



Australian Government

Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation  
and Compensation Authority

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# ANNUAL REPORT 2018–19

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SEACARE



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**Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation**  
**and Compensation Authority**

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SEACARE



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## Acknowledgement

Throughout this report the Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority is referred to as the Seacare Authority. Seacare is the registered trading or business name of the Seacare scheme of occupational health and safety, rehabilitation and compensation.

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## Online access

Online access is available at [www.seacare.gov.au](http://www.seacare.gov.au)

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# Letter of transmittal



Australian Government  
Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation  
and Compensation Authority

The Hon Christian Porter MP  
Attorney-General  
Minister for Industrial Relations  
Parliament House  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

I am pleased to present the Annual Report on the activities of the Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority (Seacare Authority) for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

This report is made in accordance with section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and includes a report on:

- activities undertaken under the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992* as well as Ministerial declarations made under that Act
- the operation of the *Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993* and Regulations, pursuant to subsection 114(1) of the Act.

Following its tabling in Parliament, the report will be available on the Seacare Authority's website, [www.seacare.gov.au](http://www.seacare.gov.au).

Yours sincerely,

Barry Sherriff  
Chairperson  
17 September 2019



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# Chairperson's Report



It gives me great pleasure to present this report to the Attorney-General and Minister for Industrial Relations, the Hon Christian Porter MP, and the Australian Parliament, on the operations of the Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority (Seacare Authority) for the year ending 30 June 2019.

I would like to acknowledge the valuable contributions made by all Members during the reporting period.

## Strategic focus

As required by section 35 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), the Seacare Authority developed, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, a Corporate Plan for 2018–19. The Seacare Authority Corporate Plan was developed in line with section 16E of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014. The Seacare Authority has also worked closely with the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) to progress the strategies and priorities outlined in the joint occupational health and safety plan 2019–2022 (OHS Plan). This included setting priorities under that OHS Plan for the 2018–2019 financial year.

Further information regarding activities and performance against the Corporate and OHS Plans throughout 2018–19 is in Chapter 2.

## Exemptions by own motion

The Full Federal Court of Australia's decision in late December 2014, in the case of *Samson Maritime Pty Ltd v Noel Aucote* [2014] FCAFC 182 (*Samson v Aucote*), provided an interpretation on the coverage of the scheme that was significantly broader than the way that scheme coverage had been previously understood and applied. That is, that the scheme applied to all employees (as defined under the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992* (Seafarers Act)) of a trading, financial or foreign corporation.

During 2018–19, the Seacare Authority reissued the exemptions previously granted by its own motion in 2018 to vessels that have been brought into the scheme because of the *Samson v Aucote* decision.

Further information on the changes to the scheme is contained in Chapter 1 of the report.

## Mental health workshop

As part of the Seacare Authority's commitment to improving mental health outcomes in a shipboard environment, the Seacare Authority held a mental health workshop in Fremantle on 20 November 2018.

Recognising that seafarers face a unique set of challenges, the workshop brought together maritime employees, seafarers and industry professionals in an open conversation about working together to increase awareness of and develop mentally healthy workplaces.

The mental health workshop was a success, but it was one small step. There are no simple answers to the challenges faced by seafarers, and the Seacare Authority will continue to work with the industry to build our resources and industry understanding of mental health to achieve better outcomes both at sea and at home.

## Safety Net Fund and levy collection

A key function of the Seacare Authority is the oversight and management of the Seafarers Safety Net Fund (Fund). The Fund provides compensation benefits for injured workers when there is no existing employer to lodge the claim against.

Through ongoing monitoring and review of the financial position of the Fund, the Seacare Authority agreed in 2018–19 to recommend an increase in the levy rate to the Minister, from \$25 to \$50.

## Seacare Authority governance, accountability and data

### Cross agency agreement

The Seacare Authority and Comcare have an agreement in place (referred to as the cross agency agreement) in relation to the provision of specific services by Comcare. The current agreement, which was implemented for a three-year period, expires in June 2022.

### Strategic Risk Register

The Seacare Authority maintained its Strategic Risk Register throughout the year, including reviewing it to mitigate, as far as practicable, current and emerging risks.

### Seacare Scheme Data Report

To complement the 2017–18 annual report, the Seacare Authority published a Seacare Scheme Data Report which provided a comprehensive summary of scheme data and performance up to 2017–18. The report is available on the Seacare website. A similar report will be published for 2018–19 to complement this annual report.

I wish to acknowledge the important role of AMSA as the occupational health and safety inspectorate for the Seacare scheme, and thank the staff of AMSA for their valuable contribution to the work of the Seacare Authority.

Finally, I would like to thank the staff of Comcare for their professional support, guidance and assistance.



Barry Sherriff  
Chairperson  
12 September 2019

# 2018-19

## Scheme snapshot

4409 employees under the Seafarers Act

4409  
employees

2676  
FTE employees

2676 FTE employees  
under the Seafarers Act



1

1

4

4

3

2

1

0

HOURS WORKED



174  
Ships Total

1x new offshore

4x new bluewater

1x new other

6 New  
Ships





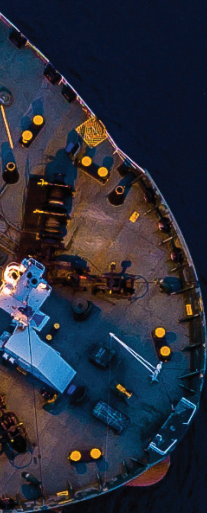






# CHAPTER 1:

## THE SEACARE SCHEME



# About the Seacare scheme

## About the Seacare scheme

Seacare is a national scheme of occupational health and safety (OHS), rehabilitation and workers' compensation arrangements which applies to defined seafaring employees and—in relation to OHS—defined third parties.

The scheme is a privately underwritten workers' compensation scheme, with employers required to hold workers' compensation insurance to cover their liabilities under the *Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992* (Seafarers Act). Management responsibility of claims for workers' compensation rests with the employee's employer. This management responsibility is often outsourced to an employer's insurer or third party with claims management expertise. Premium income from these insurance policies does not contribute to the cost of scheme services, unlike arrangements in centrally-managed schemes.

The scheme incorporates the Seafarers Safety Net Fund (Fund) which is a 'safety net employer' to stand in place of an employer if a default event<sup>1</sup> occurs. The Fund enables injured seafarers to lodge a claim even when there is no employer against which to make a claim. In such circumstances, the Fund will determine any claim and may accept liability for any eligible benefits. Where there was a workers' compensation insurance policy covering the employee under the Seafarers Act, the Fund has the same rights as the insured employer to recover costs from that insurer.

The Fund is maintained through the collection of money from scheme employers under the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Act 1992* (Levy Act) and the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Collection Act 1992* (Levy Collection Act). The Minister determines, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, the appropriate rate of levy payable by employers before making a regulation prescribing the rate. In 2018–19, the levy rate was \$25 per berth.

Further information about the scheme is available on the Seacare website.

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<sup>1</sup> A default event is defined under section 3 of the Seafarers Act.

## Seacare scheme coverage

### Samson v Aucote

On 22 December 2014, the Full Federal Court of Australia unanimously decided in the case of *Samson Maritime Pty Ltd v Noel Aucote* [2014] FCAFC 182 (Samson v Aucote) that sections 19(2)–(4) of the Seafarers Act extend the operation of that Act beyond the limited circumstances set out in section 19(1). Based on the Federal Court’s decision, the scheme applies to any employee of a trading, financial or foreign corporation without the limitation that the ship be engaged in trade or commerce beyond the boundary of a state or within a territory.

This decision substantially shifted the understanding of workers’ compensation and work health and safety arrangements in the Australian maritime industry. Ships and employees that were historically considered to be covered by state arrangements may now be covered by the Seacare scheme.

## Seacare Authority exemptions and Minister’s Declarations

As a result of the Samson v Aucote decision, the Seacare Authority granted in 2014 two twelve-month exemptions by own motion from coverage by the Seafarers Act. In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority reissued these exemptions for a further period:

- > multiple vessels—Australian General Register, effective from 24 March 2019; and
- > multiple vessels—Domestic Commercial Vessels, effective from 21 April 2019.

