon closure of the Account, any balance standing to the credit of the Account shall be credited to the Consolidated Account.
Payments	<p>Moneys standing to the credit of the Account may be applied for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • payments under contract with the insurers; and • payment of claims under HII reinsurance arrangements; and • all other payment lawfully authorised for the purpose of the Account. 	I have examined and agree to the provisions of this special purpose statement	<p>Approved (under delegated authority)</p>  <p>Michael Court A/ Under Treasurer Department of Treasury Date: 30 September 2022</p>
		 <p>Richard Sellers Director General Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety Date: 29 September 2022</p>	

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Key Performance Indicators

Audited Key Performance Indicators



Certification of Key Performance Indicators

I hereby certify that the Key Performance Indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the performance of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, and fairly represent the performance of the department for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Jai Thomas
Acting Accountable Authority
6 September 2023

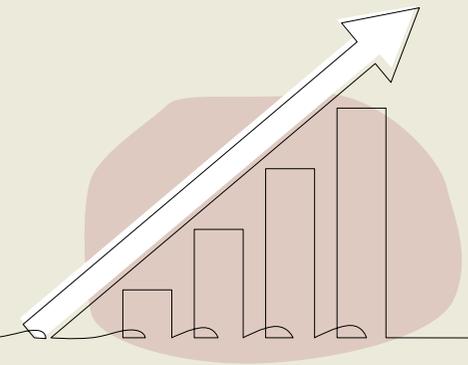


Outcome Based Management

Outcome Based Management (OBM) is the WA public sector-wide performance management framework which allows us to quantify achievements made during 2022–23 towards stated Government Goals and our desired Outcomes, measure our performance against targets set in our Resource Agreement and as published in the 2022–23 State Budget.

The DMIRS OBM structure was implemented in the 2018–19 State Budget, initially adopting a single desired Outcome to provide a shared focus for the department. From 2022–23 the DMIRS **OBM structure has been revised** as a result of the transfer of Energy Policy WA to DMIRS.

This year DMIRS is reporting against two desired Outcomes. Our functions are delivered via four Key Services aligned to our operational structure. This outward-facing, customer centric service model assists us to provide meaningful and easy to understand performance information to our stakeholders, be they individuals, industry bodies, companies, unions, community groups, Parliament, or government agencies.



DMIRS OBM Structure

The OBM structure was revised for 2022–23 to accommodate the transfer of Energy Policy WA to DMIRS. From 2022–23 DMIRS reports two outcomes and four services.

For details of the structure please refer to page 12.

Outcomes and Key Effectiveness Indicators

Key **Effectiveness** Indicators measure the extent to which our department achieves its Outcomes. Our current OBM includes two Agency Outcomes.

We report three Key Effectiveness Indicators against Outcome 1, and one against Outcome 2, each aligned with a Key Service. This ensures the effectiveness of each of our core businesses are measured.

Services and Key Efficiency Indicators

To demonstrate how efficiently we are conducting our projects, programs or activities Key **Efficiency** Indicators measure the relative level of resource inputs required to deliver these Services. Efficiency can be measured by indicators such as an average cost per service or a measure of timeliness.

Our four Key Services are each measured by at least one Key Efficiency Indicator.

Outcome 1:

Supporting a safe, fair and responsible future for the community, industry, and resources sector



Safety and Labour Relations Advice and Regulation Service

Ensures that one of the State's most significant assets, its workforce, operates in a healthy and safe environment where workers' rights are protected. WorkSafe oversees the regulatory and policy requirements of workers' health and safety in the resources and general industries sectors, and safety legislation for dangerous goods, including the State's major hazard facilities, and petroleum operations. Labour Relations is responsible for shaping and implementing labour relations policy and legislative reform, for both the government and private sectors. As well as assisting parties to understand and achieve compliance with Western Australian employment laws.



Industry Advice and Regulation Service

Works toward a safe, fair and equitable trading environment for Western Australians. Consumer Protection ensures the application of Australian Consumer Law and other trading and occupational legislation, and Building and Energy ensures that building, plumbing, gas and electricity services are safe.

Includes administration of legislation covering WA industry, community and consumers; programs for compliance, conciliation, dispute resolution and enforcement; Setting technical safety requirements and standards.



Resources Advice and Regulation Service

The provision of resource sector policy, and delivery of programs, regulatory services and information resources in order to build WA's economy while ensuring the State's natural resources are developed and managed responsibly. Includes management of mineral titles, approval for mining associated activities, delivery of geoscience functions to the State and administration of the Aboriginal Empowerment Initiative, the pathway for resource development to also deliver improved outcomes for Aboriginal people.

Outcome 2:

A sustainable, efficient, secure and affordable energy sector



Development and Implementation of Energy Policy

The provision and implementation of energy policy advice, programs and regulatory services to the Western Australian Government, the energy industry and energy consumers.





Safety and Labour Relations Advice and Regulation Service

Industry Advice and Regulation Service

Resources Advice and Regulation Service

Development and Implementation of Energy Policy

21 

Number of work-related traumatic injury fatalities.
Rolling five year average **20**

▲ Did not meet target (Target nil)

74% 

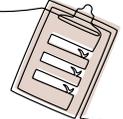
Stakeholder satisfaction with the department as an effective industry regulator.

▶ Met target (Target 75%)

77% 

Stakeholder satisfaction with the department as an effective resource sector regulator.

▶ Met target (Target 75%)

97% 

The extent to which policy and program development objectives for the year are achieved.

▶ Met target (Target 100%)

\$7,368 

Average cost per transaction to deliver safety and labour relations regulation services.

▲ 41% Did not meet target (Target \$5,222)

\$243 

Average cost per transaction to deliver industry advice and regulation services.

▲ 15% Did not meet target (Target \$211)

\$4,657 

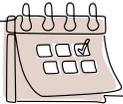
Average cost of resource regulation per live title.

▼ 9% Exceeded target (Target \$5,108)

\$46,518 

Average cost of policy/project development.

▲ 69% Did not meet target (Target \$27,505)

37% 

Percentage of high-risk work licence applications determined within agreed timeframes.

▼ 43% Did not meet target (Target 80%)

Key Performance Indicators 2022–23

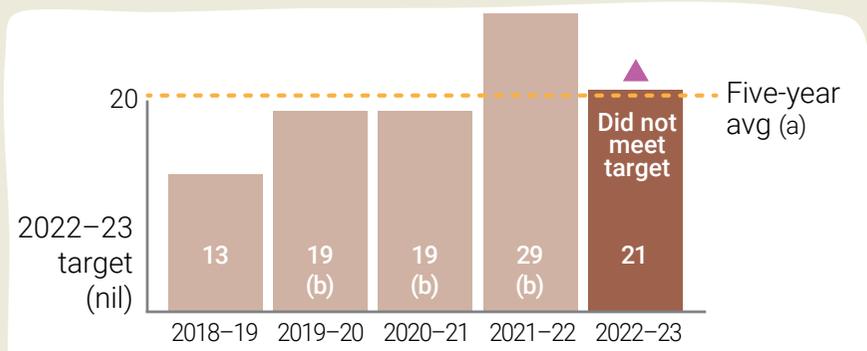
Outcome 1:

Safety and Labour Relations Advice and Regulation Service

Effectiveness



Number of work-related traumatic injury fatalities



- (a) The current rolling average (mean, rounded to nearest whole number) of the previous five years is reported to provide context.
- (b) The number of previously reported traumatic injury fatalities has been adjusted in 2022-23.

The nature, frequency, location and circumstances surrounding fatalities influence our regulatory efforts. While reported work-related traumatic injury fatality numbers are relatively low, any work-related death is considered unacceptable, so the target for this indicator is always nil (0).

This indicator reports fatalities within DMIRS jurisdiction. A rolling average (mean, rounded to nearest whole number) of the previous five years is also reported to provide context. Investigation into these incidents may extend over years and the work-related status may vary.

Comment on results

During 2022-23 there were 21 confirmed work-related traumatic injury fatalities, including three in the Resource Industries sector, and 18 in the WorkSafe General Industries sector.

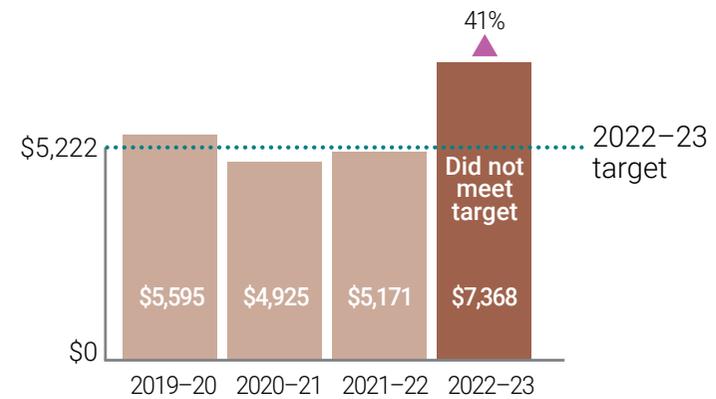
The rolling five-year average is 20.

Work-related traumatic injury fatalities are reported by DMIRS in the State of the Work Environment Report, which also includes work-related fatalities within WA reported outside DMIRS jurisdiction.

Efficiency



Average cost per transaction to deliver safety and labour relations regulation services



- (a) Back-cast at commencement of indicator 2020-21.
- (b) Budget Target included expectation of COVID-19 notifications which are no longer required.





This indicator demonstrates the cost efficient and responsible delivery of services by the WorkSafe Group and Labour Relations Division. Representing the total cost of the service in relation to unique regulatory 'transactions'. A transaction is "an action by the department (proactive or reactive) that protects the community by intervening decisively to avert and minimise harm, commensurate with the circumstances" i.e. investigations and inspections.

Each finalised regulatory transaction is counted once. The indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of the service by the number of regulatory transactions. Introduced in 2020–21, results were back-cast for 2019–20. The new Work Health and Safety (WHS) laws commenced on 31 March 2022.

Comment on results

The average cost per regulatory transaction for 2022–23 is \$7,368, which is 41 per cent more than the budget estimates target (\$5,222). This variance was driven by both higher costs and a reduced number of transactions, as during 2022–23 both WorkSafe and Private Sector Labour Relations did not meet expected targets (down by 26 per cent).

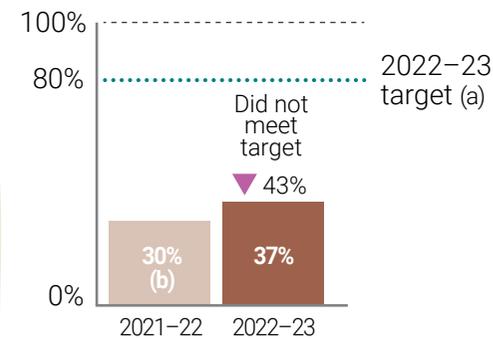
WorkSafe transaction numbers were impacted by continued implementation of the new WHS regulations, including development of industry guidance materials and inspector training requirements, recruitment of inspectors, and clearance of significant leave liabilities.

Due to short term resourcing constraints, Private Sector Labour Relations focussed on reactive direct complaints from employees who had allegedly been underpaid rather than proactive inspections.

Efficiency



Percentage of high-risk work licence applications determined within agreed timeframes



- (a) Budget Target timeframe aligned with DMIRS published target timeframes to 80 per cent within 10 business days from 2022–23.
- (b) The result for 2021–22 was recast due to a change in methodology (Previously published as 32 per cent).

Commencing from 2022–23, the agreed timeframe for this indicator changed from 100 per cent in 14 calendar days to 80 per cent in 10 business days. Results from 2021–22 were recast for comparison, see chart above.

This measure is intended to demonstrate our capacity to efficiently administer and enforce safety regulation through the timely assessment of high-risk work licence (HRWL) applications. Days taken to determine applications is calculated as a proportion of the total number of HRWL applications finalised within **10 business days** (i.e. excluding weekends and public holidays between the date received by DMIRS to the date the application was finalised) for each new, modified, and renewed licence during the same reporting period.

Outcome 1:



New, modified, and renewed HRWL applications have been considered to be equivalent in workload but the volume within these categories varies. The weighted average by category is calculated and added together to determine the overall weighted average.

Comment on results

For 2022–23, a total of 37 per cent of HRWL applications were determined within the target timeframe of 10 business days, 43 per cent below the Budget target of 80 per cent.

Enduring high levels of demand for HRWL continued to result in longer processing times during 2022–23. A new record of 86,920 HRWL applications were determined during the period, an increase of 23 per cent over the 70,513 determined during 2021–22. Of these determined applications 7,729 (nine per cent) were in progress before 1 July 2022.

New WHS legislation transitional provisions which came into force temporarily diverted licensing staff from processing tasks to assist in development of and/or be trained in updated forms, procedures and policies.

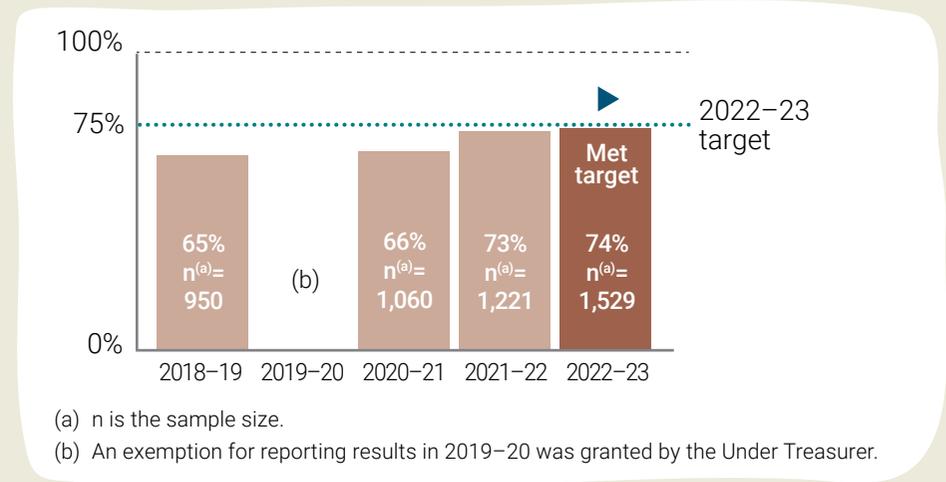
Although processing times were below target, additional temporary resourcing and refinements to licence processing procedures has resulted in improvement in processing timeframes during 2022–23, particularly with regards to renewal applications, as demonstrated by the seven per cent improvement against the 2021–22 result.

Industry Advice and Regulation Service

Effectiveness



Stakeholder satisfaction with the department as an effective industry regulator



As part of a stakeholder satisfaction survey, respondents rated their satisfaction against the benchmarking question “Overall, how satisfied are you with the performance of DMIRS as an effective industry regulator?” on a scale of 0–10. Satisfaction is the percentage of respondents who gave a rating between six and ten.

Comment on results

Close to three in four (74 per cent) 2022–23 respondents expressed satisfaction with the effectiveness of DMIRS which is consistent with the target (75 per cent) and an increase on the previous year’s result (73 per cent). The 2022–23 result reflects the highest level of stakeholder satisfaction achieved to date.

