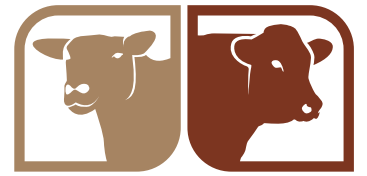




GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MEAT
INDUSTRY AUTHORITY

Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



*Aerial view of the Muchea Livestock Centre.
Photo by Josh Fernandez, courtesy of The Livestock Collective.*

Acknowledgement of Country²

The Western Australian Meat Industry Authority respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the many lands that we work on throughout Western Australia.

We recognise their culture and connection to the land and waters, and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

Contact

Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

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Alternative formats

Copies of this publication are available in alternative formats upon request.

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Disclaimer

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WAMIA is committed to quality services to its customers and makes every attempt to ensure accuracy, currency and reliability of data contained in this annual report. The information in this annual report is not to be used or interpreted out of context and no inference is to be made from it.

Statement of Compliance

For year ended 30 June 2024

HON JACKIE JARVIS MLC

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD; FORESTRY; SMALL BUSINESS

In accordance with section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, we hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

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

The Financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.



Sarah Lang
Chair of the Western Australian Meat
Industry Authority

13 September 2024



Mark Panizza
Member of the Western Australian Meat
Industry Authority

13 September 2024



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Chairman's Overview

While 2022-23 was a year of rebuilding for WAMIA, 2023-24 was a year of consolidation and stabilisation.

WAMIA's Strategic Plan for 2024 + 2025

Purpose	To oversee and enable a thriving WA meat and livestock industry via innovative industry solutions; an independent, accessible livestock exchange facility; effective regulation; and informed advice to State Government.			
Values	Integrity - Leadership and Accountability - Courage and Innovation - Collaboration			
Vision	A successful and sustainable WA meat and livestock industry contributing economic and social benefits to regional communities and the State.			
Focus Areas	WAMIA Saleyard - Muchea Livestock Centre	Regulation and compliance	Policy and advice	Organisational Excellence
Goals	A world class, financially sustainable Muchea Livestock Centre.	Effective and efficient meat processing regulation and compliance, focused on equity and fairness, that supports the reputation of the WA meat industry.	Provision of clear, effective, and timely advice on the meat and livestock industry to government.	WAMIA is recognised as a leader in the meat industry, and an employer of choice.
	Demonstrated leadership and best practice in animal welfare, biosecurity and work health and safety.			Continued focus on organisational frameworks and best practice governance models.
	Utilising assets and cash reserves to optimise benefits to industry and government.			

In our efforts to support the meat and livestock industry in Western Australia, a significant focus for the WAMIA Board in 2023-24 was to review the 2020-2025 WAMIA Strategic Plan to ensure that the Authority is well positioned to meet the challenges facing our industry. The 2023 review of the WAMIA Strategic Plan identified four focus areas for the Authority underpinned by seven goals to achieve our vision for a successful and sustainable meat and livestock industry in WA that contributes economically and socially to regional communities and the State.

WAMIA continues to focus on providing a world class independent livestock selling facility with demonstrated leadership and best practice in animal welfare, biosecurity and work health and safety. The Muchea Livestock Centre's commitment to animal welfare was recognised at the start of this financial year. WAMIA was awarded the 2023 Australian Livestock Markets Association Excellence in Animal Welfare Award in July 2023. This award is a testament to the hard working and dedicated staff at the Muchea Livestock Centre.



Our commitment to demonstrating leadership in biosecurity was exemplified by the installation of the pilot scanning system for electronic identification for sheep and goats. Launched by the Minister on 23 February 2024, the installation of this equipment more than a year ahead of the mandatory deadline of 1 July 2025 for saleyards in WA, provided an extension and learning opportunity for industry and government.

As part of WAMIA's function in providing oversight and review of livestock selling and processing facilities, we have been involved in and will continue to actively support industry through provision of robust advice and on-the-ground intelligence to the WA Government.

WAMIA was a member of the Dry Season Taskforce, established by the Minister for Agriculture and Food, to provide meat processing intelligence and perspectives and also provided evidence to the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Agriculture during its inquiry into the Live Export Amendment (Ending Live Sheep Exports by Sea) Bill 2024.

WAMIA also welcomed two new Board Members in 2023-24 – Mr Ben Dwyer, representing the interests of private abattoirs, and Ms Miriam Sauley, as the delegate of the Director General of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Ben brings his significant experience in the agribusiness

supply chain to WAMIA. Miriam's skills and experience as a legal professional adds to and complements the current skillset of the Board. Miriam replaces Mr Mike Bowley, who I express my sincere gratitude to for his service to WAMIA.



I am also pleased that the Board has appointed Ms I-Lyn Loo as our Chief Executive Officer until January 2028, bringing her contract term with WAMIA to 5 years. I-Lyn has led the organisation effectively since she commenced in the acting role in January 2023. In a short time, I-Lyn has strengthened the operational clarity and accountability in the Muchea Livestock Centre. On behalf of the Board, she led a financial sustainability review to ensure WAMIA's fees and charges were reflecting the cost of providing these services. Through her in-depth understanding of government finance and budgetary

frameworks, WAMIA's financial sustainability has improved. I-Lyn's appointment until January 2028 will return stability to the leadership of WAMIA.

I look forward to continuing to work with the Board and, with I-Lyn at the helm of the organisation, we look forward to future exciting opportunities for WAMIA and providing robust and evidence-based advice to the Government to enable a thriving meat and livestock industry.

Sarah Lang
Chairman

Chief Executive Officer Report

I am grateful to the WAMIA Board for their support since I commenced acting in the role in January 2023. Their decision to appoint me as CEO and bringing the total contract term of my tenure with WAMIA to a total of 5 years is very much appreciated.

All the accomplishments and achievements would not be possible without the commitment and dedication of WAMIA employees. Every day I am amazed at their skill and passion for their job and it has been and will continue to be a privilege to lead them for the rest of my time in the Authority.

The Muchea Livestock Centre is no doubt a world class facility. 2023-24 was a challenging year as the organisation worked towards transforming the operational model of the facility. With the support of employees and the Board, we streamlined our operations and clarified roles and responsibilities and improved our cost recovery ratio for services provided.

The Centre has seen a lower than budgeted trade cattle numbers in 2023-24, but a significantly higher number of cattle through the yard for weighing and

transhipment. Trade sheep numbers is 38% above budgeted numbers.

While we receive multiple positive feedback from stakeholders about our world-class facility in Muchea, we continue to strive for continuous improvement and developed a strategic asset plan. The plan, which identifies our strategy for 2024-25, is essential for ensuring the long-term operational viability of the Centre through new asset acquisition and replacement as well as a proactive repair and maintenance program.

WAMIA ceased its provision of administrative support to the Boyanup Saleyard in August 2023. We sadly bade farewell to our committed permanent and casual employees in Boyanup and wish them well for their future.



Our CEO, I-Lyn Loo, and Business Support Officer, Michelle Caton, headed to the Boyanup Saleyard in August 2023 to wish our South West employees well for their future.



Financially, 2023-24 saw WAMIA's Earnings Before Interest Tax Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) of negative \$903,184. Increasing repairs, maintenance and administration costs, coupled with low cattle throughput due to seasonal and market conditions contributed to the negative EBITDA.

The continued decline in cattle throughput particularly impacts on WAMIA's EBITDA.

While this is an improvement from the 2022-23 negative EBITDA of more than \$1.5 million, the Authority will continue to review and put in place strategies to improve its financial sustainability. In 2024-25, I expect that the equity contribution from the WA Government and successful funding applications for the Asset Maintenance Fund and the eID Infrastructure Grants Program will improve the financial bottom line of the Authority.



Focusing on the future in optimising the operations of the Muchea Livestock Centre, WAMIA will analyse the impact of the industry trends, such as the consolidation of pastoral leases, and their impacts on the future cattle throughput of the Centre. Sheep throughput numbers increased in 2023-24 after multiple years of decline. WAMIA will continue to monitor the throughput particularly in the next six months, aimed at understanding the long-term impact on the financials of the Muchea Livestock Centre.

The 2023 Review of the WAMIA Strategic Plan provided a refreshed and forward-looking direction

for the Authority, identifying effective and efficient meat processing regulation and compliance, and provision of clear, effective and timely advice to the government, as key goals to achieve our vision for a successful and sustainable WA meat and livestock industry.

With these goals in mind, the Authority has commenced a program reviewing our regulation and compliance frameworks for meat processors in WA, focusing on transparency and reducing regulatory duplication. Through this program, we commenced engagement with our key meat processors and in the process, identifying key barriers and opportunities for their operations.

WAMIA continues to build strong relationships with all parts of the WA meat and livestock supply chain, in our aim to provide robust analysis and on-the-ground intelligence to support government and industry decision-making.

I look forward to the next financial year with enthusiasm and focus, working with the Board and our wonderful team in WAMIA with the aim of achieving a successful and sustainable meat and livestock industry in WA, contributing economic and social benefits to regional communities and the State.

I-Lyn Loo
Chief Executive Officer

Executive Summary

Year at a glance



Pilot eID scanning equipment for sheep and goats launched by the Minister for Agriculture and Food on 23 February 2024



Evidence of capital investments required and barriers to increase sheep and lamb processing capacity in Western Australia presented to the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Agriculture on 14 June 2024



Muchea Livestock Centre truckwash utilised to strengthen the biosecurity framework in Western Australia during the transfer of livestock from the MV Bahijah



Cessation of WAMIA administrative support in the Boyanup Saleyard



Approved one application from an abattoir for approval to operate due to transfer of ownership

Muchea Livestock Centre Throughput



55,799

head of cattle for trade sales,
decrease of 22.2% from 2022-23



386,985

head of sheep for trade sales,
increase of 44.3% from 2022-23



27,498

head of cattle for non-sale weighing,
increase of 80.4% from 2022-23



115,325

transhipment cattle days,
increase of 38.9% from 2022-23



68,244

transhipment sheep days,
increase of 150% from 2022-23

Western Australian Meat Processing Statistics



498,537

head of cattle processed,
increase of 25.4% from 2022-23



1,930,877

head of sheep processed,
increase of 8.61% from 2022-23



3,288,486

head of lambs processed,
increase of 23.7% from 2022-23



23,701

head of goats processed,
decrease of 5.02% from 2022-23



929,150

head of pigs processed,
increase of 4.37% from 2022-23

About the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

The Western Australian Meat Industry Authority (WAMIA or the Authority) is an independent Statutory Authority established under the *Western Australian Meat Industry Authority Act 1976*. Captured in its Strategic Plan, the Authority's purpose is to oversee and enable a thriving WA meat and livestock industry via innovative industry solutions; an independent, accessible livestock exchange facility; effective regulation; and informed advice to the State Government.

The Authority's functions as set out under section 16(1) of the Act are to:

- Survey and keep under review the establishments and facilities available in the State for the sale of livestock and the slaughter of animals, and for the processing of carcasses, for human consumption
- Review the operation of abattoirs and processing works, including inspecting and where appropriate approving the premises and facilities and the conduct of operations there and recording in respect of each establishment its effective capacity and actual performance
- Implement schemes and practices for the branding of any carcasses of meat, which may include practices to define or identify its source, method of production, processing treatment, quality or other characteristics
- Assume responsibility for or arrange for the management of the Muchea Livestock Centre and other undertaking, establishment or facility in the meat industry if the Minister directs and subject to section 16(2)
- Encourage and promote improved efficiency throughout the meat industry
- Advise the Minister generally and in particular as to methods of overcoming areas of conflicting interest within the meat and livestock industries, future requirements for saleyards, abattoirs and processing works (particularly in relation to the overall slaughtering capacity of the State and the location of those establishments) and any other matter in the meat industry
- Carry out other functions as required to give effect to the Act

The 8-member Board provides strategic direction and governance to the organisation, with strategic operational leadership provided by a Chief Executive Officer and the senior leadership team.

Entrance to the saleyard in the Muchea Livestock Centre



About the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

Enabling Legislation

The Authority was established on 18 October 1976 under the *Western Australian Meat Industry Authority Act 1976* and *Western Australian Meat Industry Authority Regulations 1985*.



Responsible Minister

Hon Jackie Jarvis MLC, Minister for Agriculture and Food; Forestry; Small Business

The Hon Jackie Jarvis MLC is the Minister for Agriculture and Food; Forestry; Small Business and has been Member for the South West Region in the Legislative Council since 2021. Minister Jarvis was appointed as the Minister for Agriculture and Food; Forestry; Small Business in December 2022 and is passionate about continuing to provide a strong voice for regional communities in WA.

WAMIA Board

Board in 2023-24

The Authority consists of seven members appointed by the Minister and a delegate of the Director General of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD). The Authority Members in 2023-24 were:

Sarah Lang	Representing the Minister
Joanna Spackman	Representing the Wholesale and Retail Meat Industry
Kelly Pearce	Representing the Producers of Meat
Mark Panizza	Representing Private Abattoirs
Belinda Lay	Representing the Producers of Meat
Ben Dwyer*	Representing Private Abattoirs
Miriam Sauley**	Delegate of the Director General of DPIRD
Vacant	Representing Employees of the Meat Processing Industry

* Mr Ben Dwyer was appointed on 19 February 2024

** Ms Miriam Sauley was appointed on 3 July 2023

About the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

Board Profiles



Sarah Lang (Chairman)

Ms Lang was appointed to the Chairman role on 3 July 2023. Prior to this, Ms Lang was the Chair of the Rural, Regional and Remote Women's Network of WA for 4 years. Ms Lang has over 18 years' experience in banking and finance and previously held Senior Management roles with ANZ in Commercial and Agribusiness banking. Ms Lang has extensive experience in cash flow management and modelling, financial analytics, risk management, benchmarking, and financial modelling. Ms Lang is a strong supporter of regional economic prosperity and primarily works with rural and regional clients and industry as a Director of Regional Finance Hub.



Joanna Spackman (Acting Chairman/Deputy Chair)

Ms Spackman was reappointed to the Board for a further three-year term in June 2022 and appointed the Deputy Chair. The Board appointed her as Acting Chairman in February 2023 following the resignation of Ms O'Brien. Ms Spackman is a highly accomplished operations, sales and marketing professional with over 15 years of experience within the consumer goods (FMCG) industry and has worked extensively across both Australian domestic and international markets. She has considerable business and entrepreneurial experience through her partnerships within the wholesale and retail industries, having successfully negotiated supply agreements with all the major multiples in Australia. Ms Spackman's management roles with Craig Mostyn Group, Cannon Foods and Woolworths have provided her a comprehensive understanding of supply chain management within an accomplished integrated meat processing model. Ms Spackman also has experience in continuous improvement and occupational safety and health.



