



Swan River Trust Annual Report



2012-13



Welcome to the Swan River Trust
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Follow us on:    

The River Guardians photography competition attracted hundreds of entries from local photographers sharing what they love about the Swan Canning Riverpark. A selection of these images are included in this annual report. Featured photographers include Mark Binns, Chelsea Bates, Lindsay Carroll, Delphine Jamet, Andrew Skiers and Douwe Hoeksema. Other photography by Kerry Trayler, Jennifer Eliot, Mark Thornley, Michael Shaughnessy, Douglas Lim, Megan Lewis, Matt Kleczkowski and Miranda Holker.

Letter to the Minister for Environment

To the Hon Albert Jacob MLA
Minister for Environment

I have pleasure in submitting the 24th Annual Report on the operations of the Swan River Trust for the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, in accordance with the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006* and *Financial Management Act 2006*.



Professor Michael Poole

Chairperson
Swan River Trust
29 August 2013

Highlights of 2012-13

\$285,000 distributed to Natural Resource Management groups through sub-regional support and Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program (SALP) funding. This year SALP celebrated **a 15 year partnership**
- page 22

595 trained Dolphin Watch volunteers (increased by **190** people this year), now monitoring Riverpark dolphins
- page 29

36 dolphins – including **nine mother-and-calf pairs** – using the Swan Canning river system in 2012-13. At least **20** of these dolphins are using the river all year around
- page 25

\$1.5 million of state government funding has been allocated to the Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan to deliver 10 new projects throughout the Swan Canning catchment
– page 20

\$1.4 million of state government funding towards the upgrade of existing oxygenation plants on the Canning River
– page 24

1,637 attendees at **18** Trust-funded Great Gardens workshops
– page 32

1,797 River Guardians members
– page 29

323
determinations
or advice were
issued by the
Trust's Statutory
Planning service
– page 10

6.8 tonnes
of rubbish was
removed from
the Riverpark
– page 16

\$700,000
in Riverbank
grants funding
was distributed
for **14 priority
projects**,
addressing
erosion control,
revegetation,
weed control,
riverwall repair
and preparation
of foreshore
management
plans
– page 18

**1.64
tonnes**
of nitrogen
stopped from
entering the
Southern River
in Gosnells
– page 11

1,200 invasive
pearl cichlids
removed by
electrofishing in
Altone Lake and
the Vines Resort
– page 25

The Swan River
Trust was a
**top 3
finalist** in the
2012 Australian
Riverprize
for river
management
– page vii

Trust's
Riverbank
program was
a finalist in
the **2012
Premier's
Awards**
– page 17

Chairperson's report



On behalf of the Board and the Swan River Trust, I am pleased to present this annual report. It offers an insight into the key projects and programs managed by the Trust to protect and rehabilitate the Swan Canning Riverpark.

The rivers and their surrounds are treasured by West Australians. They dominate Perth's landscape and have become an integral part of the cultural, social and economic fabric of the city. The Trust is charged with preserving these values and the environment of the Swan Canning river system.

In 2010, the Riverpark recorded the lowest flows on record and again 2012-13 has seen poor rainfall within the catchment. It is no longer responsible to dismiss these events as isolated or extraordinary and we now must manage the Riverpark in the context of a drying climate.

But despite the significant challenges facing the Riverpark, the Swan Canning estuary's future remains bright.

The Fish Community Index of Estuarine Health, developed in partnership with Murdoch University, has increased our understanding of the diversity of the Riverpark's fish communities and how they respond to algal blooms. Most importantly, it indicates an overall improvement in river system conditions throughout the Swan and Canning rivers since 2000.

The Trust and its science partners also achieved a world first by successfully culturing the Western School Prawn in March 2013. This year, a small number of prawns were released into the Swan River, raising hopes that significant numbers of river prawns will be released into the system during 2014. It is envisaged the program will eventually resurrect the once popular summer pastime of prawning in the Riverpark.

Our Riverpark dolphins are also doing well and the latest research shows that at least 36 dolphins – including nine mother-and-calf pairs – are frequenting the Swan and Canning rivers and at least 20 of these dolphins are permanent residents.

The past year, however, has also revealed the Riverpark's vulnerability. The Riverpark suffered its most extended algae bloom season on record. A bloom of dinoflagellate algae, *Karlodinium veneticum*, occurred from May to December in 2012, resulting in three fish kill events and around 14,000 dead fish were collected.

The seriousness of these events was mitigated by the Trust's oxygenation program. Four oxygenation plants continued to combat the low dissolved oxygen levels associated with these fish deaths. Managing this issue received a significant boost from the State Government when it committed \$2.4 million to increase the capacity and maintenance of the Trust's oxygenation program.

Managing the Riverpark to ensure user groups with different interests can access our rivers also remains a priority of the Trust. The *Aquatic Use Management Framework Review*, developed with the Department of Transport, continues to assist conflict resolution between key Riverpark user groups.

The review received a diverse range of stakeholder feedback and addressed key issues such as waterski area rezoning and reduced speed limits, while establishing a useful management structure for the safe, equitable and sustainable use of our waterways into the future.

Continuing the theme of access, the Trust has also developed a Land Management Strategy with relevant local and State government agencies to address land management issues such as bush fire mitigation, unauthorised development and water extraction throughout the upper Canning and Helena rivers. This strategy will help ensure that Riverpark environmental flows are not interrupted and the Riverpark remains a public asset that can be used and enjoyed by all West Australians.

Landcare is a vital tool to help protect the estuary and its catchments into the future. This is best achieved through community-based programs. The Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program (SALP) epitomises the Trust's collaborative approach to river restoration and reducing nutrients from entering our rivers.

Since 1998 SALP has attracted \$6.5 million across 1000 projects to fund 200 environmental catchment groups. These groups have received a further \$5.5 million from local governments and private enterprise resulting in \$12 million of invaluable on-ground works

SALP volunteers have contributed over 153,000 volunteer hours, worth about \$3 million. They have planted two million trees and revegetated more than 1763 ha of the Swan Canning Catchment. It's an outstanding achievement and SALP was shortlisted for the 2013 Premier's Awards.

The Trust has continued to pursue its major nutrient stripping wetland projects in priority catchments such as Ellen Brook and has initiated soil amendment trials with a variety of key partners to help reduce nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen from entering the catchment's groundwater and ultimately our rivers.

Today there are 595 citizen scientists involved in Dolphin Watch. These trained volunteers are unlocking the secrets of our river dolphins and help inform a formal Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin research program with Murdoch University.

The Trust's school education programs continue to thrive and alert future generations to priority Riverpark issues. Our River Rangers program continues to tap into Perth's primary schools encouraging children to address local issues through field trips and hands on school projects while also developing our future environmental leaders.

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contributions of outgoing Board Deputy Chairman Jason Berry. Jason delivered financial and due diligence knowledge to the Trust and made a significant contribution to Board decisions. We owe him a debt of gratitude for his work.

I also acknowledge the Trust's committed and professional staff. This year the team's innovative river management was recognised with a top three finalist berth in the coveted 2012 Australian Riverprize competition. The Trust's Riverbank program was also a finalist in the 2012 Premier's Award for the Managing the Environment category.

I would like to thank all our volunteers, river care groups, community groups and colleagues in federal, state and local governments and our university partners. It's your dedication, commitment and passion for the Riverpark that will ensure it can be enjoyed by generations to come.



Professor Michael Poole

Chairperson

Swan River Trust

29 August 2013

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Agency overview



About the Swan River Trust

Our purpose

To work with others to protect the Swan Canning Riverpark and enhance its ecological and community benefits and amenity.

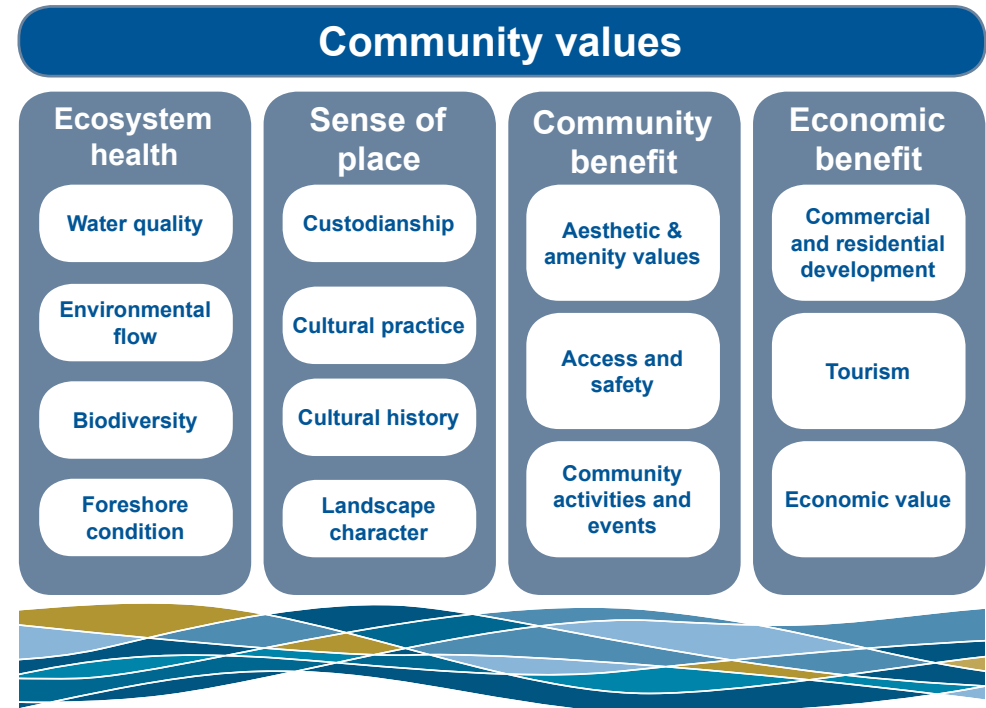
Our vision

Our vision is a healthy river for all, forever, which is resilient to climate change, population and development pressures and is enjoyed, shared and nurtured.

Desired outcomes

The ecological health of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced.

The long-term community benefit of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced.



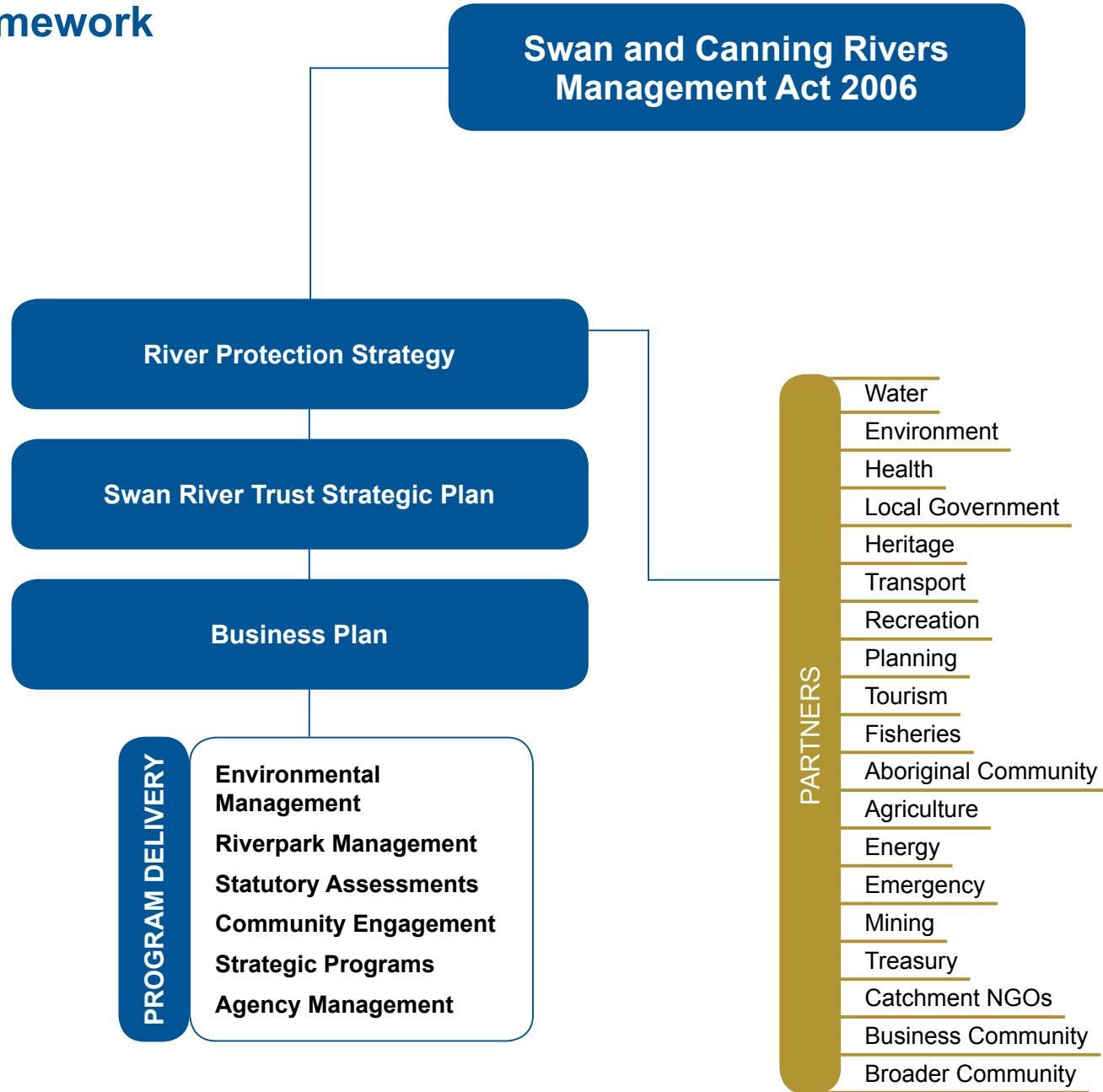
How we function

The Trust operates in accordance with the State Government goals. Its work delivers on the Social and Environmental Responsibility goal – ensuring that economic activity is managed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner for the long-term benefit of the state.

The Trust was established in 1989 to protect, manage and provide appropriate planning for the Swan and Canning rivers and associated land. It operates under the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006* (the Act) and its functions are to:

- protect and enhance the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Development Control Area (DCA) and to control activities and development in that area;
- protect and enhance the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Riverpark;
- carry out works and provide facilities for the purposes of protecting and enhancing the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Riverpark, establish targets for the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Riverpark, and mechanisms for evaluating the achievement of those targets;
- coordinate and promote the development and implementation of strategic documents defined by the Act;
- coordinate and promote the activities of other bodies that have functions in relation to the catchment area, insofar as those functions may affect the Riverpark, including the implementation of any strategic documents applicable to the catchment area;
- monitor and report to the Minister on the state of the DCA and development on and adjoining the DCA;
- provide advice and assistance to planning authorities so that in relation to the Riverpark, proper provision is made in planning schemes for – the reservation of land for protection and future acquisition; river foreshores; the protection and public use of land and waters; and the protection of wildlife habitat;
- provide advice to the WAPC on state planning policies and planning scheme provisions relating to any matter within its functions, and publish other statements of policy relating to any matter within its functions;
- provide advice and promote public education on any matter within its functions;
- perform such functions as are delegated to it under any other written law;
- otherwise undertake the administration and enforcement of the Act; and
- perform any other functions vested in it by the Act or any other written law.

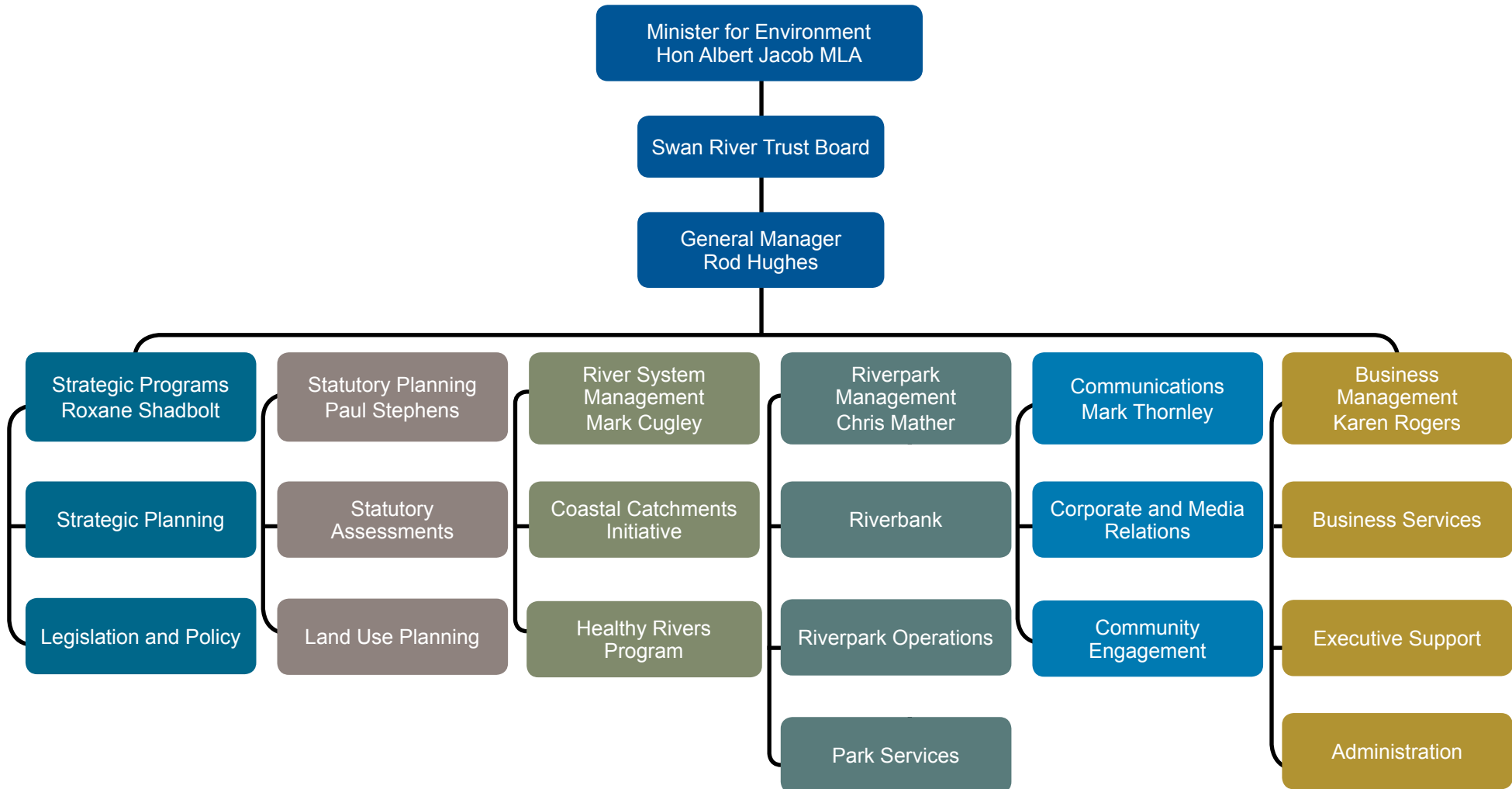
Management framework



Operational structure

Executive management team

The daily functions of the Trust are overseen by an executive management team, which is comprised of the General Manager and the branch managers.