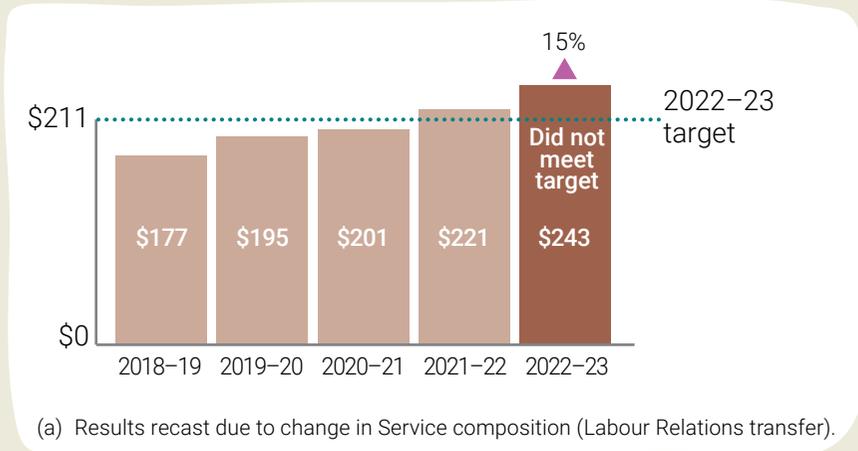
Outcome 1:



Efficiency



Average cost per transaction to deliver industry advice and regulation services



This indicator measures the cost efficient and responsible delivery of industry advice and regulation services by representing the cost of the service in relation to unique service ‘transactions’. A transaction is defined as an action by DMIRS to provide a service or regulatory action to an external stakeholder, initiated by either party. Each transaction is only counted once – for example, a finalised application is counted as one transaction, associated transactions, such as a related fee payment, are not counted separately. The indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of the Industry Advice and Regulation Service by the number of transactions. Previous results were re-cast in 2020-21.

Comment on results

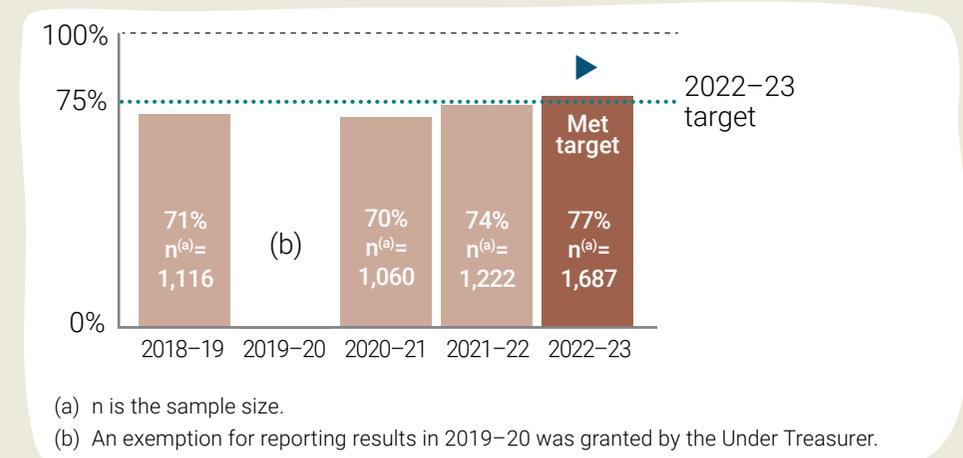
The average cost per transaction for 2022-23 is 243, which is 15 per cent greater than the Target (\$211). The cost of the Industry Advice and Regulation Service was consistent with Budget Target, so variance of this result is driven by a lower overall number of regulatory transactions than estimated (in total 12 per cent less than target).

Resources Advice and Regulation Service

Effectiveness



Stakeholder satisfaction with the department as an effective resource sector regulator



To determine our influence in delivering effective regulation to support sustainable resource sector development, this indicator measures the overall effectiveness of DMIRS as a regulator by quantifying stakeholder satisfaction with our regulatory role.

As part of a stakeholder satisfaction survey, respondents rated their satisfaction against the benchmarking question “Overall, how satisfied are you with the performance of DMIRS as an effective resource sector regulator?” on a scale of 0-10. Satisfaction is the percentage of respondents rating between six and ten.



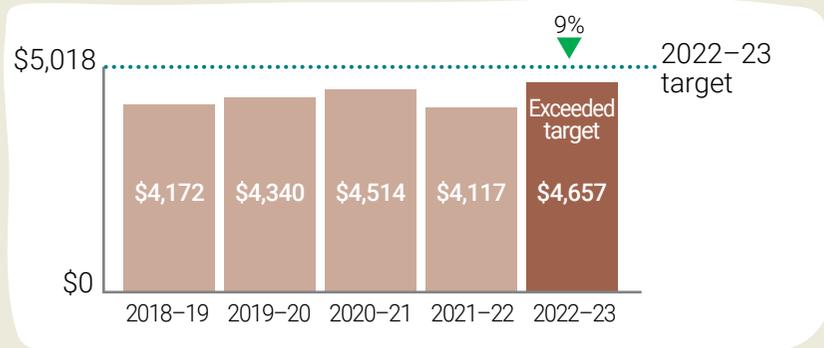
Comment on results

More than three in four (77 per cent) 2022–23 respondents expressed satisfaction with the effectiveness of DMIRS as a resource sector regulator. This result is consistent with the target set (75 per cent) and is consistent with previous results. The 2022–23 result reflects the highest level of stakeholder satisfaction achieved to date.

Efficiency



Average cost of resource regulation per live title



Resource development and exploration occurs in the context of the resource management ‘life cycle’. All activities within the life cycle are associated with a ‘live title’ (minerals and petroleum). Live titles give the right to explore for, recover and develop Western Australia’s natural resources.

This indicator measures the cost efficient and responsible delivery of resource regulation services by representing the cost of the service in relation to the number of live resource titles approved or renewed during the current year, or are subject to ongoing regulation by the department.

The indicator is calculated by dividing the total cost of the service by the number of live titles.

Comment on results

The average cost per live title for 2022–23 is \$4,657, which is nine per cent below the target (\$5,108). This is due to costs for the Resources Advice and Regulation Service being below Budget. This reflects challenges in attracting and retaining staff due to competitive labour market conditions and the current low unemployment rate, reducing actual costs.

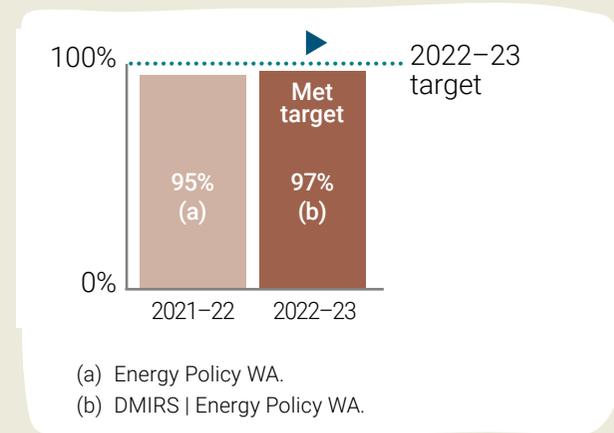
Outcome 2:

Development and Implementation of Energy Policy Service

Effectiveness



The extent to which policy and program development objectives for the year are achieved



- (a) Energy Policy WA.
- (b) DMIRS | Energy Policy WA.



Energy Policy WA's Key Effectiveness Indicator measures the extent to which policy and program development objectives for the year are achieved.

Results are calculated by monitoring the priorities set for a year. If the government's priorities change, for example if there is a Ministerial request to undertake a new policy project or cease working on an existing priority, this is considered in determining the number of items completed as planned. The results are presented as a percentage of planned priorities completed.

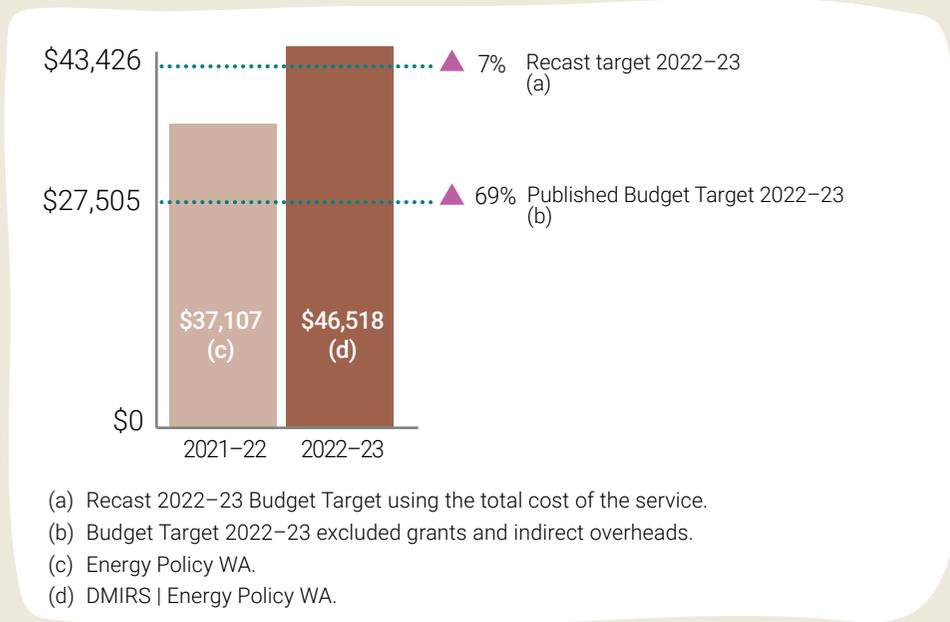
Comment on results

During the 2022–23 financial year, Energy Policy WA achieved a rate of completion of planned policy and program development of 97 per cent.

Efficiency



Average cost of policy/project development



Energy Policy WA's Key Efficiency Indicator measures the average cost of policy and project activities that are significant in nature, requiring considerable investment of time and effort.

This indicator measures the efficiency of Energy Policy WA in performing its role on an average cost per unit basis.

On 1 July 2022, Energy Policy WA changed from being a standalone sub-department to a merged business group within the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.

Comment on results

During the 2022–23 financial year, Energy Policy WA's average cost of policy and project development activities was \$46,518.

The variation between actual results from target (69 per cent) is due to the impact of an ambitious target being set during the merger of Energy Policy WA into DMIRS. Both grants and indirect overhead expenses were not used in the Budget Target calculation, but were included in the actual results. For transparency, the Budget Target figure has been recast using the published 2022–23 Budget costs to facilitate comparison between the target and actual results.

The result cannot be accurately compared to the target due to changes to methodology in how projects and tasks are defined. Furthermore there were fewer than expected Ministerial requests due to expected activity being delayed until the new financial year.

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Disclosures and legal compliance





Other financial disclosures

Pricing policies of services provided

Statutory fees and other charges to the public are made for various services provided by the department. These fees and charges are reviewed annually in accordance with the State Government's policy on the costing and pricing of government services. A costing methodology is used to determine the projected costs of service delivery, with particular attention to the level of cost recovery being achieved. Any increases in fees and charges are limited to the extent of cost recovery. The department's fee changes for 2022–23 were published in the WA Government Gazette on the following dates.

5 May 2023: No 53 of 2023:

- Mines and Petroleum Regulations Amendment (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2023.
- Commerce Regulations Amendment (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2023.

19 May 2023: No 58 of 2023:

- Work Health and Safety (General) (Fees) Amendment Regulations 2023.

National strategic plan for asbestos awareness and management

During the year DMIRS joined the Department of Finance Asbestos Containing Materials inspection program to identify and assess the risks associated with asbestos in the department's owned buildings constructed prior to 2004 and to comply with Work Health and Safety (General) Regulations 2022. The reports have given the department a comprehensive view of what Asbestos Containing Material needs to be eradicated and managed.

The department is currently progressing an asbestos containing materials eradication project at Mineral House that is scheduled to be completed in December 2023. In managing the asbestos eradication process, assets and work health and safety teams worked in close consultation and sought advice from WorkSafe in preparation for the project.

Access to the affected areas is closed and interim risk management measures have been introduced until the asbestos containing material eradication project is completed including:

- the mandatory wearing of a P2 mask;
- Personal Protective Equipment (where required); and
- signage informing contractors there is potential asbestos containing materials within the work area.

The department has been fully compliant with implementing the asbestos management strategy. Assets introduced the mandatory induction process for all contractors performing works (such as refurbishment, minor and maintenance works) on departmentally-owned premises to ensure no actual risk of harm to workers and contractors. They are required to review and acknowledge any presence of asbestos containing materials as documented in available assessment reports and Asbestos Management Plans to take appropriate action as recommended.



Capital works

During 2022–23 capital works were completed at the department's Cannington office – Mason Bird Building.

Level 1 (West) refurbishment was required to provide adequate office accommodation solutions to support requirements of the new *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* and regulations. The refurbishment included additional desks, a new reception and three interview rooms to support client interviews. The public counter, Level 1 (East) was also refurbished, providing a more welcoming environment and improved safety measures.





Our people

First and lasting impressions

At DMIRS we pride ourselves on making a difference to the Western Australian community, industry, and resource and energy sectors across a variety of fields. Our unique department enables us to provide a varied experience for staff, with the team comprising of geologists, environmental scientists, lawyers, inspectors, policy makers, project managers, advisors and customer service officers – highlighting the breadth of services we provide to WA. This year we have looked to new staff and retiring staff to provide an impression of the department.

→ Graduate perspective

As I look back at my first few months at DMIRS I realise how quickly time has passed. Although I haven't been here long, I feel inspired by the people and the work around me. Watching their dedication and commitment to their work, makes me want to strive for greatness in my own career. I can see how the work this department is responsible for directly affects the Western Australian community, and I want to do my part and continue to make a positive impact for the people of WA.

→ Retiring staff perspective

On reflecting on the last 26 years with DMIRS and the former Department of Mines and Petroleum, I watched the organisation transform into the “digital world”. In the 1990's, the term “Cloud Based” was most likely a reference to the weather. Spreadsheets were the thing and most regulatory data was collected manually. These days, the conversation is more about the Cloud, data storage, analytics and cybersecurity. Three decades ago, the standard toolkit for a mines environmental inspector was a map, notebook and pencil. These days the toolkit is more likely a satellite link, iPad and a drone. I've witnessed the move to driverless trucks, drills and trains all centrally managed 1200kms away in a building at the Perth airport. It's been exciting and challenging to be part of all this. I wonder what's next?

The department anticipates as times change we will continue to adapt, consolidate and collaborate while embracing new staff, technology and new ways of working. At the same time demonstrating our values in being Forward thinking, Responsive and Respectful and at times saying farewell to staff as life takes them onto other challenges.

Working for DMIRS

This year we asked some of our leaders what they enjoy most about working for DMIRS. These passions are often portrayed in how they inspire and encourage collaboration within their staff.



- The ability to influence positive changes and to improve outcomes for the industries we regulate and the broader community.
- Our work helps the community stay safe, and there is a lot of variety in our work.
- Making a difference for Western Australia, now and for future generations.
- The 'can do' attitude of staff.
- Extremely supportive and caring leadership that fosters a great place to work and promotes change and continual improvement.
- The people I work with, across the department.