Dr Kelly Pearce

Dr Pearce was reappointed to the Board for an additional three-year term in May 2022, representing the producers of meat. She previously held the position of Deputy Chair until May 2022. Dr Pearce is a grain and prime lamb producer based in Yealering. She has a twenty four-year career in Agricultural Research and continues to coordinate several regional science and innovation projects. Dr Pearce was recently appointed Director of the new Western Australian Agricultural Research Collaboration. Dr Pearce is also an Advisory Member of the Biosecurity Council of WA, and a Committee Member of the Gene Technology Technical Advisory Committee. Dr Pearce is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a 2012 Nuffield Scholar.



Mark Panizza

Mr Panizza was reappointed to the Board for a further two-year term in June 2022 and represents the interest of private abattoirs. Mr Panizza is a Certified Practising Accountant. He is the Chairman of WAMIA's Finance Committee as well as a Member of its Audit and Risk Committee. He has worked in various regional areas throughout the State as an accountant in public practice before taking up a position in the private sector. Mr Panizza is currently a Director and CEO of Dardanup Butchering Company. He is a member of the Australian Meat Industry Council's national processing body, the National Processor Council.

About the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority



Belinda Lay

Mrs Lay was reappointed to the Board for a further two-year term in June 2022, as a representative of producers of meat. Mrs Lay is a business partner at Coolindown Farms, which is a family-owned mixed sheep and grain enterprise near Esperance. Her main role within the business is managing the financial operations including grain marketing. She has worked in the Agricultural Industry since leaving school in 1994 and in that time has attained three Diplomas in Business Studies, Agriculture and Project Management as well as completing the full Australian Institute of Company Directors Course in 2020. In 2019 Mrs Lay won the WA Agrifutures Rural Women's Award for her pilot project looking at GPS tracking of sheep and has a keen interest in understanding emerging innovations and technologies connected to the farm, this includes the full utilisation of EIDs and the data available for decision making.



Ben Dwyer

Mr Dwyer is Harvest Road's Chief Operating Officer for Agribusiness and Livestock Procurement. He is a senior executive in beef industry operations with an in-depth understanding of cattle and beef integrated supply chains. He has extensive beef industry and pastoral experience, spending several years working across the top end of Australia, in the east Kimberley, Northern Territory and North Queensland, as well as overseeing properties in the Pilbara, Central, Southern and Western Queensland as well as Northern NSW. From this experience, he has developed an in-depth understanding of the Australian cattle and beef supply chain potential. Ben is focused on genetics, animal welfare, and building biodiversity in the productive and arid rangelands while driving profitability into the cattle and beef industry.



Miriam Sauley

Ms Sauley was appointed as the delegate of the Director General of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) in July 2023. Ms Sauley is the Director of Legal and Legislative Services and General Counsel for DPIRD. Raised in Perth and educated at the University of Western Australia, she initially worked in private legal practice before joining the Public Sector. Ms Sauley has over 30 years' experience practicing law in government agencies, of which more than a decade has been devoted to establishing, developing, and leading high performing in-house legal teams. Her experience ranges from conducting prosecutions for regulatory offences, advising on statutory powers and administrative decision making, leading legislative reform processes, negotiating and drafting commercial agreements on behalf of the State, and directly advising Ministers on sensitive and complex legal & legislative issues. She has served on several boards, including the Builder's Registration Board, the Motor Vehicle Industry Board and a not-for profit aged care facility. Ms Sauley is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

About the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

Organisational Structure

WAMIA Leadership Team

I-Lyn Loo (Chief Executive Officer)

Ms Loo joined WAMIA in January 2023 with over 20 years of diverse experience in biosecurity, regional economic development, policy development and advice, and environmental assessments.

Jason Burns (Chief Financial Officer)

Mr Burns is a Chartered Accountant and has extensive accounting experience that spreads over various industries including manufacturing, retail and agriculture. Mr Burns joined WAMIA in June 2024.

Judith Niblett (Executive & HR Officer)

Ms Niblett has extensive managerial, administration, and human resources experience working for global corporations within the energy and healthcare sectors. Ms Niblett joined WAMIA in October 2018.

Carlson Daniels (Operations Manager)

Mr Daniels has extensive work, health and safety qualifications and operational management experience working within the mining industry. Mr Daniels joined WAMIA in November 2023.

Peter Malady (Saleyard Manager)

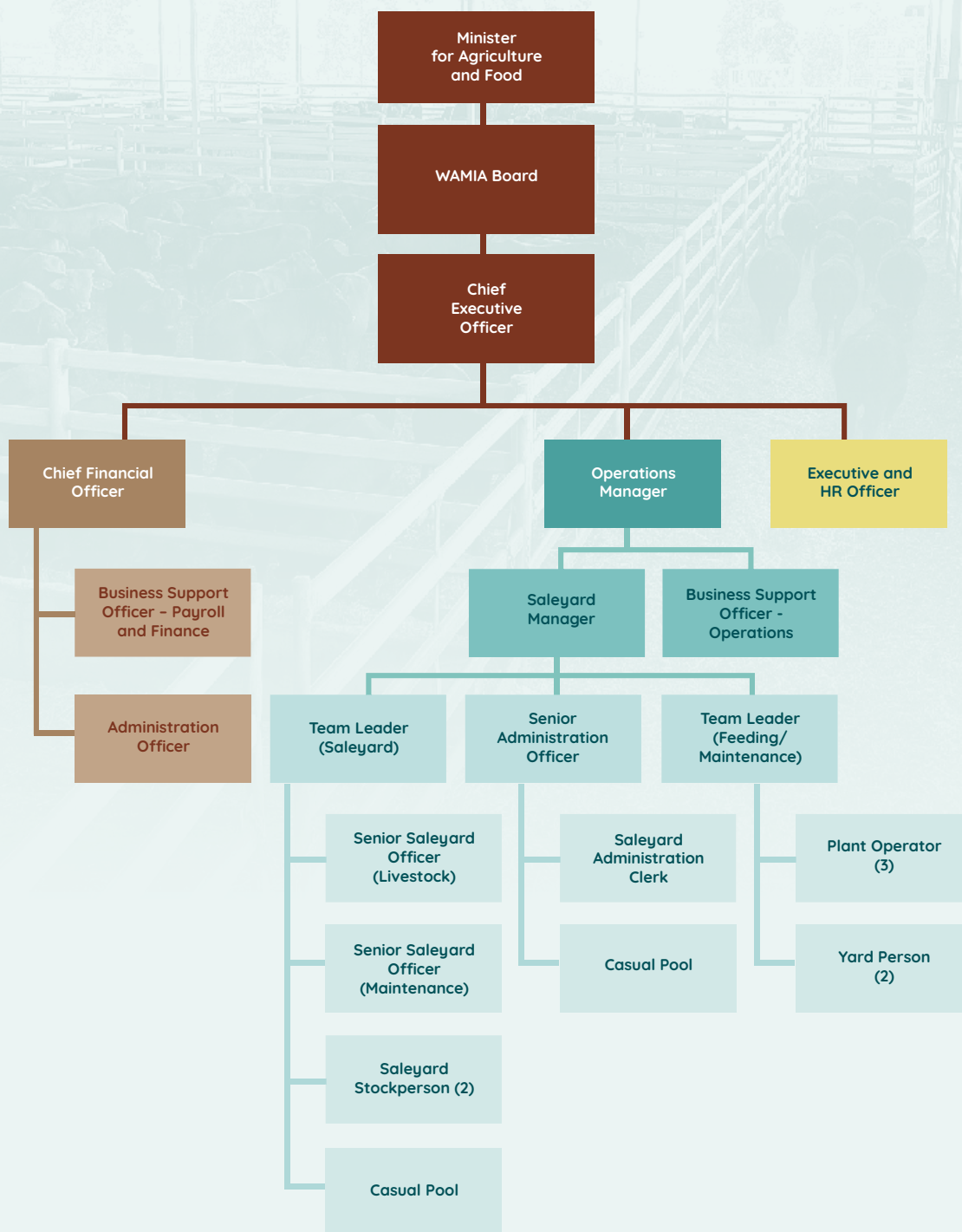
Mr Malady joined WAMIA in August 2022 as Saleyard Team Leader and was appointed as Acting Saleyard Manager from February 2023. He was later appointed as Saleyard Manager in July 2023. Mr Malady has extensive agricultural and legislative working experience in animal welfare and husbandry, livestock compliance and biosecurity legislation.



WAMIA leadership team from left to right: Jason Burns, Chief Financial Officer, I-Lyn Loo, Chief Executive Officer, Judith Niblett, Executive and HR Officer, Peter Malady, Saleyard Manager. Absent: Carlson Daniels, Operations Manager.

About the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

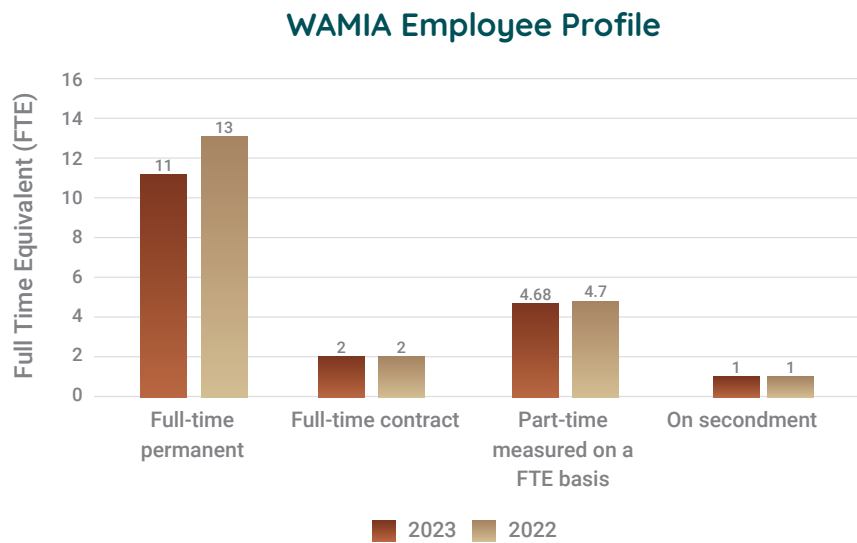
Organisational Chart



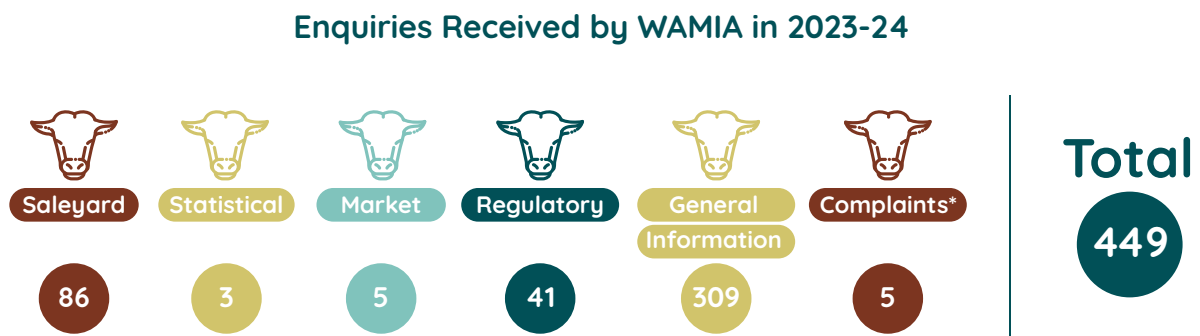
About the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

Employee Profiles

As at 30 June 2024, WAMIA has 18.68 full time equivalent (FTE) employees.



In 2023-24, WAMIA received a total of 449 enquiries, categorised into enquiries about the saleyard, statistical enquiries, market enquiries, regulatory enquiries, general information and complaints.



About the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

Administered Legislation

The Authority assists the Minister for Agriculture and Food in the administration of the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority Act 1976.

Other Key Legislation Impacting on the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority's Activities

In the performance of its functions, the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority complies with all relevant written legislation, including but not limited to:

- Animal Welfare Act 2002
- Auditor General Act 2006
- Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007
- Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003
- Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004
- Equal Opportunity Act 1984
- Financial Management Act 2006
- Firearms Act 1973
- Freedom of Information Act 1992
- Industrial Relations Act 1979
- Insurance Commission of Western Australia Act 1986
- Long Service Leave Act 1958
- Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993
- Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 2002
- Procurement Act 2020
- Professional Standards Act 1997
- Public Sector Management Act 1994
- Salaries and Allowances Act 1975
- State Records Act 2000
- State Superannuation Act 2000
- Taxation Administration Act 2003
- Work Health and Safety Act 2020
- Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 2023



Sarah Lang, WAMIA Chair, meeting with employees in the Muchea Livestock Centre

Agency Performance

Strategic Plan for 2024 and 2025

WAMIA leadership undertook a mid-term review of the WAMIA Strategic Plan 2020-2025. The review did a stock take of the Authority's successes and challenges and considered the direction for WAMIA for the remaining two years of the Plan.

The review identified a clear purpose for WAMIA - to oversee and enable a thriving WA meat and livestock industry via innovative industry solutions; an independent, accessible livestock exchange facility; effective regulation; and informed advice to State Government.

To achieve that purpose, the WAMIA Board and Leadership identified four focus areas to achieve the Authority's vision for a successful and sustainable Western Australian meat and livestock industry contributing economic and social benefits to regional communities and the State.

WAMIA's Strategic Plan for 2024 + 2025				
Purpose	To oversee and enable a thriving WA meat and livestock industry via innovative industry solutions; an independent, accessible livestock exchange facility; effective regulation; and informed advice to State Government.			
Values	Integrity - Leadership and Accountability - Courage and Innovation - Collaboration			
Vision	A successful and sustainable WA meat and livestock industry contributing economic and social benefits to regional communities and the State.			
Focus Areas	WAMIA Saleyard - Muchea Livestock Centre	Regulation and compliance	Policy and advice	Organisational Excellence
Goals	A world class, financially sustainable Muchea Livestock Centre.	Effective and efficient meat processing regulation and compliance, focused on equity and fairness, that supports the reputation of the WA meat industry.	Provision of clear, effective, and timely advice on the meat and livestock industry to government.	WAMIA is recognised as a leader in the meat industry, and an employer of choice.
	Demonstrated leadership and best practice in animal welfare, biosecurity and work health and safety.			Continued focus on organisational frameworks and best practice governance models.
	Utilising assets and cash reserves to optimise benefits to industry and government.			

WAMIA Saleyard - Muchea Livestock Centre

WAMIA's goal for a world class, financially sustainable Muchea Livestock Centre (MLC) is focused on demonstrated leadership and best practice in animal welfare, biosecurity and work health and safety. WAMIA also aims to utilise the assets and cash reserves to optimise benefits to industry and government.

Animal Welfare

In July 2023, WAMIA was awarded the 2023 Australian Livestock Markets Association Excellence in Animal Welfare Award. Not only does WAMIA have employees dedicated to ensuring the best possible outcomes for livestock in MLC, our partnership with our agents and users, who share our vision for best practice animal welfare, is crucial to this achievement.