In 2015, the then Minister for Jobs and Innovation also made declarations under the *Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993* (OHS(MI) Act) and the Seafarers Act that stated that certain ships were not prescribed ships for the purposes of those Acts. Both declarations were renewed in 2017 when they were due to sunset, without specifying a date for repeal.

The exemptions and declarations together ensure that these ships are not covered by the Seacare scheme and are instead covered by state legislation, as had been understood to be the case prior to the Samson v Aucote decision.



## Amendments to the Seafarers Act and other legislation

The Seafarers and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016, the Seafarers Safety and Compensation Levies Bill 2016 and the Seafarers Safety and Compensation Levies Collection Bill 2016 were introduced into Parliament on 13 October 2016 as the Seafarers Bills Package. The Seafarers Bills Package sought to:

- > clarify the coverage of the Seacare scheme with clear coverage rules that operate consistently across jurisdictions while maintaining similar scope
- > provide modern and effective work health and safety laws by repealing the OHS(MI) Act and extending coverage of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Cth)
- > make long overdue and necessary updates to the workers' compensation provisions of the Seafarers Act to restore alignment with the *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* (SRC Act)
- > transfer the functions of the Seacare Authority to the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission (SRCC) and Comcare
- > enable the Chair of the SRCC to create a Seacare Advisory Group comprising of industry and union representatives to advise the SRCC and Comcare on matters relating to the administration of the Seacare scheme
- > ensure administrative bodies are adequately resourced.

The Seafarers Bills Package lapsed with the proroguing of Parliament on 11 April 2019.

# About the Seacare Authority

## Responsible Minister

The Seacare Authority operates within the Attorney-General's portfolio. The Attorney-General and Minister for Industrial Relations has the power to give directions to the Seacare Authority about the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.

## Purpose, role and function

The Seacare Authority is a statutory body established under the Seafarers Act with purposes derived from its functions under the Seafarers Act and OHS(MI) Act. These purposes are to:

- > promote healthy and safe workplaces and appropriate and timely compensation for, and rehabilitation of, injured workers covered by the Seacare scheme
- > maintain a scheme safety net that is able to meet its liabilities.

The Seacare Authority administers both the Seafarers Act and OHS(MI) Act. The inspectorate function under the OHS(MI) Act has been conferred on the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA). AMSA provides a regular report to the Seacare Authority on the performance of its functions.

The Seacare Authority has a number of powers and functions conferred on it to ensure the safety of employees covered under the OHS(MI) Act, as well as to ensure the early and safe return to work and access to compensation for injured employees under the Seafarers Act. The Seacare Authority is also responsible for ensuring that employers comply with their obligations under the Levy Collection Act and the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Collection Regulations 2018*.

In addition, the Minister, by notice published under section 100, has declared the Seacare Authority to have the functions, powers and obligations of the Fund.

## Under the Seafarers Act

The Seacare Authority's functions under the Seafarers Act are:

- > to monitor the operation of the Seafarers Act
- > to promote high operational standards of claims management and effective rehabilitation procedures by employers
- > to cooperate with other bodies or people with the aim of reducing incidence of injuries to employees
- > to publish material relating to the above functions
- > to formulate policies and strategies relating to the OHS of employees
- > to accredit OHS training courses for the purposes of section 47 of the OHS(MI) Act

- > to advise the Minister about anything relating to the Seacare Authority's functions and powers and other matters relating to the compensation and rehabilitation of employees
- > such other functions as are conferred on the Seacare Authority by the Seafarers Act or any other Act.

## Under the OHS(MI) Act

The Seacare Authority's functions under the OHS(MI) Act are to:

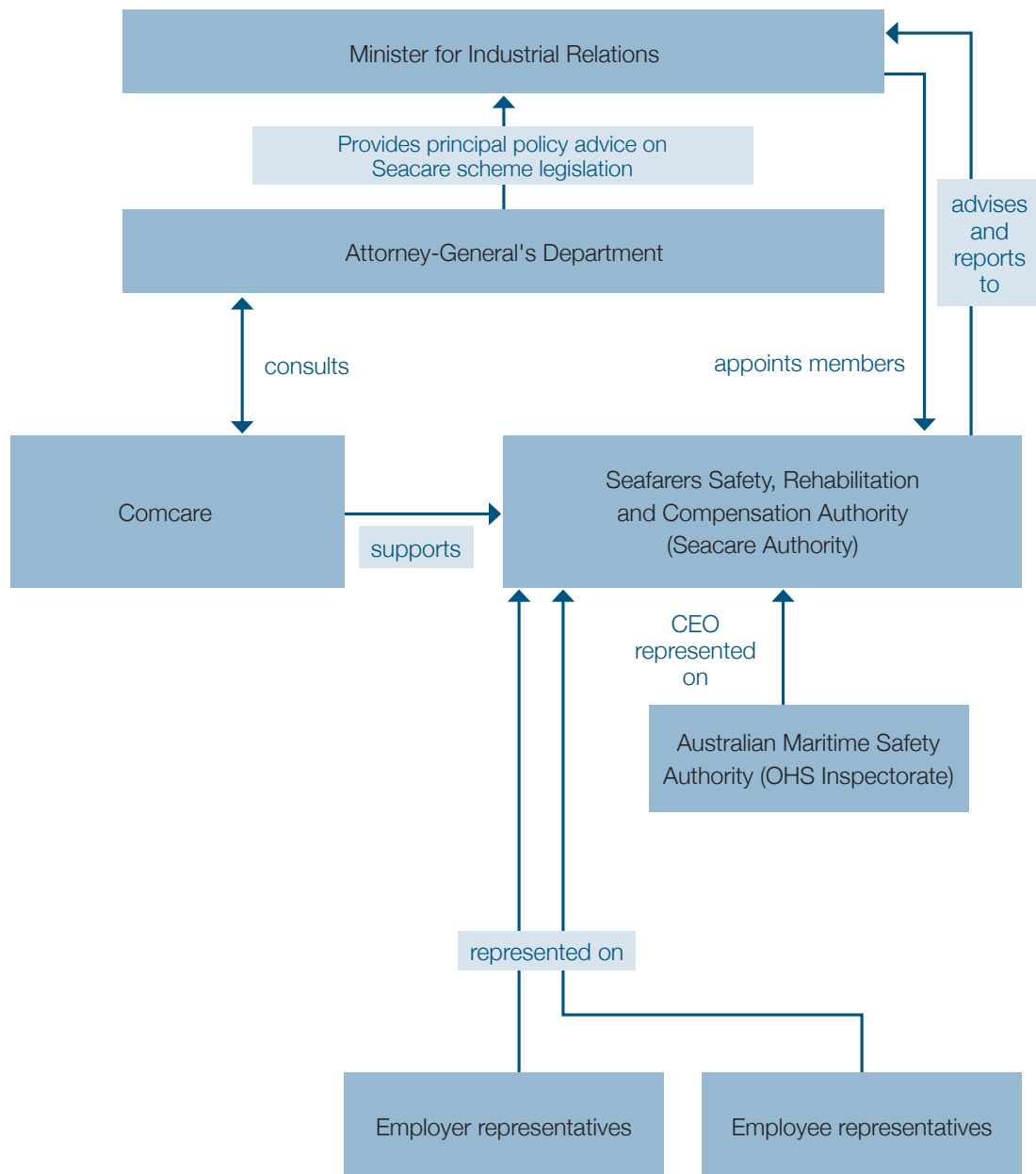
- > ensure, in accordance with the OHS(MI) Act and the Regulations, that the obligations imposed by or under the Act and the Regulations are complied with
- > advise operators, employees or contractors, either on its own initiative or on being asked, on OHS matters
- > collect, interpret and report information relating to OHS
- > formulate policies and strategies relating to the OHS of employees
- > accredit OHS training courses for the purposes of section 47
- > liaise with other bodies concerned with OHS
- > advise the Minister on:
  - > the most effective means of giving effect to the objects of the OHS(MI) Act
  - > the making of regulations under the OHS(MI) Act
  - > the approval of codes of practice under subsection 109(1).