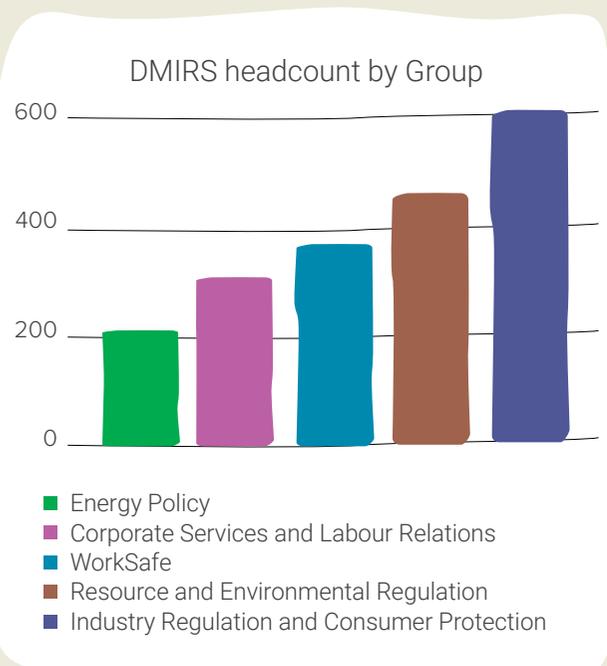




Staff profile

Full-time equivalent	2021–22 ^(a)	2022–23
Full time	1459.51	1518.82
Part time	134.74	134.95
Secondment	25	24
Head count	1761	1839

(a) Includes Energy Policy WA and DMIRS.



Staffing policies

The department aims to have recruitment policies that are in line with compliance requirements, are innovative, timely and agile, and enable DMIRS to compete in a tight labour market. During 2022–23 the department focused on improvement of key policies, procedures and guidelines and included updates to the absence management – defence force reserves leave, and the salary overpayment / underpayment policy.

When updating policies, the department incorporates consultation and engagement with employees and managers as well as the DMIRS Joint Consultative Committee to ensure policies reflect best practice.

A number of tailored programs and activities were delivered through the DMIRS leadership development framework to build the mindset and capabilities of our leaders to build high-performing teams such as the:

- Emerging leaders program.
- Women’s masterclass series.
- Learn explore and do program.
- Management excellence development program.

DMIRS is committed to creating a culture that values, promotes and invests in building a diverse, inclusive and agile workforce.

Reconciliation action plan

DMIRS is committed to progressing our Reconciliation Action Plan. This year a new online mandatory Aboriginal cultural awareness audio-visual training was released in November 2022 for all staff and board members. The training consisted of four sections: family; education country and work covering historical and contemporary information to provide a deeper understanding of languages, cultures, and histories.

The department’s Aboriginal Employment Program is a diversity and inclusion initiative that sits within the DMIRS Aboriginal employment strategy and the department’s diversity and inclusion plan. This 12 month program designed to increase the department’s workforce representation of First Nations Australians through a culturally supported, formal employment program. In February 2023, five staff joined DMIRS across four business areas as part of the Aboriginal Employment Program.

The department continues to promote significant cultural events, celebrations and initiatives. This year included collaboration with other government agencies in the delivery of a joint National Reconciliation Week 2023 and National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee event.



WOW program

The purpose of the working on wellness (WOW) program is to raise awareness of health and wellness topics to assist staff to be proactive in looking after their physical and mental health and wellbeing. During the reporting period, 25 online webinars targeting emerging mental and physical health issues such as managing anxiety, silent cardiac risk factors, nourishing gut health, a focus on older family members, and the mental impact of financial health were delivered. New for this year was a beginner's self-defence class in Bujutsu held at multiple DMIRS sites.

26
WOW events with
2,796
participants.

107
women attended at least one masterclass session.

Developing women in leadership

A gender-balanced leadership team has the ability to improve operational effectiveness and deliver outcomes for the WA community. The women's masterclass series held four sessions on building your career profile, career and work-life balance, managing my career, and strategic networking. A Microsoft Teams channel was created to further connect participants and facilitate future networking opportunities.

Keeping staff safe

The department is committed to ensuring staff are safe and healthy in the workplace. During the reporting period 100 hazards were formally identified, of which 74 are resolved.



252 participants in the fitness challenge.

16 internal Newsflash messages to staff on WHS.



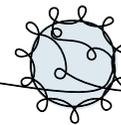
455
skin cancer checks.



709
working at home ergonomic assessments.

693

flu vaccinations/
vouchers issued.



35

WHS inductions.



Graduate program

Each year DMIRS and the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (JTSI) coordinate an 18 month Interagency Graduate Program.



In January 2023, nine DMIRS and three JTSI graduates were welcomed into the program which gives university graduates from a broad range of disciplines the opportunity to enter the public sector in a supported environment. The 18 month program allows graduates to go through four customised rotations within their department and other state government agencies, before returning to a position in their home area. During these rotations they are provided learning opportunities, are encouraged to build their professional networks, and gain a better understanding of the Western Australian State Government.

As part of the graduate officer’s learning and development, they are enrolled into the Public Sector Commission’s Launch Program. This 10 month program allows graduates across the WA public sector to connect and form a professional network, as well as develop essential soft skills which will aid them throughout their career in the public sector. This year our Graduate cohort collaborated with the Public Sector Commission in their Place of Opportunity campaign. The campaign provides the State Government a way to showcase all of the WA public sector graduate and cadetship programs, as well as highlighting the unique and diverse opportunity a career in the public sector can provide. The 2023 cohort have participated in several career expos and university open days as part of the Place of Opportunity campaign by sending out their graduates to share their experience and journey in the public sector with university and high school students.

→ My journey from Graduate to Director

In 2013, I joined the graduate program which offered a holistic package of learning, skill development, networking, and growth opportunities which set the foundation for a successful and fulfilling career. As a graduate, you’re exposed to diverse tasks that contribute to skill development, ranging from technical to interpersonal and leadership. The program created a supportive environment where learning and growth were encouraged and empowered me to take on new roles and challenges. The program provided opportunities to interact with colleagues from various levels both within DMIRS and external agencies. Building relationships within and outside your immediate team allows you to create a network that can support your development and provide insights into different parts of the organisation. This also provides a broad perspective on the different roles within government which is essential for making well-informed decisions and contributing effectively to an organisation’s success.

The path from a graduate to higher positions is not without its obstacles. The journey teaches resilience, perseverance, and the importance of bouncing back from setbacks. Each new role I’ve taken on has brought new challenges, requiring me to adapt and learn, but the foundations provided from the graduate program has ensured my success. I’ve been fortunate enough to have a wide range of mentors and guidance throughout my ten years at DMIRS who have all offered invaluable insights and advice. This guidance and support has been instrumental in navigating challenges, progressing my professional development and seizing opportunities. As I reflect on my trajectory from a graduate to a Director, I am filled with gratitude for the experiences, relationships, and opportunities that have shaped my professional journey at DMIRS.



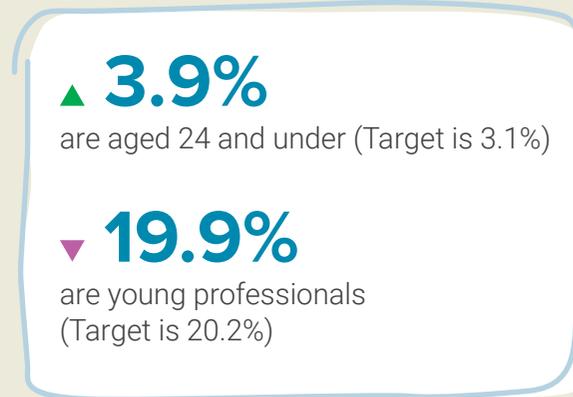
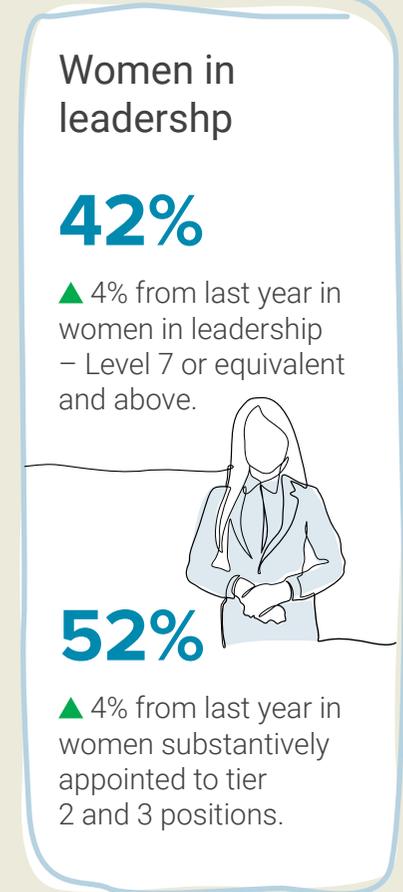
Aiming for diversity in our department

The department is committed to creating an inclusive and diverse workforce. A number of targets are outlined in the Diversity and Inclusion Plan for DMIRS to strive for. The department continues to work towards the targets that have been set and improve diversity and inclusion. This page represents some of our achievements as at 30 June 2023.

Creating an inclusive workplace

The annual DMIRS diversity and inclusion awards were held in November 2022, congratulations to all nominees and winners. These awards are for individuals and teams that demonstrate outstanding achievements in diversity and inclusion at DMIRS. The diversity and inclusion calendar, which is refreshed each year to include national and international days of significance relating to diversity and/or inclusion continues to be promoted. Moreover, some of the events and sessions delivered during 2022–23 include:

- autism in employment session;
- LGBTQIA+ awareness session;
- school-based and solid futures Aboriginal traineeships;
- International Women’s Day (in-person and online events); and
- promoting the global accessibility awareness day.



Diversity access and inclusion plan outcomes



The department is committed to delivering on the outcomes of our Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2019–2023 by working to provide equal access to services, events, facilities, consultation and feedback, employment and information for people with disability. Below are examples of actions, events and outcomes achieved throughout the year.

Conducted awareness sessions on Autism in employment to promote understanding.

Used Citizen Space, a widely recognised platform known for its exceptional accessibility, for conducting public consultations.

Deployed a more accessible and simplified Consumer Protection complaint form and process.

Implemented a protocol for engagement with people living with disabilities to empower staff to respond appropriately and ensure inclusion.

Created the access and inclusion community channel on Microsoft Teams to promote equality, awareness and information.

Targeted employment strategy – incorporated an unconscious bias segment to recruitment and selection training to support panel members to understand and actively mitigate any bias.

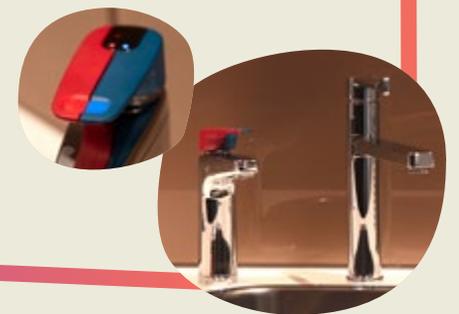
Hosted the Empowering Consumers with Disability Forum at the RAC Arena, which aimed to understand the unique needs of people with disabilities and explore ways to support their consumer rights. The forum helped shape a framework for the department to enhance consumer-related communications accessibility.



Undertook building upgrades at Mineral House to address significant access issues and non-compliance of Australian Standard 1428.

Installed new hot-water system and accessories at 1 Adelaide Terrace, offering enhanced features to improve accessibility and convenience.

Collaborated with Shelter WA to ensure tenancy skills and knowledge among vulnerable populations.



Governance disclosures

Risk management program

The department is committed to ensuring that it operates within a risk aware culture that encourages responsible and informed risk-based decision making. The department's framework complies with Standards Australia AS ISO 31000:2018 and risk awareness training is mandatory for all staff.

The established risk management framework ensures that risks are assessed appropriately, consistently and managed in accordance with this risk framework. As a result, the risk and compliance team works closely with business areas to identify strategic and corporate risks, operational risks and contract or project risks. Risks are identified through facilitated workshops and recorded in an online, risk management system.

The natural synergies between the roles of internal audit and risk management functions are being explored through regular meetings to add value and produce a combined better result. As part of the governance over the risk program a fully independent Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) exists and meets on a quarterly basis. The ARC have determined that risk management practices has incrementally improved over time and could now be described as representative of good practice.

Internal audit

The Director General has established effective internal audit capability as a key component of DMIRS governance and assurance framework. In compliance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and Treasurer's Instructions, internal audit operates under an approved internal audit charter aligned to the international professional practices framework issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors.

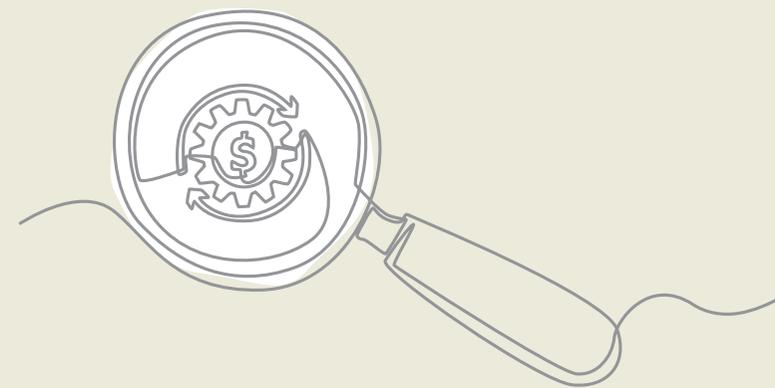
The department's internal audit mission is to enhance and protect organisational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice and insight. Internal audit plays an active role in developing and maintaining a culture of accountability, integrity and adherence to high ethical standards, and delivers on its mission by:

- Adding value through delivery of a risk-based internal audit plan covering financial and non-financial operations across DMIRS. The plan includes a range of internal audit services and is continually reviewed during the year to ensure it remains contemporary and reflects current and emerging risks.
- Supporting the Director General, ARC and senior leaders.
- Supporting DMIRS governance and assurance framework through value-adding activities such as facilitation, training and provision of advice.

- Being available to swiftly respond to requests for internal audit services where issues and emerging risks and investigations arise.
- Progressing an assurance strategy to provide a holistic approach to assurance across the department that takes into account all assurance activities.
- Delivering value for money from the department's investment in internal audit resources.

Ministerial Directions

There were no ministerial directives issues by our Ministers during 2022–23.





Recordkeeping plans

The department continuously monitors and evaluates the performance of its electronic document and records management systems (OurDocs and oneDMS), ensuring compliance with both legislative standards and meeting operational business requirements. Information created and stored in our recordkeeping systems by staff and in line with our business systems, is regularly monitored, audited, verified and reviewed for both quality assurance and data integrity. This includes qualitative and quantitative system checks that analyse information, providing accountability and transparency. The document management system helpdesk assists with these activities and during 2022–23 processed more than 14,000 tickets for deletions, permission and user changes and workflow resolutions.

There has been a project to consolidate the two recordkeeping systems, see page 35.

Records management training

All new staff receive an introductory email from the Information Management Services branch, providing details about services provided and mandatory information management and recordkeeping training requirements.

This year, 598 new staff completed the Total Recordkeeping Awareness Course that includes topics on:

- Public sector employee accountability and compliance standards.
- Legislative requirements focused on the *State Records Act 2000 and Freedom of Information Act 1992*.
- Benefits of best practice recordkeeping.
- Consequences of inadequate record keeping.
- Creation, access, storage and disposal of government records.

OurDocs and oneDMS system training is complementary to the recordkeeping awareness course and guides staff to practically apply the principles of good information management practices with document creation and life cycle management. Bespoke training and support continues to be available to meet the specific needs of individual work areas. The table below outlines the number of staff trained in 2022–23.

Session type	oneDMS	OurDocs
Basics	690	46
Coaching	139	1
Masterclass/ business folders	1055	6

Branch staff regularly attend workshops and presentations offered by the State Records Office and industry providers to ensure their skills and knowledge remain current and relevant.