Agency Performance



Sheep loaded onto a livestock truck at the Muchea Livestock Centre. Photo by Josh Fernandes, courtesy of The Livestock Collective

Biosecurity

WAMIA installed the first eID scanning equipment for sheep and goats outside of Victoria in the MLC in January 2024. Launched by the Minister for Agriculture and Food in February 2024, the pilot equipment marks a step forward in enhancing biosecurity and traceability measures within the livestock industry.

The installation of the Allflex three-way draft scanning system, funded by the WA Government's eID Infrastructure Grants through DPIRD, is aimed at preparing the Western Australian livestock industry for the implementation of electronic identification for sheep and goats. The pilot equipment also allows for modifications and learnings to improve operational effectiveness and efficiency ahead of the requirement to install equipment in saleyards from 1 July 2025.

The MLC also played a pivotal role in securing the biosecurity integrity of the WA meat and livestock industry during the MV Bahijah's return to the Fremantle port in January 2024.. WAMIA's truck wash facility, one of the best in the State, was utilised by livestock trucks involved in the transport of cattle and sheep from the MV Bahijah in the washdown process. The incident served also as a learning and capacity building exercise for WAMIA employees involved in the process, enhancing WAMIA's preparedness in the unlikely event of a livestock biosecurity incursion.

The installation of the first sheep and goat eID scanning equipment outside of Victoria



Agency Performance

Work health and safety

Upskilling WAMIA employees Greg Gray and Scott Rogers in biosecurity response and preparedness

WAMIA is focused on providing a safe and healthy work environment for all employees and users of MLC. In 2023-24, WAMIA has streamlined its approach to the implementation of its Safety Management Framework. The Authority is also committed to continuously improving its safety management systems and framework, engaging an independent work health and safety professional to undertake and audit of WAMIA's safety policies and practices. WAMIA Leadership is working closely with the Audit and Risk Committee and Board and to implement high priority actions to address recommendations of the audit.



A new Code of Conduct for users of MLC was also approved and implemented in May 2024. The Code of Conduct outlines the expected behaviours for agents and users of MLC, improving the work health and safety of the facility.

Throughput

Throughput of trade cattle was lower than expected in 2023-24. Trade cattle throughput of 55,779 head was 22.2% lower than throughput in 2022-23. The total throughput for trade sheep was 386,985 head, 44.3% higher compared to throughput in 2022-23.

Prices of cattle and sheep remained low throughout 2023-24 but started showing signs of improvement towards the end of the financial year. The low prices, amongst other factors, likely contributed to the lower-than-expected throughput of trade cattle through MLC.

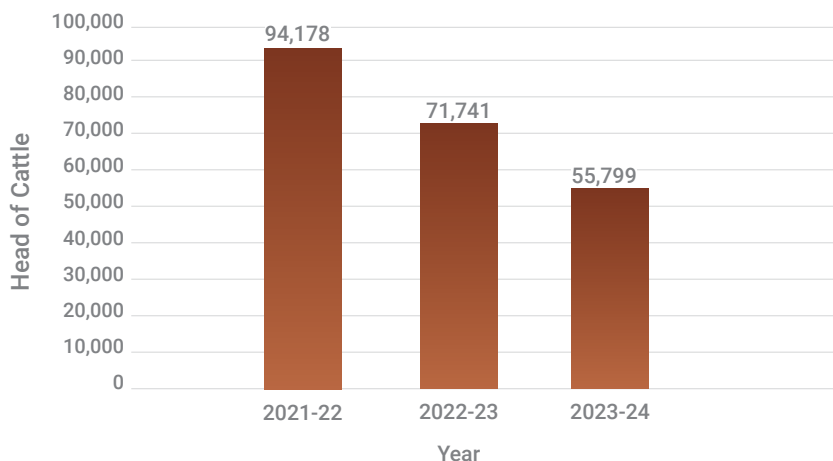
386,985 head of trade sheep went through the Muchea Livestock Centre in 2023-24



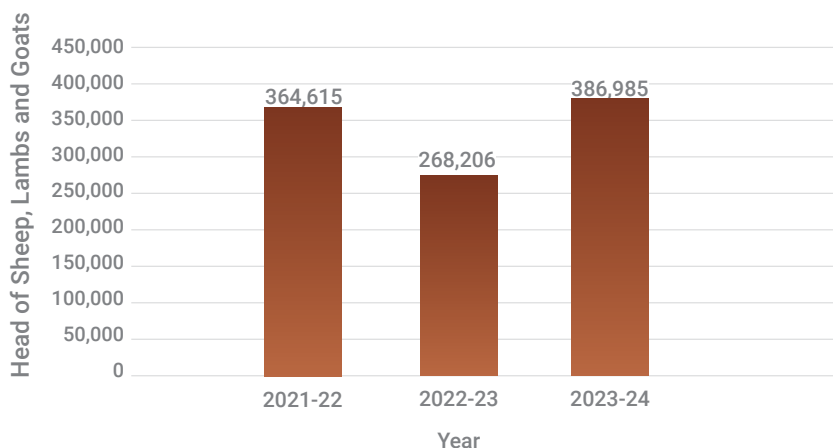
Agency Performance



MLC Throughput - Trade Cattle



MLC Throughput - Trade Sheep, Lambs and Goats



2023-24 saw an increase in private or non-sale weighing and transhipment cattle through MLC. With low prices during auction sales, this trend indicates cattle are sold through private contracts between buyers and sellers, rather than through auction processes in MLC. 27,498 head of private or non-sale weighing cattle went through MLC in 2023-24, an increase of 80.4% compared to the previous financial year. Transhipment cattle increased by 38.9% from 83,034 cattle days in 2022-23 to 115,325 cattle days in 2023-24. Transhipment sheep in 2023-24 was 68,244 an increase of 150% compared to the previous financial year.

Table 1: Muchea Livestock Centre transhipment and non-sale weighing throughput from 2022-23 to 2023-24

Year	Non sale weighing (head)	Transhipment Cattle (days)	Transhipment Sheep (days)
2022-23	15,224	83,034	27,294
2023-24	27,498	115,325	68,244

Agency Performance

Longer-term trends

The longer-term trend could be influenced by changing market and industry structure, with cattle producers seeking to maximise their returns through direct contracts with markets and increasing trend towards vertically integrated supply chains through the meat and livestock industry. WAMIA will carry out an analysis of the decreasing throughput trend for cattle through MLC to identify and validate the drivers.

However, trade sheep through MLC increased in 2023-24, following a trend of throughput decline in the preceding 5 years. A range of seasonal and market factors influenced the throughput through MLC. WAMIA will continue to monitor the sheep throughput, particularly in the first six months of 2024-25, with the aim of identifying the underlying drivers of the current trend.

Regulation and compliance

During the reporting period, WAMIA continued to undertake audit and investigative work to ensure compliance with the WAMIA Act. This included audits at non-Aus Meat accredited works to ensure compliance with branding requirements.

WAMIA undertook two investigations into product misdescription in 2023-2024, with one completed in the financial year.

WAMIA also undertook an investigation into reports of operational issues at a domestic-accredited abattoir. This investigation is ongoing.

Ten new cases of illegal slaughter were referred to WAMIA in 2023-2024. These cases came from monitoring of social media, industry information referral by other agencies and public enquires. These were investigated and 7 were closed, with no further legal action taken. Three cases remain under investigation.

No legal action was taken by the Authority in 2023-2024.

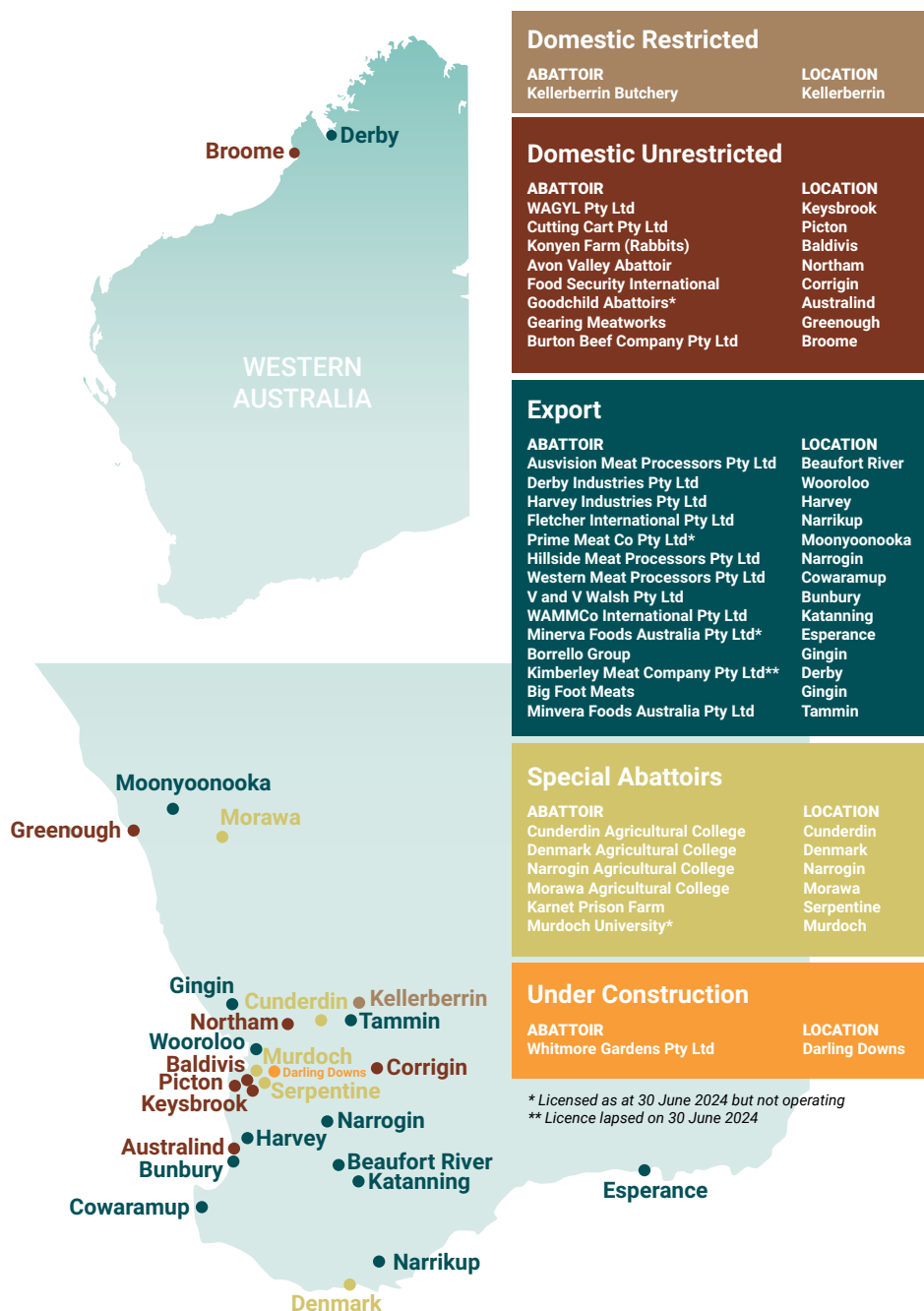
In 2023-24, WAMIA received and approved one application to operate an abattoir where there was a change in ownership of the abattoir. There were no applications to construct abattoirs.



*Linley Valley Pork abattoir.
Picture courtesy of Craig
Mostyn Group.*

Agency Performance

Table 2: WAMIA-approved Abattoirs by Category as of 30 June 2024



Export-accredited abattoirs meet export standards set by the Australian Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and importing country requirements. These facilities are inspected under the Australian Export Meat Inspection System. There are no market access restrictions on these facilities in Australia.

Abattoirs categorised as Domestic Unrestricted meet Australian Standards and relevant legislation and are inspected by the WA Department of Health and the relevant Local Government Authority. There are no market access restrictions on these facilities in Australia. Abattoirs categorised as Domestic Restricted have additional special conditions related to distribution and capacity.

Special Abattoirs meet Australian Standards and relevant legislation and are inspected by the WA Department of Health and the relevant Local Government Authority. These facilities are subject to capacity restrictions and can only supply meat and meat products internally.

Agency Performance

Streamlining WAMIA regulation of processors

WAMIA's goal is to achieve effective and efficient meat processing regulation and compliance that is focused on equity and fairness that supports the reputation of the WA meat industry. The Authority has commenced the workplan to achieve this goal through:

- Clarifying WAMIA's compliance roles internally and with stakeholders
- Developing a resourcing plan to sustain compliance operations
- Fostering collaborative relationships with meat processors, emphasising a cooperative and supportive role for WAMIA alongside its regulatory functions

The workplan will continue into 2024-25 with additional resources to be put into place to accelerate the work in this focus area for WAMIA.

Organisational Excellence

Financial sustainability

WAMIA's financial sustainability has improved in 2023-24 under the leadership of the Board and Leadership Team. While the fees and charges are still below the full cost recovery ratio, the increase in fees and charges implemented in 2022-23 has begun to have a positive impact on the financial sustainability of the Muchea Livestock Centre.

Despite the lower than budgeted throughput for trade cattle in the Muchea Livestock Centre, the improved cost recovery ratio resulted in an improved Earnings Before Interest Tax Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) compared to the preceding financial year. The following factors also played a part in the improved EBITDA for WAMIA in 2023-24:

- 80.4% increase in cattle throughput for weighing
- 38.9% increase in cattle transshipment
- 44.3% increase in trade sheep throughput

The cessation of WAMIA's administration services at Boyanup also resulted in redundancy and leave payments that impacted on the expenditure of the Authority.

WAMIA was successful in diversifying its income sources through successful applications for an equity contribution from the WA Government as well as successful funding applications for the Asset Maintenance Fund and the eID Infrastructure Grants Program. The funding will support WAMIA's focus on developing an effective and efficient regulatory and compliance framework, and the provision of informed advice to the State Government, as well as infrastructure renewal and proactive repairs and maintenance programs that ensures the long-term sustainability of the Muchea Livestock Centre.

Agency Performance

WAMIA Values and Culture

Integrity, courage and innovation, leadership and accountability, and collaboration form the foundation of WAMIA's values and culture. The 2023 review of the WAMIA Strategic Plan identified and solidified those values for the organisation and guides our employees through their day-to-day activities.

WAMIA Values



Integrity

Our actions are honest, ethical and transparent



Leadership and Accountability

We lead by example and take responsibility for our actions and behaviours



Collaboration

We listen, communicate, and nurture strong and enduring relationships



Courage and Innovation

We foster innovation, continuous improvement, and proactive solutions to industry and operational challenges

Agency Performance

The Authority is also proud of its role in supporting community-driven initiatives as well as wider initiatives for a thriving meat and livestock industry in WA.



WAMIA hosts veterinary students from Murdoch University as part of their placement program, playing a part in building Western Australia's veterinary capacity.

The Authority also regularly hosts visits from school students, playing a part in promoting the meat and livestock industry as a viable and attractive career pathway.

WAMIA is also proud to be a long term partner of the City Beach Community Food Forrest Inc through donations of mulch to the community initiative growing fruit trees with produce donated to organisations such as Oz Harvest.