## Under the Levy Act

The Seacare Authority also has functions under the Levy Act to advise the Minister on:

- > the need to ensure that the Fund has adequate financial reserves for its prudential management
- > reasonable estimates of the Fund's present and future liabilities under the Seafarers Act
- > the cost of administering the Seacare Authority in connection with the performance or exercise of the Fund's functions, powers and obligations.

Figure 1: Seafarers safety, rehabilitation and compensation scheme





## Membership

The Seafarers Act provides for the Seacare Authority to have seven members, consisting of a Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, two Members representing employers, two Members representing employees and the CEO of AMSA. Members are appointed by the Minister, except for the CEO of AMSA which is an ex officio appointment. Members other than the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson may appoint a deputy, subject to the Minister's approval.

The Seacare Authority comprised the following Members during 2018–19:

- > Mr Barry Sherriff, Chairperson and accountable authority for the entire financial year
- > Ms Jennifer Taylor, CEO of Comcare and Deputy Chairperson until 24 January 2019
- > Ms Lynette MacLean, Acting CEO of Comcare and Deputy Chairperson from 5 March 2019 to 5 June 2019
- > Mr Dale Emmerton, General Manager, SeaRoad Shipping, representing employers
- > Ms Natasha Lindfield, Crewing Manager, Solstad Farstad ASA, representing employers
- > Dr Penny Howard, National Research Officer, Maritime Union of Australia, representing employees
- > Mr Nathan Niven, Senior National Organiser, Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers, representing employees (appointed on 14 January 2019)
- > Ms Meghann Papa, Industrial Officer, Australian Maritime Officers Union until 3 August 2018
- > Mr Mick Kinley, CEO of AMSA.

## Operations of the Seacare Authority

The Seacare Authority meets at least once in every three month period with additional meetings held as required. Three Members constitute a quorum if the following Members are present:

- > the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson
- > a Member representing employer interests
- > a Member representing employee interests.

The Seacare Authority held meetings on 13 September 2018, 21 November 2018, 14 March 2019, and 6 June 2019. Details of attendance at Seacare Authority meetings during 2018–19 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Seacare Authority meeting attendance

Members	Eligible to attend	Attended	Attended by Deputy
Barry Sherriff	4	3	N/A
Jennifer Taylor	2	1	N/A
Lynette MacLean	1	1	N/A
Dale Emmerton	4	3	-
Natasha Lindfield	4	3	1
Nathan Niven	2	2	-
Penny Howard	4	4	-
Mick Kinley	4	2	1

During 2018–19 the following Deputy Members attended Seacare Authority meetings:

- > Mr Simon White, Australian Mines and Metals Association, Deputy to Ms Lindfield
- > Mr Stephen Curry, AMSA, Deputy to Mr Kinley.

## Seacare Authority working groups

The following working group operated during the reporting year:

### Mental Health Working Group

**Purpose:** To create and implement a Seacare Authority Mental Health Strategy with the intention of promoting mental health information and encouraging a cohesive best-practice approach to mental health in the maritime industry.

Members (as at 30 June 2019): Mr Barry Sherriff (Chair), Dr Penny Howard, Ms Natasha Lindfield and Dr Michelle Grech (AMSA).

## Administrative support

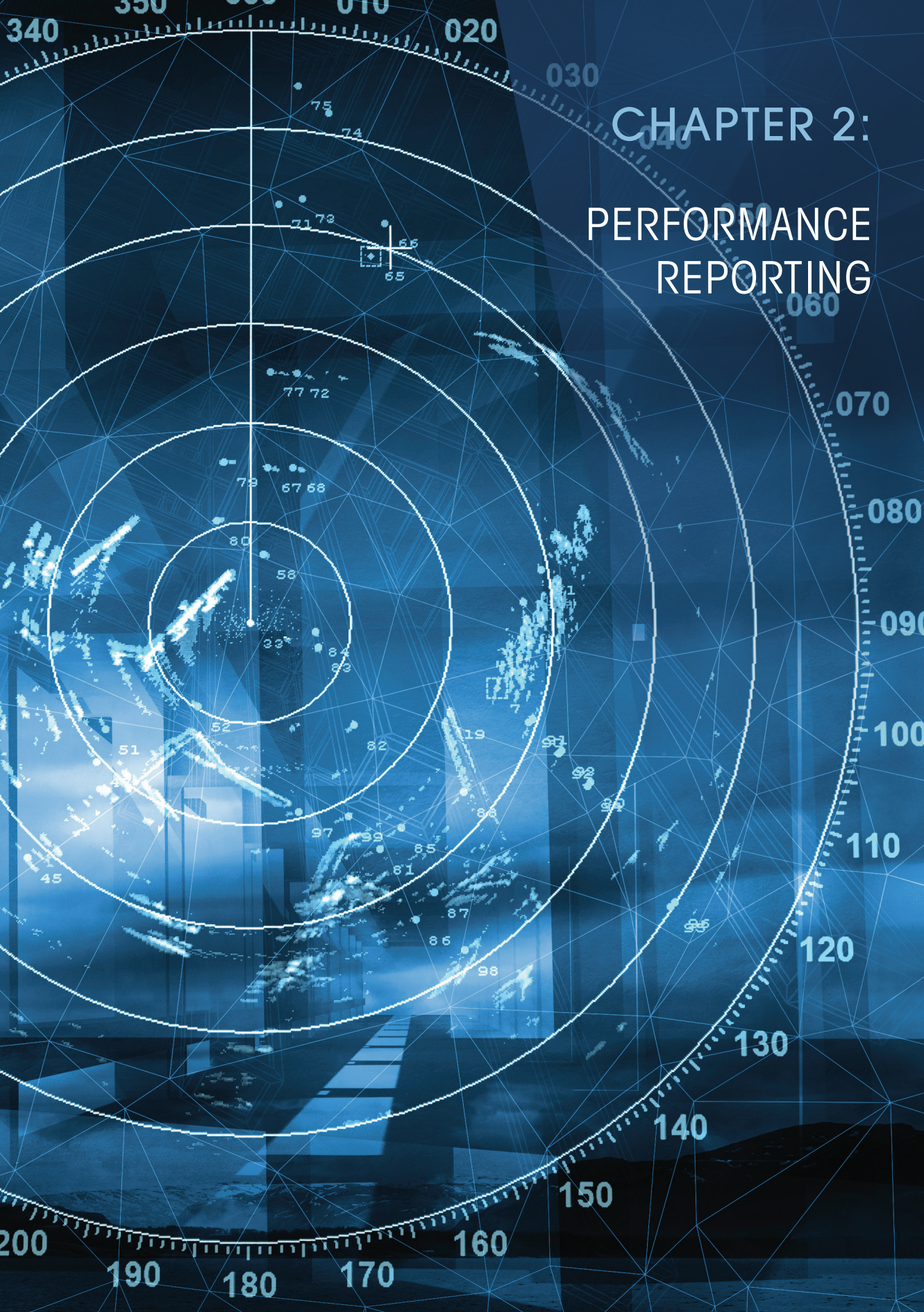
The Seacare Authority is not a body corporate and does not employ its own staff. To enable it to perform its functions and exercise its powers, section 72A of the SRC Act requires Comcare to provide the Seacare Authority with secretariat support and other assistance, and to make available to it the services of such members of Comcare's staff as the Seacare Authority reasonably requires from time to time for the proper performance of its functions or exercise of its powers.

During 2018–19, the services that Comcare provided to the Seacare Authority were articulated through a cross agency agreement.