Digitisation and disposal

Digitisation of paper records in a manner that meets the *State Records Act 2000* is an ongoing initiative of the department. In order to meet the requirements that proper, accurate and full records are maintained, a series of integrity and quality checks of records entered into OneDMS are undertaken. These checks are to support the end-end life cycle of records and ensure that digital and non-digital records are managed according to internal and external requirements. Integrity and monitoring checks regularly undertaken but not limited to include:

- Naming conventions and file titling to aid in searching and effective retrieval of information.
- Quality of digitised images to support early disposal of source records.

In addition a significant effort has been made to reduce the physical file footprint across DMIRS with 411 linear metres of records disposed of as part of approved retention and disposal authorities during 2022–23.

Internal governance

The department's internal committee governance structure consists of five standing committees and four sub-committees that report directly to the Director General and/or the Executive Leadership Group. In 2022, a performance survey was completed and as a result, the sub-committees reviewed their terms of reference, purpose, role, membership and reporting processes. The review determined that the Reform sub-committee was no longer required and has been disbanded. All committees and sub-committees met four times in 2022–23 unless specified otherwise.

Governance and Integrity Subcommittee

Established in response to the department's commitment to governance, integrity and effective fraud and corruption risk management. Key achievements:

- Endorsed new quarterly Integrity Dashboard report to replace three integrity related reports.
- Endorsed the department's new Integrity Framework.
- Implementation of the Statement of Business Ethics.

Performance Subcommittee

Assist leadership with governance and oversight responsibilities in relation to corporate performance reporting. Key achievement:

- Phase 1 of the Outcome Based Management review has been completed with a proposed framework developed.
- Corporate performance reports produced each quarter.

Diversity and Inclusion Subcommittee

An Executive Leadership Group member chairs the Diversity and Inclusion subcommittee, championing and driving our Diversity and Inclusion Plan 2019–2023 and the Multicultural Plan 2021–2023 initiatives and contributing to its success. The subcommittee oversees the implementation of these plans, strengthening strategic decision-making, accountability and governance. Key achievements:

- Provided feedback as part of the development of our next four year Diversity, Multicultural and Inclusion Plan.
- Promoted the consultation paper on reforming Western Australia's disability legislation to departmental staff.
- Supported the proposal for a single user toilet signage to be non-gender specific.
- Showed support of the Perth Pride Parade in November 2022 and continued to promote LGBTQIA+ awareness training for staff.

Classification Review Committee

Provide recommendations for classifying positions and determining the remuneration of staff, up to and including level 8 and advise the Director General in relation to the functions under sections 29(1)(h) and 36(1)(c) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*. Key achievement:

- Recommended creation of 121 permanent positions and 66 temporary positions.

These assisted with resourcing for key strategies such as; the Aboriginal Empowerment Initiative, industrial agreement negotiations, DMIRS youth employment strategy, the department's response to the 'Enough is Enough' parliamentary enquiry, and decarbonisation of the State's energy system.



Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) operates in accordance with its approved Charter and aligned to audit committee good practice. The ARC has oversight of the department's governance, risk management and internal control practices to provide confidence in the integrity of these practices and enable achievement of government and organisational strategic objectives. Key achievements:

- Progressed discussion of regular information and communications technology reporting especially around cybersecurity.
- Holistic view of mapping assurance activities across the department and assessing their effectiveness was completed for a number of business units.
- A fit-for-purpose corporate governance framework was implemented by the department.
- Reviewed the internal audit program and focused on timely audit recommendation implementation.

Corporate Policy Committee

Assists in the management, accountability and oversight of the department's corporate policies, procedures and guidelines (corporate policy documents). Key achievements:

- Oversight of the Corporate Policy Project to enhance DMIRS policy documents and explore future electronic storage options.
- Oversight of the update to DMIRS work health and safety related corporate policies to align with work health and safety laws.

Digital Technology Subcommittee

10
MEETINGS

Meets monthly to provide an opportunity for leadership to consider and discuss new and strategic approaches to DMIRS technology. Key achievements:

- Refined the Portfolio Planning Prioritisation Process to conduct quarterly reprioritisation of all projects submitted, resulting in the development of a rolling three year Roadmap for projects.
- Oversaw financial information and communications technology spend and reported to the Executive Leadership Group on 18 Roadmap projects.

Health and Safety Committee

Provides a forum for discussion of work health and safety (WHS) issues, facilitate effective and efficient consultation and cooperation, review internal health and safety reporting and makes recommendations to the Executive on related matters including policy. Key achievements:

- Reviewed WHS policies, procedures and guidelines to be aligned to the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*.
- Endorsed the review of the committee structure to enable greater consultation with all groups now having management and worker representation.

Finance Committee

11
MEETINGS

Meets monthly to monitor financial performance and discuss a range of financial management matters including budget strategy, forward outlook and reporting obligations. Key achievements:

- Recognised by the Office of the Auditor General as a best practice agency.
- Expenditure monitored closely with agile decision making enabled to maximise the delivery of outcomes.
- Approval of the 2023–24 internal budget.





Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

The department is committed to maintaining an ethical, transparent and accountable workforce and actively encourages staff to uphold the highest standard of conduct and integrity in accordance with the Public Sector Commissioner’s Instructions No 7 and No 8 at all times. During this reporting period, six breaches of employment standard claims were received. As at 30 June 2023, four are pending with the Public Sector Commission, one was withdrawn by the employee and one claim was not upheld.

A review of the department’s code of conduct was completed in November 2022 which strengthened the department’s position on alcohol and drugs in the workplace. The new code was launched via the department’s internal Newsflash announcement system.

Strengthening integrity

The governance and integrity subcommittee endorsed the new integrity framework which was subsequently launched in January 2023. The framework describes the instruments, structures and cultural factors that guide how we practice, manage and account for integrity. This was followed up by internal promotion of a new statement of business ethics and revised and strengthened conflict of interest policy.

The *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003* allows people to make disclosures about wrongdoing in public authorities and protects them when they do. Continuing with the refresh of internal integrity processes in the department, the list of public interest disclosure officers was reviewed and in June 2023, a new Officer was added to the list.

“I truly value DMIRS focus on values and integrity. I feel safe at work knowing what our corporate values are and that these are constantly woven into the work that we do.”



358

staff completed Accountable and Ethical Decision Making training during 2022–23.



5

internal Newsflash messages on integrity matters.

zero

public interest disclosures being managed as at 30 June 2023.

A review was completed in response to concerns around anonymity, as part of the department’s response to the *Enough is Enough* report – recommendation 12. The review identified that there were no incidents of disclosure of confidential information by WorkSafe staff.

Other legal requirements

Unauthorised use of credit cards

The department adheres to *Treasurer's Instruction 321 Credit Cards – Authorised Use* regarding card expenditure. In January 2023, all staff were reminded of their obligations of appropriate credit card use to compliment the recently released update to the code of conduct and new integrity framework.

In accordance with *Treasurer's Instruction 903 Agency Annual Reports*, the table below discloses credit card use for personal expenditure.

Instances of unauthorised credit card use	2022–23
Number of instances the Western Australian Government Purchasing Cards have been used for personal purposes	68
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure for the reporting period	\$3,402.98
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled by the due date (within 5 working days)	\$3,402.98
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled after the period (after 5 working days)	\$0
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure remaining unpaid at the end of the reporting period	\$0
Number of referrals for disciplinary action by the notifiable authority during the reporting period	1 ^(a)

(a) An attempt to recover monies from a former employee is in progress.

The volume of reported instances of personal expenditure continues to run at less than 0.3 per cent of the total DMIRS credit card transactions.

Special purpose fund changes

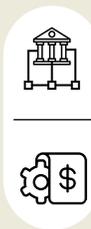
The special purpose statement or trust statement details the accountability and stewardship arrangement which the accountable authority is required to comply with in order to protect the interests of all relevant parties. It prescribes the purpose of the account, the money which is to be credited to the account and how that money is to be spent. In compliance with *Treasurer's Instruction 802(6) Special Purpose Statements and Trust Statements* the approved special purpose statement or trust statement is required to be published in the annual report in the financial year it is approved or amended.

In 2022–23 the special purpose statement amendment applies to the Home Indemnity Insurance Account discussed on page 32.

See page 114 for a copy of the special purpose statement (amended) – home indemnity insurance account.



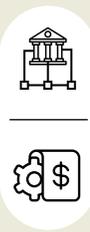
Act of grace payments



In accordance with *Treasurer's Instructions 319: Act of Grace Payments*, all act of grace payments are to be disclosed in the annual report. Requests for an act of grace payment arise from many and varied situations and each request is assessed on the circumstances associated with that particular request. Act of grace payments are linked to the services delivered by the department. This year, the department's act of grace payments relate to royalty rebates as per the financial assistance agreement for the Koolyanobbing Iron Ore Mine, and refunds of tenement rental monies paid.

Act of grace payments 2022–23		
Administered funds	Payment amount \$	Purpose of payment
Payment date (approved by the Minister)		
July 2022	21,570.00	Refund of three Special Prospecting Authority application fees
February 2023	283.00	Payment for the remaining portion of the application fee
February 2023	325.00	Payment for the remaining portion of the application fee
February 2023	566.00	Payment for the remaining portion of the application fee for two tenements
Payment date (approved by the Governor ^a)		
July 2022	9,813,562.58	Royalty refund
August 2022	14,881,136.99	Royalty refund
December 2022	7,863,110.44	Royalty refund
February 2023	11,314,746.58	Royalty refund
June 2023	6,587,247.67	Royalty refund
Total acts of grace – administered	50,482,548.26	
Controlled funds		
Payment date (approved by the Minister)		
November 2022	189.00	Licencing fee refund
February 2023	1,550.00	Refund of application fee
Total acts of grace – controlled	1,739.00	
Grand total acts of grace payments	50,484,287.26	

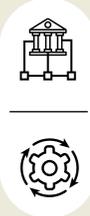
(a) Section 80(1) and (2) of the *Financial Management Act 2006* and Financial Management Regulation 8 provide that the Treasurer may approve an act of grace payment of up to \$250,000 and where the payment exceeds that amount prior approval of the Governor must be sought.



Expenditure of advertising, market research, polling and direct mail

In accordance with section 175ZE of the *Electoral Act 1907*, the department incurred the following expenditure in advertising, market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising. Expenditure was incurred in the following areas detailed below.

<i>Electoral Act 1907</i>					
Organisation	Amount	Total	Organisation	Amount	Total
Advertising Agencies		\$720,476	Law Society of WA	\$264	
Initiative	\$469,611		CareerHub Pty Ltd	\$182	
State Law Publisher	\$74,180		YM Careers	\$133	
Platform Communications	\$46,805		Analysis and Policy Observatory	\$125	
Carat Australia Media Services Pty Ltd	\$30,827		Environmental Jobs Network	\$110	
National Indigenous Times News Pty Ltd	\$25,600		Visability Ltd	\$95	
Mintox Media	\$23,840		Direct Mail Organisations		\$47,130
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	\$14,912		CreateSend.com	\$29,494	
Norlap Creative	\$11,625		Quickmail	\$13,609	
Thomsonreuters	\$4,162		Campaign Monitor	\$2,973	
Farm Guide	\$3,060		Australia Post	\$1,054	
Minesite 2022	\$2,138		Market Research Organisations		\$95,263
The Islander	\$2,039		Ipsos Pty Ltd	\$59,858	
The Nexus Network	\$1,800		Evenergi Pty Ltd	\$28,700	
East Kimberley Tourist Book	\$1,760		Survey Monkey	\$6,705	
The Atoll	\$1,421		Media Advertising Agencies		\$58,856
Mulga Mail	\$1,226		LinkedIn	\$37,614	
Indigenous Employment Australia	\$1,069		TikTok	\$16,000	
Nu Tel Publishing	\$995		Facebook	\$4,057	
Concept Media	\$948		PAKAM	\$1,000	
Lawyers Weekly	\$599		Podbean.com	\$185	
Australian Institute of Occupational Hygienists	\$500		Grand total		\$921,725
Access Community Engagement Services	\$450				



International Labour Organization Convention 81: Labour inspections

Australia is a member nation of the International Labour Organization. The Organization is the peak international organisation responsible for setting international labour standards through the development and monitoring of international conventions and recommendations. The Australian Government ratified International Labour Organization Convention 81– Labour inspections on 24 June 1975. Article 21 of Convention requires certain information to be published in annual reports for each of the central inspection authorities. In Western Australia, the department is the central authority responsible for conducting inspections for wages and conditions of employment, and workplace safety.

Relevant laws and regulations

The reporting in this section relates to inspection services deliver by the department during 2022–23 for: workplace safety under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*; and wages and conditions of employment under the:

- *Industrial Relations Act 1979 (IR Act)*;
- *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*;
- *Long Service Leave Act 1958*; and
- *Children and Community Services Act 2004*.

Inspection staff

During 2022–23 the department employed the full-time equivalent of 195.9 workplace safety inspectors¹ and 8.9 industrial relations inspectors.

¹ Positions occupied by persons appointed as inspectors under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*, including those in managerial roles and investigative roles, across business areas regulating all industry sectors, as at 30 June 2023.

Workplaces liable for inspection in WA

At the beginning of the reporting period, the total number of businesses operating in WA was 242,139.

During 2022–23, 1.51 million people were employed in WA.

It should be noted that workplaces covered by the Comcare system for workers’ compensation are subject to the Commonwealth’s work health and safety legislation, and are therefore outside of the jurisdiction of the State system for workplace health and safety. It should be also noted that the WA industrial relations system applies only to unincorporated businesses, the State’s public sector, and local government (from 1 January 2023). It is estimated that about one third of WA employees are covered by the State system.

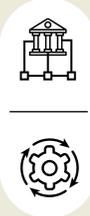
Inspections conducted

Type of inspection ^(a)	Inspections conducted in 2022–23 ^(b)
Employers inspected under the IR Act	93
Site inspections under the WHS Act	7212

(a) Excludes dangerous goods safety activities.

(b) Excludes Indian Ocean Territories site visits.





Inspection outcomes

Each year the department undertakes proactive campaigns targeting employer activities in different industries. In 2022–23 safety inspectors continued to focus on construction and asbestos removal. Proactive campaigns were conducted in relation to education and fast food, with moderate compliance in both sectors.

At the same time industrial inspectors continued to focus on conducting proactive inspections of cafes and restaurants within the hospitality industry. The proactive inspections are still currently ongoing, however, a high level of non-compliance is anticipated based on previous campaigns in the industry.

Workplace safety enforcement			
	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23
Number of convictions	23	30	24
Total of fines imposed	\$2,139,750	\$4,883,250 ^(a)	\$4,943,000

(a) Total penalties amended from published figure in the 2021–22 Annual Report for reduced fine after successful appeal by the respondent party.

Of the 93 employer inspections conducted in 2022–23 under the IR Act, 24 separate breaches of awards, agreements or legislation were identified. A total of \$669,728 in wages and other entitlements was recovered for WA workers covered by State employment laws. Seven enforcement proceedings were finalised during the period, resulting in pecuniary penalties of \$147,025.

Industrial accidents and occupational diseases

In Western Australia, a lost time injury or disease (LTI/D) is defined as one day/shift lost or more. Unless specified otherwise, LTI/D data is based on worker's compensation claims for work-related injuries and diseases supplied by WorkCover WA that involve one or more days off work, as a result of a work-related incident. The LTI/D frequency and incidence rate are the principle measure of safety/performance in Western Australia, and are used to monitor performance against national targets.

Report on lost time injury or diseases statistics for Western Australia ^{(d) (e)}					
	2020–21 revised data	2021–22 preliminary data	Yearly trend	5 year trend	5 year trend
Frequency rate ^(b)	7.35	7.48	▲ 1.68%	+0.34	▲ 4.79%
Incident rate ^(c)	1.20	1.22	▲ 1.68%	+0.02	▲ 1.56%

(b) Frequency rate = number of LTI/Ds / number of hours worked x 1,000,000.