Fundraising goodies during the 2023 Purple Bra Day in WAMIA



Our employee-driven fund raising initiative on Purple Bra Day 2023 in September 2023 raised over \$345 to support breast cancer in Western Australia.



Scott Rogers helping John Testrow, Chairperson of the City Beach Community Food Forrest Inc, load quality mulch from the Muchea Livestock Centre for the community-led fruit tree orchard in City Beach

Agency Performance

Report on Industry Trends

Western Australian Meat Processing Trends

The Western Australian meat processing sector continues to grow, with increased throughput for all livestock categories except for goats compared to 2022-23.



The number of **lambs processed** in Western Australia demonstrated the largest year-on-year increase with a 23.7% increase in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23. This is on the back of the 3.69% year-on-year increase in 2022-23 compared to 2021-22. Majority of the increase was attributed to export accredited abattoirs, with a 24.4% increase in lamb processing throughput in 2023-24.



Following a significant increase in **sheep processing** throughput from 2021-22 to 2022-23 of 54.4%, the sheep processors continued to grow their processing capacity, with 1,930,877 head of sheep processed in 2023-24, a year-on-year increase of 8.61% compared to the preceding financial year. In contrast to lamb processors, the majority of the increase is attributed to domestic accredited abattoirs.



Cattle processing in Western Australia has also shown a significant increase in throughput. On the back of a year-on-year increase of 12.0% in 2022-23, the year-on-year increase for cattle processed in Western Australia in 2023-24 is 25.4%. Domestic accredited abattoirs processed 215% more cattle in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23, which represents the biggest increase amongst the different abattoir categories.



Goat processing throughput continued to decline in 2023-24, with a decrease of 5.02%,



Pig processing showed a modest increase of 4.37% year-on-year in 2023-24.

The meat processing sector in WA continues to go from strength to strength. Photos courtesy of Craig Mostyn Group



Agency Performance

Table 2: Abattoir throughput by category for 2023-24

Abattoir Category	Cattle (head)	Sheep (head)	Lambs (head)	Goat (head)	Pigs (head)
Export	417,122	1,811,608	3,169,664	18,397	789,817
Domestic	78,765	113,212	118,798	5,304	139,284
Special	2,639	5,967	24	-	49
Other	11	90	-	-	-
Total	498,537	1,930,877	3,288,486	23,701	929,150

Change from 2022-23



Table 3: Abattoir throughput for other species by category for 2022-23

Abattoir Category	Deer (head)	Rabbit (head)	Other (head)
Export	0	0	0
Domestic	1,276	13,214	48
Total	1,276	13,214	48

Agency Performance

Barriers to increasing processing capacity

In addition to the targeted consultation with eight of the largest sheep and lamb abattoirs in Western Australia in June 2024, surveys on the capacity of WA abattoirs and the barriers to their operations were carried out. 25 surveys were returned.

The surveys identified the following key barriers to their processing capacity:

- Workforce and accommodation
- Infrastructure constraints
- Regulatory processes
- Seasonality of livestock availability, and the unusual dry season experienced by WA in late 2023 and early to mid 2024
- Increased cost of production
- Availability and cost of supply chain logistics

On average, meat processors identified infrastructure upgrades as the next highest priority to enable capacity increases. Chilling and freezing facilities are the most cited infrastructure need for meat processors. Other infrastructure needs or upgrades include boning and packing rooms, lairages, kill chain infrastructure and wastewater management facilities.

Government regulations, particularly limitations on environmental licences, differences in environmental and planning licence interpretations, and the length of time required to navigate the regulatory process, have been cited as a key issue impacting on meat processing capacity.

Accommodation for abattoir employees continue to be a challenge for the meat processing sector. Photo courtesy of Craig Mostyn Group.



Agency Performance

Western Australian Saleyard Throughput Trends

In contrast to the declining trend of the total number of trade sheep, lamb and goats through saleyards in Western Australia from 2019-20 to 2022-23, the throughput in 2023-24 increased by 16.3% compared to 2022-23. A total of 670,910 head of sheep, lamb and goats went through WA saleyards in 2023-24.

Trade cattle throughput in WA saleyards declined by 3.4% in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23, consistent with a general declining trend since 2020-21 where 246,566 head of cattle went through WA saleyards. In 2023-24, a total of 186,499 head of cattle went through WA saleyards.

A total of 186,499 head of cattle were sold through WA saleyards in 2023-24, a year-on-year decrease of 3.4%.



Agency Performance

Financial Targets and Results

Table 4: Financial Targets

	2023-24 Target ⁽¹⁾ \$	2023-24 Actual \$	Variation ⁽²⁾ \$
Total cost of services ^(a)	5,302,614	5,250,042	(52,572)
Total Income ^(b)	3,341,250	3,364,700	23,450
Total equity ^(c)	50,802,082	52,476,763	1,674,681
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held ^(d)	-	2,674,814	2,674,814
Approved salary expense ^(e)	2,380,363	2,149,974	(698,833)

(1) As specified in the Budget Statements.

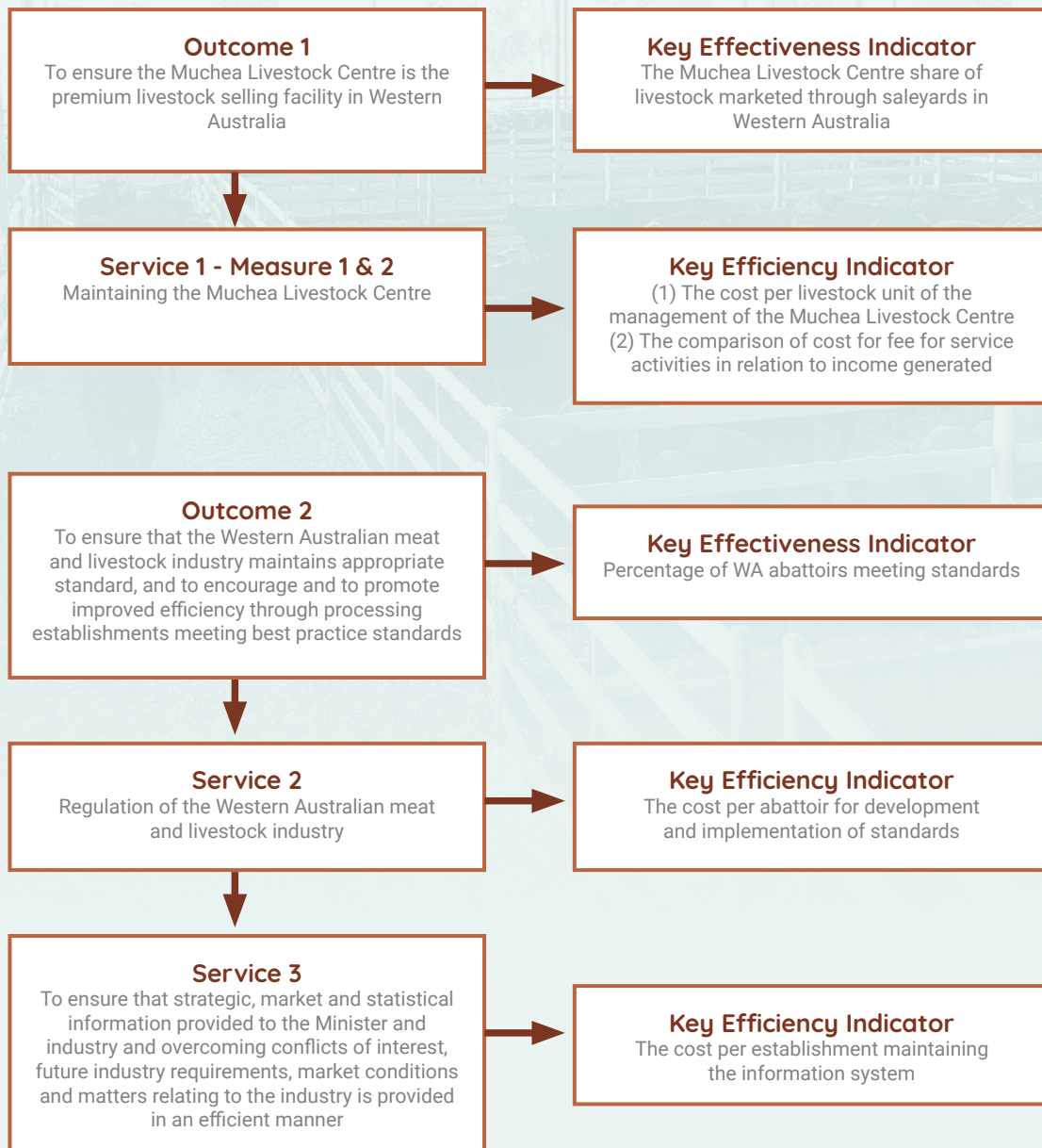
(2) Further explanations are contained in Note 8.10 Explanatory statement to the financial statements.

- a. The variation is mainly due to deferred spend on training and development and HR workforce planning consultants.
- b. Income above budget due to increase in sheep throughput together with significant increase in transshipment days for both cattle and sheep.
- c. The positive impact on equity is mainly due to land and buildings' revaluation gains.
- d. Cash held increased due to reclassification of financial instruments.
- e. Salary expenses under budget as a result of various position vacancies throughout 2023-24

Agency Performance

Performance Management Framework

Outcome-based Management Framework



Changes to Outcome-based Management Framework

The Authority's outcome-based management framework did not change during 2023-24.

Shared Responsibilities with Other Agencies

The Western Australian Meat Industry Authority did not share any responsibilities with other agencies in 2023-24.

Agency Performance

Key Performance Indicator Targets and Results



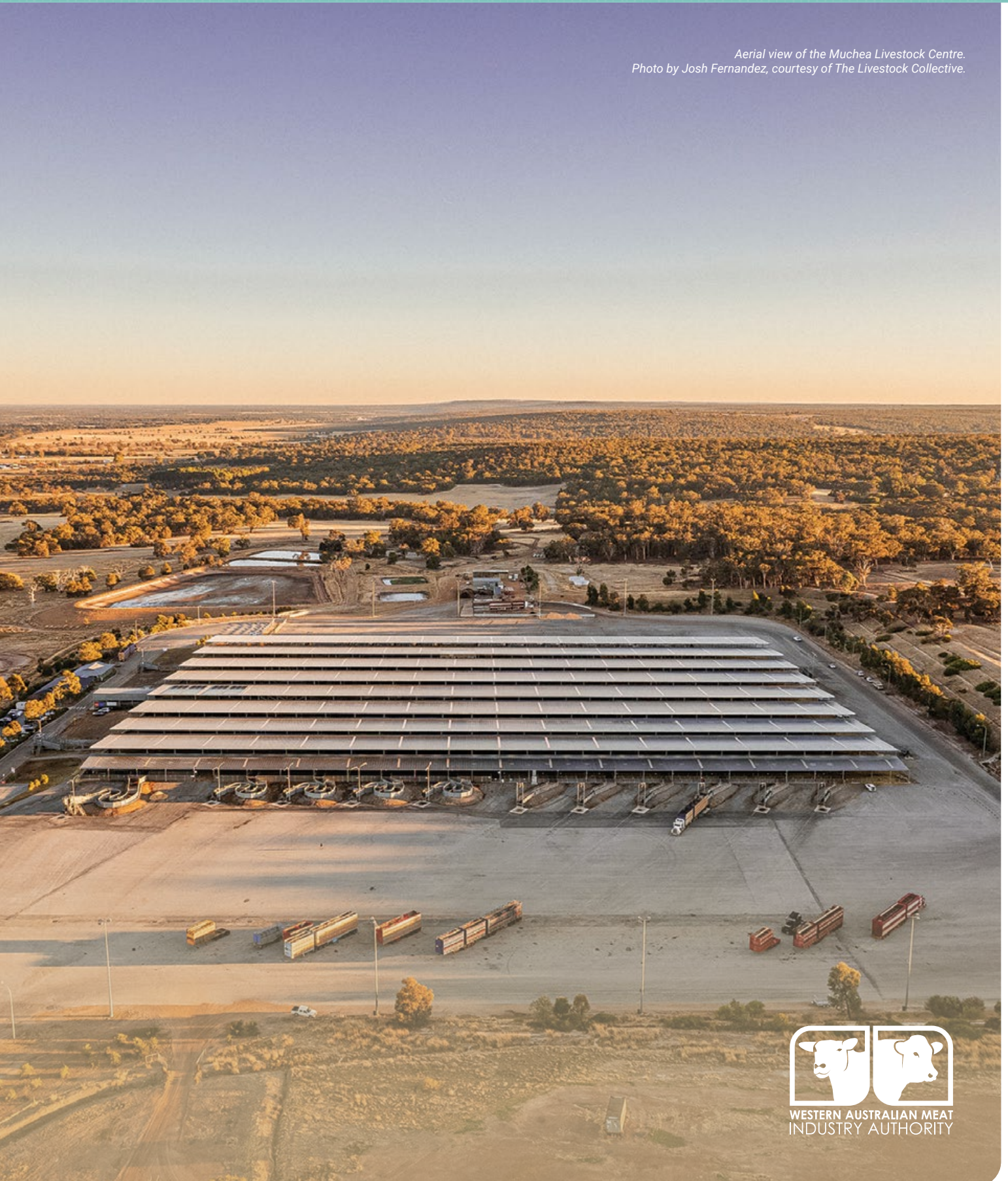
Table 5: Summary of Key Performance Indicators

	2023-24 Target ⁽¹⁾ /Previous Year	2023-24 Actual	Variation ⁽²⁾
<p>Outcome 1: To ensure the Muchea Livestock Centre is the premium livestock selling facility in Western Australia.</p> <p>Key Effectiveness Indicator: The Muchea Livestock Centre share of livestock marketed through saleyards in Western Australia.</p>	<p>Cattle 37.2%</p> <p>Sheep 46.5%</p>	<p>Cattle 29.9%</p> <p>Sheep 57.7%</p>	<p>Cattle (7.3%)</p> <p>Sheep 11.2%</p>
<p>Service 1 – Measure 1</p> <p>Key Efficiency Indicator: Lowering the cost of maintaining the Muchea Livestock Centre.</p> <p>Relevance of indicator: Lowering the cost of maintaining the Muchea Livestock Centre</p>	\$3.29	\$3.32	(\$0.03)
<p>Service 1 – Measure 2</p> <p>Key Efficiency Indicator: The comparison of cost for fee for service activities in relation to income generated. *</p> <p>* Income generated for every \$1 of cost for fee for service activities.</p> <p>Relevance of indicator: The cost of any fee for service activity is not subsidised from income generated by ordinary saleyard fees.</p>	\$0.63	\$0.89	(\$0.26)
<p>Outcome 2: To ensure that the WA meat and livestock industry maintains appropriate standards.</p> <p>Key Effectiveness Indicator: Percentage of WA abattoirs meeting standards</p>	80.0%	70.2%	(9.8%)
<p>Service 2: The Compliance and Licensing services are to ensure that WA abattoirs maintain minimum standards, and to encourage and promote improved efficiency through abattoirs meeting best practice standards.</p> <p>Key Efficiency Indicator: The cost per abattoir for development and implementation of standards.</p>	\$12,437	\$12,313	(\$123)
<p>Service 3: To ensure strategic, market and statistical information is provided to the industry in an efficient manner.</p> <p>Key Efficiency Indicator: The cost per establishment of maintaining the information system.</p>	\$436	\$432	(\$4)

(1) As specified in the Budget Statements.