Swan River Trust Board

The Trust Board has eight members who meet monthly. The Board is appointed by the Minister for Environment in accordance with the Act and brings together expertise in conservation, natural resource management, recreation, tourism, planning, development and matters of interest to rural and Noongar communities.



Prof Michael Poole, Chairperson

Prof Poole holds a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from the University of Western Australia and is a Fellow of both the Academy of Technology Sciences and Engineering, and the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology. He has enjoyed a distinguished career in agriculture and environment. Prof Poole joined the Trust Board in May 2008, served as Deputy Chair from 20 June 2011 and was appointed as Chairperson in February 2012.



Mr Jason Berry, Deputy Chairperson (retired)

Mr Berry is a partner in KPMG's Private Enterprise Division, and oversees both the Migration Services and the Self Managed Superannuation practices in Western Australia. Jason has been a Partner for 11 years in both the Sydney and Perth offices of KPMG and is a Registered Company Auditor, Migration Agent and Tax Agent. During his professional career with KPMG, Jason has provided a range of services to a substantial number of national and international clients. He joined the Trust Board in September 2011 and was appointed as Deputy Chair from February 2012. Mr Berry resigned in June 2013.



Cr Dudley Maier

Cr Maier (City of Vincent) is the Western Australian Local Government Association nominee to the Board. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the Australian National University and has served as a committee member and community representative on a number of bodies including the Water Corporation Customer Advisory Council and Claise Brook Catchment Group. Cr Maier was appointed to the Trust Board in September 2007 and was reappointed for a term of three years from June 2011.



Ms Lindsay Baxter

Ms Baxter is Planning Director of Metropolitan South East in the Perth and Peel Planning Division of the Department of Planning. She holds a Bachelor of Arts (Urban and Regional Studies) from the Western Australian Institute of Technology and a Graduate Diploma in Arts (Recreation Studies) from Edith Cowan University. Ms Baxter was appointed to the Trust Board in January 2012.



Ms Vanessa Davies

Ms Davies has traditional links to the Wongai and Noongar people in Western Australia. She has comprehensive executive management experience in government relations, justice, employment and education, health, community and indigenous relations. In 2000, Ms Davies completed a postgraduate Masters Degree in Management and Leadership at Curtin University. Ms Davies was reappointed to the Board in December 2012.



Mr Hamish Beck

Mr Beck is Managing Director of Beck Advisory, a property development advisory and asset management business. He is a Board Member of the Art Gallery of Western Australia and Chairman of the Art Gallery of Western Australia Investment Committee and advisor to various institutional and private groups with diverse interests and objectives; former Chairman of the Art Gallery of Western Australia Foundation, State Treasurer and Division

Councillor of the Property Council of Australia; and former Board Member of the Architects Board of Western Australia; and former Chairman of numerous education, foundation and advisory committees for both Curtin University and University of Western Australia.



Ms Barbara Watroba

Ms Watroba is a Senior Associate in the Litigation and Regulatory team, DLA Piper Australia. She has a LLB Honours degree (Macquarie University), MA Women's Studies (Deakin University) and Bachelor of Environmental Design (UWA). Ms Watroba was appointed to the Trust Board in February 2012.



Ms Shelley Taylor-Smith

Ms Taylor-Smith is director and founder of Champion Mindset Consulting. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Physical Education from the University of Arkansas, USA and works as a motivational keynote speaker, performance coach, workshop facilitator and author. Following a distinguished international sporting career in marathon swimming (achieving seven-times Women's World Marathon Swimming Champion) Ms Taylor-Smith serves as a committee member and advisor for a number of bodies including Federation Internationale de Natation, Swimming Australia Limited and Swimming WA. She is patron of the Esther Foundation, a women's community and leadership program in Perth. She was appointed to the Trust Board in June 2011.

Significant issues and trends

The Swan Canning Riverpark provides a stunning backdrop to Perth. It also offers a unique recreational setting for residents and visitors and a vital habitat for native wildlife. Extremely low rainfall this year has focused pressures on the Swan Canning river system. This has reinforced the importance of the Trust's role to manage and deliver strategic long term responses.

Challenges

- Population growth causing increased demand for riverside residential and commercial development, increased waste and use of the river for competing recreational activities.
- Improving community understanding of problems facing the river and their responsibility in delivering solutions.
- The Swan River drains the large rural Avon Catchment contributing significantly to sedimentation, acidification and nutrient input.
- The Swan and Canning rivers also drain urban land with increasing residential and industrial use contributing to nutrient input, low oxygen levels and non-nutrient contamination.
- Understanding and protecting social and cultural significance of the Riverpark.
- The effects of climate change, including reduced rainfall, storm surges and stream flow and increased marine intrusion, increases the rivers' vulnerability.
- Shoreline erosion, vegetation loss and ageing river walls continue to put additional pressure on the Riverpark's ecological and community values.

Management approach

The Trust management approach to meet these challenges is to:

- provide a whole of system, intergenerational perspective to policy, planning and management;
- take an adaptive, risk-based approach to prioritise work programs;
- adapt our strategies to meet emerging challenges and changing priorities;
- base our management on sound science;
- influence others to take up their responsibilities;
- collaborate with others to increase return on investment;
- monitor, evaluate and communicate our successes and failures;
- use community expertise in problem solving; and
- demonstrate innovative strategies.

Agency performance



Service 1: Statutory assessment of development

The Statutory Planning service assesses proposed developments within and surrounding the Riverpark and ensures that public amenity, access and environmental values are not unduly affected.

Amendments to regulations

A suite of amendments to the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Regulations 2007 were finalised during the year. These amendments have enabled the streamlining of the Trust's assessment and approval process. The Trust can now approve developments by public authorities valued up to \$500,000 without Ministerial approval. Previously the limit was \$50,000.

Similarly, other changes related to works by leaseholders, maintenance and repair of erosion control works, scientific investigations, maintenance dredging and spectator events have been addressed and the Trust now provides efficient and fit-for-purpose assessment pathways.

Statutory assessments

In its statutory assessment role under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS), the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act (2006)* and Regulations, the Trust assesses and determines, or provides advice to the Minister for Environment, the Western Australian Planning Commission and local governments on a range of development proposals in and adjacent to the Development Control Area. During 2012-13, the Trust determined or provided advice on 323 proposals.

Compliance and audit

The total number of compliance actions taken for the year was 426. This was a significant increase on the actions taken in 2011-12, where 360 compliance actions were completed.

The Trust has been refining its approval process to ensure development along the river complies with its relevant Acts and regulations. There was a 20 per cent increase in the number of actions recorded on the previous year, which indicates a maturing of the process and system used to generate and record compliance actions. In this financial year, 65 per cent of works audited were in full compliance, slightly less than the previous year which recorded a 69 per cent compliance rate.

Precinct planning

The Trust has commenced working on a number of precinct plans for various areas around the Riverpark in conjunction with local authorities and the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC). Work has begun on plans for the Town of Bassendean and the City of Belmont.

The foreshore precinct plans will guide the future use and management of the relevant foreshore and the urban interface with the Parks and Recreation Reserve. These two plans are expected to be finalised in 2013-14. The intention is to eventually have a series of precinct plans that will cover the entire Riverpark.

In addition, in June 2013, an agreement was reached between the Trust and the City of South Perth to commence work on a plan for Perth Water, with the support and involvement of the City of Perth, the Town of Victoria Park, the WAPC and the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority.



Development pressures in the Southern River

The Land Use Planning Program within the Statutory Planning branch is committed to reducing contaminants and nutrients entering the Swan and Canning river system. Focusing on the design of drainage for new subdivisions and developing site specific planning solutions has resulted in significant gains for river health.

Trust officers and the City of Gosnells developed a new approach to drainage of a new subdivision near the Southern River and as a result potential nitrogen inputs into the Southern River were reduced by approximately 1.64 tonnes per year. The Trust and the City addressed the problem by ensuring that untreated nutrient-rich groundwater being discharged to the river from subsoil drains was diverted, re-used and re-infiltrated.

This approach highlights the importance of considering groundwater and surface water when managing development pressures on the Riverpark. Historically, developers used sand fill to prepare land for development and protect against flooding, but as the cost of fill in the Perth metropolitan area has risen, the use of subsoil drains – slotted pipes installed beneath the ground to control groundwater levels – has become more common. In some situations the groundwater is poor quality, and the use of subsoil drains can mobilise contaminated or nutrient rich water to the river.

Major proposals considered

During the year, the Trust assessed a major refurbishment project for the hardstand area and workshop at the Royal Perth Yacht Club. There were several major works approved to upgrade the shared path on the Como beach reserve along the Kwinana Freeway as well as erosion control works along the same stretch of foreshore.

The Trust also considered a proposed hotel development at Barrack Square as part of the Elizabeth Quay development. A ministerial recommendation on the proposed hotel is expected to be made in 2013-14.

Land use planning program

This year, as part of the Healthy Rivers Action Plan, the land use planning program provided advice on 15 strategic planning proposals likely to impact on water quality in the Swan Canning river system, including water management plans for areas in West Swan, Champion Lakes Precinct B, Kenwick and Gosnells. It also assisted in the assessment of a significant addendum to the District Water Management Strategy for the Wungong Master Plan.

The Trust continued its role as a partner in the New Water Ways capacity building program. In order to promote and support the implementation of water sensitive urban design and total water cycle management the Trust funded several water sensitive urban design training sessions.

The Trust continued its support of the Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Water Sensitive Cities research program and provided input on the scope and nature of the research being undertaken.

Planning policy and strategies

A review of the Trust's assessment policies continued during the year. The Trust adopted a revised stormwater management policy and finalised a policy to provide car parking and vehicle access in the foreshore reserve. The Trust also reviewed its signage policy and developed new provisions to allow limited sponsorship signage to be used at club premises around the river.

A guideline for proponents wishing to carry out scientific investigations in the river was also prepared and finalised.

Twelve detailed submissions were received on the Trust's discussion paper on the management of dewatering effluent released last year. The submissions are being analysed and will inform the review of the current policy.

The Trust has also engaged the Department of Water to undertake a two-part investigation to assess the quantity and impact of continuous dewatering in the Perth CBD and to identify chemical, physical or biological systems that may be available to strip nitrogen from dewatering effluent. As part of the investigation, building managers in the CBD have been surveyed and a review of technologies that have the potential to remove nitrogen from dewatering effluent has been undertaken.

The Trust is continuing to work with its partners to achieve a zero nutrient contribution to the river from sewage and provided technical advice on the development of the second draft of the Government Sewerage Policy. The Trust also provided detailed advice to the Department of Health on the draft Code of Practice for Onsite Sewage Management.

The Trust continued to support water sensitive urban design in the Swan Canning catchment and provided advice to the Department of Water on its Better Urban Water Management Draft Guidance Notes and to the Department of Planning on the draft State Planning Strategy.



Service 2: Riverpark management

Riverpark management guides shoreline restoration and operational, recreational and commercial activities to enhance community benefit and amenity of the Swan Canning Riverpark. The Riverpark is 72.1 km² of river reserve and adjoining public lands. The Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006 assigns the Trust responsibility as the park management agency.

Boating Management Strategy

The Trust collaborated with the Department of Transport – Marine Safety (Transport), to draft the *Aquatic Use Management Framework Review*. This review aims to improve management and sharing of the rivers by recreational user groups to ensure safe, equitable and sustainable use of the waterway and minimise conflict into the future.

The review included an 18 month consultation period with a diverse range of user groups and used the Trust's boat wake research to determine that a reduction in the maximum boat speed near sensitive shorelines may result in a significant decrease in foreshore erosion. The review also amended water ski areas, adjusted speed limits, assessed aquatic event areas, introduced additional closed waters and new regulations for personal water craft.

To help protect Riverpark shorelines, the Trust continues to work closely with foreshore land managers to deliver a phased rollout of the Dinghy Management Strategy. The rapid rise in boat ownership, increased pressure on shorelines through recreational use, and the need for protection of the ecological value of shoreline vegetation made it necessary to address the issue of dinghies stored on Riverpark foreshores.

Land managers are now required to implement a management system to either store dinghies appropriately or prohibit the storage of dinghies on the foreshore. This has been endorsed by the majority of local government authorities in the Riverpark and most of the relevant riverfront councils have implemented their decisions. At this stage, the Trust has not begun enforcing the removal of non-compliant dinghies and has continued to work collaboratively with local government.

Environmental Management System

The review of Environmental Management Systems (EMS) for yacht clubs and marinas in the Riverpark was completed this year. The Trust worked with these riverfront organisations to assess and improve their EMS in line with standard ISO 14001; 2004. This process has resulted in improvements in EMS documentation and environmental management practices including improved responses to environmental incidents and the prevention of pollution entering the rivers. As part of the process, the Trust will continue to monitor compliance levels and implement subsequent recommendations to improve environmental outcomes.

Land Management Strategy

The Trust has formulated a strategy with the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), now Department of Parks and Wildlife, Department of Fire and Emergency Services and relevant local government authorities to address land management issues, including bushfire risk mitigation and unauthorised development, in the river reserve of the upper Canning and Helena rivers.

To help develop this strategy, the Trust conducted a series of investigations into the incidence of encroachment, illegal and unlicensed development and unauthorised water extraction in the Riverpark. As a result of these exercises, 258 issues were identified, mainly on the upper Canning river, requiring future action. These issues present potential safety and liability issues for government and private landholders. A compliance strategy, that includes significant consultation, has been developed to address these conflicts between private land and public reserve on a case-by-case basis.

Aboriginal heritage approvals

The Trust continues to improve working relationships with the Noongar community in protecting and managing Noongar heritage throughout the Riverpark. This was highlighted through the Trust's involvement in the trial of a new state government heritage protocol in association with the City of Canning. This project was implemented in collaboration with the City of Canning, Department of Aboriginal Affairs, and the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council.

The project seeks to obtain an *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* approval for proposed river restoration projects, general maintenance work and facility upgrades at potentially 192 sites within the City of Canning section of the Riverpark. Historically, such approvals have only been considered on a site-by-site basis.

Events, complaints, incidents and enforcement

The Trust responds to complaints and incidents in the Riverpark and takes action as appropriate. This year, the Trust responded to 294 complaints, compared with 222 last year.

Deliberate damage to trees and other foreshore vegetation along the Canning and Swan rivers remained a serious issue for the Trust in 2012-13. A recent review of the Vegetation Management Strategy to update relevant policies and guidelines has seen vegetation damage figures stabilise from the high incidence in 2009 and 2010 (up to 46 reported incidents).

In 2012-13, the Trust responded to 31 reports of destruction of vegetation and installed seven vegetation destruction warning signs at five locations. The signage strategy is designed to both inform Riverpark users of the illegal activity and substitute for the damaged vegetation in the viewscape.

Two separate court prosecutions were also undertaken by the Trust for cases of alleged vegetation damage in the Riverpark.

Notable incidents of 2012-13

Trust officers conducted a number of compliance boat patrols, jetty compliance actions and joint compliance patrols/compliance actions with the Department of Transport, Marine Safety and Water Police. A total of 603 vessels were stopped and various statutory notices were issued.

The Trust implemented the Land Management Strategy targeting the upper reaches of the Riverpark in the Helena and Canning rivers. More than 260 issues and offences were identified.

There were three fish kills in the Riverpark in July and August of 2012 as a result of algal blooms. In total, about 14,000 dead fish were collected and further water sampling and clean up was required over a number of days with each of these incidents.

There was a slight increase in the number of vegetation damage complaints received this financial year. A total of seven vegetation damage signs were installed at five various locations around the Riverpark and seven signs were removed from five Riverpark locations.

Table 1: Incident and complaints management summary

Subcategories	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Algal blooms	6	5	9	8	2	3	4
Aquatic deaths	10	12	23	15	10	6	13
Chemical spills	3	5	4	0	3	Nil	Nil
Vegetation destruction	30	23	30	42	42	28	31
Foaming	8	0	1	4	4	4	4
Foreshore damage	8	19	13	8	1	5	4
General complaints	82	68	79	82	46	54	62
Herbicides/pesticide spraying	1	3	2	1	3	1	1
Industrial discharge/dewatering	11	14	14	16	5	11	19
Offensive odour	10	3	5	4	Nil	2	Nil
Oil slicks/spills	32	26	34	27	23	22	26
River discolouration	3	4	6	10	16	10	3
Sewage discharge	10	11	12	9	5	6	7
Unauthorised development	13	16	13	11	9	13	46
Waste/rubbish dump	13	17	21	18	18	14	8
Watercraft nuisance	19	21	34	12	37	42	58
Weeds	5	1	7	4	1	1	Nil
Other							8
TOTAL	264	248	307	271	225	222	294

Trust officers continue to spend considerable time removing litter and waste from Swan Canning Riverpark waterways and foreshores. This year, a total of 8,140 kg of general rubbish and timber plus 109 other large items were removed from the waterways and foreshores. In contrast to the previous year, there was no requirement for the removal of accumulated weed and macro algae from foreshores over the summer season.