(c) Incident rate = number of LTI/Ds / number of workers x 100.

(d) Figures have been rounded to two decimal places.

(e) Frequency and incident rates have been calculated using denominators sourced from a private data set provided by Safe Work Australia. Rates for 2021–22 have been calculated using denominators from 2020–21 as these are the latest available.

Information on disease groups that are being monitored at a national level can be accessed on the Safe Work Australia website: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au.

Government policy requirements

A State department's annual report provides a view on the financial and non-financial performance of that department. The Government sets out additional specific reporting on its policies to be included into the annual reports. This section covers DMIRS results in respect of those reporting requirements for 2022–23.



Substantive equality

The department recognises the diversity of our stakeholders and is committed to ensuring the principles of the policy framework for substantive equality are included in our policies, plans and service delivery. This is demonstrated in the work that has continued to be undertaken this year in response to our:

- Diversity and Inclusion Plan;
- Multicultural Plan (refer to page 147); and
- Diversity Access and Inclusion Plan (refer to page 133).

Another example is the Empowering Consumers with Disability forum DMIRS held in August 2022, refer to page 27.

As a new Diversity and Inclusion Plan and a combined Diversity and Inclusion and Multicultural Plan are currently being developed for the coming years, achieving substantive equality will continue to be a key consideration.

Occupational safety, health and injury management

Commitment

DMIRS commitment to a healthy and safe workplace begins at the highest level with the Director General and Executive Leadership Group. The department ensures the health and safety of its workers while they are at work, and others who may be affected by the carrying out of work, so far as is reasonably practicable. As the department that assists the regulator in the administration of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* (the Act), the department is committed to setting an example as a safety leader within the field of work health and safety (WHS).

The executive's commitment is further demonstrated by support for the department's Working on Wellness (WOW) program; continuous improvement of the mental health awareness training for employees and leaders; and involvement in the Health and Safety Committee (HSC).

The same level of commitment to health and safety is also reflected through our workers enthusiastic involvement in the WOW program; their attendance at mental health training sessions; and the number of committed health and safety representatives, first aid officers, mental health first aid officers and fire wardens. In addition, demonstrating the department's safety culture, workers are fully involved in identifying, eliminating or otherwise managing WHS risks and hazards.

Consultation

The HSC is a formal committee established under the Act that facilitates consultation and cooperation to develop and carry out measures to ensure health and safety at work. The HSC membership consists of management representatives from DMIRS five Groups, and all health and safety representatives who represent workers.

In addition to the HSC, under sections 51–54 of the WHS Act, the work health and safety team have carried out extensive consultation with DMIRS workers to establish work groups. Members of the newly established work groups have elected individuals to represent them on health and safety matters. DMIRS now have 26 work groups that include 27 health and safety representatives and three deputy health and safety representatives. Moreover, the department has demonstrated a commitment to consultation through the:

- implementation of WHS laws roadmap;
- health and safety representatives annual forum;
- WHS excellence awards; and
- development of a potentially traumatic response process.

Work Health and Safety Management System

Following on from the 2022 work health and safety management system WorkSafe Plan audit, conducted by the department's internal audit team, DMIRS established an Executive Leadership Group steering committee that appointed four working groups, each with an executive sponsor, to address and implement the 30 audit recommendations. The recommendations are being addressed in consultation with stakeholders including the HSC, health and safety representatives and members of the WHS and assets teams. The department anticipates that the WHS management system will be externally audited during 2024.



Injury management

The department manages all workers' compensation claims in a fair, equitable and efficient manner, in accordance with our legislative requirements. DMIRS is committed to supporting employees who are injured in the course of their duties so they are assisted back to meaningful and productive work as soon as possible. The same rigorous principles are applied when managing non-work related injuries and illness, and work related injuries that do not result in a workers' compensation claim, ensuring fairness, equitability and efficiency.

In 2022–23, the department has reported an increase in the lost time injury and/or disease incidence rate and the severity rate. DMIRS continues to have low levels of workers' compensation claims compared to industry benchmarks. The department had eight accepted workers' compensation claims in the financial year, all of which were lost time injuries. Five claims were psychological in nature and incurred or were estimated to incur, more than 60 days lost time. While the percentages of staff who returned to work within 13 and 26 weeks remains below the target of 80 per cent, due to the nature and complexity of the injuries, the overall number of accepted workers' compensation claims has decreased.





Report on performance

Measure	Actual results			Results against target	
	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	Target	Comment on result
Number of fatalities	0	0	0	0	Target achieved.
Lost time injury and/or disease incidence rate	0.62	0.39	0.43	0 or 10% reduction	This is a 10% increase.
Lost time injury and/or disease severity rate	40.0	50.0	62.5	0 or 10% reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5% increase. 8 accepted claims lodged in 2022–23, of which 5 were psychological claims incurring over 60 days lost time.
% of injured workers returned to work:	60%	67%	50%	Greater than or equal to 80%	The below target percentages of injured staff returned to work are indicative of the five psychological claims reported in this period and the complexity of their injuries and return to work programs.
i) within 13 weeks	40%	67%	25%		
ii) within 26 weeks	60%	67%	50%		
% of managers trained in Occupational Safety and Health management responsibilities, including refresher training within three years	85%	83%	85%	Greater than or equal to 80%	Target achieved.

WA Multicultural Policy Framework



The department is committed to creating a diverse workforce with a range of skills, experiences and perspectives reflective of the Western Australian community. To support our diverse workforce, we strive to maintain an inclusive workplace culture where all staff are valued, respected and connected. The department embraces multiculturalism and is committed to implementing and monitoring the policy priorities of the Western Australian Multicultural Policy Framework.

Policy priority	DMIRS initiatives and achievements	
Policy priority 1: Harmonious and inclusive communities	Hosted and presented a Diversity and Inclusion Excellence awards on 15 November 2022.	Awards recognised employees' impact in progressing and valuing diversity and inclusion in the workplace.
Policy priority 2: Culturally responsive polices, programs and services	Languages services policy and guidelines were released in March 2023. The policy outlines key principles to be applied and the guideline assists staff with understand customer needs, interpreter roles, and effective collaboration.	Ensures the provision of accessible, professional and responsive services to meet the needs of customers and provides access to interpreters and translators at no cost.
	Promoted the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural awareness training that was launched November 2022, with 1275 employees completing the training.	The online course was supported with 84 staff attending the six face-to-face training sessions facilitated by Kambarang Services.
Policy priority 3: Economic, social, cultural, civic and participation	Provided ongoing support to the Aboriginal Employment Program, which included hosting the annual open day to encourage applicants to apply for positions at DMIRS.	At the 2022 open day, previous Aboriginal Employment Program staff members provided a synopsis of a day in the life of a DMIRS employee.
	In response to the Multicultural Plan's recommendations, an Aboriginal Consumers Consultation survey was launched.	The third Aboriginal Consumers Count survey was conducted over 12 weeks saw 124 responses, including from 17 organisations.

Agency capability review update

DMIRS was one of the first agencies to participate in the Public Sector Commission's Agency Capability Review program. The purpose of this program is to identify the current state of an agency and how well placed they are to deal with any future challenges.

The department received its *Agency Capability Review* report in July 2022 which contained a number of observations of good performance approaches which held us in good stead for meeting future challenges. The Report also identified a number of opportunities for strengthening our capability. Many of those opportunity areas were matters the department had already identified internally and had processes in place to deliver improvements, however there were a few new topics identified which DMIRS commenced to action during the 2022–23 period. Most of these actions are coming to completion but DMIRS recognises that many areas will require continuous improvement reflective of responding to a changing environment. Further details are available on the department's website.

Reviewing our structure

A key recommendation from the *Agency Capability Review* report, and an outcome from our own strategic planning process was to conduct a broader review of our department's structure. In response to this, in 2022–23 we commenced a project to review our high level management structure and placement of functions within these. The focus of this project was to ensure our organisational structure and operations are configured in a way to achieve efficiencies in helping us to continue to meet strategic objectives and drive collaboration.

Aboriginal Empowerment Unit

- The Aboriginal Empowerment Unit was established in line with the Department's Aboriginal Empowerment Initiative.
- Steering committee and working group have been formed to progress the Units' strategic direction and to identify opportunities for partnerships, collaborations and shared decision making with other areas within DMIRS.
- An Aboriginal engagement framework has been developed and further recruitment is occurring.

Enhancing regulatory knowledge

A number of recommendations in the report focus on building on the department's current regulatory knowledge and reputation. It was acknowledged that staff have regulation skills specific to their work areas and a strong national reputation in some areas of regulatory work, however would benefit from implementing initiatives to strengthen these. To address this, we are focusing on developing a set of common, generic regulatory competencies for the agency, establishing a whole of department statement of regulatory intent, continuing our involvement in communities of practice and increasing staff participation in regulatory training programs. These initiatives will bring benefits such as creating a greater awareness of our role as regulator in the community and across the agency, allowing us to focus our efforts on where they are most needed, improving our regulatory efficiency, and enabling greater levels of flexibility and career progression.





Board and committee remuneration

The department is required to report on the individual and aggregate costs of remunerating all positions on boards and committee as defined in *Premier's Circular 2022/02 – State Government Boards and Committees*. During 2022–23 the Public Sector Commission reviewed the remuneration rates for some of the boards and committees with the new rates effective from 16 September 2022, and consequently some sitting fees will be in the form of ranges.

The State Government is committed to increasing the representation of women on boards and committees, currently the target is 50 per cent representation of women. Each table in this section displays representation of women in board or committee membership as at 30 June 2023 and indicated by:



The department's boards and committees are consumer, industry and safety focused and as a result appropriate diversity in the range of knowledge, skills, expertise and experiences are highly sought. DMIRS boards and committees considered having a good balance of knowledge, skill, expertise and experience are indicated by:



Expertise and diversity will be self-assessed regularly to ensure the membership is reflective of the WA community and contemporary for the board/committee purpose.

Audit and Risk Committee



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Andrew Cox	Per meeting	12 months	\$5,230	\$20,920
Member	Santa Cardenia	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Stuart Cowie	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Kate Wang	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Brian Roche	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Total					\$20,920

The Audit and Risk Committee is an independent committee with all appointments from outside of the department in compliance with Treasurer's Instruction 1201.



WA Building and Construction Consultative Committee

The Western Australian Building and Construction Consultative Committee was established in 2022 to provide a forum for a high level dialogue between the State Government, employers, representative associations and unions on significant issues in the commercial construction sector. During its first year, the committee has undertaken a comprehensive strategic planning process which has included consideration of major economic, procurement, workforce and training issues for the commercial construction sector.

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Reg Howard Smith	Annual	12 months	\$31,750	\$31,750
Member	Paul Hurwitz	Full/half day	12 months	\$537/\$825	\$0
Member	Carl Copeland	Full/half day	12 months	\$537/\$825	\$0
Member	Michael Buchan	Full/half day	12 months	\$537/\$825	\$0
Member	Peter Carter	Full/half day	12 months	\$537/\$825	\$0
Member	Brian Bintley	Full/half day	12 months	\$537/\$825	\$0
Member	Lisa Judge	Full/half day	12 months	\$537/\$825	\$0
Member	Sandra Lovaas	Full/half day	12 months	\$537/\$825	\$0
Member	Richelle Cuthbertson	Full/half day	12 months	\$537/\$825	\$2,148
Member	Sandra Brewer	Full/half day	12 months	\$537/\$825	\$1,611
Member	Daniel Perkins	Full/half day	12 months	\$537/\$825	\$0
Member	Murray Thomas ¹	Full/half day	3 month	\$537/\$825	\$537
Member	Darren Kavanagh	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Damien Martin	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Jodie Wallace	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Kyla Jones ²	Full/half day	6 months	\$537/\$825	\$537
Total					\$36,583

¹ Murray Thomas was appointed in April 2023 to represent the Master Plumbers and Gasfitters Association of WA.

² Kyla Jones, representing the Master Plumbers and Gasfitters Association of WA ceased being a member in December 2022.



Building Services Board



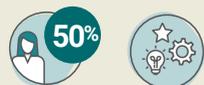
Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Venetia Bennett	Full/half day	12 months	\$758/\$498	\$6,302
Deputy	Serena Giudice	Full/half day	12 months	\$498/\$325	\$5,825
Member	Joanne Motteram	Full/half day	12 months	\$498/\$325	\$4,634
Member	Jack Mast	Full/half day	12 months	\$498/\$325	\$5,132
Member	Michael Adams	Full/half day	12 months	\$498/\$325	\$4,959
Member	Jason Pennings	Full/half day	12 months	\$498/\$325	\$4,634
Member	Jeya Ramanathan	Full/half day	12 months	\$498/\$325	\$4,634
Member	Angela Lefante	Full/half day	12 months	\$498/\$325	\$5,457
Member	Fiona Duffy ¹	Full/half day	5 months	\$498/\$325	\$2,317
Total					\$43,894

¹ Fiona Duffy was appointed in January 2023.



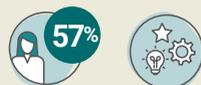
Charitable Collections Advisory Committee

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Annette Frazer	Half day	12 months	\$370	\$3,700
Member	Henry (Han Kee) Thong	Half day	12 months	\$250	\$2,250
Member	Dr Jane Hutchison	Half day	12 months	\$250	\$2,750
Member	Mick Tuteja	Half day	12 months	\$250	\$2,500
Member	Rachelle Spyker	Half day	12 months	\$250	\$2,000
Total					\$13,200



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Peter Beveridge ¹	Full/half day	7 months	\$510/\$330	\$4,380
Chair	Susan Chew ²	Full/half day	2 months	\$510/\$330	\$1,020
Member	Christopher Sweeting	Full/half day	12 months	\$340/\$220	\$4,050
Member	Gillie Anderson ³	Full/half day	9 months	\$340/\$220	\$2,460
Member	David von Kelaita ³	Full/half day	9 months	\$340/\$220	\$2,580
Member	Luke Murphy ³	Full/half day	9 months	\$340/\$220	\$2,580
Member	Baldwin Javangwe ³	Full/half day	9 months	\$340/\$220	\$2,140
Member	Lyndsay O’Connell ⁴	Full/half day	9 months	\$340/\$220	\$2,580
Member	Melissa Mammone	Ineligible	12 months	N/A	\$0
Member	Momcilo Andric ⁵	Full/half day	1 month	\$340/\$220	\$340
Member	Geoff Kelly ⁵	Full/half day	1 month	\$340/\$220	\$340
Member	Peter Carter ⁵	Full/half day	1 month	\$340/\$220	\$340
Member	Natalia Kostecki-Baranski ⁵	Full/half day	1 month	\$340/\$220	\$680
Total					\$23,490

- 1 Peter Beveridge’s term expired in January 2023 and was not reappointed, however, continued as Board Chair up to and including the March 2023 meeting to ensure continuity of the Board whilst a replacement was appointed (remuneration reflects this).
- 2 Susan Chew was appointed in April 2023.
- 3 Gillie Anderson, David von Kelaita, Luke Murphy, and Baldwin Javangwe were appointed in September 2022.
- 4 Lyndsay O’Connell was appointed in September 2022 and resigned in June 2023.
- 5 Momcilo Andric, Geoff Kelly, Peter Carter and Natalia Kostecki-Baranski term expired at the end of July 2022.