(2) Explanations for the variations between target and actual results are presented in "Audited Key Performance Indicators" section of the 2023-24 WAMIA Annual Report.

*Aerial view of the Muchea Livestock Centre.
Photo by Josh Fernandez, courtesy of The Livestock Collective.*



Disclosures and Legal Compliance

Government Policy Requirements

Occupational safety, health and injury management

WAMIA is committed to providing a healthy and safe workplace for all its employees, Agents and Users by complying with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* and the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 2003*.

Monthly safety reports including reported incidents are provided and considered by the WAMIA Board.

WAMIA is committed to continuous review and improvement of workplace safety and health.

Indicator	Target	Performance
Number of fatalities	Zero (0)	0
Lost time injury and disease (LTI/D) incidence rate	Zero (0) or 10% improvement on the previous three (3) years	0
Lost time injury and disease (LTI/D) severity rate	Zero (0) or 10% improvement on the previous three (3) years	0
Percentage of injured workers returned to work within (i) 13 weeks and (ii) 26 weeks	Greater than or equal to 80% return to work within 26 weeks	100%
Percentage of managers and supervisors trained in work health and safety injury management responsibilities	Greater than or equal to 80%	75%

Board and committee attendance and remuneration

Ten Board meetings were held in 2023-24. Members' attendance at the meetings is detailed below.

Name of Member	Meetings Attended	Maximum Attendance
Sarah Lang (Chairman)	12	12
Joanna Spackman (Acting Chairman / Deputy Chairman)	7	12
Kelly Pearce	9	12
Mark Panizza	10	12
Belinda Lay	12	12
Miriam Sauley*	8	10
Ben Dwyer**	1	2
Michael Bowley***	1	1

* Miram Sauley's term commenced in July 2023

** Ben Dwyer's term commenced in February 2024

*** Michael Bowley's term ended in July 2023

Disclosures and Legal Compliance

Remuneration of Board members are outlined in the table below.

Position	Name	Type of remuneration	Period of membership	Gross/actual remuneration 2022/23
Chairman	Sarah Lang	Annual	12 months	\$23,468
Member & (Deputy Chair)	Joanna Spackman	Annual	12 months	\$13,643
Member	Kelly Pearce	Annual	12 months	\$13,643
Member	Belinda Lay	Annual	12 months	\$13,643
Member & (Finance Chair)	Mark Panizza	Annual	12 months	\$16,223
Member	Ben Dwyer	Annual	4 months	\$2,274
Member	Michael Bowley	-	1 month	-
Member	Miriam Sauley	-	11 months	-
Total				\$82,894

WA Multicultural Policy Framework

WAMIA's Multicultural Plan 2022-2024 is a three-year plan and will act as a key strategic document to guide the department's service responsiveness, employment opportunities and community outputs for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

WAMIA takes a planned approach to identify and create opportunities for continuous improvement across all of its services to ensure inclusivity of all people. This includes taking action to ensure people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds can reach their highest potential within the Authority's workplace and have opportunities to participate in all aspects of the community.

Disclosures and Legal Compliance

Other Legal Requirements

Personal Use of Credit cards

WAMIA is required to report on instances where a WAMIA-issued government purchasing card (credit card) was used for personal use. In 2023-24, there was one unauthorised use of WAMIA-issued credit cards. The transaction was immediately reversed, with an explanation provided to the CEO the following business day, which was accepted.

Act of Grace payments

WAMIA did not make any Act of Grace payments in 2023-24.

Advertising, market research, polling and direct mail

\$750.00 was spent on advertising in 2023-24 for recruitment purposes.

Disability access and inclusion plan outcomes

The Authority's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan contain the following initiatives to address each of the seven desired outcomes:

- (1) *People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by, a public authority.***

All policies, guidelines and practices that govern the operation of Authority facilities and services are consistent with the policy on disabled access.

- (2) *People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of a public authority.***

The Authority's administration building has disabled toilets and full access throughout the building. The Muchea Livestock Centre has full disabled access and facilities.

- (3) *People with disability receive information from a public authority in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.***

Authority information is available in person, via telephone, website and in hard copy and can be provided in a variety of formats upon request. All information is available in a clear, concise, and easy to understand language and can be modified to suit individual requirements.

- (4) *People with disability receive the same level and quality of service from the staff of a public authority as other people receive from the staff of that public authority.***

Authority staff members with key client and public roles are aware of the key access needs of people with disabilities as well as their families and carers who use Authority facilities and services.

- (5) *People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to a public authority.***

Complaints can be made to the Authority by various means. These include in person, in writing, by telephone or electronically.

- (6) *People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to participate in any public consultation by a public authority.***

Disclosures and Legal Compliance

When required, issues for public comment are advertised via local newspaper articles, media releases on the Authority website and letters to homeowners surrounding the relevant land area. Responses can be made by telephone, letter, email or in person. Should there be a requirement for public meetings, these meetings are conducted in venues with disabled access.

(7) *People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to obtain and maintain employment with a public authority.*

The Authority is an equal opportunity employer and encourages people with disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and persons from culturally diverse backgrounds to apply.

Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

The Authority reviewed the WAMIA Code of Conduct in 2023-24 and approved a revised Code of Conduct on 24 May 2024. The new Code of Conduct builds on principles of conduct as outlined in the Public Sector Code of Ethics and the relevant Commissioner's Instructions. It outlines the standards of behaviour employees need to apply as representatives of WAMIA. It outlines the responsibilities of the Authority and employees, providing direction in addressing ethical issues that may be faced in day-to-day business.

In 2023-24, the Authority completed one disciplinary process under Part 5 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, with dismissal identified as the recommended action.

Recordkeeping plans

The Authority is required to comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 2000*. The Authority expects to complete its review of the Record Keeping Plan by December 2024.

Workforce inclusiveness

WAMIA is committed to a diverse and inclusive workplace. Research shows agencies that value diversity and inclusion achieve greater staff satisfaction, better customer service outcomes, and improved decision making and performance. The workforce is more connected, motivated and productive.

As part of the most recent WA Public Sector Census, our staff were asked about their diversity, whether they had shared this with our agency and, if not, the reason for not sharing. The confidence of staff to give voice to their identities, workplace experiences and concerns is an indication of the level of workplace trust, psychological safety and inclusion.

A majority of staff shared their diversity information. Our results showed that there are employees in the organisation who have identified in the culturally and/or linguistically diverse, disability (self-identified) and diverse sexual orientation diversity groups.

Having analysed the results and insights provided, we have identified actions to improve diversity and inclusion in the year ahead including keeping up with training requirements for inclusiveness topics, communicating and reinforcing the updated WAMIA Code of Conduct, approved by the Board on 24 May 2024.

Other Reporting Requirements

Ministerial directives

No ministerial directives were received in 2023-24.



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

2024

Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

To the Parliament of Western Australia

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority (Authority) which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- notes comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements are:

- based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the operating results and cash flows of the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority for the year ended 30 June 2024 and the financial position as 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 Board for the financial statements

The Board is responsible for:

- keeping proper accounts
- preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (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 Board is responsible for:

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Report on the audit of controls

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the design and implementation of controls exercised by the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority. The controls exercised by the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority 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 Western Australian Meat Industry Authority are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the controls within the system were suitably designed to achieve the overall control objectives identified as at 30 June 2024, and the controls were implemented as designed as at 30 June 2024.

The Board's responsibilities

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

Auditor General's responsibilities

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

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

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

Limitations of controls

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

Report on the audit of the key performance indicators

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the key performance indicators of the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority for the year ended 30 June 2024 reported in accordance with *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions (legislative requirements). The key performance indicators are the Under Treasurer-approved key effectiveness indicators and key efficiency indicators that provide performance information about achieving outcomes and delivering services.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the key performance indicators report of the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority for the year ended 30 June 2024 is in accordance with the legislative requirements, and the key performance indicators are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Authority's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2024.

The Board's responsibilities for the key performance indicators

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions and for such internal controls as the Board determines necessary to enable the

preparation of key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor General's responsibilities

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

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

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

My independence and quality 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 Board is responsible for the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but not the financial statements, key performance indicators and my auditor's report.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and key

performance indicators or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority for the year ended 30 June 2024 included in the annual report on the Authority's website. The Authority's management is responsible for the integrity of the Authority's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Authority'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.



Jordan Langford-Smith
Senior Director Financial Audit
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
19 September 2024

Audited Financial Statements

Certification of Financial Statements

For the reporting period ended 30 June 2024

The accompanying financial statements of the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority 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 2024 and the financial position as at 30 June 2024.

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



J. Burns
Chief Financial Officer of the Western
Australian Meat Industry Authority

13 September 2024



Mark Panizza
Member of the Western Australian
Meat Industry Authority

13 September 2024



S. Lang
Chair of the Western Australian Meat
Industry Authority

13 September 2024

Financial Statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
INCOME			
Revenue			
Sales	3.2	597,767	543,812
Fees and charges	3.1	2,225,574	2,222,702
Interest revenue	3.3	142,986	114,517
Profit on disposal of non-current assets	3.4	139	-
Other revenue	3.5	327,378	289,786
TOTAL INCOME		3,293,844	3,170,817
EXPENSES			
Cost of sales	3.2	261,192	205,402
Employee benefits expense	2.1(a)	2,149,974	2,848,807
Supplies and services	2.2	1,442,335	1,276,508
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4.1, 4.3, 4.4	1,293,508	1,238,474
Finance costs	6.3	532	969
Other expenses	2.3	102,501	95,332
TOTAL EXPENSES		5,250,042	5,665,492
NET COST OF SERVICES		(1,956,198)	(2,494,675)
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Income from other Public Sector entities	3.6	70,855	-
TOTAL INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT		70,855	-
DEFICIT FOR THE PERIOD		(1,885,343)	(2,494,675)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation	4.1	2,023,924	2,128,358
Total other comprehensive income		2,023,924	2,128,358
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		138,581	(366,317)

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

Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 (\$)	2023 (\$)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	3,131,719	456,905
Inventories	3.2	48,545	38,321
Receivables	5.1	223,338	215,719
Other assets	5.2	17,144	166,316
Other financial assets	5.3	-	3,800,000
Total Current Assets		3,420,746	4,677,261
Non-Current Assets			
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	4.1	46,983,411	46,026,132
Investment property	4.2	2,600,000	2,410,000
Right-of-use assets	4.3	31,103	23,609
Intangible assets	4.4	650	1,528
Total Non-Current Assets		49,615,164	48,461,269
TOTAL ASSETS		53,035,910	53,138,530
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	5.4	183,100	174,531
Other provision	5.5	-	136,003
Lease liabilities	6.2	10,945	7,018
Employee related provisions	2.1(b)	233,417	351,059
Total Current Liabilities		427,462	668,611
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	6.2	21,288	18,372
Employee related provisions	2.1(b)	110,396	113,365
Total Non-Current Liabilities		131,684	131,737
Total Liabilities		559,147	800,348
NET ASSETS		52,476,763	52,338,182
EQUITY			
Reserves	8.8	6,315,766	4,291,842
Accumulated surplus	8.8	46,160,997	48,046,340
TOTAL EQUITY		52,476,763	52,338,182

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

Financial Statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Reserves \$	Accumulated surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	8.8	2,163,484	50,541,015	52,704,499
Deficit for the period		-	(2,494,675)	(2,494,675)
Other comprehensive income	8.8	2,128,358	-	2,128,358
Total comprehensive income for the period		2,128,358	(2,494,675)	(366,317)
Balance at 30 June 2023		4,291,842	48,046,340	52,338,182
Balance at 1 July 2023	8.8	4,291,842	48,046,340	52,338,182
Deficit for the period		-	(1,885,343)	(1,885,343)
Other comprehensive income	8.8	2,023,924	-	2,023,924
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		2,023,924	(1,885,343)	138,581
Balance at 30 June 2024		6,315,766	46,160,997	52,476,763

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

Financial Statements

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		579,004	591,777
Fees and charges		2,269,321	2,378,896
Interest received		168,702	114,517
GST receipts on sales		285,177	272,036
Other receipts		134,767	137,306
Payments			
Employee benefits		(2,215,865)	(2,688,214)
Supplies and services		(1,828,499)	(1,914,854)
Finance costs		(532)	(969)
GST payments on purchases		(191,823)	(163,129)
GST payments to taxation authority		(98,251)	(90,690)
Net cash used in operating activities		(897,998)	(1,343,324)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Purchase of non-current assets		(213,221)	(291,367)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		260	-
Proceeds from financial assets		3,800,000	2,000,000
Net cash provided by investing activities		3,587,039	1,708,633
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal elements of lease payments		(14,227)	(12,883)
Net cash used in financing activities		(14,227)	(12,883)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,674,814	352,426
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		456,905	104,479
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	6.1	3,131,719	456,905

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

Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1. Basis of Preparation

The Authority is a WA Government entity and is controlled by the State of Western Australia, which is the ultimate parent. The Authority 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 Accountable Authority of the Authority on 13 September 2024.

Statement of compliance

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

The Act and Treasurer's instructions are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statement of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

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

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

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

Financial Statements

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.

Judgements and estimates

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

Contributed equity

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

2. Use of our Funding

2.1 Expenses incurred in the delivery of services

This section provides additional information about how the Authority'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 Authority in achieving its objectives and the relevant notes are:

	Note
Employee benefits expenses	2.1(a)
Employee related provisions	2.1(b)
Supplies and services	2.2
Other expenses	2.3

2.1(a) Employee benefits expenses

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Employee benefits	2,112,872	2,675,291
Termination benefits	-	136,003
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	37,102	37,513
Total employee benefits expenses	2,149,974	2,848,807
Add: AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits	3,489	3,489
Less: Employee contributions	(5,460)	(5,425)
Net employee benefits	2,148,003	2,846,871

Financial Statements

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 16 (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services) for employees.

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Termination benefits are recognised when the Authority 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, other GESB schemes or other superannuation funds.

AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits are non-monetary employee benefits predominantly relating to the provision of vehicle and housing benefits that are recognised under AASB 16 which are excluded from the employee benefits expense.

Employee Contributions are contributions made to the Authority by employees towards employee benefits that have been provided by the Authority. This includes both AASB-16 and non-AASB 16 employee contributions.

2.1(b) Employee related provisions

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current		
<u>Employee benefits provisions</u>		
Annual leave ^(a)	117,912	136,585
Long service leave ^(b)	90,186	174,622
	208,098	311,207
<u>Other provisions</u>		
Employment on-costs ^(c)	25,319	39,852
Total current employee related provisions	233,417	351,059
Non-current		
<u>Employee benefits provision</u>		
Long service leave ^(b)	95,997	98,578
<u>Other provision</u>		
Employment on-costs ^(c)	14,399	14,787
Total non-current employee related provisions	110,396	113,365
Total employee related provisions	343,813	464,424

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

Financial Statements

(a) 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.