During major river events, such as the Australia Day Skyworks and Avon Descent, the Trust plays a support role, helping with event planning and providing logistical support and compliance during the event.

Table 2: Tonnes of materials removed from waterways and foreshores

Material	Tonnes removed per year			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Rubbish	6.760	6.577	9.270	6.880
Fish	0.001	0.030	0.010	0*
Timber	19.420	7.378	2.080	1.260
Weed	112.800	0	53.300	0
TOTAL	138.980	13.980	64.600	8.140

Note: in tables 2 and 3 “rubbish” includes all general refuse and may also include rubble and remnants of old structures demolished and removed from the Riverpark.

***Does not include fish removed during fish kill events.**

Table 3: Summary of materials removed from waterways and foreshores

Material	Units	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Rubbish	Kg	6,765	6,577	9,270	6,880
White goods	Each	7	0	0	0
Tyres	Each	16	46	48	35
Drums	Each	20	7	16	4
Signs	Each	13	10	19	4
Vessels	Each	2	1	0	4
Shopping trolleys	Each	49	48	9	6
Fish	Kg	1	30	10	0*
Birds	Each	6	2	1	0
Other animals	Each	2	1	0	0
Timber	Kg	19,416	7,378	2,081	1,265
Weed	Tonnes	112.8	0	53.3	0
Pallets/crates	Each	37	20	12	15



Riverbank program

The Swan River Trust's Riverbank program continues to deliver to the Perth community.

Since 2002, more than \$11 million has been invested in 183 projects focused on re-vegetating, restoring and stabilising more than 350 km of foreshores in the Swan Canning Riverpark. The program has also attracted an additional \$11 million from local government, landcare groups and private enterprise resulting in \$22 million of invaluable on-ground works.

Each year the program rehabilitates more than 500,000m² of shoreline, plants more than 7,000 trees and sedges, maintains 6 km of river walls and reduces riverbank erosion from wind, storm surges and boat wakes.

Working closely with local council environmental officers, the Trust provides a variety of demonstration sites, workshops and handbook publications including the *Best Management Practice Guidelines and Foreshore Stabilisation Manual* to help maximise priority Riverbank project outcomes.

This year \$700,000 was allocated for 14 priority projects throughout the Riverpark. The Trust's Riverbank program was a finalist in the 2012 Premier's Awards for the Managing the Environment category.

Riverbank

As part of its shared responsibility for the shorelines adjoining public lands of the Swan Canning Riverpark, the Trust offers funding for foreshore protection and rehabilitation works.

The Riverbank Proactive funding and Riverbank Grants funding schemes facilitate Government, riverfront councils and volunteers to unite to protect the Riverpark.

In line with the Trust's *2010-15 Strategic Plan*, the Riverbank focus moved away from reactive, competitive grants to a more strategic, river-wide, proactive methodology. This allowed the Trust to target priority areas with larger projects, often spanning a number of years.

These projects seek to address the following objectives:

- to protect and enhance riverbanks and shorelines to mitigate threats to environmental, recreational, aesthetic or cultural values;
- to protect, enhance and manage fringing indigenous vegetation and habitat; and
- to improve enjoyment of the foreshore by addressing risk to public amenity values, safety, infrastructure and environment.

Since 2002 the Riverbank program has contributed more than \$11 million for river restoration projects, matched by an additional \$11 million from partners.

The Trust's Riverbank program has planted more than 700,000 trees and sedges, installed more than 6 km of riverwalls and was a finalist in the 2012 Premier's Awards for the *Managing the Environment* category.

Riverbank 2012-13 funding

During 2012-13, over \$700,000 was distributed for 14 priority projects addressing erosion control, revegetation, weed control, riverwall repair and preparation of foreshore management plans. These projects cover an area equivalent to 318 Subiaco Ovals.

An indicator used to help monitor Riverbank program inputs is the percentage of the total foreshore area subject to management effort during the year. The total foreshore area is 22,282,198 m² and in 2012-13 an estimated area of 265,158 m² or 1.19 per cent of foreshore was to receive some form of Trust management effort. The actual area was significantly higher, being 588,755 m² or 2.64 per cent of the total area. This variance is due to the majority of the Riverbank grants scheme foreshore restoration projects (during 2012-13) being primarily based on revegetation of the foreshores. These natural shoreline restoration projects are considerably less expensive than river walling projects, which can cost up to \$8,000 per linear metre.

Asset Management System

The Trust has an important role in facilitating foreshore protection and rehabilitation. It provides operational work capacity, technical expertise and grant funding for foreshore plans and rehabilitation projects undertaken by state and local government land managers in partnership with community groups. This work contributes significantly to mitigating riverbank erosion, restoring foreshore vegetation and protecting associated ecological aesthetic and social values.

To assist in this work, an Asset Management System has been developed and implemented to help the Trust manage the proactive river-wide funding process and examine priority sites across the Riverpark.

Communication and extension

The Riverbank program successfully implemented a communication and extension plan aimed at ensuring foreshore land managers have access to technical information, project management support and training.

The Trust ran a series of successful workshops, demonstration site visits and produced key training publications including *Guidelines for Foreshore Management Plans and Restoration Plans*. These tools inform foreshore land managers of the detail necessary in foreshore and restoration management plans, which are often a requirement of development applications.

Riverpark Trail Project

The Riverpark Trail Project remained a primary focus for Riverpark Management in 2012-13. The draft plan was presented to the Swan River Trust Board for endorsement and the draft *Riverpark Trail Master Plan* is being refined.

The National Trust (WA) and South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council in partnership with the Swan River Trust have developed a mechanism for consulting with the Noongar people, through the creation of a Noongar Advisory Panel. The panel is assisting in providing information to the National Trust for the development of an Interpretation Plan for the Riverpark Trail Project which will be delivered to the Trust in early 2014.

Trust staff have also worked with Canoeing WA and the Underwater Explorers Club of WA to identify potential recreational opportunities for kayaking and diving/snorkelling trails on the Swan and Canning rivers. It is anticipated that the information provided will be used as a basis for the Trust website, publications, signage and potentially for an underwater snorkel/dive trail and kayak trail which will form part of the Riverpark Trail Project.

Visitor Satisfaction Survey

A key objective of the Trust and its partners is to improve community enjoyment of the Riverpark through the provision of recreational spaces and facilities.

A visitor satisfaction survey was undertaken to measure the level of community enjoyment in the Riverpark and identify areas and ways to improve amenity of the Riverpark to increase community benefit. The results indicate a high level of satisfaction with more than 80 per cent of responses indicating a positive experience.



Service 3: Environmental management

The environmental management services are delivered by the River System Management Branch to improve our understanding of the rivers' function and health to inform management.

Healthy Rivers Program

The Healthy Rivers Action Plan (HRAP) was delivered for the fifth and final year. An allocation of \$1.72 million of the \$3 million in funding provided by the Burswood Park Board delivered a suite of projects in the Swan Canning Catchment. Preparation for an independent evaluation of the HRAP has begun with the development of reporting templates and processes to inform the review. The eight HRAP programs will continue to be delivered through the River Protection Strategy but will be guided by the outcomes of the evaluation when it is completed.

Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan (SCWQIP)

SCWQIP is continuing to be funded by the State Government through the State Natural Resource Management (NRM) Program, which has allocated a further \$1.5 million over three years. This investment is being supported by a \$2.5 million investment from the Federal Government as part of the Caring for our Country Program. The additional NRM funding was announced in September 2012 as part the State Government's Fertiliser Partnership 2012-2016 program. The majority of the funding is provided to partner organisations to carry out priority nutrient reduction activities. A Steering Committee, chaired by the Trust and comprising representatives from the Departments of Water, Environment and Conservation (now Parks and Wildlife), Planning, and Agriculture and Food WA, Water Corporation, Western Australian Local Government Association and Perth Region NRM continues to oversee the plan's implementation.

A small-scale 1ha trial has continued in the Ellen Brook catchment to determine the effectiveness of several soil amendment products in reducing phosphorus leaching in sandy soils. The project has been run in partnership with Department of Agriculture and Food WA, ChemCentre, Department of Water and other organisations and is expected to be completed in June 2015. A report on the first year's findings was produced based on different application rates and testing on soil and water chemistry, plant productivity and radiology. A large scale, 50ha trial began this financial year using one of the soil amendment products on private property in the Ellen Brook catchment.

The Trust in partnership with Murdoch University has measured the effectiveness of Riparian Best Management Practices (BMPs) in stopping nutrients entering waterways. The investigation reported on the effectiveness of fencing and riparian vegetation on sandy and duplex soils in the Ellen Brook catchment. It was extended to gain a better understanding of particular elements of riparian zones and the project is scheduled to finish in December 2013.

A model to determine nutrients export from the Avon Catchment is due to finish in September 2013. It has used a similar methodology to SCWQIP development and will identify hotspot sub-catchments and prioritise nutrient reduction management actions.



A demonstration day at the Ellen Brook soil amendment trial site was held with land holders in September 2012.

Non-Nutrient Contaminant Program

Phase III of the Non-Nutrient Contaminant Program (NNCP) continued during 2012-13 and is expected to be finalised in 2013-14. Five studies have been completed by Department of Water (DoW) on behalf of the Trust. The reports will be released in due course. The first of these studies conducted further investigations in the Swan River adjacent to the site of the former East Perth Gasworks including sediment chemistry, ecotoxicity and benthic macro invertebrate faunal composition. An investigation of organic contaminants throughout the Swan Canning estuary using passive sampler technology was also completed as were investigations into sediments and surface water adjacent to a disused waste disposal site on the Canning River and contaminants in the drainage networks discharging to both Claisebrook Cove and the Kent Street Weir pool. A report summarising all of the NNCP data relevant to Claisebrook, East Perth, is also being prepared by DOW on behalf of the Trust as the final component of phase III of the NNCP.

Healthy Catchments Program

This program provides support to sub-regional Natural Resource Management (NRM) groups in the Swan region to coordinate community projects that reduce the amount of nutrients entering the Swan Canning river system. This year \$584,500 was provided to sub-regional NRM groups.

The fencing and revegetation of rural waterways in the Ellen Brook catchment continues to be a priority for State NRM funding. This approach protects the waterway from destruction by cattle and restores the riparian zone, allowing it to act more effectively as a filter to improve water quality and reduce nutrient input from the Ellen Brook into the Swan River.

In partnership with the Armadale Gosnells Landcare Group and the South East Centre for Urban Landcare, the pools in the Canning River between the Canning Dam and Stony Brook confluence were identified as part of Canning Pools Critical Habitat Project. Research into the best method to determine sediment levels has begun. Findings from the research will be implemented in 2014.

Local Water Quality Improvement Plans

The Trust continued to use the SCWQIP framework to complete the final Water Quality Improvement Plan (WQIP) for the Bull Creek Catchment. The 10 priority catchments that do not meet long-term water quality goals as indicated by the SCWQIP predictive modelling now have WQIPs being implemented by the Trust and partners.

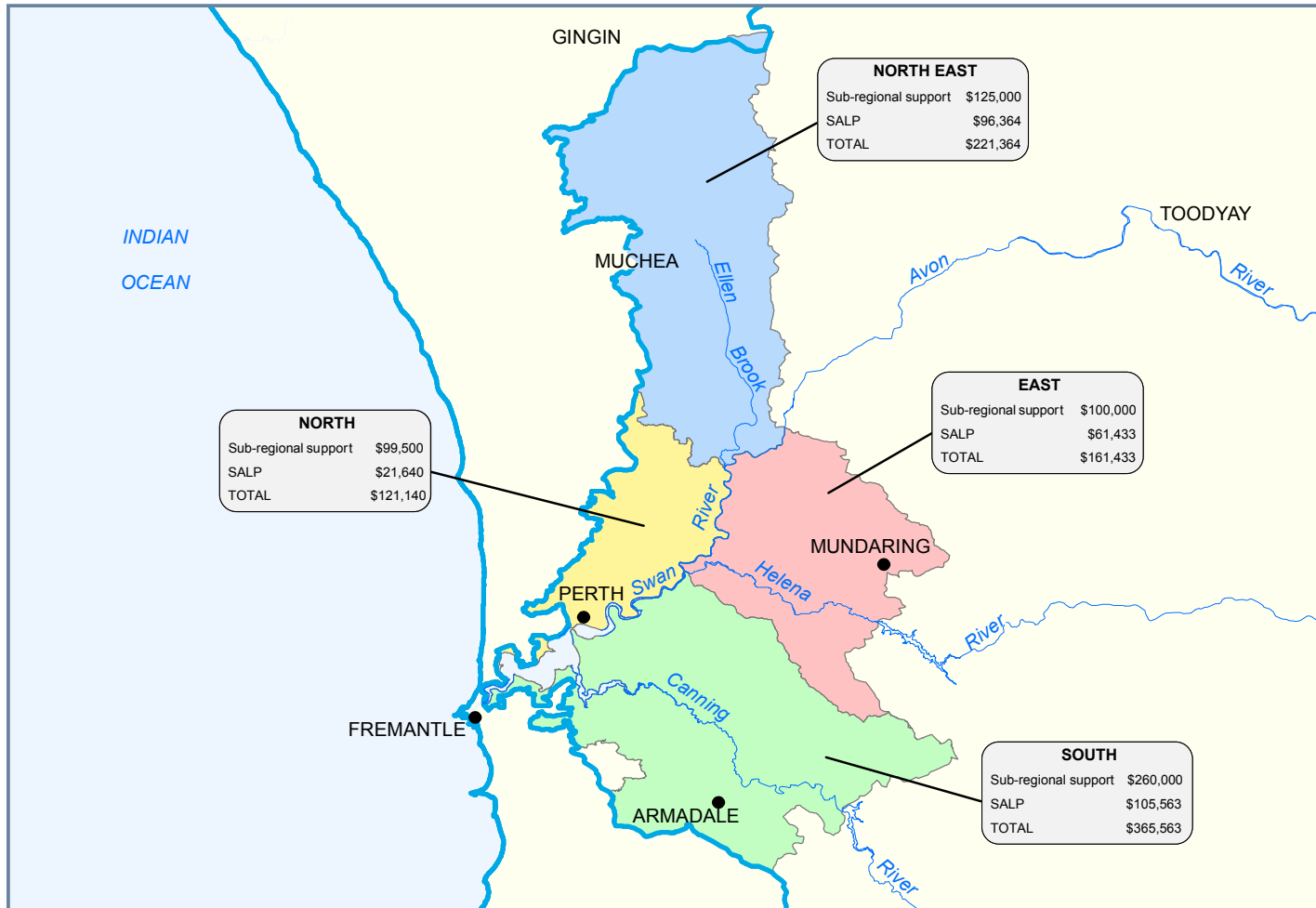
The Bannister Creek Catchment WQIP investment projects were scoped and initiated in 2012-13. A comprehensive water quality sampling program was completed and the report is being finalised. Management plans for the Bannister Creek Reserve and Tom Bateman Wetlands are being reviewed by key partners. These plans will guide investment at these sites over the next 10 years. A rehabilitation project to improve the water quality function of the inlet of the Tom Bateman Wetland has also begun.

The Canning Plain WQIP research project reviewing policy, approvals and local laws aimed at ensuring that small to medium enterprises do not mobilise nutrients or other contaminants from the site was finalised. The project was extended to develop a standardised auditing module to be used as a structured record keeping tool and this collection method has been incorporated into existing IT infrastructure by the local government to allow the information to be viewed via inhouse mapping tool Intramaps.

The Trust focused on the Maddington light industrial area in the Bickley Brook catchment to reduce nutrients and pollutants entering the Canning River. Mapping of illegal stormwater outfalls, drain stencilling and funding was provided to trace hydrocarbon pollution in the area. This work will allow the Trust to prioritise future investigations.

Partnerships with higher education institutions have been established to encourage student monitoring and investigation projects in priority catchments. To date, these research outcomes have informed knowledge about water and sediment quality at 12 different sites across four of the priority catchments.

Figure 1: Swan Canning Catchment sub-regional support and Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program (SALP) funding



Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program (SALP)

The Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program (SALP) is administered by Perth Region NRM on behalf of the Trust and Alcoa Australia Limited.

This year, SALP celebrated 15 years of delivering funding to community groups. The program provided \$285,000 to implement 27 on ground restoration projects throughout the Swan Canning Catchment in 2012-13. Supporting the program since 1999, the Trust has provided over \$3.12 million to SALP including a further \$150,000 this year.





Swan River Trust Alcoa Landcare Program

This year the Swan River Trust and Alcoa Australia celebrated a 15 year landcare partnership.

One of Australia's longest running landcare initiatives, the Swan River Trust Alcoa Landcare Program (SALP) provides community catchment groups with a user friendly way to apply for environmental grants up to \$20,000 to help deliver landcare initiatives throughout the Swan Coastal Plain.

Since its inception, more than \$6 million has been distributed to over 200 community environmental groups. These groups have leveraged a further \$6 million from local governments and private businesses leading to \$12 million of invaluable on-ground works.

SALP volunteers have contributed a staggering 153,000 volunteer hours worth \$3 million, planted two million trees and revegetated more than 1,763ha of land.

The projects funded by SALP focus on reducing harmful nutrients and contaminants from entering our rivers and ground water. These landcare initiatives also prevent erosion, reduce the spread of invasive species and create native animal habitats.

SALP also helps bring natural bushland and native species back to the suburbs creating new recreational areas for children and families. Providing employment, training, networking and volunteering opportunities for the local community, SALP has helped restore Perth's residents' connection with the Riverpark and nature.

SALP was shortlisted as a finalist for the 2013 Premier's Awards.