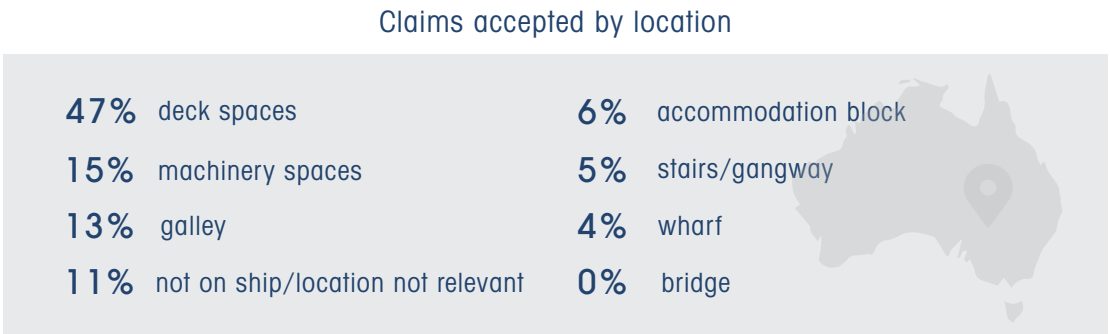
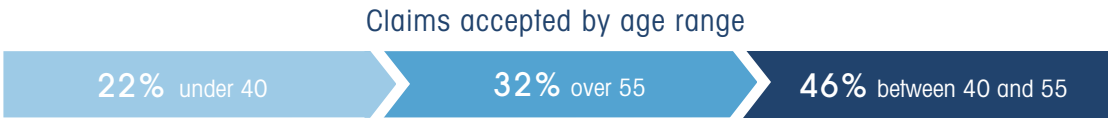
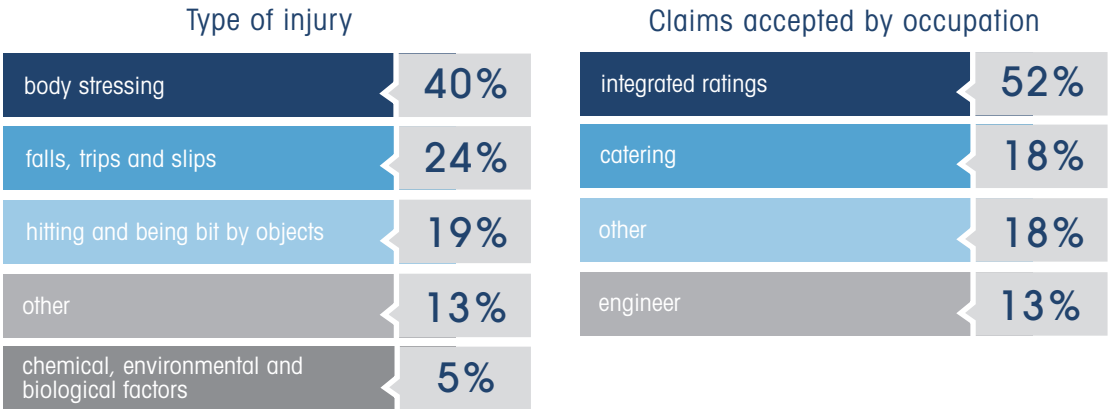




The background of the entire page is a stylized radar screen. It features several concentric white circles centered on the left side. A curved scale of numbers runs along the top and right edges, ranging from 010 to 160. Numerous small, numbered data points are scattered across the screen, with some points highlighted by small squares or crosses. The overall color scheme is a deep blue with white and light blue highlights.

## CHAPTER 2: PERFORMANCE REPORTING

# 2018–19 scheme profile





# Annual performance statements

I, Barry Sherriff, as the accountable authority and Chairperson of the Seacare Authority, present the 2018–19 annual performance statements of the Seacare Authority, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). In my opinion, these annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of the Seacare Authority, and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

## Overview

The Seacare Authority's annual performance statements should be read in conjunction with the *Seacare Authority 2018–19 Corporate Plan*. The Seacare Authority does not have a Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS).

## Seacare Authority 2018–19 Corporate Plan

The Seacare Authority's 2018–19 Corporate Plan defines its purpose to be to:

- > perform its statutory functions to promote healthy and safe workplaces and appropriate and timely compensation for, and rehabilitation of, injured workers covered by the Seacare scheme
- > maintain a scheme safety net that is able to meet its liabilities.

Table 2: Seacare Authority purposes and Corporate Plan intended results (IR)

Purpose	Link to Corporate Plan
1. Perform its statutory functions to promote healthy and safe workplaces and appropriate and timely compensation for, and rehabilitation of, injured workers covered by the Seacare scheme	IR1.1 Secure the health, safety and welfare at work of maritime industry employees
	IR1.2 Protect persons at or near workplaces from risks to health and safety arising out of the activities of maritime industry employees at work
	IR1.3 Expert advice is available on occupational health and safety matters affecting maritime industry operators, maritime industry employees and maritime industry contractors
	IR1.4 An occupational environment for maritime industry employees that is adapted to their health and safety needs
	IR1.5 Cooperative consultative relationship between maritime industry operators and maritime industry employees on the health, safety and welfare of maritime industry employees at work
2. Promotion of appropriate and timely rehabilitation and compensation	IR2.1 Effective rehabilitation procedures by employers
	IR2.2 High operational standards of claims management by employers
	IR2.3 Compliance by employers with the Seafarers Act
3. The target reserve of assets is appropriate to meet the Fund's liabilities and external factors	IR3.1 Maintain the viability of the Fund in a changing industry environment
	IR3.2 The Fund's target reserve is met

## Purpose 1

Perform the Seacare Authority's statutory functions to promote healthy and safe workplaces and appropriate and timely compensation for, and rehabilitation of, injured workers covered by the Seacare scheme.

### Measure 1: Promotion of healthy and safe workplaces

Performance criterion
Identification of opportunities to promote health and safety and legislative reporting obligations.
Source
Corporate Plan intended result 1.1, delivery strategies 1, 3 and 5.
Target
Seacare Members and scheme participants have available reporting on scheme OHS performance to allow Seacare Members to identify and review trends and opportunities to promote health and safety.
Result
Seacare Authority Members were provided with scheme OHS performance biannually. This, coupled with qualitative data and other information available to Members, has enabled the Seacare Authority to identify and agree on opportunities to promote health and safety in the scheme. In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority agreed to hold a Mental Health Forum, which occurred in November 2018 and was targeted specifically at the maritime industry. The Seacare Authority also re-formed the Mental Health Working Group to create a Seacare Authority Mental Health Strategy. The Strategy will be endorsed and implemented in 2019–20 onwards. In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority published its <i>Scheme Data Report 2017–18</i> which provides OHS information, data, and trends in the scheme.



#### Performance criterion

Identification and implementation of actions to address identified OHS priorities.

#### Source

Corporate Plan intended results 1.1-1.5, delivery strategy 2.

#### Target

Plan developed, implemented and reviewed, action taken in accordance with the joint Seacare Authority and AMSA OHS Plan 2019–2022 (OHS Plan) and otherwise as required.

#### Result

The OHS Plan was endorsed at the Seacare Authority's September 2018 meeting. The Seacare Authority considers progress against annual objectives in March and September. Action has been taken in 2018–19 to address the annual OHS priorities as identified in the OHS Plan. More information on progress against the plan can be viewed in Table 3 of this report.

#### Performance criterion

Opportunities taken by the Seacare Authority to provide information and guidance to scheme participants on actions to address identified health and safety issues and priorities.

#### Source

Corporate Plan intended results 1.1–1.5, delivery strategy 4.

#### Target

Action taken by the Seacare Authority in accordance with its plan and otherwise as appropriate to provide information and guidance to scheme participants.

#### Result

In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority commenced a review of published guidance material at regular intervals to ensure that the guidance material remains relevant, accurate, and reflective of better practice.

In 2018–19 a review of the Seacare website was started to ensure the information available is current and readily accessible.