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

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

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

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are included as part of 'Supplies and services, Note 2.2 and not included as part of the Authority's 'employee benefits expense'. The related liability is included in 'Employment on-costs provision'.

Employment on-costs provision	2024 \$	2023 \$
Carrying amount at start of period	54,639	56,159
Additional provisions recognised	(14,920)	(1,520)
Carrying amount at end of period	39,719	54,639

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 Authority'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.

Financial Statements

2.2 Supplies and services

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Supplies and services		
Communications	26,193	30,990
Computing	148,858	170,517
Consultants and contractors	437,515	213,323
Repairs and maintenance	393,203	338,427
Travel	3,792	9,779
Waste management	29,732	95,162
Water power gas	95,542	81,735
Fuel - diesel	28,717	28,349
Insurance ^(a)	154,509	178,402
Carcase disposal	36,713	35,177
Market reporting	21,600	21,375
Other	65,961	73,272
Total supplies and services expenses	1,442,335	1,276,508

(a) Insurance expenses include payments made to RiskCover Insurance of \$133,508 (2023: \$140,113).

2.3 Other expenses

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Other Expenses		
Bank fees	788	749
Expected credit (reversal)/losses	(3)	(26,577)
Audit fees ^(a)	45,442	48,223
Other ^(b)	56,274	72,937
Total other expenses	102,501	95,332

(a) Audit fees include statutory audit fees (2024:\$35,000, 2023:\$35,000: see Note 8.7) and non-statutory audit fees (2024:\$10,442, 2023:\$13,223).

(b) Other expenses include Staff amenities (2024:\$13,429, 2023:\$15,604), Licenses (2024:\$14,380, 2023:\$14,316), Training costs (2024:\$2,735, 2023: \$13,023) and Electronic Media (2024:\$8,658, 2023:\$9,884)

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

Repairs, maintenance costs are recognised as expenses as incurred.

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

Expected credit losses is an allowance of trade receivables and is measured at the lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Authority has estimated a provision that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Financial Statements

3. Our Funding Sources

How we obtain our funding

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

	Note
Fees and charges	3.1
Trading profits (sales)	3.2
Interest revenue	3.3
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets	3.4
Other revenue	3.5
Income from other public sector entities	3.6

3.1 Fees and charges

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Saleyard Fees and Services	954,530	906,628
Livestock Services	954,822	1,012,662
Abattoir Licensing and Services	152,156	132,242
Truck Wash	164,066	171,170
Total fees and charges	2,225,574	2,222,702

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when the Authority transfers control of the services to customers. Revenue is recognised for the major activities as follows:

Revenue is recognised at a point-in-time for Fees and charges for yarding and processing of cattle and sheep at the Muchea Livestock Centre. The performance obligations for these user fees and charges are satisfied when services have been provided when accepting and processing of cattle and sheep for the public auction.

Revenue is recognised over-time for cattle and sheep feeding income. The Authority typically satisfies its performance obligations in relation to these user fees and charges when request for feeding of transshipment cattle and sheep is received and continued until the dispatch of such cattle and sheep from the Muchea Livestock Centre.

Financial Statements

3.2 Trading profit (sales)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Sales	597,767	543,812
Cost of Sales:		
Opening inventory	38,321	86,295
Purchases	271,416	157,428
	309,737	243,723
Less : closing inventory	(48,545)	(38,321)
Cost of Goods Sold	261,192	205,402
Trading Profit	336,575	338,410
Closing Inventory comprises:		
Current Inventory		
Finished goods		
At cost	48,545	38,321
Total current inventories	48,545	38,321

Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when the Authority transfers control of the goods to customers.

Inventories

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

3.3 Interest revenue

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Interest revenue (Interest on term deposits with BankWest and Rabobank)	142,986	114,517
Total interest revenue	142,986	114,517

3.4 Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Proceeds from disposal on non-current assets:		
Plant, equipment & vehicles	260	-
Less: Carrying amount of non-current assets:		
Plant, equipment & vehicles	121	-
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets	139	-

Financial Statements

3.5 Other revenue

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Rental Income	111,332	120,957
Other Income ^(a)	216,046	168,829
Total other revenue	327,378	289,786

(a) Other income includes investment properties' revaluation gains of 2024:\$190,000 (2023: \$160,000), debt recovery income of 2024: \$15,149 (2023: Nil), market information fee income of 2024:\$3,735 (2023: \$3,646) and various combined miscellaneous income of 2024:\$7,162 (2023: \$5,183).

3.6 Income from Other Public Sector Entities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Income from Other Public Sector Entities	70,855	-
Total Income from Other Public Sector Entities	70,855	-

Income from Other Public Sector Entities recorded in 2024 pertains to the Sheep and Goat eID Infrastructure Grants Scheme awarded to the authority from the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development for the installation of mandatory electronic identification (eID) for sheep and goats.

The revenue recognised as at 30 June 2024 represents a partial drawdown of the total \$455,580 allocated to the Authority under the agreement for costs incurred during the 2023-24 financial year.

4. Key Assets

Assets the Authority utilises for economic benefit or service potential

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

	Note
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	4.1
Investment property	4.2
Right-of-use assets	4.3
Intangibles assets	4.4

Financial Statements

4.1 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

Year ended 30 June 2024	Land \$	Buildings \$	Assets under construction \$	Infrastructure \$	Plant, equipment and vehicles \$	Total \$
1 July 2023						
Gross carrying amount	3,280,000	17,044,102	20,421	38,862,341	2,878,623	62,085,487
Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,565,113)	-	(10,386,321)	(2,107,921)	(16,059,355)
Carrying amount at start of period	3,280,000	13,478,989	20,421	28,476,020	770,702	46,026,132
Additions	-	-	-	159,157	54,750	213,907
Other disposals ^(a)	-	-	(825)	-	(121)	(946)
Revaluation increments	1,180,000	843,924	-	-	-	2,023,924
Depreciation	-	(269,580)	-	(780,258)	(229,769)	(1,279,606)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	4,460,000	14,053,333	19,596	27,854,919	595,562	46,983,411
Gross carrying amount	4,460,000	17,888,026	19,596	39,021,498	2,933,252	64,322,372
Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,834,693)	-	(11,166,579)	(2,337,690)	(17,338,961)

(a) Capital Work-In-Progress included in Assets under construction has been capitalised under Plant, equipment and vehicles during the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

Financial Statements

Initial recognition

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

The initial cost for a non-financial physical asset under a finance lease is measured at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease.

Subsequent measurement

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

- land; and
- buildings.

Land is carried at fair value.

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

Infrastructure, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Land and buildings are independently valued annually by 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 2023 and the valuations were performed and recognised as at 30 June 2024. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value of buildings was determined on the basis of current replacement cost of \$14,053,333 (2023: \$13,478,989) and fair value of land under buildings and infrastructure of \$4,460,000 (2023: \$3,280,000) was determined on the basis of comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility (high restricted use land).

Revaluation model:

- (a) Fair Value where market-based evidence is available:

The fair value of vacant land is determined on the basis of current market values determined by reference to recent market transactions.

- (b) Fair value in the absence of market-based evidence:

Buildings are specialised or where land is restricted: Fair value of land under infrastructure and buildings is determined on the basis of existing use.

Financial Statements

Existing use buildings: Fair value is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e. the current replacement cost. Where the fair value of buildings is determined on the current replacement cost basis, the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset and the accumulated depreciation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset.

Restricted use land: Fair value is determined by comparison with market evidence for land with similar approximate utility (high restricted use land) or market value of comparable unrestricted land (low restricted use land).

4.1.1 Depreciation and impairment

Charge for the period

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Depreciation		
Plant, equipment and vehicles	229,768	204,096
Buildings	269,580	242,825
Infrastructure	780,258	778,749
Total depreciation for the period	1,279,606	1,225,670

As at 30 June 2024 there were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment or infrastructure.

All surplus assets at 30 June 2024 have either been classified as assets held for sale or have been written-off.

Finite useful lives

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

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

Asset	Useful life
Buildings	50 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Software ^(a)	4 years
Motor vehicles	8 years
Infrastructure	50 years

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

Financial Statements

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 this asset because its service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period.

Impairment

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

Infrastructure asset is also a specialised asset held for continuing use of its service capacity, and it is not primarily held for its ability to generate net cash inflows. There is no indication of impairment provided that there is no part of infrastructure asset that is not utilised.

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

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

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

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 Investment property

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Carrying amount at start of period	2,410,000	2,250,000
Revaluation increment	190,000	160,000
Carrying amount at end of period	2,600,000	2,410,000

Initial recognition

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs.

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Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value.

The Authority's property interests held under operating leases to earn rentals or for capital appreciation purposes are accounted for as investment properties and are measured using the fair value model. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Investment property is 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.

Investment properties were revalued as at 1 July 2023 and the valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2024 and recognised at 30 June 2024. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for investment property of \$2,600,000 (2023: \$2,410,000).

4.3 Right-of-use assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Vehicles at gross carrying amount	61,844	61,844
Additions	16,192	-
Disposal ^(a)	(19,775)	-
Accumulated amortisation	(27,158)	(38,235)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2024	31,103	23,609

(a) Lease expired motor vehicle was returned to State Fleet during the financial year 30 June 2024.

Initial recognition

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

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

This includes all leased assets other than investment property ROU assets, which are measured in accordance with AASB 140 'Investment Property'.

The Authority 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.

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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 Authority 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 4.1.1

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

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Vehicles	13,024	11,901
Total right-of-use asset depreciation	13,024	11,901
Lease interest expense	532	969
Loss arising from lease cessation transaction	-	-

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

The Authority has leases for vehicles.

The Authority recognises leases as right-of-use assets and associated lease liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

4.4 Intangible assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Computer software and website costs		
1 July		
Gross carrying amount	22,102	22,102
Accumulated amortisation	(20,574)	(19,671)
Carrying amount at start of period	1,528	2,431
Amortisation expense	(878)	(903)
Carrying amount at end of period	650	1,528

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Initial recognition

Acquisitions of intangible assets and internally generated intangible assets that comply with the recognition criteria as per AASB 138.57 (as noted below), are capitalised.

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

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

- (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.

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

Costs incurred below these thresholds are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

4.4.1 Amortisation and impairment

Charge for the period

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Computer software and website costs	878	903
Total amortisation for the period	878	903

As at 30 June 2024 there were no indications of impairment to intangible assets.

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

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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 Authority 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:

Software ^(a)	3 to 5 years
Website Costs	3 to 5 years

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

Impairment of intangible assets

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

The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in note 4.1.1.

5. Other Assets and Liabilities

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

	Note
Receivables	5.1
Other assets	5.2
Other financial assets	5.3
Payables	5.4
Other provision	5.5

5.1 Receivables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Receivables	124,901	149,814
Allowance for expected credit losses	(10,321)	(10,321)
Accrued revenue	37,903	76,226
Other debtors	70,855	-
Total receivables at end of the period	223,338	215,719

The Authority does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements as security for receivables.

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

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5.2 Other assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Prepayments	17,144	166,316
Total other assets at end of period	17,144	166,316

5.3 Other financial assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financial assets at amortised cost - Term Deposits(a)	-	3,800,000
Total financial assets at end of period	-	3,800,000

(a) These represent bank term deposits with their original maturities of more than 3 months.

5.4 Payables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<u>Current</u>		
Trade payables	81,248	65,428
GST receivables	(11,760)	(3,103)
Accrued expenses	-	12,399
Accrued salaries	52,357	42,296
Payroll Tax Payable	51,061	46,416
Superannuation payable	10,194	11,095
Total payables at end of period	183,100	174,531

Payables are recognised at the amounts payable when the Authority becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value, as 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 after the reporting period. The Authority considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its fair value.

5.5 Other provision

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<u>Current</u>		
Redundancy provision	-	136,003
Total current	-	136,003
<u>Non-current</u>		
Redundancy provision	-	-
Total non-current	-	-
Balance at end of period	-	136,003

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Redundancy provision recorded in 2023 pertains to the estimated costs associated with the voluntary redundancy offer made to employees attached to the Southwest Saleyard operation and who have accepted the offer of redundancy. This provision represented the best estimated financial obligation with regard to redundancy entitlements and incentive payments upon their voluntary exit from WAMIA in August 2023. The provision was determined based on a careful assessment of projected benefits in compliance with the requirements by Public Sector Commission and was settled in August 2023.

6. Financing

This section sets out the material balances and disclosures associated with the financing and cash flows of the Authority.

	Note
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1
Lease liabilities	6.2
Finance costs	6.3

6.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	3,131,719	456,905
Balance at end of period	3,131,719	456,905

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, 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.

6.2 Leases liabilities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Not later than one year	10,945	7,018
Later than one year and not later than five years	21,288	18,372
Balance at end of period	32,233	25,390
Current	10,945	7,018
Non-current	21,288	18,372
Balance at end of period	32,233	25,390

Initial measurement

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

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

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options (where these are reasonably certain to be exercised);
- payments for penalties for terminating a lease, where the lease term reflects the Authority exercising an option to terminate the lease.

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

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

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

This section should be read in conjunction with note 4.3.

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.

6.3 Finance costs

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Finance costs		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	532	969
Total finance costs expensed	532	969

7. Financial instruments and Contingencies

	Note
Financial instruments	7.1
Contingent assets and liabilities	7.2

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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:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,131,719	456,905
Financial assets at amortised cost ^(a)	223,338	4,015,719
Total financial assets	3,355,057	4,472,624
Financial Liability		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ^(a)	81,248	199,921
Total financial liability	81,248	199,921

(a) The amount of receivables/financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities exclude GST recoverable/payable from/to the ATO (statutory receivable/payable).

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.

7.2.1 Contingent assets

There were no contingent assets that would affect the Authority at reporting date.

7.2.2 Contingent liabilities

WAMIA discloses certain items as contingent liabilities, as they are either possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of WAMIA or they are present obligations that arise from past events where a transfer of economic resources is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised on the balance sheet but are disclosed unless an outflow of economic resources is remote.

Employees' potential Superannuation Guarantee (SG) adjustments

WAMIA's management believes that the calculation and payment of historic Superannuation Guarantee contributions for a number of employees were incorrect due to the uncertainty around arriving at a basis for calculation. A potential liability may arise due to the possibility of adjustments being made to the calculation of Superannuation Guarantee payments.

A professional accountancy firm has been engaged prior to 30 June 2024 to advise and assist in quantifying the adjustments. They may result in additional liabilities for the organisation. The exact amount of the liability cannot be reliably determined at this time.

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Litigation in progress

There were no claims present at 30 June 2024.

Native title claims

There were no claims present at 30 June 2024.

Contaminated sites

There were no suspected contaminated sites present at reporting date.