Oxygenation

The Trust operates four oxygenation plants in the river system to combat low oxygen levels in the summer and autumn.

A long dry summer coupled with very high tides saw the oxygenation plants in Wilson and Ferndale on the Canning River operate over a longer period and in higher salinity water than typically experienced. This salt water took its toll on oxygenation equipment, which was originally designed to work in the freshwater environment of the Kent Street Weir pool. A number of components of both Canning River oxygenation plants need to be replaced. This will be done as part of the \$2.4 million the State Government has provided to increase the capacity of the oxygenation program in the Canning River. This funding will also be used to build a third oxygenation plant at Nicholson Road Bridge in Ferndale. Contracts to design and construct this plant have been awarded and it will be built in 2014.

Oxygenation plants on Caversham and Guildford on the Swan River were also used for an extended period during 2012-13 due to low river flows and the occurrence of several algal blooms. The use of these plants was crucial to maintain and improve oxygen conditions in excess of 10 kilometres in the upper Swan River. However, low river flows and the occurrence of several algal blooms meant that these plants had to be run for an extended period and the cost of operating the plants exceeded the operational budget that had been planned. Funds from other programs were needed to maintain operations in 2012-13. This year's conditions are likely to be repeated in future years so increased funding of the oxygenation program is required.

The Trust has also begun trialing a 2.8 kW solar array at its work centre in Victoria Park. It is intended that this will help reduce electricity expenses and offset the carbon generated from electricity production. Following the trial of this small system, the Trust will consider expanding the solar capacity at this site to further offset operational costs.

River Science

The Swan Canning Research and Innovation Program continues to build on the scientific knowledge underpinning the management of the Swan and Canning rivers and works towards fulfilling research priorities identified under the Healthy Rivers Action Plan.

The Trust has continued working towards its requirements in the draft River Protection Strategy to extend reporting beyond simple water quality parameters and utilise biotic indicators of ecological health. The Fish Community Index of Estuarine Health, developed in partnership with Murdoch University's Centre for Fish, Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems Research was implemented in 2012. The index has increased understanding on how fish communities respond to algal blooms. The project continued in 2013, with a report on this work expected to be released in the coming months.

Seagrass monitoring

The Trust has also partnered with Department of Water to monitor changes in seagrass habitat. Seagrass distribution and meadow densities were recorded at six representative sites in the Swan Canning Estuary in February/March 2013 in order to repeat surveys that occurred in the summer of 2012 as part of a broader seagrass habitat mapping project. The work is linked to a second Trust and Department of Water project to develop a seagrass assessment protocol which may be used as an indicator of estuarine condition. This work has identified a range of metrics that can be matched to key environmental stressors and a report on this project is expected in July 2013. Collectively the metrics will provide a measure of estuarine health to complement the Fish Community Index and more traditional water quality measures.

The Trust, Murdoch University, Challenger Institute and the WA Fish Foundation secured funding from the Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation to address the decline of the Western School Prawn fishery in the Riverpark. In May 2013, the research team achieved a world-first by successfully culturing the Western School Prawn and a small number of prawns were released into the Riverpark. The project continues to refine and up-scale culture approaches and it is

expected that a much greater number of juvenile prawns will be released into the river system during 2014 and 2015. A strong research and monitoring component is integral to this project, which will involve the community in a Prawn Watch citizen science project to help monitor the recreational fishery. The stock enhancement approach will be used to gain an insight into issues that may limit natural recruitment and survival of Western School Prawns in the Riverpark.

Riverpark dolphin research

In January 2013 a new report on health and ecology of dolphins using the Riverpark was released. This report included a census of the dolphin population and was undertaken by Murdoch University researchers (Cetacean Research Unit). The results showed that at least 36 individual dolphins - including nine mother-and-calf pairs - used the river system in 2012-13. At least 20 of the dolphins are permanent residents living in the river year-round. The results of this research have been used to develop a revised *FinBook*, which provides a guide to identification for nearly 600 trained dolphin watchers and highlights the associations between Riverpark dolphins. This work, as well as that being conducted at Curtin University Centre for Marine Science and Technology, provides sound scientific support for the Trust's high profile citizen science program – Dolphin Watch.

Algal bloom response

An extended bloom of the dinoflagellate algae, *Karlodinium veneficum*, occurred in the Swan Estuary from May through to December 2012. Under certain conditions, blooms of this algae have been associated with fish kills. This was the most extended bloom of any algae in the monitoring history of the Swan Canning, with water conditions influenced by weather patterns promoting algae growth. Over the bloom period there were three fish-kill events recorded with about 14,000 dead fish collected. Sampling identified a new algal toxin associated with this bloom and fish-kill events were clearly positioned shortly after and just downstream of peak toxin concentrations. Weather patterns associated with climate change appear to favour growth of this harmful algal species. The Trust continues to work with the scientific community to understand this species and to develop mitigation techniques.

In a separate project, innovative approaches to monitoring algae were explored through a partnership with Curtin University (Remote Sensing and Satellite Research Group). Researchers investigated the use of specialised boat-mounted equipment to measure light reflectance over large areas of the Swan Canning estuary and to relate the data to concentrations of chlorophyll, phytoplankton, tannins and suspended sediment. Estuarine conditions proved problematic, requiring a change in hyperspectral equipment. Data collection was completed in March 2013 and reporting is scheduled for August 2013.

Oxygenation modelling

The Trust has continued to work with partner organisations to develop decision support systems that are integral to catchment and river management. Through the University of Western Australia (Centre of Excellence for Ecohydrology) and Department of Water, work is underway to complete a new hydrodynamic-biogeochemical model that can simulate oxygen conditions at key locations in the estuary. The model is already showing its capacity to explore operational scenarios for the upstream oxygenation plants in both the Swan and the Canning rivers and could help determine the most cost effective way to achieve desired ecological outcomes.

Invasive fish species

The Trust has been working for several years with the Department of Fisheries and Murdoch University to understand the risks associated with the introduction of the invasive pearl cichlids aquarium fish to natural waterways and native fish. This popular aquarium fish, which is native to South America, has high invasive potential and presents a significant threat to conservation values of the Swan Canning Riverpark and potentially elsewhere. Breeding populations occur at three known sites in the catchment of the Riverpark and in the past 12 months the Trust has been working with the Department of Fisheries and Murdoch University to eradicate a major breeding population from Altone Lakes. Unfortunately, high water levels at this location have prevented the eradication attempt at this time. In April 2013, 1,200 pearl cichlids were removed by electrofishing as an interim control measure to reduce populations within the lakes at Altone Park and the Vines Resort.



Drainage Nutrient Intervention Program (DNIP)

Trust research priorities in relation to storm water have continued to be addressed through involvement in the Co-operative Research Centre (CRC) for Water Sensitive Cities.

Site investigations have been undertaken and detailed designs and approvals finalised, which will see construction of a near end of catchment wetland using nutrient adsorbent materials on the Ellen Brook in Belhus in 2013-14. The Ellen Brook Wetland was used as the pilot project to trial the new State Government Aboriginal Heritage Protocols.

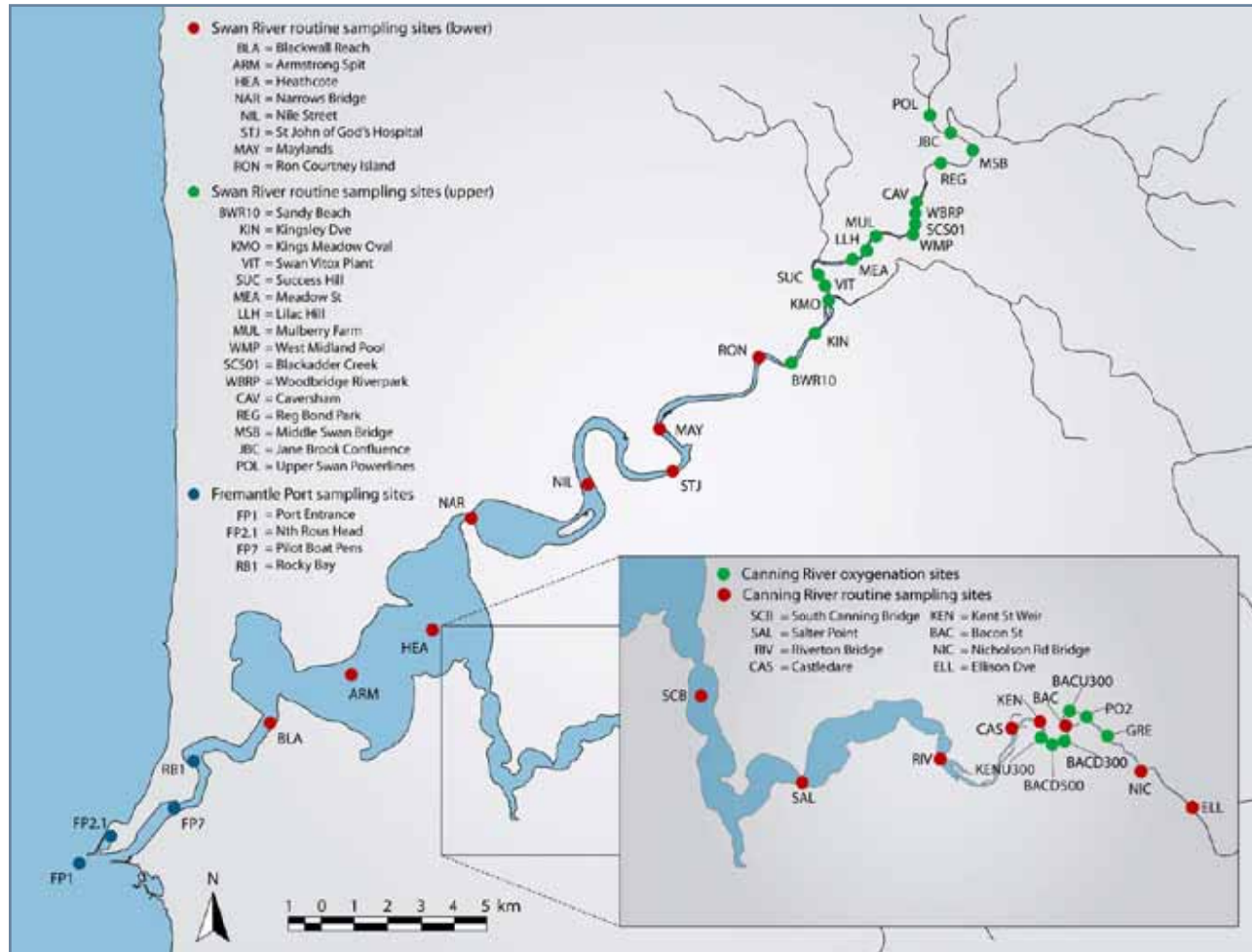
Detailed designs are being finalised for the Eric Singleton Bird Sanctuary Wetland project. The partnership project between the City of Bayswater, Department of Environment and Conservation (now Department of Parks and Wildlife), Water Corporation and the Trust will see a portion of the Bayswater Brook flow diverted into a 2.7 ha nutrient stripping wetland for treatment prior to discharge back into the Brook.

Monitoring, evaluation and maintenance continued at drainage Nutrient Intervention Program sites in the Canning Plain and Ellen Brook Catchments.

Environmental flows

Many of the tributaries of the Swan and Canning rivers are dammed for the domestic water supply. The resulting changes to river flows are recognised as a disturbance to the environmental value of ecosystems downstream of major dams. The Trust provides support to the Department of Water to investigate the environmental water requirements of these downstream environments and prescribes environmental water provisions (flow regimes) that maintain or restore ecological processes and protect their environmental value. An environmental water release program for the lower Helena River was incorporated into Department of Water and Water Corporation's operational strategy for managing releases from water supply dams. The program was implemented over the 2012-13 summer and autumn to maintain the values of the river's summer pools as refuge for river biota during the hottest period of the year.

Figure 2: Swan Canning Estuary sampling sites



Environmental monitoring

Each year, the Trust and Department of Water undertake weekly monitoring of the Swan Canning estuary. Thirty-two routine sampling sites are monitored throughout the estuary on a weekly basis and water samples collected are subjected to a range of water quality analyses including nutrients, temperature, salinity, chlorophyll-a (algae), pH and dissolved oxygen. Samples are collected across a range extending 1 km upstream of the Jane Brook confluence on the Swan River, to the top of the Kent Street Weir pool (near Ellison Drive) on the Canning River, and downstream to Fremantle.

In addition to the Swan Canning estuary sampling, the Trust provides both state and federal funding to the Department of Water to monitor water quality within all 31 sub-catchments that feed into the Swan and Canning rivers. Catchment data is collected fortnightly when there is water flowing in the tributaries.

Data collected in the environmental monitoring program helps the Trust to target specific areas within the catchment that require particular responses to determine the effectiveness of the management actions we already have in place. It also allows the Trust to provide timely warnings about potentially hazardous conditions (such as harmful algal blooms) and improves the long-term understanding of the way the Swan Canning river system functions.

Service 4: Communication of environmental information

The Communications service enhances community social responsibility so that the public is motivated to help protect the Riverpark.

The service aims to foster a community that is committed to Riverpark stewardship and who support the Trust in river management. The Trust runs environmental education and behaviour change programs to increase public understanding of the Swan and Canning rivers. This encourages the community to participate in improving Riverpark use and river health while respecting cultural significance and sense of place.

Global social science research has proven that the community is more likely to become part of solving environmental problems when it understands the key issues and is empowered to play a role in applying the solutions. Effective communication of key RiverWise messages and community engagement to encourage positive behavior change are critical aspects of the Trust's work.

Media and corporate relations

The Trust maintains a steady flow of information through traditional media channels and this year created *RiverView Magazine* to help raise public awareness of key Riverpark issues and the Trust's major river management projects. The magazine has also assisted to attract corporate partners to key Trust programs and will be produced bi-annually.

The Trust's external communications are integrated across all media channels. Trust media releases and related articles were simultaneously posted on the Trust and River Guardians websites and consolidated in *RiverView* magazine and the internal Trust-e newsletter. Video of key projects was also produced for YouTube and television media promotions.

The Communications branch has focused on proactive media and strategic marketing activities to help deliver clear and consistent key messages about the Trust's services and brand. This has helped maximise media exposure (particularly print and television coverage) and increase awareness of the Trust and River Guardians programs.

This year the Communications branch formed important new stakeholder relationships with Recfishwest, National Trust, Scitech, Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, Zoos Victoria and Department of Communities. By working with new partners with relevant membership databases the Trust delivered key RiverWise education messages to new audiences through mobile media displays and special events at major public venues.

The Communications branch also developed comprehensive community sponsorship proposals to help generate interest from corporate partners for the Trust's Riverpark Trail Project and the Dolphin Watch program. During 2013 the Trust Board supported a decision to fund a contract Grants Officer to help attract Federal Government grants and stimulate new external funding streams.

The Trust forged a new media partnership with Community Newspaper Group to co-ordinate our most successful River Guardians photography competition (460 entries). This helped engage the community and expand Trust photo resources for promotional use. Communications continued to manage the *Discover Your Rivers* media series via the Community Newspaper Group.

Websites

The Trust's website continued to expand with a total of 31,635 unique visitors for the year. The River Science section was the most visited component of the website, followed by Statutory Planning.

The Swan River Trust website was redesigned and launched in August 2012. The new website features improved navigation and search features, an interactive micro algae activity report, updated river science content and an improved publications library.

The Trust's website and social media were consistently promoted in brochures, presentations, magazines, displays, media releases and educational materials. The River Guardians website also features improved project pages, photo gallery, Dolphin Watch monitoring form and events section.

The Trust's online and social media strategy has been expanded and the agency continues to grow its YouTube and on-line publications presence.

Community engagement

River Guardians

The River Guardians program now has 1,797 members, an increase of 21 per cent on 2011-12 membership numbers. Over the past year, River Guardians has worked with 47 stakeholder groups and had an active presence at 20 environmental education events with a combined attendance of more than 10,200 people.

The program continues to provide RiverWise training, volunteering opportunities and presentations from leading scientific and behaviour change experts addressing the key issues facing our rivers.

The River Guardians flagship project, Dolphin Watch, flourished in its fourth year. The project's volunteer base has increased by 47 per cent over the past 12 months with 595 trained volunteers (190 new people). This was due to better marketing and promotion of the River Guardians program and Dolphin Watch project to new audiences.

The annual Dolphin Watch Day event held on 14 June 2013 was attended by the Minister for Environment; Heritage and 260 Dolphin Watch and River Guardians volunteers. The popular event included the presentation of awards for volunteers, the release of the third edition of *FinBook* and the *2012-13 Dolphin Watch Annual Report* which details the results from the fourth year of monitoring the Riverpark dolphins.

The RiverWise training series was delivered again in May 2013 and involved 59 participants. Content included nutrient reduction across homes, gardens and riverside recreational activities. Evaluation of the series demonstrated that participants learnt how the river system operated, how they impacted upon the Riverpark and how they could modify their behaviour at home and in the garden to make a difference.



External presentations

This year, Trust officers delivered 27 presentations to external stakeholders. These included universities, local government, volunteer groups and community events. These presentations reached 1,425 people.

RiverWise Bennett Springs Behaviour Change Pilot

The Trust commenced a 12-month pilot project in Bennett Springs residential estate in Autumn 2013. The behaviour change pilot involves the Trust working in partnership with the City of Swan, Department of Water, Great Gardens, and the Bennett Springs residential, commercial and school communities.

The Bennett Springs estate was identified as the target area for the pilot project because long-term water quality monitoring suggests that the residential estate, or area surrounding it, is a significant source of nitrogen and phosphorus input to nearby Bennett Brook. The development began in 1999 and is now almost complete. In total, the area has approximately 1,600 dwellings, an 8,000 m² shopping complex and several surrounding schools.

Through the RiverWise Bennett Springs Behaviour Change Pilot project, the Trust will deliver new RiverWise messages using a variety of innovative delivery mechanisms. The first phase of the project was successfully completed in April 2013. The Garden Advice Team conducted 123 household consultations.