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Shona Zulsdorf ¹	Full/half day	9 months	\$689/\$451	\$7,103
Chair	Rebecca Johnston ²	Full/half day	10 months	\$689/\$451	\$3,455
Deputy	Rebecca Johnston ²	Full/half day	2 months	\$451/\$298	\$2,067
Member	Laura Groves ³	Full/half day	2 months	\$451/\$298	\$1,353
Member	Murray Thomas	Full/half day	12 months	\$451/\$298	\$5,106
Member	Brian Bintley	Full/half day	12 months	\$451/\$298	\$4,204
Member	Michael Wynne	Full/half day	12 months	\$451/\$298	\$5,412
Member	Gladys Demissie	Full/half day	12 months	\$451/\$298	\$4,961
Member	Tehani Mahony	Full/half day	12 months	\$451/\$298	\$3,906
Total					\$37,567

- 1 Shona Zulsdorf's term expired in March 2023 and was not reappointed.
- 2 Rebecca Johnston was appointed as Board Chair in April 2023, prior to this was the Deputy Chair.
- 3 Laura Groves was appointed as Deputy Board Chair in April 2023.

Motor Vehicle Industry Advisory Committee

The terms of the Motor Vehicle Industry Advisory Committee membership expired on 30 April 2021 and no further meetings have been held. Matters relating to the operational and effectiveness of the committee under the *Fair Trading Act 2010* are on the list for review when amendments are next proposed. Further reporting against this committee in the Annual Report will be on hold pending formal re-establishment of the committee.

Mines Survey Board

The Mines Survey Board was replaced by the Surveyors Competence Advisory Committee on 6 May 2022. There is no statutory remuneration attached to the committee therefore it has been deemed that Surveyors Competence Advisory Committee does not meet the reporting threshold as per *Premier's Circular 2022/02 – State Government Boards and Committees*.

Consumer Advisory Committee



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Scott Phillips	Half day	12 months	\$380	\$2,660
Member	Chrisandra Lukjanowski ¹	Half day	12 months	\$250	\$1,250
Member	Linda Castle ²	Half day	4 months	\$250	\$1,250
Member	Amy Pereira ³	Half day	1 months	\$250	\$500
Member	Kathryn Lawrence ⁴	Half day	1 months	\$250	\$500♦
Member	Roberta Grealish	Half day	12 months	\$250	\$1,500
Member	Danielle Loizou-Lake	Half day	12 months	\$250	\$1,500
Member	Ron Chamberlain ⁵	Half day	8 months	\$250	\$1,000
Member	Luke Garswood ⁶	Half day	6 months	\$250	\$500
Member	Roslyn Harley ⁶	Half day	6 months	\$250	\$500
Member	Dr Jennie Gray ⁷	Half day	6 months	\$250	\$750
Member	Gary Newcombe ⁸ – Commissioner for Consumer Protection	Ineligible	6 months	N/A	\$0
Member	Patricia Blake ⁸ – Commissioner for Consumer Protection	Ineligible	6 months	N/A	\$0
Total					\$11,910

- 1 Also referred to as Sandy Lukjanowski.
- 2 Linda Castle ceased being a member in October 2022.
- 3 Amy Pereira ceased being a member in August 2022.
- 4 Kathryn Lawrence ceased being a member in July 2022, ♦ includes outstanding payment for 2021–22.
- 5 Ron Chamberlain was appointed in October 2022.
- 6 Luke Garswood and Roslyn Harley were appointed in January 2023.
- 7 Jennie Gray ceased being a member in December 2022.
- 8 Gary Newcombe retired in December 2022 and was replaced by Patricia Blake as Commissioner for Consumer Protection.

Legislative Advisory Committee



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022-23
Chair	Darren Kavanagh – WorkSafe Commissioner	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Christina Folley – (acting) Director WorkSafe Mines Safety	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Owen Whittle – UnionsWA – worker representative	Eligible, decision on hold	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Elysha Millard ¹	Half day	N/A	\$249	\$249♦
Member	Laila Nowell – Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Paul Moss ² – Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA	Did not claim	2 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Jennifer Low ³ – Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA	Did not claim	7 months	\$0	\$0
Total					\$249

- 1 Elysha Millard ceased being a member in April 2022, ♦ includes outstanding payment for 2021-22.
- 2 Paul Moss, representing Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA ceased being a member in September 2022.
- 3 Jennifer Low was appointed in December 2022 to represent the Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA.



Property Industry Advisory Committee



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Mr Gary Newcombe ¹ – Commissioner for Consumer Protection	Ineligible	6 months	N/A	\$0
Chair	Ms Patricia Blake ¹ – Commissioner for Consumer Protection	Ineligible	6 months	N/A	\$0
Member	Ms Suzanne Brown	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Ms Andrea Constable	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Mr Dion Dosualdo	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Ms Elizabeth Florence	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Ms Cath Hart	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Mr Patrick Lilburne	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Ms Christine Bradbury	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Mr Rajiv Rajan	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Total					\$0

Although eligible for sitting fees, all industry members of the Property Industry Advisory Committee have declined payment.

Cabinet endorsed the Minister's appointments of the members to Property Industry Advisory Committee on 7 June 2022, with the exception of the appointment of Suzanne Brown, which was considered separately. Cabinet endorsed Suzanne Brown's appointment to the committee on 11 July 2022.

The following members terms ceased on 30 June 2022: Fran Andrews, Lisa Joyce, Catherine Lezer and Neville Pozzi.

¹ Gary Newcombe retired in December 2022 and was replaced by Patricia Blake as Commissioner for Consumer Protection.

Mining and Petroleum Advisory Committee



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Dr Patricia Todd – Independent Chair	Annual	9 months	\$22,225	\$16,669
Member	Darren Kavanagh – WorkSafe Commissioner	Ineligible	9 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Christina Folley – (acting) Director WorkSafe Mines Safety	Ineligible	9 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Stephen Emery ¹ – (acting) Director WorkSafe Petroleum Safety and Dangerous Goods	Ineligible	6 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Vanessa Colmer ² – Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA	Did not claim	7 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Laila Nowell – Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA	Did not claim	9 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Samantha Panickar – Association of Mining and Exploration Companies	Half day	9 months	\$376	\$376
Member	Dr Michael Hamblin – Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association	Did not claim	9 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Glenn McLaren – UnionsWA	Eligible, decision on hold	9 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Gregory Busson – UnionsWA	Eligible, decision on hold	9 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Jennifer Craig – UnionsWA	Half day	9 months	\$376	\$752
Member	Christopher Nelson – UnionsWA	Eligible, decision on hold	9 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Ivy Chen – Independent member	Did not claim	9 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Sabina Shugg ³ – Independent member	Did not claim	9 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Linda (Jane) Cutler ⁴ – Independent member	Half day	7 months	\$376	\$376
Total					\$18,173

The Mining and Petroleum Advisory Committee replaces the Mining Industry Advisory Committee with the last meeting held on 17 August 2022.

- 1 Stephen Emery was a member from October 2022 to March 2023.
- 2 Vanessa Colmer representing the Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA was a member from October 2022 to April 2023.
- 3 Sabina Shugg was not eligible for remuneration until May 2023 and did not claim once eligible.
- 4 Linda Cutler was a member from October 2022 to April 2023.



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Christina Folley – (acting) Director WorkSafe Mines Safety	Ineligible	3 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Graham James – Project Manager WorkSafe Safety Renewal System	Ineligible	3 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Glenn McLaren – UnionsWA	Did not claim	3 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Gregory Stagbouer – Expert member	Did not claim	3 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Dr Gary Bryant – Expert member	Did not claim	3 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Meagan Smart – Expert member	Half day	3 months	\$261	\$1,044
Member	Vanessa Colmer – Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA	Did not claim	3 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Helen Anderson ¹ – Expert member	Half day	1 month	\$261	\$522
Member	Gregory Busson – UnionsWA	Did not claim	3 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Samantha Panickar – Association of Mining and Exploration Companies	Half day	3 months	\$261	\$1,044
Member	Laila Nowell ³ – Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA	Did not claim	3 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Elysha Millard ²	Half day	N/A	\$261	\$522♦
Total					\$3,132

The Mining Industry Advisory Committee was formally replaced by the Mining and Petroleum Advisory Committee on 30 September 2022.

Pearl Lim was listed in the 2021–22 Annual Report as a member however, did not attend any meetings in 2022–23 and was not replaced by a proxy due to the imminent closure of the committee in September 2022.

- 1 Helen Anderson ceased being a member in July 2022.
- 2 Elysha Millard ceased being a member in April 2022, ♦ includes outstanding payment for 2021–22.
- 3 In the 2021–22 Annual Report Laila Nowell was incorrectly listed as having one month membership to the Mining Industry Advisory Committee. Laila did not start with the committee until July 2022.

Agricultural Safety Advisory Committee



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022-23
Chair	Darren Kavanagh – WorkSafe Commissioner	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Nigel Martin – WorkSafe Regional and Primary Industries	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Julii Gaunt – WorkSafe Inspector	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Stephen Brown – WA Vegetable Growers Association	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Maree Gooch – Safe Farms WA	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Sheldon Mumby – Pastoralists and Graziers Association WA	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Darren Spencer – WA Shearing Industry Association	Half day	12 months	\$238-249	\$249
Member	Nicola Kelliher – Country Women’s Association WA	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Marie Donato – Motor Traders Association WA	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Peter Nunn – Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA	Half day	12 months	\$238-249	\$238
Member	John Henchy – Farm Machinery and Industry Association	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Trevor Whittington – WA Farmers	Half day	12 months	\$238-249	\$249
Member	Dr Marcus Cattani – Edith Cowan University – expert member	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Antony Pearson – Unions WA – worker representative	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Total					\$736

The Agricultural Safety Advisory Committee formally replaces the Agricultural Working Group, with the last meeting held in February 2022.

The Agricultural Safety Advisory Committee met for the first time on 2 September 2022.

Construction Industry Safety Advisory Committee



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Darren Kavanagh – WorkSafe Commissioner	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Tony Poulton – WorkSafe Construction Team	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Steve McCartney ¹ – UnionsWA – worker representative	Ineligible – proxy attended	12 months	\$0	\$0
Proxy	Glenn McLaren ¹	Did not claim	N/A	\$0	\$0
Member	Bob Benkesser – UnionsWA – worker representative	Eligible, decision on hold	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Owen Whittle ² – UnionsWA – worker representative	Eligible, decision on hold	1 month	\$0	\$0
Member	Kari Pnacek ³ UnionsWA – worker representative	Eligible, decision on hold	6 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Kim Drew – Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Libby Pracilio – Housing Industry Association WA	Did not claim	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Michael Timpson ⁴ – Master Builders Association WA	Half day	5 months	\$238–249	\$736
Member	Brett Mainwaring ⁵ – Master Builders Association WA	Half day	8 months	\$238	\$714
Total					\$1,450

1 Glenn McLaren attended Construction Industry Safety Advisory Committee meetings in 2022–23 as a proxy for Steve McCartney.

2 Owen Whittle, representing UnionsWA as a worker representative ceased being a member in July 2022.

3 Kari Pnacek was appointed in July 2022 to represent UnionsWA as a worker representative until December 2022.

4 Michael Timpson, representing the Master Builders Association WA ceased being a member in November 2022.

5 Brett Mainwaring was appointed in November 2022 to represent the Master Builders Association WA.

Work Health and Safety Committee



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Dr Patricia Todd – Independent Chair	Annual	12 months	\$22,691–31,750	\$29,085
Member	Darren Kavanagh – WorkSafe Commissioner	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Christina Folley – (acting) Director WorkSafe Mines Safety	Ineligible	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Paul Moss ¹ – Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA	Did not claim	3 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Jennifer Low – Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA	Half day	12 months	\$369–537	\$4,665
Member	Owen Whittle – UnionsWA	Eligible, decision on hold	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Glenn McLaren – UnionsWA	Eligible, decision on hold	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Naomi McCrae – UnionsWA	Eligible, decision on hold	12 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Dr Jacqueline (Lin) Fritschi – Expert member	Half day	12 months	\$369–537	\$3,195
Member	Dr Matthew Davies – Expert member	Half day	12 months	\$369–537	\$4,665
Member	Dr Julia Norris ² – Expert member	Half day	4 months	\$369–537	\$2,262
Member	Elysha Millard ³	Half day	N/A		\$396♦
Member	Robert Carruthers ⁴ – Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA	Did not claim	1 month	\$0	\$0
Member	Laila Nowell ⁵ – Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA	Did not claim	4 months	\$0	\$0
Total					\$44,268

1 Paul Moss, representing the Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA ceased being a member in September 2022.

2 Julia Norris as an independent expert member ceased being a member in October 2022.

3 Elysha Millard ceased being a member in April 2022, ♦ includes outstanding payment for 2021–22.

4 Robert Carruthers was appointed to replace Elysha Millard for the balance of term of appointment and ceased being a member in August 2022.

5 Laila Nowell was appointed to replace Robert Carruthers for the balance of term of appointment as a temporary member from October to December 2022. Laila Nowell was later appointed to represent the Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA from February to March 2023.



Mining Competence Advisory Committee

In 2022–23, the Mining Competence Advisory Committee (MCAC) replaced the following boards;

- Board of Examiners – Mine Manager’s and Underground Supervisor’s Certificate Board – last meeting held 22 August 2022.
- Board of Examiners – Quarry Manager’s Certificate Board – last meeting held 30 August 2022.
- Board of Examiners – Winding Engine Driver’s Certificate Board – last meeting held 9 November 2020.

In Western Australia there are few shaft mines therefore request for new drivers are rare. As a result, no meeting were held during 2022–23 and no remuneration paid for the Winding Engine Driver’s Certificate Board. There is no statutory remuneration attached to MCAC therefore it has been deemed that the MCAC does not meet the reporting threshold as per *Premier’s Circular 2022/02 – State Government Boards and Committees*.