8. Other Disclosures

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

	Note
Events occurring after the end of the reporting period	8.1
Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards	8.2
Key management personnel	8.3
Related party transactions	8.4
Related bodies	8.5
Affiliated bodies	8.6
Remuneration of auditors	8.7
Equity	8.8
Supplementary financial information	8.9
Explanatory statement	8.10

8.1 Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

During preparation of the 2024/25 budget, the Authority identified a funding requirement for WAMIA’s regulatory, policy analysis and advisory functions as well as preventative maintenance for the Muchea Livestock Centre. The Authority estimated that funding of \$1.9m is required to meet these financial commitments in 2024/25.

The Authority will receive the required funding through the Department of Treasury, and given effect through the Appropriation (Recurrent 2024/25) Bill 2024, which is expected to pass Parliament in early September 2024.

8.2 Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards

The following standards are operative for reporting periods ended on or after 30 June 2024:

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

The Authority has prepared its financial statements for financial year 2023/24 in accordance with these new standards.

8.3 Key Management Personnel

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

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

Compensation of members of the accountable authority

Compensation Band (\$)	2024	2023
30,001 - 40,000	-	-
20,001 - 30,000	1	-
10,001 - 20,000	4	6
0 - 10,000	1	-
	\$	\$
Total compensation of members of the accountable authority	100,729	97,420

Compensation of senior officers

Compensation Band (\$)	2024	2023
200,001 - 250,000	1	-
150,001 - 200,000	1	1
100,001 - 150,000	-	1
50,001 - 100,000	-	1
0 - 50,000	1	-
	\$	\$
Total compensation of senior officers	418,003	409,282

Total compensation includes the fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits incurred by the Authority in respect of members of the accountable authority and senior officers.

8.4 Related Party Transactions

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

Related parties of the Authority include:

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

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Material transactions with other related parties

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with the Authority, 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.

8.5 Related bodies

There are no related bodies.

8.6 Affiliated bodies

There are no affiliated bodies.

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:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Auditing the accounts, controls, financial statements and key performance indicators	35,000	35,000

8.8 Equity

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

Reserves	2024 \$	2023 \$
Asset revaluation surplus		
Balance at start of period	4,291,842	2,163,484
Land	1,180,000	550,000
Buildings	843,923	1,578,358
Balance at end of period	6,315,766	4,291,842

Accumulated Surplus	2024 \$	2023 \$
Balance at start of period	48,046,340	50,541,015
Result for the period	(1,885,343)	(2,494,675)
Balance at end of period	46,160,997	48,046,340
Total equity at end of period	52,476,763	52,338,182

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8.9 Supplementary financial information

(a) Write-offs

During the financial year, nil balances (2023: \$73,721) were written off the Authority's accounts receivable under the authority of:

Accumulated Surplus	2024 \$	2023 \$
The accountable authority	-	73,721
	-	73,721

(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Losses of public money and public and other property through theft or default	-	-
Amounts recovered	-	-
	-	-

(c) Gifts of public property

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Gifts of public property provided by the Authority	-	-
	-	-

8.10 Explanatory statement

All variances between estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2024, and between the actual results for 2024 and 2023 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances, which vary more than 10% from their comparative and that the variation is more than 1% of the following variance analysis for the:

Estimate and actual results for the current year:

- Total Cost of Services of the estimate for the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows (i.e. 1% of \$5,302,614 or \$53,026); and
- Total Assets of the estimate for the Statement of Financial Position (i.e. 1% of \$51,362,751 or \$513,627).

Actual results for the current year and the prior year actual:

- Total Cost of Services for the previous year for the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows (i.e. 1% of \$5,665,492 or \$56,655); and
- Total Assets for the previous year for the Statement of Financial Position (i.e. 1% of \$53,138,530 or \$531,385).

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8.10.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances

	Variance Note	Estimate 2024 \$	Actual 2024 \$	Actual 2023 \$	Variance between actual and estimate \$	Variance between actual results for 2024 and 2023 \$
INCOME						
Sales		638,909	597,767	543,812	(41,142)	53,955
Fees and charges	1	2,464,540	2,225,574	2,222,702	(238,966)	2,872
Interest revenue		124,250	142,986	114,517	18,736	28,469
Profit on disposal of non-current assets		-	139		139	139
Other revenue	2	113,551	327,378	289,786	213,827	37,592
TOTAL INCOME		3,341,250	3,293,844	3,170,817	(47,406)	123,027
EXPENSES						
Cost of sales		245,469	261,192	205,402	15,723	55,790
Employee benefits expense	3, a	2,380,363	2,149,974	2,848,807	(230,389)	(698,833)
Supplies and services	4, b	1,267,633	1,442,335	1,276,508	174,702	165,827
Depreciation and amortisation expense		1,214,000	1,293,508	1,238,474	79,508	55,034
Finance costs		700	532	969	(168)	(437)
Other expenses	5	194,450	102,501	95,332	(91,949)	7,169
TOTAL COST OF SERVICES		5,302,614	5,250,042	5,665,492	(52,572)	(415,450)
NET COST OF SERVICES		(1,961,365)	(1,956,198)	(2,494,675)	5,167	538,477
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT						
Income from other Public Sector entities	6, c	-	70,885	-	70,885	70,885
TOTAL INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT		-	70,885	-	70,885	70,885
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		(1,961,365)	(1,885,343)	(2,494,675)	76,022	609,332
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-	-	-	-
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	2,023,924	2,128,358	2,023,924	(104,434)
Total other comprehensive income		-	2,023,924	2,128,358	2,023,924	(104,434)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		(1,961,365)	138,581	(386,317)	2,099,945	504,898

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Major Estimate and Actual (2024) Variance Narratives

- 1) Fees and charges income decreased by \$238,966 (or by 10%) due to below budget trade cattle throughput (22%) offset by above budget sheep throughput (44%).
- 2) Revaluation gains on investment properties of \$190,000 included in Other revenue.
- 3) Cost of sales have decreased in line with Note 1) above.
- 4) Cost for supplies and services increased by \$174,702 (or 14%) owing to the engagement of professional services to perform financial services in lieu of vacant Chief Financial Officer position.
- 5) Other Expenses reduction of \$91,949 (47%) relates to deferred training & development costs and budgeted HR workforce planning expenses.
- 6) Grant funding of \$70,855 from the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) in relation to sheep and goat eID included in Income from State Government.

Major Actual (2024) and Comparative (2023) Variance Narratives

- a) Employee benefits expense has decreased mainly due to redundancy cost provision for Southwest operations in 2023.
- b) Cost for supplies and services increased by \$165,827 (or 14%) owing to the engagement of professional services to perform financial services in lieu of vacant Chief Financial Officer position.
- c) Refer to 6) above. Sheep and goat eID grant funding received from DPIRD in 2024.

8.10.2 Statement of Financial Position Variances

	Variance Note	Estimate 2024 \$	Actual 2024 \$	Actual 2023 \$	Variance between actual and estimate \$	Variance between actual results for 2024 and 2023 \$
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		456,905	3,131,719	456,905	2,674,814	2,674,814
Inventories		63,544	48,545	38,321	(14,999)	10,224
Receivables		205,719	223,338	215,719	17,619	7,619
Other current assets		151,315	17,144	166,316	(134,171)	(149,172)
Other financial assets	7, d	2,800,000	-	3,800,000	(2,800,000)	(3,800,000)
Total Current Assets		3,677,483	3,420,746	4,677,261	(256,737)	(1,256,515)
Non-Current Assets						
Infrastructure, Property, plant and equipment		45,263,131	46,983,411	46,026,132	1,720,280	957,278
Investment property		2,410,000	2,600,000	2,410,000	190,000	190,000
Right-of-use assets		11,609	31,103	23,609	19,494	7,494
Intangible Assets		528	650	1,528	122	(878)
Total Non-Current Assets		47,685,269	49,615,164	47,461,269	1,929,896	1,153,895
TOTAL ASSETS		51,362,751	53,035,910	53,138,530	1,673,159	(102,260)

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	Variance Note	Estimate 2024 \$	Actual 2024 \$	Actual 2023 \$	Variance between actual and estimate \$	Variance between actual results for 2024 and 2023 \$
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Payables		86,874	183,100	174,531	96,226	(8,569)
Other provision		-	-	136,003	-	136,003
Lease liabilities		7,018	10,945	7,018	3,927	(3,927)
Employee related provisions		352,059	233,417	351,059	(118,642)	117,642
Total Current Liabilities		445,951	427,462	668,611	(18,488)	241,149
Non-Current Liabilities						
Lease liabilities		11,354	21,288	18,372	9,934	(2,916)
Employee related provisions		103,365	110,396	113,365	7,031	2,969
Total Non-Current Liabilities		114,719	131,684	131,737	16,965	53
Total Liabilities		560,669	559,147	800,348	(1,523)	241,201
NET ASSETS		50,802,082	52,476,763	52,338,182	1,674,681	138,581
EQUITY						
Contributed equity						
Reserves		4,291,841	6,315,766	4,291,842	2,023,924	2,023,924
Retained earnings		46,510,241	46,160,997	48,046,340	(349,244)	(1,885,343)
TOTAL EQUITY		50,802,082	52,476,763	52,338,182	1,674,681	138,581

Major Estimate and Actual (2024) Variance Narratives

- 7) Other Financial Assets have decreased by \$2.8m as a result of term deposits being re-classified as cash owing to the investment period being 3 months or less.

Major Actual (2024) and Comparative (2023) Variance Narratives

- d) Other Financial Assets have decreased by \$3.8m as a result of term deposits being re-classified as cash owing to the investment period being 3 months or less.

Financial Statements

8.10.3 Statement of Cash Flow Variances

	Variance Note	Estimate 2024 \$	Actual 2024 \$	Actual 2023 \$	Variance between actual and estimate \$	Variance between actual results for 2024 and 2023 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Receipts						
Sale of goods and services	8	1,228,548	579,004	591,777	(649,544)	(12,773)
Fees and charges	9	1,964,344	2,269,321	2,378,896	304,977	(109,575)
Interest received	e	125,000	168,702	114,517	43,702	54,185
GST receipts on sales		300,000	285,177	272,036	(14,823)	13,141
Other receipts		90,000	134,767	137,306	44,767	(2,540)
Payments						
Employee benefits	f	(2,277,748)	(2,215,865)	(2,668,214)	61,833	452,349
Supplies and services	10	(1,657,144)	(1,828,499)	(1,914,854)	(171,355)	86,356
Finance costs		(1,000)	(532)	(969)	468	437
GST payments on purchases		(235,000)	(191,823)	(163,129)	43,177	(28,694)
GST payments to taxation authority		(75,000)	(98,251)	(90,690)	(23,251)	(7,561)
Net cash used in operating activities		(538,000)	(897,998)	(1,343,324)	(359,998)	445,325
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Purchase of non-current assets	11, g	(450,000)	(213,221)	(291,367)	236,779	78,146
Receipts						
Proceeds from sale of non-current asset		-	260	-	260	260
Proceeds from financial assets	12, h	1,000,000	3,800,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	1,800,000
Net cash provided by investing activities		550,000	3,587,039	1,708,633	3,037,039	1,878,406
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Principal elements of lease payments		(12,000)	(14,227)	(12,883)	(2,227)	(1,344)
Net cash (used in) / provided by financing activities		(12,000)	(14,227)	(12,883)	(2,227)	(1,344)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-	2,674,814	352,426	2,674,814	2,322,387
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		456,905	456,905	104,479	-	352,426
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD		456,905	3,131,719	456,905	2,674,814	2,674,814

Financial Statements

Major Estimate and Actual (2024) Variance Narratives

- 8) Receipts from sale of goods and services decreased due to lower than expected cattle throughput (26%) compared to budget.
- 9) Fees and charges receipts increased as a result of increased throughput of non-sale cattle (12,254hd or 38.9%) and sheep (40,950 or 150%) compared to budget.
- 10) Increase in payments for supplies and services result from additional consultant expenses to cover headcount vacancies and increased consumables owing to potable water requirements.
- 11) Actual non-current asset purchases were below budget as assets have been procured depending on operational requirements only.
- 12) Proceeds from financial assets increased by \$2.8m as a result of term deposits being re-classified as cash owing to the investment period being 3 months or less.

Major Actual (2024) and Comparative (2023) Variance Narratives

- e) Higher interest rates on term deposits have contributed to \$54,185 increase in interest earnings in 2024 compared to 2023.
- f) Reduction of \$452,349 in payments to employee benefits in 2024 compared to 2023 was mainly due to withdrawal of services provided at Boyanup Saleyard from August 2023, together with headcount vacancies that existed throughout 2024.
- g) Actual non-current asset purchases were below 2023 as assets have been procured depending on operational requirements only.
- h) Increase in proceeds from financial assets compared to 2023 was due term deposits being re-classified as cash owing to the investment period being 3 months or less.

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Audited Key Performance Indicators

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Certification of Key Performance Indicators

We hereby certify that the key performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.



Sarah Lang

Chair of the Western Australian Meat
Industry Authority

13 September 2024



Mark Panizza

Member of the Western Australian
Meat Industry Authority

13 September 2024

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Outcome One (Effectiveness)

To ensure the Muchea Livestock Centre is the premium livestock selling facility in Western Australia.

Relevance of Outcome

The Authority is required by legislation to assume responsibility for the management of the Muchea Livestock Centre.

Effectiveness Indicator to be Measured

The Muchea Livestock Centre share of livestock marketed through saleyards in Western Australia.

Relevance of Indicator

A stable or increased market share will indicate that the Muchea Livestock Centre is attractive to sellers, agents and buyers of livestock and is therefore well managed and serving its intended purpose.

Source of Information/M Measurement

In July 2006, the Western Australian Meat Industry Authority (WAMIA or Authority) established a State database for Western Australian saleyard throughput figures sourced from all commercial saleyards operating in WA. This data has been entered onto a database to provide throughput figures for 2023/2024. All saleyards are represented regardless of total throughput or frequency of operation.

Performance of State Throughput

During the 2023/24 financial year, there were four (4) saleyards which were considered to be in regular operation by holding at least six sales per year or accounting for at least 1% of State saleyards throughput of one species.

The results below indicate that the Muchea Livestock Centre has maintained its position as the largest saleyard in the state by overall throughput and continued its overall dominant market share in Sheep whilst dropping to the third largest cattle throughput in the state. Prices of cattle and sheep remain low throughout 2023-24 but started showing signs of improvement towards the end of the financial year. The low prices, amongst other factors, likely contributed to the lower-than-expected throughput of trade cattle through MLC.

The market share of sheep has increased by 11.2% whilst cattle has decreased by 7.3% compared to last year.

Comparative Performance

The following tables compare throughput at the Muchea Livestock Centre ("MLC") with all Western Australian saleyards.