Performance criterion
Regular and consistent reporting by AMSA to the Seacare Authority on its inspectorate role.
Source
Corporate Plan intended results 1.1, 1.2 and 1.5, delivery strategy 5.
Target
Satisfaction of Seacare Authority Members with content and regularity of reports provided by AMSA.
Result
<p>Under subsection 82(c) of the OHS(MI) Act, AMSA, as the Inspectorate, has a function to provide the Seacare Authority with such information as is asked for by the Seacare Authority. AMSA undertakes this function by providing a report to the Seacare Authority at each of its regular meetings.</p> <p>In 2018–19 AMSA provided a report on its inspectorate role at each of the Seacare Authority's four face-to-face meetings. The Seacare Authority Members were satisfied with the content and regularity of the reports provided by AMSA.</p>

Performance criterion
The Seacare Authority assists AMSA in undertaking its educative and advisory functions.
Source
Corporate Plan intended results 1.1-1.5, delivery strategies 2 and 4.
Target
Seacare Authority Members have taken action to assist AMSA with the promotion of AMSA material and initiatives.
Result
<p>In 2018–19, AMSA sponsored the Seacare Authority mental health workshop. AMSA branding was used on all event material. AMSA also presented 'A Snapshot of the AMSA report—Assessing the Determinants and Consequences of Safety Culture in the Maritime Industry' at the mental health workshop.</p> <p>Through its regular report to the Seacare Authority, AMSA raised information for distribution by Members to their stakeholders.</p>

#### Performance criterion

Health and safety representative (HSR) training courses accredited in line with the Guidelines for Accreditation of HSR training courses.

#### Source

Corporate Plan intended results 1.1, 1.2 and 1.5, delivery strategy 7.

#### Target

Satisfaction of Seacare Authority Members with quality of providers through review of accreditation papers.

#### Result

The Seacare Authority has a function, under s104(f) of the Seafarers Act to accredit OHS training courses for HSRs. The Seacare Authority has created an accreditation panel to assist it with the consideration of an application for accreditation of a HSR training course. The panel assesses courses submitted for accreditation and has an advisory role to the Seacare Authority on whether a course satisfies the requirements outlined in these Guidelines including the mandatory skill development activities, training objectives and learning outcomes. The papers presented to the Seacare Authority must outline the findings and recommendations of the panel to enable it to make a final decision regarding the accreditation of a course.

In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority reaccruited two HSR training courses based on a single presentation of recommendations from the HSR accreditation panel.

#### Performance criterion

Review and promotion of the Seacare Authority Code of Practice.

#### Source

Corporate Plan intended results 1.1 and 1.2, delivery strategy 4.

#### Target

Action is taken by the Seacare Authority to disseminate, review and promote the Code of Practice.

#### Result

The Seacare Authority Code of Practice (Code) came in to effect on 1 January 2019. Prior to it coming into effect, the Seacare Authority promoted the Code through its website and its Members.

At its June 2019 meeting, the Seacare Authority agreed to seek feedback from scheme participants and industry experts on the Code. The feedback will be considered in 2019–20 and will inform whether a review of the Code will be undertaken, including the nature of the review.

## Measure 2: Promotion of appropriate and timely rehabilitation and compensation

Performance criterion
Compliance with reporting and payment obligations under the Seafarers Act and Levy Collection Act.
Source
Corporate Plan intended results 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, delivery strategy 1.
Target
Reporting and payment obligations under the Seafarers Act and Levy Collection Act provided within required timeframes.
Result
In 2018–19, the compliance rate was 88 per cent, compared to the target of 100 per cent. It is also noted that the 2018–19 result is the same as the result in 2017–18. The Seacare Authority does not collect data on the reasons for non-compliance. The Seacare Authority has Notice and Compliance Procedures which set out the steps the Seacare Authority will follow where there is non-compliance, including referring the matter to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP). No employer was referred to the CDPP in 2018–19.

Performance criterion
Promotion of appropriate and timely rehabilitation and processes for consideration of claims and delivery of compensation.
Source
Corporate Plan intended results 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, delivery strategy 2.
Target
Action is taken by the Seacare Authority to promote appropriate and timely rehabilitation and compensation activities.
Result
In 2018–19, 87.6 per cent of claims were determined by employers within statutory time limits.
The Seacare Authority was made aware of delayed rehabilitation and compensation activities from employers, through both reporting and via the Seacare Helpdesk, and reminded several employers of both their obligations under the legislation and the advantages of better practice claim and injury management.

## Performance criterion

Guidance material on claims management available to all scheme stakeholders. Scheme guidance is assessed as being accessible, up to date and appropriate.

## Source

Corporate Plan intended results 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, delivery strategy 2.

## Target

Feedback indicates that scheme stakeholders are, on average, satisfied with the availability, currency and content of guidance on claims management.

## Result

In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority undertook a review of the published information relating to coverage under the Seafarers Act. In response to the review a guidance note was created to assist stakeholders in understanding coverage and identifying whether specific employment comes under that Act. A review of the *Seacare Best Practice Guide to Claims Management* was started in 2018–19 and will be completed in 2019–20.

## Analysis

In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority executed its delivery strategies successfully to perform its statutory functions. This included monitoring the operation of the OHS(MI) Act, and the undertaking of the inspectorate functions which are conferred to AMSA under that Act, and developing and implementing a joint OHS Plan with AMSA. In 2018–19 the Seacare Authority also monitored the operation and success of the OHS Plan and its actions.

In order to promote healthy and safe workplaces, the Seacare Authority also collected, interpreted and reported on information from various sources to identify trends relating to occupational health and safety. This information was provided via the Seacare website and directly to relevant bodies and to participants in the scheme to raise awareness of scheme level trends and issues. The Seacare Authority also used this data and information to agree to host a mental health workshop in November 2018.

The Seacare Authority worked closely with and educated scheme stakeholders over the reporting period to facilitate compliance with legislated reporting obligations and promote better practice claims management.

## Purpose 2

Maintain a scheme safety net that is able to meet its liabilities.

### Performance criterion

The viability of the Fund is maintained in a changing industry environment.

### Source

Corporate Plan intended results 3.1 and 3.2, delivery strategies 1 and 2.

### Target

The Fund maintains an appropriate reserve to meet recommended target. In 2018–19, this was \$1,025,000.

### Result

At the end of June 2019, the target reserve was \$1,025,000; the Fund held \$1,152,034 in assets, therefore the target was met.

In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority closely monitored and reviewed the financial position of the Fund. Recognising the financial pressures on the Fund, resulting from a changing industry environment and workers' compensation liabilities against the Fund, the Seacare Authority developed and started to implement actions against a plan to address these financial pressures.

### Performance criterion

The Fund's target reserve is and will continue to be met.

### Source

Corporate Plan intended results 3.1 and 3.2, delivery strategies 3 and 4.

### Target

The Fund maintains an appropriate reserve target.

### Result

The Seacare Authority arranged for an actuarial review of the Fund in 2018–19 to ensure that the reserve target is appropriate. The Seacare Authority will review the target reserve in 2019–20.

#### Performance criterion

Insurance effected in accordance with the Act and at a level and on terms necessary to provide optimal protection to the assets of the Fund.

#### Source

Corporate Plan intended results 3.1 and 3.2, delivery strategy 5.

#### Target

Insurance effected in accordance with the Act and at a level and on terms necessary to provide optimal protection to the assets of the Fund.

#### Result

Appropriate insurance arrangements were in place in the 2018–19 financial year. Appropriate insurance for 2019–20 was arranged in 2018–19.

## Analysis

In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority executed its delivery strategies successfully to ensure the scheme safety net could meet its liabilities. This included regular monitoring and reviewing of the financial position of the Fund, recommending a levy increase to the Minister and maintaining appropriate insurance for the Fund.

## Performance against the Seacare Authority/AMSA OHS Plan 2019–2022

The Seacare Authority and AMSA have a joint OHS Plan for 2019–2022. Under this plan, the agencies are required to develop a joint annual OHS Plan to cover priorities and programs for OHS awareness and education, OHS prevention and compliance. The agreed priorities and activities completed against them are set out below.

Table 3: 2018–19 OHS priorities

1. Seacare scheme guidance and educational tools are relevant, current and targeted	
Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2018–19
Development of review cycle for publications	> Review cycle developed and agreed to by the Seacare Authority in September 2018.
Review of publications in line with review cycle	> The Seacare Authority commenced reviews of a number of Seacare publications and guidance documents in 2018–19.
Consider the development of guidance material, based on any identified trends in data	> AMSA worked on guidance and educational material focused on safe access incidents and deficiencies with a view to deliver it later in 2019. > AMSA worked on an education campaign targeted at pilot transfer incidents involving manropes with a view to deliver it later in 2019.
Disseminate publications developed by AMSA where appropriate and relevant to the Seacare scheme	> Publication of Issues 8 and 9 of the AMSA Safety Bulletin are on <a href="http://www.amsa.gov.au">www.amsa.gov.au</a> . > AMSA published Working Boats issue 14 in December 2018, this is also available on the AMSA website.