The consultations delivered practical demonstrations, advice and a free product swap service that exchanged 121 kg and 33.6 L of harmful gardening products for RiverWise alternatives (597 RiverWise products distributed).

River Guardians Schools Education Project

The Trust's Ribbons of Blue and River Rangers programs were successfully delivered across the Swan Canning Catchment by the Trust's Education Officer.

The Ribbons of Blue program engaged 3,449 students from 73 schools. Due to changes in the focus of the program, one less staff member and more intensive work with each school, the numbers of students and schools dropped from 2011-12.

To complement Ribbons of Blue learnings, the Trust delivered two RiverWise Catchment Activity Days involving 12 schools and 347 students, two local governments and relevant local community groups. The events were well supported by the South East Regional Centre of Urban Landcare (SERCUL) and the Department of Environment and Conservation's (now Department of Parks and Wildlife) Ribbons of Blue program.

More than 90 teachers attended professional learning workshops run by the Trust's Education Officer in 2012-13. The Trust continues to work closely with the eight primary schools currently involved in the River Rangers program. To support the schools 30 activities were delivered to the students. To assist the teachers in running the program, three leader workshops were held which provided opportunities for networking and personal development.

The Trust strengthened our Millennium Kids partnership in 2012-13 to deliver two Swan Canning Riverpark Youth Forums. Over 180 students attended the forums including students from Tunas Hijau in Indonesia. The forums seek to support schools in the Swan Canning Catchment to implement long-term sustainability projects that enable students to adopt river-friendly behaviours. The forums have guided the development of the Swan Canning Online Schools Project where schools share their stories of sustainability.



River Rangers

River Rangers is a pilot primary school cadet program run in partnership with Department for Local Government and Communities. Specifically, the program seeks to engage and educate the next generation of children and reinforce the importance of protecting the Swan Canning Riverpark among primary school students.

A combination of field trips and curriculum based projects help cadets gain a positive and practical understanding of the local environment. The program enables students to actively investigate local issues and design, evaluate and share the results of their projects with other schools and the wider community.

River Rangers is a voluntary program that is largely conducted outside of classroom time. The program has been designed as a precursor to Department of Environment and Conservation's (now Department of Parks And Wildlife) Bush Rangers Cadets Program that currently operates in various secondary schools.

The River Rangers program was initially run as a two-year pilot from 2010-12 and involved five primary schools. Evaluation of the pilot demonstrated excellent outcomes – both educational and environmental that resulted in the program being expanded. A further 10 primary schools will join the River Rangers program over the next three years taking the total number of participating schools to 15.

Great Gardens Workshops

The Great Gardens team continued to deliver free environmental education to the community in line with its behavior change mandate. This year, the Trust funded 18 workshops, extending the program's reach to 1,637 people.

The Trust trialed several new workshop formats and venues with the average attendance rate of 91 people per workshop reflecting a slight improvement on the previous year's average of 89 people per workshop.

Surveys and a home audit program indicate 75 per cent of participants made positive behavioral change as a result of attending the autumn series of workshops (e.g. they adopted a RiverWise behaviour such as reduced fertilising or began planting native plants etc). The surveys revealed 56 per cent of attendees switched to the use of slow-release fertiliser and 14 per cent stopped using fertiliser completely.

Fishing Line Disposal Units

The Trust scoped and developed a Fishing Line Disposal Unit pilot project. Guided by previous product research by the *Seal the Loop* campaign the Trust purchased 20 fishing line disposal units made from 100 per cent recycled plastic from Melbourne Zoo.

These units are designed to collect fishing line and tackle and have been successfully trialed in the Eastern States. The units will help reduce fishing line entanglements of dolphins and waterbirds within the Riverpark and improve public safety and amenity of jetties and shorelines.

The Trust has engaged Clean Marine, Recfishwest and Native Animal Rescue as project partners and is currently negotiating with Main Roads and local councils to install the units at priority fishing sites throughout the Riverpark.

Phosphorus Awareness Project

The Phosphorus Awareness Project (PAP) seeks to achieve a decrease in nutrient loads and algal blooms through changes in community and industry behaviour. The PAP delivers fertiliser and environmental education to the wider community and achieved the following results in 2012-13:

- 236 school presentations to 5,650 school children
- 41 school planting sessions, 6,675 plants were planted by 1,165 students
- six *Fertilise Wise* fertiliser training sessions held for 76 turf managers
- 31 community presentations and 28 displays at community events with 6,900 people addressed
- 18,060 PAP brochures and 5,100 *Grow Local Plant* brochures distributed
- eight drain stencilling days held with volunteers to stencil over 330 drains



Servicing the agency: Strategic programs

The Strategic Programs branch is responsible for the planning and policy framework that guides the Trust and others to achieve collaborative, coordinated Riverpark management.

Draft River Protection Strategy

The Trust has worked with other state agencies and key stakeholders to develop a draft *River Protection Strategy*, which is a requirement of the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*. The draft Strategy aims to achieve better coordination and collaboration between management and community organisations and recommends actions to protect Riverpark values.

The Trust led the development of the draft strategy in partnership with 21 local government authorities, 15 state government agencies and over 500 Natural Resource Management groups and community members.

Agreement on Urban Drainage in the Swan Canning Catchment

The *Agreement on Urban Drainage in the Swan Canning Catchment* was ratified by the Swan River Trust, WA Local Government Association, the Department of Water, and the Water Corporation in November 2012. Under the agreement, eight collaborative projects are being undertaken on strategic issues affecting urban drainage and water quality in the Swan Canning catchment. All projects are scheduled for completion by November 2013.

The Trust led two projects, the first focused on improving the integration of water resource information collection and sharing it across the catchment. The second project involved preparing a package to streamline approvals for Natural Resource Management groups undertaking projects in and near drains on Water Corporation land. The package includes a project approvals flow chart, a manual and project development *pro forma* which will be adopted for use by NRM groups and community groups.





Aquatic Use Review and Management Framework

The Swan River Trust in partnership with the Department of Transport has completed an Aquatic Use Review and established an Aquatic Use Management Framework to coordinate aquatic activities within the Swan Canning Riverpark. Since the establishment of the Framework, some key outcomes of initiatives have been gazetted and implemented following consultation with relevant stakeholders.

These include changes to improve Riverpark safety and amenity by redefining boundaries at some key Riverpark ski areas on the Swan and Canning rivers, introducing changes to types of ski activities in some areas, introducing a new 8 knot speed limit at Heirisson Island, revoking the ski area at Chidley Point, and prohibiting the use of personal water craft upstream of the Windan Bridge.

The Department of Transport is responsible for the implementation of recommendations in the Framework relating to speed limits and gazetted additional changes to areas for use by particular types of water craft or for specific activities.

The Department of Transport is implementing further changes in late 2013 including amendments to some speed limits, changes to several ski area boundaries, and the creation of two new areas closed to motorised vessels.

Servicing the agency: Business management

The Business Management branch ensures accountability, good governance and financial sustainability by improving management systems within the Swan River Trust. Work has continued in year to improve the internal financial reporting processes in line with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and Treasurer's Instructions.

Reporting requirements

The Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), now the Department of Parks and Conservation (DPaW), provided the Trust with staff, facilities and corporate services as defined by the Act. The Service Level Agreement between DEC and the Trust was reviewed and updated for financial year 2012-13. Outputs pertaining to the DEC disability access and inclusion plan, equal employment, substantive equality, cultural diversity and language services, corruption prevention, youth, compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes applicable to the Trust are incorporated in the outcomes reported in the DEC Annual Report 2012-13.

Conflict of interest

The Trust has procedures for identifying, preventing and resolving conflicts of interest, as outlined in the DEC Code of Conduct (March 2013). Trust Board members are required to declare conflicts of interest. This year, three Trust members declared a conflict of interest in three items.

Freedom of information

This year, there were two requests under the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*. For the purposes of the Act, the Trust is a 'related agency' to DEC.

Record keeping

Record keeping was centralised to the Trust in 2009-10 and Record Keeping practices are in accordance with the State Records Office approved Trust's Record Keeping Plan, which includes retention and disposal schedules.

Advertising and marketing

The Trust does not conduct campaign advertising for this activity.

Table 4: Advertising and marketing expenditure

Class of expenditure	Supplier	Consolidated fund expenditure
Advertising of draft policies for public comment and public notification	Adcorp	\$2,074.99
State Law Publishers Gazettal Advertising Regulation Amendments	State Law Publisher	\$1,561.82
Marketing	Various	\$58,820.30
TOTAL		\$62,457.11

Public comment

The Trust encourages public comment on river management issues during the year and actively works to provide the Perth community with opportunities to participate in decision making. Public meetings are held to discuss key issues and matters of significant public interest are advertised to seek submissions from the community.

A proposal for a hotel development at Lot 351 Riverside Drive (Barrack Square) Perth, is being jointly considered by the Trust and the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority. It was widely advertised for public comment for 21 days between 21 January 2013 and 11 February 2013. 22 public submissions were received in total.

Table 5: Public comments received on significant development applications

Item for public comment	Letters	Emails	Total
Proposed Hotel Development – Lot 351 Riverside Drive (Barrack Square), Perth	9	13	22

Disclosures and legal compliance

The Trust has a Finance and Audit Committee consisting of Board members. The Trust has an exemption from the Department of Treasury to employ an in-house Chief Financial Officer if there is support by an approved external accountancy firm.

Under Section 34 of the Act, the Environment Minister may give directions in writing to the Trust, generally with respect to the performance of its functions. The Trust is to give effect to any such direction. This year, there were no Ministerial directives.

Capital projects

The Trust took delivery of a new tractor at the cost of \$13,200 (inc GST) and made a partial payment on a new work vessel to the cost of \$153,241.02 (inc GST). The Trust also incurred a total cost of \$29,446.93 (inc GST) for the installation of one courtesy mooring and improvement of two courtesy moorings in Barrack Street Jetty. The Business Services Branch of the Trust incurred a total cost of \$43,730.51 (inc GST) towards the cost of a new server and network upgrade.

Employees

Trust officers are provided by DEC and are subject to its industrial agreements. Executive remuneration is paid in accordance with public service conditions and reflects the Department's industrial agreements. There were no workers compensation incidents to report for 2012-2013.

Governance matters

The Trust operates in accordance with Schedule 6 of the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*, *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, and DEC Code of Conduct (May 2011). Board members received the following remuneration. Board members who are public servants are not remunerated.

Table 6: Board members remuneration

Position	Committees 2012-13		2012-13
Chairman Michael Poole	Board + 1	Finance and Audit Committee	\$30,053.71
Deputy Chair Jason Berry	Board		\$14,578.28
Dudley Maier	Board + 1	Chair of Finance and Audit Committee	\$11,775.08
Hamish Beck	Board + 1	Finance and Audit Committee	\$11,775.08
Shelley Taylor-Smith	Board		\$8,834.73
Vanessa Davies	Board		\$8,298.53
Lindsay Baxter	Board		NIL*
Barbara Watroba	Board		\$8,298.53

*Member is a public servant and therefore does not receive remuneration

There were 11 Trust Board meetings held during 2012-13.

Table 7: Trust Board meeting attendance

Member	Total	Attended
Prof Michael Poole	11	11
Mr Jason Berry	11	11
Cr Dudley Maier	11	10
Mr Hamish Beck	11	9
Ms Shelley Taylor-Smith	11	8
Lindsay Baxter (DoP representative)	11	10
Ms Vanessa Davies	11	7
Ms Barbara Watroba	11	9*

*Via teleconference for one meeting only

Table 8: Finance and Audit Committee attendance

Member	Total	Attended
Cr Dudley Maier	7	6
Mr Hamish Beck	7	6
Prof Michael Poole	7	7

Delegations

Section 33 of the Act allows for the delegation of Trust functions. The delegations gazetted in September 2007 and January 2010 remains in effect. During the year 2011-12 the Trust delegated further powers to the General Manager to vary Collaborative Agreements struck under the Act. The delegation was gazetted in June 2012.

In December 2011 the Western Australian Planning Commission delegated to the General Manager of the Swan River Trust powers under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* to ensure compliance with conditions of approval relating to the Perth Waterfront Project.

Performance monitoring and reporting

Trust officers provide written monthly reports on activities and financial statements to the Trust Board and its committees. Performance against the *Trust Strategic Plan 2010-15* and *Business Plan* is evaluated quarterly. Annual performance is reported in the Trust Annual Report to Parliament and the Minister for Environment.

Asset management

The carry forward value of Trust property, plant and equipment was \$22,413,104.17.

Other legal requirements

The Trust does not conduct campaign advertising.

Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

Trust officers are subject to the DEC Code of Conduct (March 2013) and *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, as required by the Western Australian Public Sector Code of Ethics.

Government policy requirements

Trust officers are subject to the DEC Code of Conduct (March 2013) and *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, including corruption prevention and substantive equality.

Occupational safety, health and injury management

The Trust maintains an active OSH committee with representatives from each branch. The committee meets regularly and actively promotes a culture of safety and health within the workplace. There were no Occupational Safety and Health incidents reported. Workstation ergonomic assessments have continued to be undertaken and manual handling training has also been implemented.

OSH is a standing item at weekly executive management team meetings and at six-weekly staff meetings.

Disclosures and legal compliance



Independent auditor's report

To the Parliament of Western Australia

SWAN RIVER TRUST

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accounts and financial statements of the Swan River Trust.

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2013, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those Standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Swan River Trust at 30 June 2013 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Report on Controls

I have audited the controls exercised by the Swan River Trust during the year ended 30 June 2013.

Controls exercised by the Swan River Trust are those policies and procedures established by the Board to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions.

Board's Responsibility for Controls

The Board is responsible for maintaining an adequate system of internal control to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of public and other property, and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions, and other relevant written law.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the controls exercised by the Swan River Trust based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of controls to ensure that the Trust complies with the legislative provisions. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement and include an evaluation of the design and implementation of relevant controls.

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the Swan River Trust are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions during the year ended 30 June 2013.

Report on the Key Performance Indicators

I have audited the key performance indicators of the Swan River Trust for the year ended 30 June 2013.

The key performance indicators are the key effectiveness indicators and the key efficiency indicators that provide information on outcome achievement and service provision.

Board's Responsibility 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 controls as the Board determines necessary to ensure that the key performance indicators fairly represent indicated performance.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the key performance indicators. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Board's preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and service provision.

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

Opinion

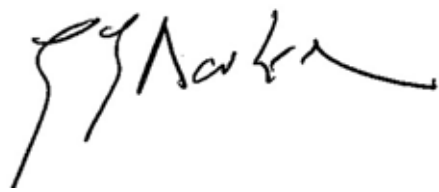
In my opinion, the key performance indicators of the Swan River Trust are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Trust's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Independence

In conducting this audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Auditor General Act 2006 and Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, and other relevant ethical requirements.

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 Swan River Trust for the year ended 30 June 2013 included on the Trust's website. The Trust's management is responsible for the integrity of the Trust's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Trust's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements or key performance indicators. 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 refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators to confirm the information contained in this website version of the financial statements and key performance indicators.



GLEN CLARKE

DEPUTY AUDITOR GENERAL

Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia

Perth, Western Australia

29 August 2013

Board's endorsement of key performance indicators

Key Performance Indicators for the year ended 30 June 2013

Certification of performance indicators

We hereby certify that the performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Trust's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.



M. Poole

Chairperson

Accountable Authority

26 August 2013



D. Maier

Member

Accountable Authority

26 August 2013

Summary of key performance indicators

The following table illustrates the relationship between the agency's services and desired outcomes and the government goal it contributes to.

The key effectiveness indicators measure the extent of impact of the delivery of the service on the achievement of desired outcomes. The key efficiency indicators monitor the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service.

Table 9: Summary of key performance indicators

Government goal - Social and Environmental Responsibility: Ensuring that economic activity is managed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner for the long-term benefit of the state			
Desired outcomes	Services	Effectiveness performance indicators	Efficiency performance indicators
The long-term community benefit of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Statutory assessment of development proposals	Percentage of development recommendations which have attracted negative responses from the community	Average cost per application assessed
	Riverpark management	Percentage of developments audited in full compliance with approval conditions	Average cost of audit compliance
			Average cost per tonne of waste removed
The ecological health of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Development and implementation of environmental management programs	The extent to which management water quality targets are achieved in the Swan and Canning rivers and catchments	Average cost of river monitoring per kilometre of river managed (approximately 156 km)
		Percentage of foreshores protected and rehabilitated in relation to total area	Average cost per square metre of foreshore undergoing protection and rehabilitation works
	Communication of environmental information	Percentage of people attending environmental education programs who change their behaviours as a result	Average cost per person attending an environmental education program

Key effectiveness performance indicator

Table 10: Percentage of development recommendations which have attracted negative responses from the community

2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Target	2012-13 Actual
0%	2%	0%

In accordance with Part 5 of the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*, draft reports on proposed developments are approved by the Trust for comment by the public.

The draft reports are published on the Trust website for three weeks to allow for this to occur. The process allows the Trust to consider the public's response to the decisions it makes before a final recommendation is made to the Minister. Importantly it allows the Trust to gauge its alignment with community values on development matters within the Development Control Area.

In 2012-13, four applications were determined under Part 5 and none of those attracted a negative response from the community. This is reflected in the zero per cent measure recorded in Table 10. The number of applications that needed to be approved by the Minister in 2012-13 (four) was significantly less than in 2011-2012 (18) as a result of amendments to streamline the regulations coming into full effect.

Key effectiveness performance indicator

Table 11: Percentage of developments audited in full compliance with approval conditions

2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Target	2012-13 Actual
69%	100%	66%

The effectiveness of the Trust's development control process is measured as a percentage of developments found to be complying with those approval conditions relevant at the time of audit.

Of the 310 compliance actions conducted on developments approved under Part 5 of the Act, or by way of permit under the *Swan and Canning River Management Regulations 2007*, 106 were found to be non-compliant with one or more relevant approval conditions at the time of the compliance action.