Board of Examiners – Mine Manager’s and Underground Supervisor’s Certificate Board



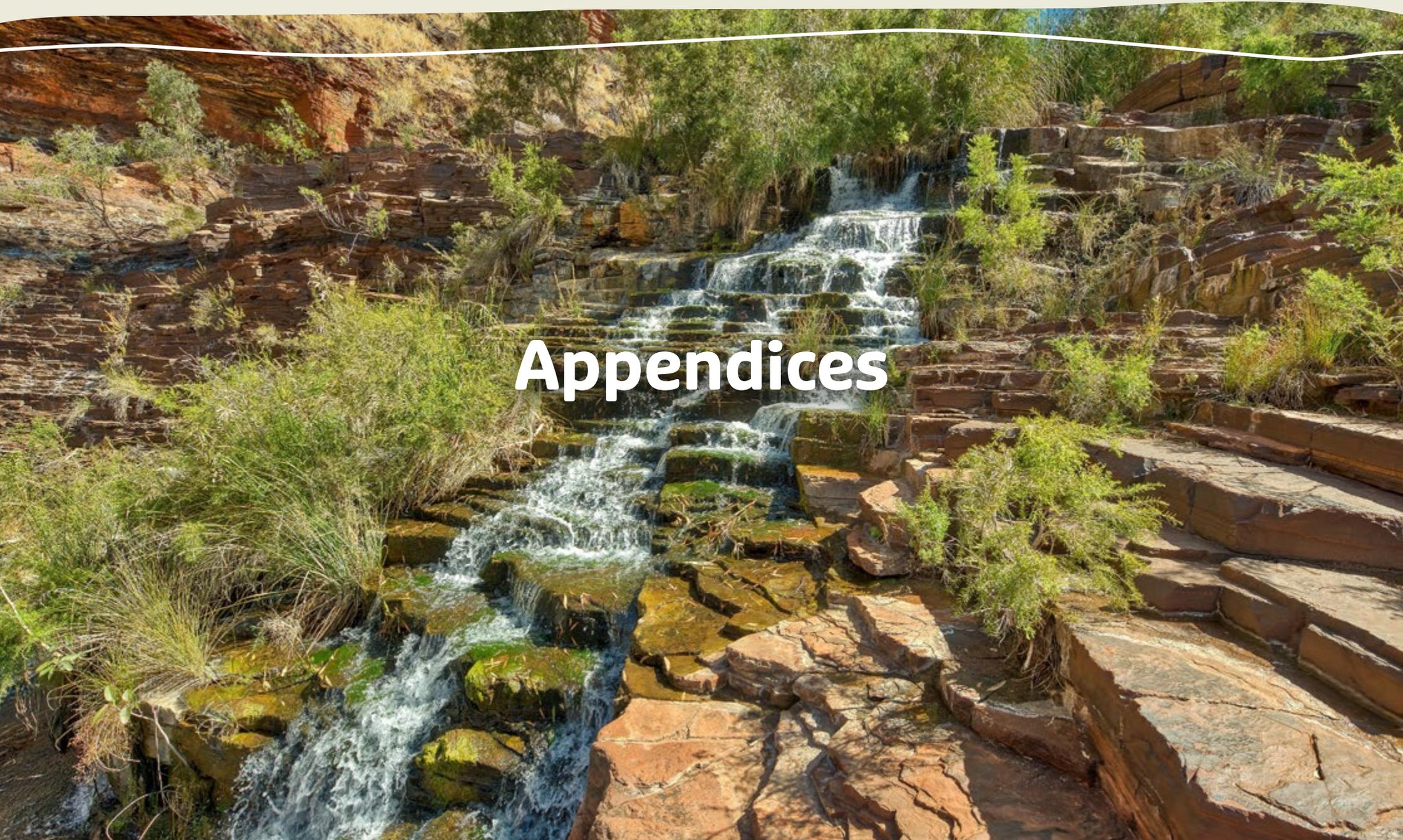
Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Andrew Chaplyn – DMIRS-State Mining Engineer	Ineligible	2 months	N/A	\$0
Member	Anil Atri – DMIRS representative	Ineligible	2 months	N/A	\$0
Member	Sabina Shugg – Principle of the WA School of Mines	Did not claim	2 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Russell Cole – Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA	Did not claim	2 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Holly Allday – Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA	Did not claim	2 months	\$0	\$0
Total					\$0

Board of Examiners – Quarry Manager’s Certificate Board



Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Base salary / sitting fee	Remuneration 2022–23
Chair	Andrew Chaplyn – DMIRS-State Mining Engineer	Ineligible	2 months	N/A	\$0
Member	Anil Atri – DMIRS representative	Ineligible	2 months	N/A	\$0
Member	Claudia Baker – Department of Technical and Further Education	Did not claim	2 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Andrew Haslam – Chamber of Mines and Energy WA	Did not claim	2 months	\$0	\$0
Member	Roberts Murdoch – Chamber of Mines and Energy WA	Did not claim	2 months	\$0	\$0
Total					\$0

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Appendices

Appendices

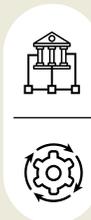
Terminology

Acronym/ term	Description
Aboriginal, First Nations Australians	Aboriginal and First Nations Australians have been used interchangeably throughout the report
ACL	Australian Consumer Law
AM	Member of the Order of Australia
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
ARENA	Australian Renewable Energy Agency
AusAEM	Aus Airborne Electromagnetic
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CSIRO	Commonwealth Science and Innovation Research Organisation
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DEFS	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
DGov	Office of Digital Government
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity

Acronym/ term	Description
GSLR	Government Sector Labour Relations
GSWA	Geological Survey of Western Australia
HII	Home Indemnity Insurance
HRCT	High-resolution computed tomography
HRWL	High-risk Work Licence
HSC	Health and Safety Committee
ISSN	International Standard Serial Number
JTSI	Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, and others
LTI/D	Lost time injury or disease
MARS	Mental Awareness, Respect and Safety Program
MCAC	Mining Competence Advisory Committee
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly
MLC	Member of the Legislative Council

Acronym/ term	Description
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRIWA	Minerals and Resources Institute of Western Australia
MTAWA	Motor Trade Association WA
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OBM	Outcomes Based Management
PCI DSS	Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards
PSC	Public Sector Commission
PSM	Public Sector Medal
RCD	Residual current device
RSC	Road Safety Commission
SAT	State Administrative Tribunal
SES	Senior Executive Service
SWIS	South West Interconnected System
TAC	Training Accreditation Council
WA	Western Australia
WHS	Work, Health and Safety
WHSMS	WHS management system
WOW	Working on Wellness program

Act specific reporting



The department is required by some of the Acts that it administers to report details in the annual report concerning the performance of functions under that Act. Information pertaining to this statutory requirement are detailed below.

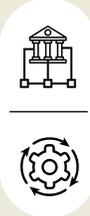
To comply with the Act specific reporting requirements, the department uses the Complaints and Licensing Systems and the Compliance Management System as a source for the figures used. Both are dynamic databases where details are updated as information is obtained. Consequently, figures and other classifications used for reporting purposes are reflective of the snapshot taken for the report and can differ to previous and/or later snapshots taken.

Please note: complaints and investigations can have more than one outcome, and an outcome may be reached prior to completion of the investigation, complaint or inquiry.

Credit (Administration) Act 1984

Regulation of consumer credit was referred to the Commonwealth pursuant to the *Credit (Commonwealth Power) Act 2010 (WA)*. *The Credit (Administration) Act 1984* has not been repealed, but the department no longer carries out any regulation operations in respect of it.

Debt Collectors Licensing Act 1964	
a) The number, nature and outcomes of:	
i) investigations and inquiries undertaken by, or by the direction of, the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act	
Outstanding as at 1 July 2022	1
Alleged unlicensed activities	1
General compliance issues	0
Commenced 2022–23	2
Alleged unlicensed activities	1
General compliance issues	1
Concluded 2022–23	2
Alleged unlicensed activities	1
General compliance issues	1
Outcomes	2
Education, advice or information provided	1
Complaint lapsed or withdrawn	1
ii) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)	
No matters were brought before the State Administrative Tribunal.	
b) the number and nature of matters referred to in paragraph (a) that are outstanding	
One matter outstanding as at 30 June 2023, concerning alleged unlicensed activities.	
c) any trends or special problems that may have emerged	
No trends or special problems that emerged this financial year.	
d) forecasts of the workload of the Commissioner in performing functions under this Act in the year after to which this report relates	
There are no changes anticipated.	
e) any proposals for improving the performance of the Commissioner's functions under this Act	
There were no recommendations for improving the performance of the Commissioner's functions.	



Employment Agents Act 1976

**a) The number, nature and outcomes of:
i) investigations and inquiries undertaken by, or by the direction of, the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act**

Outstanding as at 1 July 2022	4
Alleged unlicensed activities	4
General compliance issues	0
Commenced 2022–23	3
Alleged unlicensed activities	3
General compliance issues	0
Concluded 2022–23	4
Alleged unlicensed activities	4
General compliance issues	0
Outcomes	4
Education, advice or information provided	1
Admin Warning Accepted	2
No offence identified in Complaint	1

ii) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)

No matters were brought before the State Administrative Tribunal.

b) the number and nature of matters referred to in paragraph (a) that are outstanding

Three matters are outstanding relating to alleged unlicensed activity.

c) any trends or special problems that may have emerged

No trends or special problems that emerged this financial year.

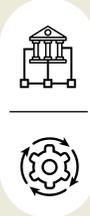
d) forecasts of the workload of the Commissioner in performing functions under this Act in the year after to which this report relates

There are no changes anticipated.

e) any proposals for improving the performance of the Commissioner’s functions under this Act

There were no recommendations for improving the performance of the Commissioner’s functions.





Land Valuers Licensing Act 1978

**a) The number, nature and outcomes of:
i) investigations and inquiries undertaken by, or by the direction of, the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act**

Outstanding as at 1 July 2022	1
Valuation practices	0
Licensing issues	1
Issues with fees and charges	0
Commenced 2022–23	7
Valuation practices	6
Licensing issues	1
Issues for with fees and charges	0
Concluded 2022–23	6
Valuation practices	4
Licensing issues	2
Issues with fees and charges	0
Outcomes	6
No offence detected	2
Agreement reached to settle	1
Complaint lapsed or withdrawn	1
No action taken – Statute of limitation	1
Education, advice or information given	1

ii) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)

SAT outcomes: One
Reprimanded and fined for failing to maintain basic industry standards when preparing estimates.

b) the number and nature of matters referred to in paragraph (a) that are outstanding

Two matters are outstanding with both concerning the lack of due care and skill in preparing valuations of the properties.

c) any trends or special problems that may have emerged

No trends or special problems that emerged this financial year.

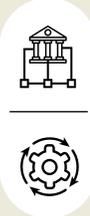
d) forecasts of the workload of the Commissioner in performing functions under this Act in the year after to which this report relates

There are no changes anticipated.

e) any proposals for improving the performance of the Commissioner’s functions under this Act

There were no recommendations for improving the performance of the Commissioner’s functions.





Retirement Villages Act 1992

a) As soon as practicable after 30 June, but on or before 31 December, in each year, the Commissioner shall prepare and forward to the Minister a report on the operation of this Act during that year

i) number

Outstanding as at 1 July 2022 **4**

Compliance 1

Investigation 1

Conciliation 2

Commenced 2022–23 **31**

Compliance 7

Investigation 3

Conciliation 21

Concluded 2022–23 **28**

Compliance 8

Investigation 0

Conciliation 20

ii) nature

Outstanding as at 1 July 2022 **4**

Fees 3

Property management 1

Other 0

Concluded 2022–23 **28**

Fees 9

Property management 8

Other 6

General breach of legislation 5

iii) outcome

Concluded 2022–23 **28**

Education, advice or information given 8

Agreement reached to settle 5

No offence detected 4

Complaint referred to another body 3

No commerce jurisdiction advice given / referred to other Agency 2

Sufficient evidence – Consumer did not accept resolution 2

Conflicting evidence – Both parties did not accept resolution 1

Withdrawn resolution obtained by intervention / mediation 1

Complaint lapsed or withdrawn 1

Information provided for record purposes only 1

b) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)

No matters were brought before the SAT.

c) any trends or special problems that may have emerged

There were no trends or special problems that emerged.

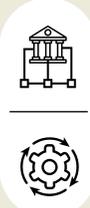
d) forecasts of the workload of the Commissioner in performing functions under this Act in the year after to which this report relates

There are no changes anticipated.

e) any proposals for improving the performance of the Commissioner's functions under this Act

The Cook Government has approved the recommendations and is progressing reforms of the law covering retirement villages in Western Australia to make retirement village life fairer and easier for seniors.

Major amendments to the *Retirement Villages Act 1992* will now be drafted to address issues that have arisen between operators and future, current and past residents and their families.



Motor Vehicle Dealers Act 1973

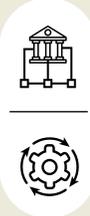
a) The number, nature and outcome of:

i) investigations and inquiries undertaken by, or by the direction of, the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act

Outstanding as at 1 July 2022	407
Alleged unlicensed activities	25
General compliance issues	35
Inquiries	347
Commenced 2022–23	1560
Alleged unlicensed activities	32
General compliance issues	159
Inquiries	1369
Concluded 2022–23	1617
Alleged unlicensed activities	37
General compliance issues	156
Inquiries	1424
Investigation outcomes	193
No offence detected	62
Corrective advice accepted	22
Fine penalty	6
Referred to other	3

Referred for investigation	1
No public interest	3
Licence granted	4
Prosecution action approved	8
Admin warning accepted	5
No action taken – Other reason	11
Brief completed – Prosecution action	1
Referred for compliance check	3
No action taken – Insufficient / conflicting evidence	13
Education, advice or information given	42
No offence identified in complaint	7
No action taken – Statute of limitation	1
No commerce jurisdiction advice given / referred to other Agency	1
Inquiry outcomes	1424
Agreement reached to settle	534
CP policy reason	77
Education, advice or information given	81
Complaint referred to another body	26

Sufficient evidence – Trader did not accept resolution	50
Complaint lapsed or withdrawn	260
Trader not responding to CP	19
Information provided for record purposes only	29
Other outcome	21
Conflicting evidence – Both parties did not accept resolution	102
Conflicting evidence – Trader did not accept resolution	87
Sufficient evidence – Consumer did not accept resolution	77
Conflicting evidence – Consumer did not accept resolution	61



Motor Vehicle Dealers Act 1973

ii) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)

There were no matters brought before the SAT

b) the number and nature of matters referred to in paragraph (a) that are outstanding

Investigation matters outstanding as at 1 July 2023	58
General breach of legislation or regulation	20
Unlicensed activity	38
Inquiry matters outstanding as at 1 July 2023	292
Dispute cause unavailable as at 1 July 2022	111
Other – Poor communication between trader and consumer	32
Other – Unreasonable delay by a trader	15
Dispute – Contractual	8
Other – Consumer did not understand law	6
Other dispute cause	9
Other – Dispute about the extent of the problem	65
Other – On amount or type of redress	25

Dispute – Workmanship and contractual 10

Other – Contractual dispute about the meaning of the terms and conditions 6

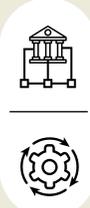
Other – Trader did not acknowledge that problem exists 5

c) any trends or special problem that may have emerged
No trends or special problems emerged.

d) forecasts of the workload of the Commissioner in performing functions under this Act in the year after to which this report relates
There are no changes anticipated.

e) any proposals for improving the performance of the Commissioner's functions under this Act
There were no recommendations of improving the performance of the Commission's functions.





Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978

a) The number, nature and outcome of:

i) investigations and inquiries undertaken by, or by the direction of, the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act

Outstanding as at 1 July 2022	131
General compliance	82
Financial compliance	49
Commenced 2022–23	858
General compliance	485
Financial compliance	373
Concluded 2022–23	842
General compliance	494
Financial compliance	348
Investigation outcomes	842
No offence detected	165
Complaint lapsed or withdrawn	34
Fidelity claim	10
CP policy reason	10
Referral	5
No action taken	26
Admin warning accepted	39
Other outcome	9
Infringement notice withdrawn	7

Referred for investigation	15
Brief completed – Prosecution / SAT proceedings	9
Education, advice or information given	464
Information provided for record purposes only	7
No commerce jurisdiction advice given / referred to other Agency	39
Other – Not substantiated	3

ii) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)

SAT total	4
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Reprimanded and fined

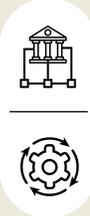
- Failed to exercise due skill, care and diligence by failing to pay the Bond Administrator on time and failed to keep accurate account records of monies received
- Carried out the functions of a sales representative and received commission payments while not holding a valid certificate of registration

- Contravening the Real Estate and Business Agents and Sales Representatives Code of Conduct 2016 (Code) by failing to act in the best interest of the client; and contravening of the Code by failing to exercise due care, diligence and skill in the supervision of the agency in relation to the breach

Respondent has failed to, amongst other things pay the owners' rental income, and provide the owners with ownership statements.

iii) matters that have been dealt with through the conciliation process

Outstanding as at 1 July 2022	3
Property management	1
Authority to Act	1
Other	1
Commenced 2022–23	41
Property management – Other	14
Other	9
Property management – Fees and charges	7
Fees – Overcharging	5
Property management – Failure to inspect	3
Trust account – Refund of deposit	3



Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978

Concluded 2022–23	43
Property management – Other	15
Other	11
Property management – Fees and charges	7
Fees – Overcharging	4
Property management – Failure to inspect	3
Trust account – Refund of deposit	3
Conciliation outcomes	43
Agreement reached to settle	20
Complaint lapsed or withdrawn	5
Complaint referred to another body	7
Education, advice or information given	5
Conflicting evidence – Consumer did not accept resolution	1
Sufficient evidence – Trader did not accept resolution	1
Conflicting evidence – Both parties did not accept resolution	2
Sufficient evidence – Consumer did not accept resolution	2

b) the number and nature of matters referred to in paragraph (a) that are outstanding

Investigation matters outstanding at 1 July 2023	147
Trust account – Misappropriation	29
Unlicensed activity – Unlicensed	9
Other disputes	56
Fees – Overcharging	10
Advertising and marketing – Misleading	8
Property management – Other	7
Property management – Bond late lodgement	11
Trust account – Unauthorised payment of monies	10
Audit matters – Failure to cause annual audit	7
Conciliation matters outstanding at 1 July 2023	1
Fees – Overcharging	1

c) any trends or special problems that may have emerged

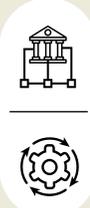
There were no trends or special problems identified.

d) forecasts of the workload of the Commissioner in performing functions under this Act in the year after to which this report relates

There are no changes anticipated.

e) any proposals for improving the performance of the Commissioner's functions under this Act

There were no recommendations of improving the performance of the Commissioner's functions.