## 2. Promote Code of Practice for Health and Safety in Shipboard Work including Offshore Support Vessels

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2018–19
Promote and disseminate Code of Practice to scheme stakeholders	> The Code of Practice which commenced on 1 January 2019 was promoted and disseminated on the Seacare website in November 2018.

## 3. Publish and disseminate scheme OHS statistics and performance results

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2018–19
Publication of compendium of statistics	> The Seacare Authority published the 2017–18 version of this document on 17 December 2018 under the revised title <i>2017–18 Seacare Scheme Data</i> .

## 4. Undertake workshops on identified topics and an awards program to promote best practice in the maritime industry.

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2018–19
Workshops on mental health	> The Seacare Authority hosted a Mental Health Workshop in Fremantle on 20 November 2018.
Awards program	> The Seacare Authority determined not to proceed with an awards program in 2018–19.

## 5. Promote the importance of Health and Safety Representatives (HSRs) in the maritime industry

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2018–19
Promote the Seacare Authority's HSR portal as a tool for communicating with HSRs	> The Seacare website allowed access to this material in 2018–19.
Review and promote guidance material	> A review of Seacare Health and Safety Representative Handbook publication was commenced in April 2019. This is to be completed during 2019–20.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Utilise the Seacare website as a tool for promoting information to HSRs | > The Seacare website allowed access to this material in 2018–19. |
|---|---|

## 6. Accredited and monitor HSR training courses

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2018–19
Reaccreditation of relevant training courses	> The Seacare Authority agreed on 15 August 2018 that the AMSC and Ferriby training courses were to be reaccredited for a three-year period to 2021.
Review of accreditation guidance	> The guidance for the accreditation of HSR training courses was reviewed and discussed at the November 2018 Seacare Authority meeting and it was agreed that the guidance was up to date and no further action was required.

## 7. Compliance with OHS(MI) Act reporting requirements

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2018–19
AMSA reports satisfaction with employer compliance with reporting requirements	> AMSA conducted 69 FSC inspections, this includes one on an OHS(MI) vessel in 2018–19 financial year to ensure compliance.
Promotion of compliance requirements as needed	> AMSA website contains up to date information on OHS obligations including reporting under OHS(MI). The Occupational health and safety inspectorate <a href="#">website page</a> was last updated June 2019.

## 8. Advise the Minister on effective means of giving effect to the objects of the Act

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2018–19
Contribute to Seacare scheme reform	> The Seacare Authority continued to support scheme reform through the provision in 2018–19 of letters to the Minister following each Seacare Authority meeting.

# Discussion and analysis of the financial performance

## Seafarers Safety Net Fund

Scheme sustainability continues to be a key priority for the Seacare Authority.

At the end of June 2019, the Fund held sufficient assets to meet the target reserve of \$1,025,000.

Insurance was in place for the Fund at all times during the financial year as required under section 102 of the Seafarers Act. The insurance was held with an authorised insurer for any amount of the Seacare Authority’s liability under the Seafarers Act that exceeds \$1 million for a single event which results in an injury to one or more seafarers.

During the period, there was an increase in outstanding claims liabilities due to the outcomes of a Federal Court matter.

Details on the income and costs associated with the Fund are detailed in the audited financial statements (Appendix 1).

## Levy collection

Employers in the scheme are required to report berths numbers, and pay levy berth, on a quarterly basis. In 2018–19, \$153,250 was collected in levies from Seacare scheme employers. Levy payments were made by 27 employers throughout the course of the year.

Levy collection results for the last five years are set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Levy collection summary

	Number of employers paying levy	Average berths per quarter declared by employers	Levy rate	Levy payable
2014–15	36	2522	\$15	\$151,290
2015–16	31	2255	\$15	\$135,300
2016–17	27	1619	\$15	\$97,140
2017–18	27	1914	\$15	\$114,825
2018–19	27	1533	\$25	\$153,250

### Exemption from payment of levies

Under section 20A of the Seafarers Act, the Seacare Authority may exempt employment from the application of the Seafarers Act. Schedule 2 of the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2015* amends section 20A so that an exemption under this section also applies to the Levy Act and the Levy Collection Act.

The Levy Collection Act requires an employer to keep a register of berths on prescribed ships that are operating on the first day of each quarter. If an exemption is in force on first day of the quarter then there is no requirement for berths to be reported and no levy is payable.

## Performance of statutory functions

### Providing advice to the Minister

The Seacare Authority provides advice to the Minister on its powers and functions regarding scheme legislation and on matters including compensation, rehabilitation, the making of OHS regulations and approval of codes of practice, as well as on the management of the Fund.

The Seacare Authority, through its Chairperson, maintains regular communication with the Minister on outcomes arising from its work and according to resolutions made at its meetings. During 2018–19, the Chairperson advised the Minister on matters including:

- > the operation of the scheme, including scheme performance
- > the management and operation of the Fund
- > the Seacare Authority governance arrangements
- > the reissue of the two exemptions by own motion
- > Seacare Authority matters at the Administrative Appeals Tribunal and Federal Court.

## Insurance arrangements

Under section 93 of the Seafarers Act, an employer must have a policy of insurance from an authorised insurer or be a member of a protection and indemnity association (P&I Club) that is a member of the International Group of Protection and Indemnity Associations and is approved in writing by the Seacare Authority. Section 93 requires that each employer is insured or indemnified for the full amount of their liability under the Seafarers Act for all seafarers employed.

Under sections 94 and 95 of the Seafarers Act an employer is required to provide the Seacare Authority with information relating to its insurance coverage within 14 days of being issued with, or renewing, a policy of insurance or indemnity. During 2018–19, the Seacare Authority monitored compliance with section 94 of the Seafarers Act and ensured that employers' insurance arrangements were recorded on the Seacare Authority's online reporting system, Seacare Online.

Based on the information provided by employers, there were five insurers providing workers' compensation policies under the Seafarers Act. While the Seacare Authority is able to approve arrangements for workers' compensation cover through P&I Clubs, there are currently no P&I Clubs approved by the Seacare Authority to provide such cover. Details on the insurers providing cover under the Seafarers Act are available from the Seacare website.

## Accreditation of health and safety representative training courses

HSRs, to perform their responsibilities under the OHS(MI) Act, must undertake an accredited HSR training course. The Seacare Authority is responsible for accrediting these training courses to ensure they meet the highest national standards.

For 2018–19, there were three accredited HSR training courses, down from four in 2017–18.

<b>Australian Maritime Safety Consultants</b> (accredited until 20 May 2021)
<b>Ferriby Group of Companies (Australia) Pty Ltd</b> (accredited until 16 August 2021)
<b>Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention</b> (accredited until 7 June 2021)



Table 5 summarises the training delivered over the last five years. It indicates that the number of courses delivered in 2018–19 and the number of seafarers undertaking accredited HSR training is higher than in the previous reporting period but is lower than the three reporting periods prior.

Table 5: Accredited health and safety representative training courses

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Courses delivered	22	15	11	5	10
Completions	214	122	142	51	74

Source: Providers of Seacare scheme accredited HSR training courses

### Performance of statutory functions under delegation

The Seacare Authority has a variety of statutory functions. As it has no staff or resources of its own, and as provided for under section 125(1) of the Seafarers Act, the Seacare Authority delegated some of its powers and functions to Comcare to undertake on its behalf.

### Exemptions under section 20A of the Seafarers Act

An employer may apply to the Seacare Authority under section 20A for an exemption from the application of the Seafarers Act with respect to a particular employee, group of employees, or employment on a particular ship. The Seacare Authority has guidelines that describe the procedure for, and the circumstances under which it will consider, granting an exemption.