There was a small increase in the number of audit actions carried out from 293 in 2011-12 to 310 in 2012-13. The percentage in full compliance was slightly lower at 66 per cent compared to 69 per cent in the previous year.

In addition to the audits conducted on Trust approvals, 116 compliance checks were also carried out on projects approved by local governments or the Western Australian Planning Commission with advice and conditions recommended by the Trust. Of those projects 48 per cent of audits revealed full compliance with conditions recommended by the Trust. This was a significant decrease from 80 per cent compliance in 2011-12 for this component and possibly reflects a change in interpretation due to staff turnover.

Key effectiveness performance indicator

Table 12: Percentage of foreshore protected and rehabilitated in relation to total area

2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Target	2012-13 Actual
2.1%	1.19%	2.64%

The Trust has an important role in facilitating foreshore protection and rehabilitation. It provides operational work capacity, technical expertise and grant funding for foreshore plans and rehabilitation projects undertaken by state and local governments in partnership with community groups. This work contributes significantly to mitigating riverbank erosion, restoring foreshore vegetation and protecting associated ecological aesthetics and social values.

This indicator measures the percentage of the total foreshore area subject to management effort during the year. The total foreshore area is 22,282,198 m².

In 2012-13 an estimated area 265,158 m² or 1.19 per cent of foreshore was to receive some form of management effort facilitated by the Trust. The actual area was significantly higher being 588,755 m² or 2.64 per cent of the total area. This is due to the majority of foreshore restoration projects facilitated through the Riverbank Grants Scheme during 2012-13 were revegetation. These “natural” shoreline restoration projects are considerably less expensive than river walling projects, which can cost up to \$8,000 per linear metre.



Key effectiveness performance indicator

The extent to which management water quality targets are achieved in the Swan-Canning estuary and catchments is measured by the following Effectiveness Indicators:

- Total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) concentration in 15 tributaries of the Swan-Canning catchment compared to target levels.
- Chlorophyll-*a* (chl-*a*) concentration and dissolved oxygen (DO) saturation in surface waters of the Swan-Canning estuary compared to target levels.

Excess nitrogen and phosphorus entering the Swan-Canning river system have contributed to nuisance and toxic algal blooms. Controlling nutrients entering the system from the catchments is essential to reduce the frequency of algal blooms and prevent further deterioration of estuarine water quality. In recognition of the long time frames required for catchment management to affect nutrient levels in tributaries, both short and long-term targets have been developed.

Swan Canning Catchment targets

Table 13: Targets for median total nitrogen and total phosphorus in catchment tributaries of the Swan Canning river system

Target	Total nitrogen (TN)	Total phosphorus (TP)
Short-term	2.0 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
Long-term	1.0 mg/L	0.1 mg/L

Monitoring in the Swan Canning Catchment

The 15 monitored catchments were sampled each fortnight from June to November (many tributaries only flow during the winter/spring months). The calculation of the 2013 catchment target compliance reported below incorporated three years of data up to and including October 2012, which included a total of around 30 samples. Some catchments remained dry in the early winter months resulting in fewer than 30 samples for compliance testing in some cases.

If a tributary had met the short-term target then it was assessed against the long-term target. If the tributary passed both short and long-term targets then it was assessed against the long-term target again. This is to ensure that the water quality had not deteriorated below this more stringent long-term target.

Performance 2013: Swan Canning Catchment targets

Table 14: Key to Catchment Performance Indicator results

	The tributary failed the short-term target in the previous year and was therefore assessed against the short-term target in the current year.
	The tributary previously passed the short-term target but failed the long term target and was therefore assessed against the long-term target in the current year.
	The tributary had previously passed both targets, and the data are compared against the more stringent long-term target in the current year to ensure water quality has not deteriorated.

Interpretation of the Catchment Tables

The colour of the cells in Tables 16-17 indicates the target (see Table 13) that each catchment is compared against in the current year. The darkest shade cell indicates that the tributary failed the short-term target in the previous year and is therefore assessed against the short-term target in the current year.

Medium shade cell means that the tributary passed the short-term target but failed the long-term target in the previous year and is therefore being assessed against the long-term target in the current year. The lightest shade cell means that the tributary had passed both targets, and the data are compared against the more stringent long-term target in the current year to ensure water quality had not deteriorated.

The number within the brackets in Tables 16-17 indicates the maximum number of samples above the target levels in Table 13 permitted to occur to meet the target (derived statistically – see following section on compliance decisions). The number outside the bracket is the actual number of samples from the tributaries that had higher concentrations of total nitrogen or total

phosphorus than the target levels shown in Table 13. If the number outside the bracket is higher than the number inside the bracket the Trust concludes that the target had not been achieved.

Compliance decisions

The maximum allowable excursion rate (the number in brackets) was statistically derived using the binomial distribution curve and was dependent upon the percentile used (median for TN and TP) and the threshold value applied to the hypothesis being tested (dependant on compliance or breach in the previous year).

The data was collected at intervals, rather than continuously, and consequently the true rate of excursion above a target value can only be estimated. Decision rules were developed using a 90 per cent confidence interval around the sample excursion rate. Samples above the 90 per cent confidence interval were determined to breach the target, whereas those below the 90 per cent confidence interval were determined as being compliant. Using this information decisions rules were developed. See table 15 (below).

Table 15: Examples of decision rules for catchment nutrient median targets using 30 samples

Prior condition	Decision rule
Currently passing target	20 or more samples above target level means the tributary has failed to comply with the target (failed)
Currently failing target	11 or fewer samples above target level means the tributary has complied with the target (passed)

Table 16: Compliance of monitored tributaries discharging into the Swan Canning estuary with short-term and long-term total nitrogen targets

Tributary	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ellen Brook	(10) 16	(10) 20	(9) 16	(8) 17	(8) 13
Mills Street Main Drain	(12) 25	(12) 26	(12) 25	(12) 21	(12) 19
Bannister Creek	(12) 25	(12) 25	(12) 27	(12) 28	(12) 26
Bayswater Main Drain	(12) 24	(12) 26	(12) 27	(12) 27	(12) 29
Southern River	(12) 16	(12) 24	(12) 27	(12) 29	(12) 28
Bickley Brook	(12) 20	(12) 22	(12) 16	(12) 14	(12) 13
Bennett Brook	(12) 19	(12) 25	(12) 29	(12) 26	(12) 23
Yule Brook	(21) 19	(21) 17	(21) 10	(21) 9	(21) 7
Blackadder Creek	(20) 14	(21) 18	(18) 14	(18) 15	(18) 11
Canning River	(21) 3	(21) 5	(21) 4	(21) 5	(21) 4
Helena River	(20) 11	(19) 10	(17) 6	(15) 6	(17) 5
South Belmont Main Drain	(21) 5	(21) 5	(21) 5	(21) 2	(21) 1
Avon River	(21) 12	(21) 17	(21) 15	(21) 18	(21) 14
Susannah Brook	(15) 5	(17) 7	(15) 5	(14) 10	(16) 13
Jane Brook	(19) 5	(20) 8	(18) 7	(16) 10	(17) 8
Short-term target met (%)	93	93	93	93	93
Long-term target met (%)	53	53	53	53	53

Table 17: Compliance of monitored tributaries discharging into the Swan Canning estuary with short-term and long-term total phosphorus targets

Tributary	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ellen Brook	(10) 23	(10) 25	(9) 24	(8) 23	(8) 23
Mills Street Main Drain	(12) 27	(12) 29	(12) 26	(12) 18	(12) 15
Southern River	(12) 17	(12) 22	(12) 24	(12) 25	(12) 21
South Belmont Main Drain	(21) 7	(21) 11	(21) 19	(21) 18	(21) 13
Bannister Creek	(21) 5	(21) 2	(21) 3	(21) 4	(21) 6
Yule Brook	(21) 10	(21) 5	(21) 3	(21) 6	(21) 5
Bayswater Main Drain	(21) 2	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 1	(21) 3
Bickley Brook	(21) 1	(21) 1	(21) 1	(21) 1	(21) 2
Blackadder Creek	(20) 1	(21) 1	(18) 1	(18) 0	(18) 1
Jane Brook	(19) 0	(20) 0	(18) 0	(16) 0	(17) 0
Avon River	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0
Bennett Brook	(21) 1	(21) 0	(21) 1	(21) 0	(21) 0
Canning River	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0
Helena River	(20) 0	(19) 0	(17) 0	(15) 0	(17) 0
Susannah Brook	(15) 0	(17) 0	(15) 0	(14) 0	(16) 0
Short-term target met (%)	93	93	93	93	93
Long-term target met (%)	80	80	80	80	80

Catchment Results 2009-2013

Total nitrogen concentration

Since 2009, all catchments except Ellen Brook have achieved the short term target and have been assessed against the long term target. Ellen Brook is assessed against the short term target and the catchment appears unlikely to achieve the short term TN target in the foreseeable future.

In 2009, 53 per cent of the monitored tributaries were meeting the long-term compliance target, and that has continued to present. Bickley Brook was an exception and finished above the allowable excursion rate that would have seen it achieve the long term TN target for the first time.

Total phosphorus concentration

From 2009 to present, 93 per cent of tributaries have met the short-term target. Ellen Brook was the only tributary where TP concentrations were higher than the short-term target.

Since 2009, 80 per cent of the monitored tributaries have complied with the long-term TP target.

The nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations in the Swan-Canning tributaries range from low to high and have remained steady over the 2009 to 2013 reporting period.

These results are encouraging, however there is the possibility that one influencing factor is the reduction of total annual rainfall in recent years. This has most likely reduced the amount of nutrients entering the Swan-Canning tributaries from the catchments. The trend is likely to continue, with predictions of significantly less rainfall in the Swan Canning Catchment and further reduction of flow in the short-term (20 years) and longer-term (70 years). This was evident recently with 2010 being a very dry year resulting in the Swan River (Jan to Oct 2010) experiencing the lowest stream flows on record (1975 to present).

It is significant that phosphorus levels in Ellen Brook remain high. This tributary discharges directly into the upper Swan River during the winter months and has a significant influence on phytoplankton growth in the middle and upper basins of the Swan River. The 2013 data suggests that Ellen Brook is unlikely to meet the short-term target soon, with 23 out of a total of 25 samples used to calculate target compliance having TP concentrations greater than 0.2mg/L.



Swan Canning estuary targets

Key performance indicators are chlorophyll-*a* (Chl-*a*) and dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations in the surface waters to a depth of one metre (Table 18). The targets for the middle and upper basins represent a first in a series of targets for chlorophyll-*a* and dissolved oxygen. Upon meeting these targets, new targets will be set in a series of benchmarks until water quality in the basins is acceptable.

Table 18: Chlorophyll-*a* and dissolved oxygen targets for the Swan-Canning estuary

Estuary basin	Chl- <i>a</i> target (µg/L)	Surface DO (per cent saturation)
Upper Swan	19.98	81.2
Middle Swan	8.75	75.1
Lower Swan Canning	3.55	82.1
Middle Canning	11.67	49.1

Monitoring in the Swan Canning estuary

To calculate compliance with the estuary targets, samples are taken weekly between January and May inclusive from each of the four estuary basins, resulting in the collection of about 20 samples in each basin per year. This data is pooled with the previous two years of data to provide a total of approximately 60 samples with which to test compliance.

Performance 2013: Swan Canning estuary targets

Table 19: Key to interpreting the Estuary Performance Indicator results in Tables 20 and 21

	Target not met
	Target met

Table 20: Chlorophyll-*a* concentration in the basins of the Swan Canning Estuary compared to the targets

Basin	2010	2011	2012	2013
Upper Swan	(3) 27	(3) 31	(3) 39	(3) 31
Middle Swan	(3) 34	(3) 41	(3) 53	(3) 40
Lower Swan-Canning	(3) 17	(3) 17	(3) 25	(3) 25
Middle Canning	(3) 28	(3) 31	(3) 32	(3) 28

Table 21: Dissolved oxygen saturation in the basins of the Swan Canning Estuary compared to the targets

Basin	2010	2011	2012	2013
Upper Swan	(1) 29	(1) 31	(1) 26	(1) 26
Middle Swan	(1) 16	(1) 12	(1) 5	(1) 18
Lower Swan-Canning	(6) 4	(6) 1	(6) 0	(6) 0
Middle Canning	(1) 9	(1) 11	(1) 8	(1) 12

In Tables 20 and 21, the number within the bracket indicates the maximum allowable number of individual samples that can fail to meet the target before an overall 'fail' for the year is recorded. The number outside the bracket is the actual number of samples that failed to meet the target.

Estuary Results 2010 - 2013

Interpreting the Estuary Tables

The monitoring data from each of the estuary basins are compared to the targets in Table 18. There are only two possible outcomes, pass or fail. Dark cells in Tables 20 and 21 indicate that the target was not met, whereas light cells indicate that the target was achieved. Note that for chlorophyll-*a*, a basin failed when a sample had a higher concentration than the target while for dissolved oxygen, a basin failed when a sample had a lower concentration than the target.

Chlorophyll-*a* concentration

The lower basin of the Swan Canning estuary failed the chlorophyll-*a* target for the first time in 2008 and has continued to exceed the target since then (Table 20). The middle and upper basin of the Swan estuary and the middle basin of the Canning estuary failed to meet the target in all four years.

Oxygen saturation

The lower basin of the Swan Canning estuary met the dissolved oxygen target in every year evaluated (Table 21). The upper and middle Swan, and the middle Canning, failed to meet the dissolved oxygen targets in all four years.

The targets for the lower estuary were developed so that they could be met under the conditions experienced at the time of setting these targets in 2001. Failing these targets indicates that the water quality has deteriorated. Since the lower basin of the Swan Canning estuary failed to meet the chlorophyll-*a* target in 2008, compliance is now assessed using a different decision rule, under which the basin is expected to fail the chlorophyll-*a* target until there is an improvement in water quality.

Dissolved oxygen and chlorophyll-*a* concentrations in the middle basins of the Swan and Canning estuary, the upper basin of the Swan estuary and chlorophyll-*a* in the lower basin, are currently unacceptable in terms of these targets. These basins are expected to fail their targets until there is an

improvement in water quality above the conditions experienced at the time the targets were set.

A reduction in algal blooms and the restoration of dissolved oxygen levels in the estuary will largely depend on the capacity to reduce the sediment store of nutrients. Consequently, there will most likely be a time lag between implementing appropriate management actions and observing the desired change in the Swan Canning estuary.



Key effectiveness performance indicator

Table 22: Percentage of people attending environmental education programs who change their behaviours as a result

2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Target	2012-2013 Actual
71.9%	70%	75%

The Trust's community engagement program delivers environmental education projects that provide the Perth community with the tools and information to change their behaviour to help protect the Swan Canning Riverpark.

The Great Gardens workshop series is the most effective of these and is used as the effectiveness indicator for the entire community engagement program.

During 2012-13 the Trust funded 18 Great Gardens workshops that were attended by 1,637 people. An additional four State NRM funded Great Gardens workshops were delivered in Bennett Springs and Ellenbrook. The Trust funding leveraged a further 61 workshops attended by 5,279 people.

Great Gardens workshop participants who were surveyed and underwent home audits demonstrated a 75 per cent RiverWise behaviour change as compared to 71.9 per cent the previous year. The surveys revealed 56 per cent of attendees switched to the use of slow-release fertiliser and 14 per cent stopped using fertiliser completely.

When compared to average industry behaviour change rates of 30-40 per cent, it would appear the Great Gardens workshop series has effectively empowered the community towards sustainable behaviour adoption.

The Great Gardens behaviour change surveys were sent to all 1,637 participants. Of these, 277 participants (17 per cent) responded within the two-week time limit for the surveys to be evaluated.

Since 2003 more than 29,000 people have attended one of the 341 Great Gardens workshops funded by the Trust. The Trust continues to work closely

with Great Gardens to continually improve and refine the workshop formats to ensure key messages are delivered, including the new messages and delivery mechanisms that have been identified through research/focus groups coordinated by external experts.

The Trust Strategic Plan (2010-15) outlines a Communications KPI to provide community education and involvement leading to behaviour change. The Trust will continue to work with our specialist behaviour change team to positively influence participants attending these workshops.

The Trust also promotes 'river-friendly' behavioural change through a variety of RiverWise workshops and community engagement projects delivered through the River Guardians program.

The Communications Branch recently completed Phase 1 of its pilot RiverWise Bennett Springs Behaviour Change project in Bennett Springs. Phase 2 will be delivered in Spring 2013 and the project will then be evaluated.

These metrics will also be used to measure the future successes of the Trust's community engagement program.



Key efficiency performance indicators

The Trust's key efficiency performance indicators are calculated to include appropriated corporate costs and other costs not directly attributed to the specific service.

Table 23: Key efficiency performance indicators

Desired outcomes	Services	Key efficiency performance indicators	2011-12 Actual \$	2012-13 Target \$	2012-13 Actual \$	Comments
The long-term community benefit of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Statutory assessment of development proposals	Average cost per application assessed	3,972	5,491	4,205	The overall development activity around the rivers continues to remain high each year. Target based on 240 applications, actual being 323.
	Riverpark management	Average cost of audit compliance	401	732	354	The number of compliance audits has been significantly higher than anticipated. Target based on 200, actual being 426.
		Average cost per tonne of waste removed	39,244	22,996	313,963	The average cost can vary considerably, principally depending on the environmental conditions that determine the amount of weed that washes ashore and whether it has been possible to stockpile it to dry prior to removal to landfill. Target based on 100 tonnes, actual being 8 tonnes of waste in total.
The ecological health of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Development and implementation of environmental management programs	Average cost of river monitoring per kilometre of river managed (approximately 156 km)	722	804	624	The lower actual cost of monitoring per kilometre reflects delays in the procurement process for the new Canning River Oxygenation Plant and upgrades to two existing plants owing to technology reviews.
		Average cost per square metre of foreshore undergoing protection and rehabilitation works	7.05	21.42	9.03	The average cost varies considerably depending of the type of work undertaken. The Trust was able to undertake more re-vegetation work than anticipated. Target being 264,973 m ² , Actual being 588,755 m ² .
	Communication of environmental information	Average cost per person attending an environmental education program	1,072	1,252	1,086	The number of people attending the Trust's environmental education program events has increased. Target based on 1,300 attendees, actual being 1,637.