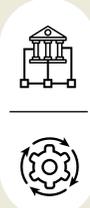


Settlements Agents Act 1981

a) The number, nature and outcome of:	
i) investigations and inquiries undertaken by, or by the direction of, the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act	
Outstanding as at 1 July 2022	10
General compliance	5
Financial compliance	5
Inquiries	0
Commenced 2022–23	104
General compliance	32
Financial compliance	71
Inquiries	1
Concluded 2022–23	97
General compliance	33
Financial compliance	63
Inquiries	1
Outcomes	97
No offence detected	25
Admin warning accepted	3
No public interest	1
No action taken – Other reason	3
Complaint lapsed or withdrawn	2
CP policy reason	1

Education, advice or information given	53
No commerce jurisdiction advice given / referred to other agency	7
Brief completed – Prosecution action	1
Information provided for record purposes only	1
ii) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)	
No matters were brought before SAT.	
b) the number, nature and outcome of:	
Outstanding at 1 July 2022	17
Trust account – Misappropriation	11
Authority to act – Failure to act in accordance with instructions	1
Unlicensed activity – Unlicensed	1
Trust account – Failure to comply with receipting procedures	1
Trust account – Unauthorised payment of monies	1
Fitness to hold licence – Lack of qualification	1
General breach of legislation or regulation – General breach not specified	1

- c) any trends or special problems that may have emerged**
Trust account issues and qualified audits continue to be the dominant issues for settlement agents.
- d) forecasts of the workload of the Commissioner in performing functions under this Act in the year after to which this report relates**
There are no changes anticipated.
- e) any proposals for improving the performance of the Commissioner's functions under this Act**
There were no recommendations for improving the performance of the Commissioner's functions.



Electricity Act 1945

a) The number, nature and outcome of:

i) investigations and inquiries undertaken by, or by the direction of, the Director of Energy Safety (the director) for the purposes of this Act

Outstanding as at 1 July 2022	2340
Audits	13
Compliance inspections	1804
Investigations	523
Commenced 2022–23	1238
Audits	7
Compliance inspections	972
Investigations	259
Concluded 2022–23	815
Audits (Network operator)	6
Compliance inspections	492
Investigations	317
Outcomes	892
Completed – No action required	601
Infringement – Issue	1
Not inspected – Site not attended	19
Provide advice – RCDs	9
Warning – Verbal	3
Referred to Network operator	1

Dealt with by prosecution – Lapsed	1
Inspector’s order – Issued	93
Not inspected – No available resource	7
Provide advice	38
Warning – Written	48
Further investigation required	7
Not inspected – Attended site, not possible	22
Prohibition of sale, hire or use	4
Referred to legal services – Prosecution prospects advice	22
Referred to legal services – Prosecution action	16

ii) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)

One matter is currently before the SAT and has not been finalised.

b) the number and nature of matters referred to in paragraph (a) that are outstanding

Matters outstanding as at 1 July 2023	2763
Audits	14
Compliance inspections	2284
Investigations	465

c) any trends or special problems that may have emerged

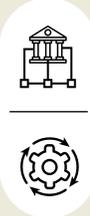
The electricity sector is currently going through a period of great transformation, with new technologies evolving at a rapid rate in an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Some of the emerging trends and technologies include; transformation of the electricity network, grid, large scale battery energy storage systems, micro grids, standalone power systems, domestic battery energy storage systems, and the uptake of electric vehicle chargers. These factors combined have resulted in an increased demand for compliance activities undertaken by the department. A major challenge will be attracting and retaining technical staff in a highly competitive labour market.

d) forecasts of the workload of the Commissioner in performing functions under this Act in the year after to which this report relates

It is expected that emerging technologies within the energy sector will continue to result in a significant increase in demand for compliance activities undertaken by the department.

e) any proposals for improving the performance of the Director’s functions under this Act

As the department navigates through this ever changing landscape, our compliance strategy will also need to adapt to ensure adequate regulatory oversight is maintained.



Building and Construction Industry (Security of Payment) Act 2021¹

The number and outcome of applications for adjudications under this Act:

Applications received 2022–23	5
Applications for adjudications	5
Applications for review adjudications	0
Applications concluded 2022–23	4
Applications for adjudications concluded	4
Applications for review adjudications concluded	0
Outcomes	4
Number of applications determined	3
Number of review applications determined	0
Total amount determined (incl. GST)	\$85,041

Number of applications withdrawn	1
Number of Adjudicator disqualifications (conflict of interest)	0
Applications outstanding as at 1 July 2023	1
Applications for adjudications outstanding	1
Applications for review adjudications outstanding	0

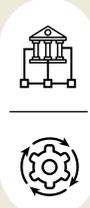
Construction Contracts (Former Provisions) Act 2004²

The number and outcome of applications for adjudications under this Act:

Applications received 2022–23	52
Applications for adjudications received	52
Applications concluded 2022–23	52
Applications for adjudications concluded	52
Outcomes	52
Number of applications determined	41
Total amount determined (incl. GST)	\$14,052,801
Number of applications dismissed	9
Number of applications withdrawn	2
Number of Adjudicator disqualifications (conflict of interest)	0
Applications outstanding as at 1 July 2023	0
Applications for adjudications outstanding	0

1 The Building and Construction Industry (Security of Payment) Act commenced operation on 1 August 2022. Data includes applications made during period 1 August 2022 until 30 June 2023. Application made in one financial year may not be determined in the same financial year. Information presented is based only on data provided to the Building Commissioner by Authorised Nominating Authorities under s.96 of the Act.

2 Section 115 of the *Building and Construction Industry (Security of Payment) Act 2021* requires that the residual operation of the *Construction Contracts (Former Provisions) Act 2004* is reported each financial year. Data includes applications made during period 1 July 2002 until 30 June 2023. Applications made in one financial year may not be determined within the same financial year. Information presented is based only on data provided to the Building Commissioner by prescribed appointers.



Gas Standards Act 1972

a) The number, nature and outcome of:

i) investigations and inquiries undertaken by, or by the direction of, the Director of Energy Safety (the director) for the purposes of this Act

Outstanding as at 1 July 2022	80
Audits	2
Compliance inspections	35
Investigations	43
Commenced 2022–23	576
Audits	3
Compliance inspections	181
Investigations	392
Concluded 2022–23	339
Audits (Network operator)	2
Compliance inspections	178
Investigations	159
Outcomes	503
Completed – No action required	272
Infringement – Issue	11
Not inspected – Site not attended	5
Appeal – Upheld	11
Letter to manufacturer	1
Project goal – Delivered	14

Warning – Written	24
Inspector’s order – Issued	90
No action taken – No available resource	2
Appeal – Withdrawn	3
Not gas related	5
Provide advice	13
Further investigation required	7
Not inspected – Attended site, not possible	6
Referred to licensing	30
Commissioning gas extension approved	1
Not inspected – No available resource	1
Warning – Verbal	7

ii) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)

No matters have been brought before the SAT.

b) the number and nature of matters referred to in paragraph (a) that are outstanding

Matters outstanding as at 1 July 2023	317
Audits	3
Compliance inspections	38
Investigations	276

c) any trends or special problems that may have emerged

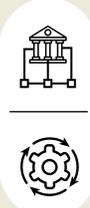
The gas sector is currently going through a period of great transformation, with new technologies evolving at a rapid rate in an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Some of the emerging trends and technologies include; hydrogen blending in natural gas networks, the use of hydrogen fuel cells, the establishment of a number of renewable hydrogen hubs and green hydrogen projects. These factors combined have resulted in an increased demand for compliance activities undertaken by the department. A major challenge will be attracting and retaining technical staff in a highly competitive labour market.

d) forecasts of the workload of the Director’s in performing functions under this Act in the year after to which this report relates

It is expected that emerging technologies within the energy sector will continue to result in a significant increase in demand for compliance activities undertaken by the department.

e) any proposal for improving the performance of the Director’s functions under this Act

As the department navigates through this ever changing landscape, our compliance strategy will also need to adapt to ensure adequate regulatory oversight is maintained.



Plumbers Licensing Act 1995

a) The number, nature and outcome of:

i) investigations and inquiries undertaken by, or by the direction of, the Plumber's Licensing Board (the Board) for the purposes of this Act

Outstanding as at 1 July 2022	46
Investigations	46
Commenced 2022–23	168
Investigations	168
Concluded 2022–23	118
Investigations	118
Outcomes	155
Completed – No action required	2
Infringement – Issue	24
Referred to Board – Prosecution action	1
Infringement – Withdrawn	1
Referred to legal services – Prosecution action	1
Warning – Written	3
Warning – Verbal	52
Not plumbing related	1
Further investigation required	28
No further action – Other	3

Referred to legal services – Prosecution prospects advice	1
No further action – Insufficient evidence	5
No further action – No offence detected	19
No further action – Not in public interest	7
No further action – Referred to other agency	7
ii) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)	
No matters have been brought before the SAT.	
b) the number and nature of matters referred to in paragraph (a) that are outstanding	
Matters outstanding as at 1 July 2023	96
Investigations	96
c) any trends or special problems that may have emerged	
Issues identified with polybutylene piping and investigation is underway into major failures and leaks caused by splitting pipes.	

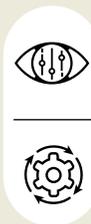
d) forecasts of the workload of the Director's in performing functions under this Act in the year after to which this report relates

Adoption of the Plumbing Code of Australia has broadened the scope of plumbing work, increasing regulatory functions and will require additional resources.

e) any proposal for improving the performance of the Director's functions under this Act

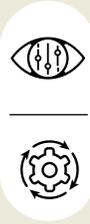
There are no current proposals for improving the performance of the Board's functions under this Act.

Legislative developments



DMIRS administers and/or supports the Ministers for Mines and Petroleum, Energy and Industrial Relations and Commerce with over 100 Acts and their subsidiary legislation. As a result the department is busy each year amending and modernising legislation so that it remains contemporary and relevant for Western Australia. Below are some of the updates gazetted during 2022–23. Note that the 11 holiday trading orders made are not listed.

Statutory reference	Purpose of the change	Effective date
Building and Construction Industry (Security of Payment) Regulations 2022	New Building and Construction Industry (Security of Payment) Regulations 2022.	1 August 2022
<i>Associations Incorporation Act 2015</i> – Associations Incorporation Amendment Regulations 2022	Harmonise financial reporting and audit requirements for associations reporting in more than one jurisdiction.	13 August 2022
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers Act 1973</i> and <i>Motor Vehicle Repairers Act 2003</i> – Commerce Regulations Amendment (Motor Vehicle Dealers and Repairers) Regulations 2022	Introduce a new category of licence for consignment sales under the <i>Motor Vehicle Dealers Act 1973</i> and a new repair class for steering suspension and wheel alignment under the <i>Motor Vehicle Repairers Regulations 2007</i> .	24 September 2022 and 1 March 2023 (consignment sales licence category)
Electricity Industry Exemption Amendment Order (No 1) 2022	Amendments to the Electricity Industry Exemption Order 2005 to increase the threshold for the generation licence exemption to 100 megawatts.	22 October 2022
Review and extension of the <i>Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition (Western Australia) Act 2007</i>	As the State's largest occupational licensing agency, provided advice to the Department of Premier and Cabinet on the use of the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Scheme.	2 December 2022
Work Health and Safety (General) Regulations 2022, and Work Health and Safety (Mines) Regulations 2022	Introduction of new regulations requiring the management of psychosocial risks in the workplace.	24 December 2022
Work Health and Safety (General) Regulations 2022, and Work Health and Safety (Mines) Regulations 2022	Extension of transitional arrangements for specific licensing requirements introduced and extension of the preserved fall from height arrangements in construction work.	1 March 2023
<i>Petroleum Products Pricing Act 1983</i> – Petroleum Products Pricing (Declared Terminals) Order 2023	Updated declared terminals that supply motor fuel to resellers.	18 March 2023



Statutory reference	Purpose of the change	Effective date
<i>Fair Trading Act 2010</i> – Consumer Goods (Non-refillable Helium Cylinders) Safety Standard 2023	Introduction of safety standards for non-refillable helium cylinders to address concerns about public safety.	16 April 2023
Electricity Industry (Solar Power Purchase Agreements) Exemption Amendment Order 2023	Amendment to the Electricity Industry (Solar Power Purchase Agreements) Exemption Order 2016 to update the relevant Australian Business Number for the entity within AGL Group undertaking the exempt activity, and remove entities no longer in business from the Exemption Order.	22 April 2023
Electricity Industry (Wholesale Electricity Market) Regulations 2004	Amendments to the Electricity Industry (Wholesale Electricity Market) Regulations 2004 to implement the new ability of the Economic Regulation Authority to impose Civil Penalties for breaches of the Wholesale Electricity Market Rules. Other changes include updating Schedule C, which contains the list of clauses identified as civil penalty provisions, to reflect the new Wholesale Electricity Market Rules.	22 April 2023
<i>Fair Trading Act 2010</i> – Fair Trading (Funeral Pricing Code of Practice) Regulations 2022	Introduction of an industry code of conduct for funeral pricing to ensure that consumers are provided with clear and accurate pricing information.	1 May 2023
Electricity Corporations (South West Interconnected System Prescribed Customers) Order 2023	New Ministerial Order to clarify application of the restriction on electricity retail contestability within the South West Interconnected System given the increasing prevalence of bi-directional electricity flows.	9 May 2023
Building Services (Registration) Amendment Regulations 2023	Amendments to enable the compliance history of all registered building service providers (i.e. builders, building surveyors and painters) to be included on the public registers to improve transparency for consumers.	16 June 2023
<i>Fair Trading Act 2010</i> – Fair Trading Act (Amending Laws) Proclamation 2023	Proclaims Schedule 2 to <i>Treasury Laws Amendment (More Competition Better Prices) Act 2022</i> as an amendment to the <i>Fair Trading Act 2010</i> . The amendments strengthened unfair contract terms provisions and increased civil penalties of the ACL.	30 June 2023

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