In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority granted 52 exemptions for nine employers in relation to 48 vessels in accordance with its exemption guidelines. Twenty-four of the exemptions were granted in accordance with the 2006 Ministerial Direction to the Seacare Authority that its exemption guidelines provide for an employer to seek a section 20A exemption (under the Seafarers Act) where they are able to find workers' compensation insurance under a state or territory scheme at a cost lower than that available under the Seacare scheme.

Appendix 2 provides a list of the exemptions granted between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019.

## Collection and use of data

Consistent with its functions and powers under both the Seafarers Act and the OHS(MI) Act and supporting legislation, the Seacare Authority collects data from employers through the following sources:

- > employee and ship details surveys, which provide data in relation to employee numbers, ship information and the calculation of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees
- > claim determination reports and claim updates for the number of claims lodged and compensation paid against all active claims
- > berth and levy reporting processes
- > insurance policies.

The collected data is used to monitor compliance with employer obligations as well as to assist the Seacare Authority to monitor and report on the operation of the scheme through analysis against scheme level performance indicators and trends.

In 2018–19 the Seacare Authority published the *2017–18 Seacare Scheme Data Report*, available on the Seacare website, which presents a comprehensive scheme level report on OHS, workers' compensation and return to work statistics and data to complement the 2017–18 Annual Report.

## Annual occupational health and safety report

AMSA performs the OHS inspectorate function under the OHS(MI) Act. Its responsibilities are to:

- > ensure compliance with the requirement to report serious personal injuries, deaths, dangerous occurrences and other obligations under the OHS(MI) Act and Regulations
- > advise operators, employees and contractors on OHS matters
- > provide the Seacare Authority with information.

Together with the Seacare Authority, AMSA works toward promoting the health, safety and welfare of seafarers under the OHS(MI) Act.

The Seacare Authority is required, under section 114 of the OHS(MI) Act, to prepare a report as soon as practicable after each 30 June, on the operation of that Act and the Regulations during the year ending on that date. The requirements for this report are set out under subsection 111(2) of the OHS(MI) Act. The report is set out at Table 6.

Table 6: Annual OHS report

	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Incidents reported (s 107)					
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0
Serious personal injuries	43	42	22	16	5
Dangerous occurrences notified	11	10	8	0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>
Investigations (s 87) <sup>2</sup>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>
Prosecutions (s 116)					
Prohibition Notices s 93	0	3	0	0	0
Deficiencies (including Improvement Notices s 98) <sup>3</sup>	43	51	24	35	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>
Commenced	0	0	0	0	0
Completed	0	0	0	0	0
Other					
Marine Notices/Orders relevant to OHS	0	1	0	1	0
AMSA staff appointed as OHS inspectors s 84	46	55	55	49	56
Taking possession of plant, substances or things s 91	0	0	0	0	0
Directions given s 92	0	0	0	0	0
Appeals instituted against inspectors' decision s 100	0	0	0	0	0

Compared to 2017–18 there has been an increase in the number of dangerous occurrences reported to AMSA and a significant decrease in the number of serious personal injuries reported.

<sup>2</sup> This is a combination of both OHS(MI) and Flag State Control inspections as a result of Maritime Labour Convention, MLC 2006 entering into force.

<sup>3</sup> When conducting a Flag State Control inspection, surveyors investigate OHS matters under the MLC (Reg 4.3). As such deficiencies may be issued under the Navigation Act 2012.





# CHAPTER 3:

## MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY





The Seacare Authority is an independent statutory authority comprising a Chairperson and Members and is supported by a secretariat. In 2018–19 the Seacare Authority was bound by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

## Risk management

In 2018–19, the Seacare Authority had a Strategic Risk Register in place. It was reviewed throughout the year as part of the Seacare Authority's governance arrangements to ensure it was current and the Seacare Authority took action to address these risks as they arose.

## Fraud control

The Seacare Authority is committed to complying with the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Framework 2014*, in particular section 10 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* to minimise the incidence of fraud.

The Chairperson, as the accountable authority, certifies that the Seacare Authority:

- > prepares fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans
- > has in place appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meets its specific needs
- > takes all reasonable measures to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the Seacare Authority.

## Internal audit

The Seacare Authority and Comcare have established the Comcare and Seacare Authority Audit and Risk Committee in accordance with section 45 of the PGPA Act as a joint Comcare/Seacare Authority committee.

More information about the Audit and Risk Committee can be found in the *Comcare Annual Report 2018–19*.

## External scrutiny

There were no reports by the Auditor-General on the operations of the Seacare Authority, other than the report on the annual financial statements set out at Appendix 1.

There were no reports on the operations of the Seacare Authority conducted by a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman in 2018–19.

## Freedom of information

Agencies subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) are required to publish information as part of the Information Publication Scheme (IPS). This requirement is in Part II of the FOI Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual report. Each agency must display on its website a plan showing what information it publishes in accordance with the IPS requirements. The Seacare Authority's Agency Plan and other categories of information specified by the IPS are available at [www.seacare.gov.au](http://www.seacare.gov.au) via the [Access to Information](#) logo on the bottom of the homepage.

## Multicultural access and equity

Data on culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) Australians was collected through monitoring of helpdesk enquiries received. This data indicates that, of the 101 helpdesk enquiries received during 2018–19, only four were noted to be from CALD Australians.

The Seacare Authority reports on its access and equity activities and outcomes at the end of each financial year to the Department of Social Services as required by the Australian Government's Multicultural Access and Equity Policy.

## Disability reporting

Since 1994, non-corporate Commonwealth entities have reported on their performance as policy adviser, purchaser, employer, regulator and provider under the Commonwealth Disability Strategy. In 2007–08, reporting on the employer role was transferred to the Australian Public Service Commission's State of the Service reports and the *APS Statistical Bulletin*. These reports are available at [www.apsc.gov.au](http://www.apsc.gov.au). From 2010–11, entities have no longer been required to report on these functions.

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy has been overtaken by the *National Disability Strategy 2010–2020*, which sets out a 10-year national policy framework to improve the lives of people with disability, promote participation and create a more inclusive society. A high-level, two-yearly report will track progress against each of the six outcome areas of the strategy and present a picture of how people with disability are faring. The first of these progress reports was published in 2014, and can be found at [www.dss.gov.au](http://www.dss.gov.au).

## Advertising and market research

No advertising campaigns were undertaken in the period.

## Service provision and consultancy arrangements

There were no ongoing consultancy contracts that were active during 2018–19.

Comcare supports the Seacare Authority with procurement activities. Comcare's policies and procedures are used when selecting and engaging consultants. Comcare has procurement arrangements that support small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website. Comcare's procurement arrangements also support Indigenous businesses and disability enterprises.

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website.

## Report on legal services expenditure

Paragraph 11.1(ba) of the Legal Services Directions 2005, issued by the Attorney-General under the *Judiciary Act 1903*, requires chief executives of agencies subject to the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* to ensure that their agency's legal services purchasing, including expenditure, is appropriately recorded and monitored. The provision also requires that, by 30 October each year, the agencies make publicly available records of the legal services expenditure for the previous financial year.

Legal services expenditure 1 July 2018–30 June 2019

Total external legal services expenditure—Nil

Total internal legal services expenditure—Nil

Total legal services expenditure—Nil

Internal legal services for the Seacare Authority are provided by Comcare, a corporate Commonwealth entity under the PGPA Act, pursuant to section 72A of the *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* (SRC Act). More information about the legal service expenditure incurred by Comcare can be found in the *Comcare Annual Report 2018–19*.

## Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report

As the Seacare Authority has no staff or assets of its own, the following annual reporting requirements relating to the Seacare Authority are detailed in the *Comcare Annual Report 2018–19*:

- > corporate governance
- > management of human resources
- > procurement initiatives to support small business
- > purchasing
- > asset management
- > advertising and market research
- > occupational health and safety
- > ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance.

The *Comcare Annual Report 2018–19* is available at [www.comcare.gov.au](http://www.comcare.gov.au).