Financial statements

Certification of Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

The accompanying financial statements of the Swan River Trust have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ended 30 June 2013 and the financial position as at 30 June 2013.

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



K. Rogers

Chief Finance Officer

Date: 26 August 2013



M. Poole

Chairperson

Date: 26 August 2013



D. Maier

Member

Date: 26 August 2013

Swan River Trust

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	4	5,675,210	5,198,064
Supplies and services	5	3,866,342	3,813,293
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	225,462	202,251
Accommodation expenses	7	646,079	624,680
Other expenses	8	164,698	161,090
Grants and subsidies	9	6,423,699	6,093,518
Total cost of services		17,001,490	16,092,896
Income			
<i>Revenue</i>			
Commonwealth grants and contributions	10	508,000	531,100
Grants and contributions	11	2,667,374	3,079,006
Other revenue	12	179,922	15,698
Total revenue		3,355,296	3,625,804
<i>Gains</i>			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	13	31,167	68,182
Total Gains		31,167	68,182
Total income other than income from State Government		3,386,463	3,693,986
NET COST OF SERVICES		13,615,027	12,398,910
Income from State Government			
Service appropriation	14	13,674,000	11,249,000
Services received free of charge		39,542	95,430
Total income from State Government		13,713,542	11,344,430
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		98,515	(1,054,480)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	24	238,300	513,000
Total other comprehensive income		238,300	513,000
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		336,815	(541,480)

See also note 36 'Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service'.
The Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	25	1,360,252	1,956,856
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	15	2,014,931	1,115,404
Receivables	16	282,275	235,619
Prepayments	17	4,315,323	3,710,202
Amounts receivable for services	18	40,000	180,000
Total Current Assets		8,012,781	7,198,081
Non-current Assets			
Amounts receivable for services	18	456,000	265,000
Property, plant and equipment	19	22,564,053	22,293,377
Intangible assets	20	6,532	45,939
Total Non-current Assets		23,026,585	22,604,316
TOTAL ASSETS		31,039,366	29,802,397
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	22	231,502	218,669
Other current liabilities	23	1,322,928	435,607
Total Current Liabilities		1,554,430	654,276
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,554,430	654,276
NET ASSETS		29,484,936	29,148,121
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	24	20,735,600	20,735,600
Reserves		751,300	513,000
Accumulated surplus		7,998,036	7,899,521
TOTAL EQUITY		29,484,936	29,148,121

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

Swan River Trust

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	Contributed equity \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated surplus/(deficit) \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2011	24	20,735,600	-	8,954,001	29,689,601
Deficit		-	-	(1,054,480)	(1,054,480)
Other comprehensive income		-	513,000	-	513,000
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	513,000	(1,054,480)	(541,480)
Balance at 30 June 2012		20,735,600	513,000	7,899,521	29,148,121
Balance at 1 July 2012		20,735,600	513,000	7,899,521	29,148,121
Surplus		-	-	98,515	98,515
Other comprehensive income		-	238,300	-	238,300
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	238,300	98,515	336,815
Balance at 30 June 2013		20,735,600	751,300	7,998,036	29,484,936

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

Swan River Trust

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriation		13,443,000	11,135,000
Holding account drawdowns		180,000	68,000
Net cash provided by State Government		13,623,000	11,203,000
Utilised as follows :			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee benefits		(5,612,873)	(5,262,350)
Supplies and services		(3,867,535)	(3,754,699)
Grants and subsidies		(6,977,974)	(5,451,942)
Accommodation		(646,079)	(624,680)
GST payments on purchases		(1,038,473)	(890,998)
GST payments to the taxation authority		(13,199)	-
Other payments		(164,698)	(163,737)
Receipts			
Commonwealth grants and contributions		528,000	665,100
Grants and contributions		3,564,695	3,035,000
GST receipts on sales		129,374	86,690
GST receipts from the taxation authority		823,683	943,617
Other receipts		152,266	5,472
Net cash used in operating activities	25	(13,122,813)	(11,412,527)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(224,036)	(499,392)
Receipts			
Proceeds from the sale of non-current physical assets		36,772	68,182
Net cash used in investing activities		(187,264)	(431,210)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Developer Bonds extinguished		(10,000)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(10,000)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		302,923	(640,737)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3,072,260	3,712,997
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	25	3,375,183	3,072,260

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

1 AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

General

The Trust's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' includes Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standard Board (AASB).

The Trust has adopted any applicable, new and revised Australian Accounting Standards from their operative dates.

Early adoption of standards

The Trust cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by Treasurer's Instruction TI 1101 Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements. There has been no early adoption of Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued or amended (but not operative) by the Trust for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2013.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) General statement

The Trust is a not-for-profit reporting entity that prepares general purpose financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB as applied by the Treasurer's instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The Financial Management Act and the Treasurer's instructions impose legislative provisions that govern the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB.

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.

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

(b) Basis of preparation

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

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

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

(c) Reporting entity

The reporting entity comprises the Trust and entities listed at note 34 'Related and Affiliated Bodies'.

(d) Contributed equity

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

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

(e) Income

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Sale of goods

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

Provision of services

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Interest

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues.

Service appropriations

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

Grants, donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions

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

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

Gains

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

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Capitalisation/Expensing of assets

Items of property, plant and equipment costing \$5,000 or more are recognised as assets and the cost of utilising assets is expensed (depreciated) over their useful lives. Items of property, plant and equipment costing less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed direct to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Where market-based evidence is available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of current market buying values determined by reference to recent market transactions. When buildings are revalued by reference to recent market transactions, the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount.

In the absence of market-based evidence, fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of existing use. This normally applies where buildings are specialised or where land use is restricted. Fair value for existing use assets is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e. the depreciated replacement cost. Where the fair value of buildings is determined on the depreciated replacement cost basis, the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are restated proportionately.

Land and buildings are independently valued annually by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services) 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.

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

Derecognition

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

Asset revaluation surplus

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets as described in note 19 'Property, plant and equipment'.

Depreciation

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

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

Plant and equipment	5 to 20 years
Information technology assets	2 to 4 years
Furniture and fittings	7 to 10 years

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

(g) Intangible Assets

Capitalisation/expensing of assets

Acquisitions of intangible assets costing \$5,000 or more and internally generated intangible assets costing \$25,000 or more are capitalised. The cost of utilising the assets is expensed (amortised) over their useful life. Costs incurred below these thresholds are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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.

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

Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated for the period of the expected benefit (estimated useful life which is reviewed annually) on the straight line basis. All intangible assets controlled by the Trust have a finite useful life and zero residual value.

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

Software^(a) 2 to 5 years

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

Computer software

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

(h) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are tested for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised. As the Trust is a not-for-profit entity, unless an asset has been identified as a surplus asset, the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost.

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

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

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

(i) Leases

The Trust holds operating leases for its head office building, motor vehicles and photocopiers. Lease payments are expensed on a straight line basis over the lease term as this represents the pattern of benefits derived from the leased property, motor vehicles and photocopiers.

(j) Financial instruments

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

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

Financial Instruments have been disaggregated into the following classes:

Financial Assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables
- Amounts receivable for services

Financial Liabilities

- Payables

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

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(l) Accrued salaries

Accrued salaries (see note 22 'Payables') represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the financial year end. The Trust considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its fair value.

(m) Amounts receivable for services (holding account)

The Trust receives income from the State Government partly in cash and partly as an asset (holding account receivable). The accrued amount appropriated is accessible on the emergence of the cash funding requirement to cover asset replacement.

(n) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts (i.e. impairment). The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectible are written-off against the allowance account. The allowance for uncollectible amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when there is objective evidence that the Trust will not be able to collect the debts. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days. See note 2(j) 'Financial instruments' and note 16 'Receivables'.

(o) Payables

Payables are recognised when the Trust 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 settled within 30 days.

(p) Provisions

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

Provisions - employee benefits

All employees performing the functions of the Trust are employees of the Department of Environment and Conservation. Therefore the Trust has no liability in relation to employee benefits. Liability for employee entitlements rests with the Department of Environment and Conservation.

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

(q) Superannuation expense

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

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

(r) Services received free of charge or for nominal cost

Services received free of charge or for nominal cost that can be reliably measured are recognised as income at fair value. Where the service received represents a service that the Trust would otherwise pay for, a corresponding expense is recognised. Receipts of assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

Assets or services received from other State Government agencies are separately disclosed under Income from State Government in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(s) Comparative figures

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

3 DISCLOSURE OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ESTIMATES

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Trust has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012 that impacted on the Trust.

AASB 2011-9	<i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income [AASB 1, 5, 7, 101, 112, 120, 121, 132, 133, 134, 1039 & 1049]</i>
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This Standard requires to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). There is no financial impact.

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

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

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 9	Financial Instruments This Standard supersedes AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments. AASB 2012-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9 and Transition Disclosures amended the mandatory application date of this Standard to 1 January 2015. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.	1 Jan 2015

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 10	<p>Consolidated Financial Statements</p> <p>This Standard supersedes requirements under AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and Int 112 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments.</p> <p>AASB 2012-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments amends the mandatory application date of this Standard to 1 January 2014 for not-for-profit entities. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2014
AASB 11	<p>Joint Arrangements</p> <p>This Standard supersedes AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments.</p> <p>AASB 2012-10 amends the mandatory application date of this Standard to 1 January 2014 for not-for-profit entities. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2014
AASB 12	<p>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</p> <p>This Standard supersedes disclosure requirements under AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, AASB 128 Investments in Associates and AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures.</p> <p>AASB 2012-10 amends the mandatory application date of this Standard to 1 January 2014 for not-for-profit entities. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2014

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 13	<p>Fair Value Measurement</p> <p>This Standard defines fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The Trust has liaised with the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services) to ensure that sufficient information will be provided to meet the disclosure requirements of this Standard. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2013
AASB 119	<p>Employee Benefits</p> <p>This Standard supersedes AASB 119 (October 2010), making changes to the recognition, presentation and disclosure requirements.</p> <p>The Trust does not have any defined benefit plans, and therefore the financial impact will be limited to the effect of discounting annual leave and long service leave liabilities that were previously measured at the undiscounted amounts.</p>	1 Jan 2013
AASB 127	<p>Separate Financial Statements</p> <p>This Standard supersedes requirements under AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments.</p> <p>AASB 2012-10 amends the mandatory application date of this Standard to 1 January 2014 for not-for-profit entities. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2014
AASB 128	<p>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</p> <p>This Standard supersedes AASB 128 Investments in Associates, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments.</p> <p>AASB 2012-10 amends the mandatory application date of this Standard to 1 January 2014 for not-for-profit entities. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2014

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 1053	<p>Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards</p> <p>This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jul 2013
AASB 1055	<p>Budgetary Reporting</p> <p>This Standard specifies the nature of budgetary disclosures, the circumstances in which they are to be included in the general purpose financial statements of not-for-profit entities within the GGS. The Trust will be required to disclose additional budgetary information and explanations of major variances between actual and budgeted amounts, though there is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jul 2014
AASB 2010-2	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements, [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 1050 & 1052 and Int 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 127, 129 & 1052]</p> <p>This Standard makes amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations to introduce reduced disclosure requirements for certain types of entities. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jul 2013
AASB 2010-7	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Int 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127]</p> <p>This Standard makes consequential amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a result of issuing AASB 9 in December 2010. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p> <p>AASB 2012-16 amended the mandatory application date of this Standard to 1 January 2015. The Council has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2015

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2011-2	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 101 & 1054]</p> <p>This Standard removes disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards for reduced disclosure reporting. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jul 2013
AASB 2011-6	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Relief from Consolidation, the Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 127, 128 & 131]</p> <p>This Standard extends the relief from consolidation, the equity method and proportionate consolidation by removing the requirement for the consolidated financial statements prepared by the ultimate or any intermediate parent entity to be IFRS compliant, provided that the parent entity, investor or venturer and the ultimate or intermediate parent entity comply with Australian Accounting Standards or Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jul 2013
AASB 2011-7	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 101, 107, 112, 118, 121, 124, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Int 5, 9, 16 & 17]</p> <p>This Standard gives effect to consequential changes arising from the issuance of AASB 10, AASB 11, AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. For not-for-profit it applies to annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2013
AASB 2011-8	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 [AASB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 2010-7, 101, 102, 108, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 1004, 1023 & 1038 and Int 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 131 & 132]</p>	1 Jan 2013

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
	This Standard replaces the existing definition and fair value guidance in other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as the result of issuing AASB 13 in September 2011. There is no financial impact.	
AASB 2011-10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) [AASB 1, 8, 101, 124, 134, 1049 & 2011-8 and Int 14]	1 Jan 2013
	This Standard makes amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a result of issuing AASB 119 Employee Benefits in September 2011. There is no financial impact.	
AASB 2011-11	Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements	1 Jul 2013
	This Standard gives effect to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements for AASB 119 (September 2011). There is no financial impact.	
AASB 2012-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 3, 7, 13, 140, & 141]	1 Jul 2013
	This Standard establishes and amends reduced disclosure requirements for additional and amended disclosures arising from AASB 13 and the consequential amendments implemented through AASB 2011-8. There is no financial impact.	
AASB 2012-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 7 & 132]	1 Jan 2013
	This Standard amends the required disclosures in AASB 7 to include information that will enable users of an entity’s financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity’s recognised	

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
	financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity’s financial position. There is no financial impact.	
AASB 2012-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 132]	1 Jan 2014
	This Standard adds application guidance to AASB 132 to address inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria, including clarifying the meaning of “currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off” and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. There is no financial impact.	
AASB 2012-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009-11 Cycle [AASB 1, 101, 116, 132 & 134 and Int 2]	1 Jan 2013
	This Standard makes amendments to the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a consequence of the annual improvements process. There is no financial impact.	
AASB 2012-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9 and Transition Disclosures [AASB 9, 2009-11, 2010-7, 2011-7 & 2011-8]	1 Jan 2013
	This Standard amends the mandatory effective date of AASB 9 Financial Instruments to 1 January 2015. Further amendments are also made to consequential amendments arising from AASB 9 that will now apply from 1 January 2015 and to consequential amendments arising out of the Standards that will still apply from 1 January 2013. There is no financial impact.	

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2012-7	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 7, 12, 101 & 127]</p> <p>This Standard adds to or amends the Australian Accounting Standards to provide further information regarding the differential reporting framework and the two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general financial statement. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jul 2013
AASB 2012-10	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments [AASB 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 119, 127, 128, 132, 133, 134, 137, 1023, 1038, 1039, 1049, & 2011-7 and Int 12]</p> <p>This Standard makes amendments to AASB 10 and related Standards to revise the transition guidance relevant to the initial application of those Standards, and to clarify the circumstances in which adjustments to an entity's previous accounting for its involvement with other entities are required and the timing of such adjustments. The Standard was issued in December 2012. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2013
AASB 2012-11	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Other Amendments [AASB 1, 2, 8, 10, 107, 128, 133, 134 & 2011-4]</p> <p>This Standard makes various editorial corrections to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements (Tier 2). These corrections ensure that the Standards reflect decisions of the AASB regarding the Tier 2 requirements.</p> <p>This Standard also extends the relief from consolidation and the equity method (in the new Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards) to entities complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jul 2013

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
4 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Wages and salaries ^(a)	5,192,831	4,736,785
Superannuation - defined contribution plans ^(b)	482,379	461,279
	5,675,210	5,198,064

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

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

Officers are employed by DEC. All entitlements are provided for within the DEC financial statements.

5 SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Consultants and contractors	3,228,511	2,989,329
Travel	11,299	20,371
Materials	171,654	349,885
Audit fees	17,000	14,200
Communications	149,916	133,874
Other	287,962	305,634
	3,866,342	3,813,293

6 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

Depreciation

Furniture and fittings	1,138	1,138
Information Technology assets	4,520	4,444
Plant and equipment	180,397	157,262
Total depreciation	186,055	162,844

Amortisation

Intangible assets	39,407	39,407
Total amortisation	39,407	39,407

Total depreciation and amortisation	225,462	202,251
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Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
7 ACCOMMODATION EXPENSES		
Lease rentals	626,769	603,223
Power expenses	19,310	21,457
	646,079	624,680
8 OTHER EXPENSES		
Repairs and maintenance	132,083	145,222
Employment on-costs	32,615	15,868
	164,698	161,090
9 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES		
<u>Recurrent</u>		
Burswood Park Board	-	28,000
Chemcentre	65,000	85,241
City of Armadale	68,276	38,116
City of Bayswater	315,523	82,337
City of Belmont	359,847	16,270
City of Canning	129,744	591,534
City of Fremantle	23,294	43,994
City of Gosnells	16,360	142,571
City of Melville	229,295	50,000
City of Nedlands	251,611	99,903
City of South Perth	93,722	291,133
City of Swan	227,520	45,080
CRC for Water Sensitive Cities	33,000	-
Curtin University of Technology	14,139	9,446
Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia	37,000	37,000
Department of Environment and Conservation	26,870	143,000
Department of Water	3,361,352	2,403,497
Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council	104,630	135,450
Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group	140,900	154,957
EMS Plant Production	-	6,872
Main Roads Western Australia	-	224,280
Monash University	50,000	-
Murdoch University	133,791	268,314
Perth Plant Propagation Pty Ltd	-	5,235

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Perth Region NRM	150,000	150,000
South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare	447,847	854,455
The Western Australian Horse Council Inc	5,000	5,000
Town of Bassendean	123,597	163,854
Town of East Fremantle	-	25,860
University of WA	15,319	(15,320)
Wandoo Heights Preservation Group	62	7,439
Expenses incurred for the year	<u>6,423,699</u>	<u>6,093,518</u>

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013 \$	2012 \$
10 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		
Caring for our Country ^(a)	508,000	531,100
	508,000	531,100

(a)

During 2009-10, the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide the Trust with \$2.5million through the Caring For Our Country program over three years, of which \$508,000 was recognised as income by the Trust in 2012-13. The work, which will now be undertaken over four years, aligns with management actions for the Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan, including in stream nutrient intervention, improving land management practices and soil quality, undertaking extension activities and on-ground actions through community and landholder engagement.