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Cattle and Calves



	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
MLC	93,310	93,617	96,616	96,554	94,178	71,741	55,799
Total saleyards	215,963	227,505	233,060	246,566	235,105	192,985	186,499
% through MLC	43.2%	41.1%	41.5%	39.2%	40.1%	37.2%	29.9%
Target	Cattle and Calves throughput through MLC is higher than the Highest Competitor Saleyard						
Highest competitor saleyard	60,187	68,447	69,398	78,111	79,465	66,906	68,496

Sheep, Lambs and Goats

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
MLC	655,241	539,849	558,544	456,095	364,615	268,206	386,985
Total saleyards	1,490,124	1,378,778	1,275,755	1,136,048	859,984	576,843	670,910
% through MLC	44.0%	39.2%	43.8%	40.1%	42.4%	46.5%	57.7%
Target	Sheep, Lambs and Goats throughput through MLC is higher than the Highest Competitor Saleyard						
Highest competitor saleyard	834,883	838,929	717,211	679,953	495,369	308,637	283,925

The low cattle prices as well as unusual seasonal conditions affecting available feed for pastoral cattle has meant that the throughput for trade sales through the Muchea Livestock Centre has not met the performance target of having the highest throughput in the State. However, it should be noted that while not reported through this KPI, there has been an increase in private or non-sale weighing and transhipment cattle through MLC, indicating a trend of cattle sold through private contracts between buyers and sellers, rather than through auction sale processes in the Centre. Conversely, this is the first year that more Sheep, Lambs and Goats has gone through the Muchea Livestock Centre compared to the highest competitor saleyard.

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Performance of Targets

WAMIA set target throughputs as part of its 2023/2024 budget process. These estimates were based on forecasting and seasonal conditions for the coming year. Based on the 2023/2024 actual throughput WAMIA has not met its expected targets for cattle whilst exceeding those for sheep. The stock numbers for cattle were lower than estimate by 26% with sheep exceeding estimate by 38%.

	BUDGET	ACTUALS	VARIANCE	VARIANCE
Cattle	75,000	55,799	(19,201)	(26%)
Sheep, lambs, and goats	280,000	386,985	106,985	38%

Service One – Muchea Livestock Centre (Efficiency Measure 1)

To ensure the Muchea Livestock Centre is the premium livestock selling facility in Western Australia.

Relevance of Service

The Authority is required by legislation to assume responsibility for the management of the Muchea Livestock Centre.

Efficiency Indicator to be Measured

Lowering the cost of maintaining the Muchea Livestock Centre.

Relevance of Indicator

As the cost to industry for using Muchea Livestock Centre is determined on a per head basis, the indicator reflects the yard management efficiency of the Authority. A stable or increasing cost per unit indicates that the Authority is facing with increased costs with cleaning and an efficient repair and maintenance program.

Source of Information

Throughput figures from saleyard returns, costs determined from Authority accounts - share of total costs attributable to the administration, maintenance, and cleaning of the yards (excluding costs associated with administration, capital improvements program and other specific costs associated with fee for service activities).

Audited Key Performance Indicators

	Saleyards					
	Total	Statutory	Fee for Service	Regulation	Information	Other
Income	\$3,364,700	\$1,092,318	\$1,941,664	\$183,858	\$3,735	\$143,125
Expenditure	\$5,250,043	\$2,545,758	\$2,190,962	\$295,519	\$95,448	\$122,356

Performance

The total cost of maintaining the Muchea Livestock Centre in 2023/2024 was \$2,545,758. The Muchea Livestock Centre's throughput for the year was 766,368 livestock units based on the Authority equivalency formula (sheep or lambs equal 1 unit, calves 2 units and cattle 7 units). The methodology for calculating for cost of maintaining the Muchea Livestock Centre and livestock units has been applied consistently since opening in May 2010.

The cost per unit for 2023/2024 to maintain the Muchea Livestock Centre was \$3.32 compared to target cost per unit of \$3.29. The cost per unit excluding depreciation cost of \$776,105 was \$2.31 (target was \$2.53). The actual cost per unit decreased from \$3.45 in 2022/2023 to \$3.32 in 2023/24 whilst slightly exceeding target cost per unit of \$3.29 mainly due to cost increases in salaries and wages, insurance and repairs.

Comparative Performance

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Total cost of maintaining Muchea Livestock Centre	\$2,105,597	\$2,247,311	\$2,525,709	\$2,588,260	\$2,545,758
No. of livestock units handled in the year	1,180,661	1,101,603	995,736	750,803	766,368
Cost per unit	\$1.78	\$2.04	\$2.54	\$3.45	\$3.32
Target cost per unit	\$1.79	\$1.82	\$2.19	\$2.52	\$3.29
Cost per unit (less Depreciation)	\$1.19	\$1.40	\$1.82	\$2.46	\$2.31
Target cost per unit (less Depreciation)	\$1.30	\$1.34	\$1.61	\$1.98	\$2.53

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Service One – Muchea Livestock Centre (Efficiency Measure 2)

To ensure the Muchea Livestock Centre is the premium livestock selling facility in Western Australia.

Relevance of Service

The Authority is required by legislation to assume responsibility for the management of the Muchea Livestock Centre.

Efficiency Indicator to be Measured

The comparison of cost for fee for service activities in relation to income generated.

Relevance of Indicator

It is essential that the cost of any fee for service activity is not subsidised from income generated by ordinary saleyard fees. A continuous negative percentage return indicates the management of the Authority is facing with higher costs providing its fee for service activities.

Source of Information

Fee for service income was determined from the Authority's accounts. Fee for service activities for 2023/2024 were: rentals, truck wash, livestock transhipment service, removal, and disposal service for injured and dead stock, agistment charges, sale of manure, waste management service fees and livestock feeding charges. A share of total costs attributable to fee for service activities is calculated. These included a share of administration, management, wages, depreciation, power, vehicle, and other operating costs.

Performance

In 2023/2024 the cost of providing fee for service activities at the Muchea Livestock Centre was \$2,190,962. The income generated by these activities was \$1,941,664.

In 2023/2024 the return of fee for service activities at the Muchea Livestock Centre was \$0.89 for every \$1.00 incurred in providing the service. This represents a negative return of 11% on the cost of those activities. Target was \$0.63 for every \$1 budgeted in providing the service.

Comparative Performance

The results indicate that the Authority has not covered its costs through the fees and has not been subsidised by any other revenue.

Audited Key Performance Indicators

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Total cost of providing fee for service activities at Muchea Livestock Centre	\$1,896,563	\$2,035,230	\$2,416,635	\$2,587,437	\$2,190,962
Income generated by fee for service Activities	\$2,055,846	\$1,985,058	\$1,989,935	\$1,856,872	\$1,941,664
Income generated for every \$1.00	\$1.08	\$0.98	\$0.82	\$0.72	\$0.89
Incurred to provide service Percentage return on costs	8%	(2%)	(18%)	(28%)	(11%)
Target Income for every \$1.00	\$0.86	\$0.86	\$0.79	\$0.74	\$0.63

Note that comparison with the percentage return on fee for service activities in 2023/2024 saw an improvement in the percentage return on the provision of services at the Muchea Livestock Centre due to significantly lower wage expense owing to the withdrawal of services to provided at the Boyanup Saleyard together with increased income generated by fee for service activities as a result of higher than expected sheep throughput.

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Outcome Two (Effectiveness)

To ensure that the Western Australian meat and livestock industry maintains appropriate standards, and to encourage and promote improved efficiency through processing establishments meeting best practice standards.

Relevance of Outcome

The Authority is required by legislation to survey, review, inspect and approve premises, facilities, and operations in processing establishments in Western Australia. The Authority is also required to encourage and promote improved efficiency throughout the meat industry.

Effectiveness Indicator to be Measured

Percentage of WA abattoirs meeting standards.

Relevance of Indicator

A stable or increasing percentage of abattoirs meeting standards will indicate effectiveness of the Authority's activities.

Source of Information/M Measurement

The Authority calculates an overall rating for each abattoir using the national and international standards for construction, product description, health and hygiene, training and quality assurance as measurement criteria (Appendix A). A yearly review is conducted, by the Authority, of all abattoirs to determine their status in relation to these standards. The information provided by the abattoirs is correlated with Authority records and information obtained from other regulatory bodies.

Performance

The State's operating abattoirs continue to maintain acceptable standards with the average rating for the twenty-four (24) abattoirs operating at 30 June 2024 calculated at 70.2%. The average rating has increased from 66.7% in 2022/23 to 70.2% in 2023/24 mainly due to higher ratings achieved by more abattoirs surveyed in 2023/24. Although the average rating improved in 2023/24, the rating remains below the target best practice average rating of 80%, primarily due to operating abattoirs categorised as Special Abattoirs that do not process livestock for commercial reasons and therefore may not meet the higher-level standards and accreditation which may be considered best practice or requirements for the larger, export accredited abattoirs.

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Comparative Performance

The following table compares ratings for abattoirs:

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Construction Standard	83.3%	83.3%	79.2%	78.9%	77.8%	79.2%
Product Description System	73.6%	71.9%	67.7%	69.7%	59.5%	65.6%
Health and Hygiene Standard	86.1%	85.4%	84.4%	81.6%	81.0%	85.4%
Training Standard	75.0%	74.0%	71.9%	64.5%	59.5%	66.7%
Quality Assurance System	59.3%	52.8%	54.2%	57.9%	55.6%	54.2%
Average Rating	75.5%	73.5%	71.5%	70.5%	66.7%	70.2%
Target Average Rating	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Service Two – Regulation of the Western Australian meat and livestock industry (Efficiency Measure 1)

The Compliance and Licensing services are to ensure that Western Australian abattoirs maintain minimum standards, and to encourage and promote improved efficiency through abattoirs meeting best practice standards.

Relevance of Service

The Authority is required by legislation to survey, review, inspect and approve premises, facilities, and operations in processing establishments in Western Australia. The Authority is also required to encourage and promote improved efficiency throughout the meat industry.

Efficiency Indicator to be Measured

The cost per abattoir for development and implementation of standards.

Relevance of Indicator

The cost of the Authority carrying out these functions is borne by industry through fees and charges and by government through income from government supplied resources. The cost per abattoir meeting a certain standard reflects the industry regulatory efficiency of the Authority.

Source of Information/M Measurement

The source of information is the Authority accounts. Costs include surveillance, reviews, inspections, net cost of supplying carcase tickets, approval procedures, associated board costs, prosecution costs, standards development and implementation costs, costs of liaison and networking with other regulatory authorities.

Performance

Total cost of the development and implementation of these standards (a proportion of licensing and development expenditure) is \$295,519. The cost of attaining the standard per abattoir (\$295,519 divided by 24 approved abattoirs) is \$12,313.

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Comparative Performance

The following table details comparative costs in relation to the ratings for abattoirs.

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Cost of achieving Standards	\$293,625	\$292,429	\$307,772	\$278,644	\$293,576	\$295,519
Number of Establishments	28	28	28	29	26	24
Actual cost per abattoir	\$10,487	\$10,444	\$10,992	\$9,608	\$11,291	\$12,313
Target cost per abattoir	\$9,980	\$10,147	\$10,222	\$7,956	\$11,184	\$12,437

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Service Three – Development and Administration of Information (Efficiency Measure 1)

To ensure that strategic, market and statistical information provided to the Minister and Industry on methods of overcoming conflicting interest, future industry requirements, market conditions and matters relating to the industry is provided in an efficient manner.

Relevance of Service

The Authority is required by legislation to provide advice to the Minister on the areas listed in the outcome. The Authority is also required to encourage and promote efficiency.

Efficiency Indicator to be Measured

The cost per establishment, processing works, saleyard, media outlet and government department of maintaining the information system.

Relevance of Indicator

A steady cost reflects on the information management efficiency of the Authority.

Source of Information/M Measurement

Cost of system from Authority's accounts, includes cost of maintaining the database of abattoir and saleyard statistics, the net costs of the National Livestock Reporting Service, share of cost of Board in developing information and advice, cost of networking and liaison to gather industry information, cost of producing reports, briefing notes, responses.

Number of abattoirs is the number of approved abattoirs (Source: Authority database). Number of Saleyards is the number of operational facilities (Source: Authority database). Number of processing works is the number of boning rooms, small goods and other processing operations meeting the definition in the Act (Source: Department of Health and Australian Quarantine Inspection Service). Media outlets and Government Departments are those provided with information on a regular basis.

Performance

The total cost of maintenance and distribution of information is calculated as a proportion of licensing and development overheads. The total cost to the Authority for 2023/2024 was \$95,448.

Twenty-nine (29) abattoirs, one hundred and nine (109) processing works, twenty-seven (27) saleyards and fifty-six (56) other outlets were receiving information and/or advice during the 2023/2024 year. The cost per establishment for delivering the service was \$432 (\$95,448 divided by two hundred and twenty-one (221) establishments).

The total cost of maintenance and distribution of information in 2023/2024 has decreased as a result of lower salaries and wages costs compared to 2022/2023. This explains the increase in cost per establishment for delivering service from prior year.

Audited Key Performance Indicators

Comparative Performance

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Total cost of maintenance and distribution of information	\$82,077	\$90,236	\$95,923	\$96,930	\$95,448
Number of establishments	226	226	227	224	221
Actual cost per establishment for Delivering service	\$363	\$399	\$423	\$433	\$432
Target cost per establishment for Delivering service	\$353	\$371	\$350	\$429	\$436

Audited Key Performance Indicators

APPENDIX A

Western Australian Meat Industry Authority rating system for abattoir standards:

Construction standard

Australian Standard for Construction of processing establishments or National Building Code	2 points
Export Standard for construction of processing establishments	3 points

Product description system

Meets Minimum Regulatory Standards for fair trading	1 point
Meets Minimum Regulatory Standards (carries out carcass branding and ticketing)	2 points
Monitored Product Description System (AUS-MEAT A rating or equivalent)	3 points
Quality Assured Product Description System (AUS-MEAT A+ rating or equivalent)	4 points

Health and hygiene standards

Complies with Australian Standard for Hygiene Production, with no meat inspection	2 points
Complies with Australian Standard for Hygiene Production, with meat inspection	3 points
Complies with all export standards	4 points

Training standards

Minimum HACCP training (one person trained where approved)	1 point
Minimum HACCP training (two or more persons trained)	2 points
Minimum HACCP training and quality assurance training (AUS-MEAT or equivalent)	3 points
Integrated training program overseen by qualified personnel (e.g. MINTRAC)	4 points

Quality assurance

Minimum HACCP Program implemented (externally audited)	1 point
Extended Quality Assurance Arrangement (based on ISO, externally audited)	2 points
Certified ISO Quality System, third party audited	3 points

Total possible points for each abattoir	18 points
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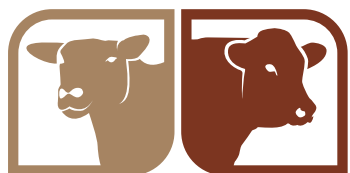




Sunset from the Muchea Livestock Centre



Western Australian Meat Industry Authority



**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MEAT
INDUSTRY AUTHORITY**

Western Australian Meat Industry Authority

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*Aerial view of the Muchea Livestock Centre.
Photo by Josh Fernandez, courtesy of The Livestock Collective.*