11 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Burswood Casino Levy ^(a)	2,102,679	3,044,006
State Natural Resource Management ^(b)	398,000	25,000
Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority ^(c)	134,877	-
Department of Communities ^(d)	31,818	10,000
	2,667,374	3,079,006

(a) Revenue from the Burswood Casino Levy arose initially in 2009-10 from the passage through State Parliament of Legislation to amend the Agreement Act between the State and the Burswood Island Casino. Electronic gaming machine levy funds are made available to the Trust subject to it providing a range of programs to the Burswood Park Board for management and protection of the Swan and Canning Rivers.

(b)

During the 2012-13 year the State Government provided \$398,000 through the State Natural Resource Management (NRM) program to continue implementation of the Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan (SCWQIP). This is the first installment of a \$1.5 million commitment of State NRM funds over three years for SCWQIP implementation and forms part of the State Government's overall investment in the Fertiliser Partnership 2012-2016. The funding received in 2012-13 was to implement a series of SCWQIP management actions including revegetation and fencing along the Ellen Brook, stormwater drainage improvement works in the Bayswater Brook catchment, soil amendment trials in the Southern River catchment and the delivery of Fertilise Wise training.

(c) The \$134,877 received from the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority was to fund a Trust compliance officer for the Elizabeth Quay development.

(d) The \$31,818 from the Department of Communities was for the River Rangers program.

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
12 OTHER REVENUE		
Other	179,922	15,698
	179,922	15,698
13 NET GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
<u>Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets</u>		
Property, plant and equipment	36,773	68,182
<u>Costs of disposal of non-current assets</u>		
Property, plant and equipment	(5,606)	-
Net Gain	31,167	68,182
14 INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT		
Appropriation received during the period:		
Service appropriation ^(a)	13,674,000	11,249,000
Services received free of charge from other State government agencies during the period:		
Department of Transport	-	76,227
Department of Finance	6,556	4,852
State Solicitor's Office	29,925	12,268
Department of Water	3,061	2,083
	39,542	95,430
	13,713,542	11,344,430

(a) Service appropriations fund the net cost of services delivered. Appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (holding account) comprises the budgeted depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liabilities during the year.

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
15 RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
<u>Current</u>		
Funds under contract ^(a)	2,014,931	1,105,404
Developer bonds	-	10,000
	<u>2,014,931</u>	<u>1,115,404</u>

The above amount is to be used as follows:

(a) Only for the purposes defined under contractual arrangements

16 RECEIVABLES

<u>Current</u>		
Receivables	45,465	66,753
Accrued revenue	-	31,951
GST receivable	236,810	136,915
Total current	<u>282,275</u>	<u>235,619</u>

The Trust does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to receivables.

17 PREPAYMENTS

Grants and subsidies	4,264,477	3,710,202
Other services and contracts	50,846	-
	<u>4,315,323</u>	<u>3,710,202</u>

18 AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR SERVICES

Current	40,000	180,000
Non-current	456,000	265,000
	<u>496,000</u>	<u>445,000</u>

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013 \$	2012 \$
19 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
<u>Land - Reserves</u>		
At fair value ^(a)	21,329,400	21,091,100
	<u>21,329,400</u>	<u>21,091,100</u>
 <u>Plant and equipment</u>		
At cost	1,633,907	1,555,693
Accumulated depreciation	(579,859)	(522,745)
	<u>1,054,048</u>	<u>1,032,948</u>
 <u>Plant and equipment under construction</u>		
Construction costs	157,481	152,322
	<u>157,481</u>	<u>152,322</u>
 <u>Information technology assets</u>		
At cost	26,917	15,142
Accumulated depreciation	(11,855)	(7,336)
	<u>15,062</u>	<u>7,806</u>
 <u>Furniture and fittings</u>		
At cost	16,423	16,423
Accumulated depreciation	(8,361)	(7,222)
	<u>8,062</u>	<u>9,201</u>
	<u>22,564,053</u>	<u>22,293,377</u>

(a)

Land was revalued as at 1 July 2012 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations Services). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2013 and recognised at 30 June 2013. Fair value was determined on the basis of existing use. See note 2(f) 'Property, plant and equipment'.

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

19 (Continued)

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the reporting period are set out in the table below.

	Land - Reserves \$	Plant and equipment \$	Plant and equipment under construction \$	IT assets \$	Furniture and fittings \$	Total \$
2013						
Carrying amount at start of period	21,091,100	1,032,948	152,322	7,806	9,201	22,293,377
Additions	-	207,102	5,159	11,775	-	224,036
Other disposals	-	(5,605)	-	-	-	(5,605)
Revaluation increments	238,300	-	-	-	-	238,300
Depreciation	-	(180,398)	-	(4,519)	(1,138)	(186,055)
Carrying amount at end of period	21,329,400	1,054,047	157,481	15,062	8,063	22,564,053

	Land - Reserves \$	Plant and equipment \$	Plant and equipment under construction \$	IT assets \$	Furniture and fittings \$	Total \$
2012						
Carrying amount at start of period	20,578,100	790,544	52,596	12,250	10,339	21,443,829
Additions	-	399,666	99,726	-	-	499,392
Revaluation increments	513,000	-	-	-	-	513,000
Depreciation	-	(157,262)	-	(4,444)	(1,138)	(162,844)
Carrying amount at end of period	21,091,100	1,032,948	152,322	7,806	9,201	22,293,377

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
20 INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
<u>Computer Software</u>		
At cost	98,518	98,518
Accumulated amortisation	(91,986)	(52,579)
	<u>6,532</u>	<u>45,939</u>
Reconciliation:		
<u>Computer Software</u>		
Carrying amount at start of period	45,939	85,346
Amortisation expense	(39,407)	(39,407)
Carrying amount at end of period	<u>6,532</u>	<u>45,939</u>

21 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets at 30 June 2013.

The Trust 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.

There were no surplus assets at 30 June 2013, therefore no assets were held for sale and none were written-off.

22 PAYABLES

<u>Current</u>		
Trade payables	4,328	-
Accrued expenses	104,050	98,267
Accrued salaries	123,124	120,402
Total current	<u>231,502</u>	<u>218,669</u>

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013 \$	2012 \$
23 OTHER LIABILITIES		
<u>Current</u>		
Developer bonds	-	10,000
Revenue in advance ^(a)	1,322,928	425,607
Total current	<u>1,322,928</u>	<u>435,607</u>

(a) The amount held in this account is from Burswood funding (see note 11) and is to be used only for the programs approved by the Burswood Park Board

24 EQUITY

Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Trust. The Government holds the equity interest in the Trust on behalf of the community.

Contributed equity

Balance at end of period	<u>20,735,600</u>	<u>20,735,600</u>
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Reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

Balance at start of year	513,000	-
Net revaluation increments:		
Land	238,300	513,000
Balance at end of period	<u>751,300</u>	<u>513,000</u>

Accumulated surplus

Balance at start of period	7,899,521	8,954,001
Result for the period	98,515	(1,054,480)
Balance at end of period	<u>7,998,036</u>	<u>7,899,521</u>
Total Equity at end of period	<u>29,484,936</u>	<u>29,148,121</u>

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$

25 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	1,360,252	1,956,856
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (note 15 'Restricted cash and cash equivalents')	2,014,931	1,115,404
	3,375,183	3,072,260

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

Net cost of services	(13,615,027)	(12,398,910)
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Non-cash items:

Depreciation and amortisation expense (note 6)	225,462	202,251
Services received free of charge (note 14)	39,542	95,430
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets (note 13)	(31,167)	(68,182)

(Increase)/decrease in assets:

Current receivables ^(c)	53,239	71,030
Current prepayments	(605,121)	741,275

Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:

Current payables	12,833	(140,393)
Other current liabilities	897,321	(44,006)

Net GST receipts/(payments) ^(a)	(98,614)	139,309
Change in GST in receivables/payables ^(b)	(1,281)	(10,331)

Net cash used in operating activities	(13,122,813)	(11,412,527)
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(a) This is the net GST paid/received, i.e. cash transactions

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

(c) Note that the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) receivable in respect of GST is not included in these items as they do not form part of the reconciling items

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

2013	2012
\$	\$

26 SERVICES PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE

During the year there were no services provided to other agencies free of charge for functions outside the normal operations of the Trust.

27 COMMITMENTS

Lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases:
Commitments in relation to leases contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	817,081	744,539
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	644,010	536,442
	<u>1,461,091</u>	<u>1,280,981</u>

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a two year and six month term, with rent payable monthly in advance. Contingent rent provisions within the lease agreement require that the minimum lease payments shall be increased based on a regular market rent review or CPI increase. The lease expires on 31 December 2014.

The vehicle leases are non-cancellable and the terms vary depending on the vehicle. The lease payments are fixed for the term of the lease and are payable monthly in advance. There is no option to renew the lease at the end of the lease term.

The commitments below are inclusive of GST.

Capital expenditure commitments

Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported on the financial statements, are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	65,675	17,613
	<u>65,675</u>	<u>17,613</u>

The capital commitments include amounts for:
Plant and equipment

	65,675	17,613
	<u>65,675</u>	<u>17,613</u>

28 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

The Trust has no contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2013.

29 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Trust has no events to report after the end of the reporting period.

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Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

30 EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Significant variations between estimates and actual results for 2013 and between the actual results for 2012 and 2013 are shown below. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10% and \$200,000.

Significant variances between estimated and actual result for 2013

	2013 Estimate	2013 Actual	Variation
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Expenses</u>			
Supplies and services	5,451,000	3,866,342	1,584,658
<u>Income</u>			
Grants and contributions	4,429,000	3,175,374	1,253,626

Supplies and services

The variance represents the reduction in Federal Caring for our Country funding in 2012-13 and the deferral of planned work activity to the early part of 2013-14.

Grants and contributions

The variance reflects the deferral of planned work activity to the early part of 2013-14.

Significant variances between actual results for 2012 and 2013

	2013	2012	Variance
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Income</u>			
Grants and contributions	2,667,374	3,079,006	(411,632)

Grants and contributions

The variance represents the reduction in Federal Caring for our Country funding in 2012-13.

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

Credit risk

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any allowance for impairment as shown in the table at note 31(c) 'Financial instrument disclosures' and note 16 'Receivables'.

Credit risk associated with the Trust's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (holding account). For receivables other than government, the Trust trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. The Trust has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Trust's exposure to bad debts is minimal. At the end of the reporting period there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Trust is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Trust is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

31 (Continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Trust's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

The Trust does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to other price risks.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

In addition to cash, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are:

	2013 \$	2012 \$
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,360,252	1,956,856
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,014,931	1,115,404
Receivables ^(a)	45,465	98,704
Amounts receivable for services	496,000	445,000
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	231,502	218,669

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

31 (Continued)

(c) Financial instrument disclosures

Credit risk

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

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

Aged analysis of financial assets

	Carrying Amount	Not past due and not impaired	Past due but not impaired					Impaired financial assets
			Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2013								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,360,252	1,360,252	-	-	-	-	-	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,014,931	2,014,931	-	-	-	-	-	
Receivables ^(a)	45,465	38,706	3,300	3,459	-	-	-	
Amounts receivable for services	496,000	496,000	-	-	-	-	-	
	3,916,648	3,909,889	3,300	3,459	-	-	-	
2012								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,956,856	1,956,856	-	-	-	-	-	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,115,404	1,115,404	-	-	-	-	-	
Receivables ^(a)	98,704	64,913	-	33,791	-	-	-	
Amounts receivable for services	445,000	445,000	-	-	-	-	-	
	3,615,964	3,582,173	-	33,791	-	-	-	

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

31 (Continued)

Liquidity risk and interest rate exposure

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

Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Carrying Amount \$	Interest rate exposure			Nominal Amount \$	Maturity dates				
			Fixed interest rate \$	Variable interest rate \$	Non- interest bearing \$		Up to 1 month \$	1-3 months \$	3 months to 1 year \$	1-5 years \$	More than 5 years \$
2013											
<u>Financial Assets</u>											
Cash and cash equivalents	3.4	1,360,252	-	-	1,360,252	1,360,252	1,360,252	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		2,014,931	-	-	2,014,931	2,014,931	2,014,931	-	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)		45,465	-	-	45,465	45,465	45,465	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services		496,000	-	-	496,000	496,000	-	-	40,000	272,000	184,000
		3,916,648	-	-	3,916,648	3,916,648	3,420,648	-	40,000	272,000	184,000
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>											
Payables	-	231,502	-	-	231,502	231,502	231,502	-	-	-	-
		231,502	-	-	231,502	231,502	231,502	-	-	-	-
2012											
<u>Financial Assets</u>											
Cash and cash equivalents	4.7	1,956,856	-	-	1,956,856	1,956,856	1,956,856	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		1,115,404	-	-	1,115,404	1,115,404	1,115,404	-	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)		98,704	-	-	98,704	98,704	98,704	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services		445,000	-	-	445,000	445,000	-	-	180,000	231,000	34,000
		3,615,964	-	-	3,615,964	3,615,964	3,170,964	-	180,000	231,000	34,000
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>											
Payables	-	218,669	-	-	218,669	218,669	218,669	-	-	-	-
		218,669	-	-	218,669	218,669	218,669	-	-	-	-

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

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

32 REMUNERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE TRUST AND SENIOR OFFICERS

Remuneration of members of the Trust

The number of members of the Trust, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:

	2013	2012
\$		
0 - 10,000	4	5
10,001 - 20,000	3	5
20,001 - 30,000	1	1
	\$	\$
Base remuneration and superannuation	89,918	103,283
The total remuneration of members of the Trust	89,918	103,283

The total remuneration includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Trust in respect of members of the Trust.

No members of the Trust are members of the Pension Scheme.

Remuneration of senior officers

The number of senior officers, other than senior officers reported as members of the Trust, whose total fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the financial year fall within the following bands are:

	2013	2012
\$		
180,001 - 190,000	1	
190,001 - 200,000		1
	\$	\$
Base remuneration and superannuation	179,242	171,036
Annual leave and long service leave accruals	(9,423)	8,458
Other benefits	12,230	12,300
The total remuneration of senior officers	182,049	191,794

The total remuneration includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Trust in respect of senior officers other than senior officers reported as members of the Trust.

No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$

33 REMUNERATION OF AUDITOR

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

Auditing the accounts, financial statements and key performance indicators

	17,000	14,200
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34 RELATED AND AFFILIATED BODIES

The Trust does not provide any assistance to other agencies which would deem them to be regarded as related or affiliated bodies under the definitions included in TI 951.

35 SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(a) Write-offs

The Trust did not write off any bad debts, revenue, debts due to the State, public or other property during the financial year.

(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes

The Trust had no losses through theft, defaults and other causes during the financial year.

(c) Gifts of public property

The Trust had no gifts of public property during the financial year.

Swan River Trust

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

36 SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE

	Statutory Assessment of Development Proposals		Waterways Management		Development and Implementation of Environmental Management Programs		Communication of Environmental Information		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
COST OF SERVICES										
Expenses										
Employee benefits expense	1,036,678	881,812	1,531,340	1,431,376	2,232,256	2,118,292	874,936	766,584	5,675,210	5,198,064
Supplies and services	312,851	372,240	665,357	776,303	2,086,058	1,958,098	802,076	706,652	3,866,342	3,813,293
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,394	3,638	214,189	177,580	8,254	18,287	1,625	2,746	225,462	202,251
Accommodation expenses	65,249	74,021	118,335	122,668	386,435	372,109	76,060	55,882	646,079	624,680
Grants and subsidies	78,000	95,000	-	-	6,345,699	5,998,518	-	-	6,423,699	6,093,518
Other expenses	14,949	16,458	28,009	27,212	97,877	103,487	23,863	13,933	164,698	161,090
Total cost of services	1,509,121	1,443,169	2,557,230	2,535,139	11,156,579	10,568,791	1,778,560	1,545,797	17,001,490	16,092,896
Income										
<i>Revenue</i>										
Commonwealth grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	508,000	461,100	-	70,000	508,000	531,100
Grants and contributions	74,565	40,763	750,620	1,196,553	1,739,426	1,424,916	102,763	416,774	2,667,374	3,079,006
Other revenue	805	1,145	(797,502)	(983,591)	972,121	996,993	4,498	1,151	179,922	15,698
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	2,754	8,079	8,890	13,389	16,312	40,615	3,211	6,099	31,167	68,182
Total income other than income from State Government	78,124	49,987	(37,992)	226,351	3,235,859	2,923,624	110,472	494,024	3,386,463	3,693,986
NET COST OF SERVICES	1,430,997	1,393,182	2,595,222	2,308,788	7,920,720	7,645,167	1,668,088	1,051,773	13,615,027	12,398,910
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT										
Service appropriation	1,380,975	1,332,946	2,504,504	2,208,967	8,178,745	6,700,788	1,609,776	1,006,299	13,674,000	11,249,000
Services received free of charge	3,993	11,308	7,242	18,739	23,651	56,846	4,656	8,537	39,542	95,430
Total income from State Government	1,384,968	1,344,254	2,511,746	2,227,706	8,202,396	6,757,634	1,614,432	1,014,836	13,713,542	11,344,430
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	(46,029)	(48,928)	(83,476)	(81,082)	281,676	(887,533)	(53,656)	(36,937)	98,515	(1,054,480)

The Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.





Swan River Trust

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Caring for the Swan Canning Riverpark