## Executive remuneration

The Chairperson of the Seacare Authority received remuneration totalling \$35,318 for the financial year 2018–19. No other executive remuneration tables have been included as they are not applicable to the Seacare Authority.

Short term benefits					Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits		Termination benefits	Total remuneration
Name	Position title	Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances	Superannuation contributions	Long service leave	Other long term benefits		
Barry Sherriff	Chairperson	-	-	\$35,318	-	-	-	-	\$35,318

## Report on non-compliance with the PGPA Act

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019, based on adequate controls, including the advice of management and the audit committee, the Seacare Authority has complied with the provisions and requirements of the PGPA Act and the PGPA Rules.







# APPENDIX 1:

## SEACARE AUTHORITY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





# Appendix: 1

## Seacare Authority financial statements



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### To the Minister for Industrial Relations

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority ('the Entity') for the year ended 30 June 2019:

- comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2019 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2019 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority and Comcare Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income;
- Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities;
- Administered Reconciliation Schedule;
- Administered Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

#### Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Chief Executive is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the rules made under the Act. The Chief Executive is also responsible for such internal control as the Chief Executive determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Executive is responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Chief Executive is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601  
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT  
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Accountable Authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Australian National Audit Office



Peter Kerr

Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

19 September 2019

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

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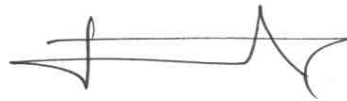
## Statement By The Accountable Authority And Comcare Chief Financial Officer

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 comply with subsection 42 (2) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act) and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.



Barry Sherriff  
Accountable Authority and Chief Executive  
17 September 2019



Seyhan Aka  
Comcare Chief Financial Officer  
17 September 2019



# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## Statement of comprehensive income

for the period ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>Net cost of services</b>			
<b>Expenses</b>			
Suppliers	1.1A	<b>827,942</b>	618,959
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>827,942</b>	618,959
<b>Own-source income</b>			
<b>Own-source revenue</b>			
Resources received free of charge	1.2A	<b>812,942</b>	604,959
Audit services received free of charge	1.2B	<b>15,000</b>	14,000
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>		<b>827,942</b>	618,959
<b>Total own-source income</b>		<b>827,942</b>	618,959
<b>Net (cost of)/contribution by services</b>		-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) on continuing operations</b>		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		-	-

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

### Budget variances commentary

Departmental Budgetary Reports are not required in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as the Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority (Seacare Authority) does not have a departmental budget. All departmental expenses of Seacare Authority are paid by Comcare under its Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) Outcome 1, Component 1.3 - Provide the Seacare Authority secretarial and other assistance, and make available to it the services of Comcare's staff, and other resources as reasonably required from time to time for the proper performance of its functions or exercise of its powers.

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## Administered schedule of comprehensive income

for the period ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 Original Budget \$
<b>Net cost of services</b>				
<b>Expenses</b>				
Suppliers	2.1A	<b>44,738</b>	135,864	155,000
Workers' compensation claims expense	2.1B	<b>652,385</b>	2,915,000	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>697,123</b>	3,050,864	155,000
<b>Income</b>				
<b>Revenue</b>				
<b>Non-taxation revenue</b>				
Levies	2.2A	<b>153,250</b>	114,825	155,000
Recovery from insurance	2.2A	<b>60,771</b>	2,063,177	-
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>214,021</b>	2,178,002	155,000
<b>Net (cost of)/contribution by services</b>		<b>(483,102)</b>	(872,862)	-
Surplus/(deficit)		<b>(483,102)</b>	(872,862)	-
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>				
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		-	-	-

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

### **Budget variances commentary**

Supplier costs were lower due to change of service charge arrangements in 2018–19. 2.1A

Workers' compensation expenses were significantly higher than budget due to:  
- an increase in the valuation of the provision for workers' compensation claims, 2.1B  
- payments towards accepted claims.

Levies paid to the Seacare Authority by employers in the scheme were close to budget, following the increase in levy rate in 2018–19. 2.2A

The Recovery from Insurance revenue was not included in the budget.  
The 2018–19 revenue was due to an annual indexation adjustment to the Insurance Recovery Receivable, which was first recognised at \$2.1m in 2017–18. 2.2A

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## Administered schedule of assets and liabilities

as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 Original Budget \$
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1A	1,152,034	1,210,610	1,356,000
Prepayments	3.1B	73,296	-	-
Trade and other receivables	3.1C	2,123,948	2,072,639	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>3,349,278</b>	<b>3,283,249</b>	<b>1,356,000</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,349,278</b>	<b>3,283,249</b>	<b>1,356,000</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Payables</b>				
Workers' compensation claims payable	3.2A	3,320,945	-	-
Suppliers	3.2B	104,935	-	115,000
Income received in advance	3.2C	4,900	-	-
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>3,430,780</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>115,000</b>
<b>Provisions</b>				
Workers' compensation claims	3.3A	655,351	3,537,000	622,000
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>655,351</b>	<b>3,537,000</b>	<b>622,000</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>4,086,131</b>	<b>3,537,000</b>	<b>737,000</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>(736,853)</b>	<b>(253,751)</b>	<b>619,000</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

### **Budget variances commentary**

Cash was lower than budget due to:

- payments for towards accepted claims, offset by 3.1A
- savings from the reduced administrative expenses in 2018–19.

The 2019-20 insurance premium has been prepaid in June 2019. There was no budget for prepayment of suppliers expenses. 3.1B

The Insurance Recoverable Receivable reflects the amount expected to be recovered from the reinsurance arrangements held by the Secare Authority, following the acceptance of a significant claim in 2017–18. 3.1C

The Workers' Compensation Claims payable reflects the liability owed by the Secare Authority following the acceptance of a significant claim in 2017–18. 3.2A

The balance of Workers' Compensation Claims was close to budget, although it is lower than 2018 following the re-classification to Workers' Compensation Claims payable of known liabilities. 3.3A



# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## Administered reconciliation schedule

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Opening assets less liabilities as at 1 July	(253,751)	619,111
Plus: Administered revenues	214,021	2,178,002
	(39,730)	2,797,113
Less: Administered expenses	697,123	3,050,864
<b>Closing assets less liabilities as at 30 June</b>	<b>(736,853)</b>	<b>(253,751)</b>

### Accounting policy

Revenue collected by Seacare Authority for use by the Government is administered revenue. Collections are transferred to the Official Public Account (OPA) which is maintained by the Department of Finance. Conversely, cash is drawn from the OPA to make payments under Parliamentary appropriation on behalf of the Government. Transfers to and from the OPA are adjustments to the administered cash held by the entity on behalf of the Government, and are reported as such in both the schedule of administered cash flows, and in the administered reconciliation schedule.

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## Administered cash flow statement

for the period ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$	2019 Original Budget \$
<b>Operating activities</b>				
<b>Cash received</b>				
Levies	B1	158,150	114,825	155,000
Other - GST received		9,454	15,585	-
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>167,604</b>	<b>130,410</b>	<b>155,000</b>
<b>Cash used</b>				
Suppliers	B2	44,730	275,451	155,000
Claims	B2	181,450	-	-
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>226,180</b>	<b>275,451</b>	<b>155,000</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</b>		<b>(58,576)</b>	<b>(145,041)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash from Official Public Account</b>				
Special Accounts	B2	226,180	275,451	155,000
<b>Total cash from official public account</b>		<b>226,180</b>	<b>275,451</b>	<b>155,000</b>
<b>Cash to Official Public Account</b>				
Special Accounts	B1	(167,604)	(130,410)	(155,000)
<b>Total cash to official public account</b>		<b>(167,604)</b>	<b>(130,410)</b>	<b>(155,000)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>				
<b>at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>				
<b>at the end of the reporting period</b>	3.1A	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

### Budget variances commentary

Levies paid to the Seacare Authority by employers in the scheme were close to budget, following the increase in levy rate from in 2018–19.	B1
Supplier costs were lower than budget due to reduced administrative expenses in 2018–19.	B2
Claims costs were higher due to payments towards accepted claims.	B2

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority Overview

## Objectives of Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

The Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority (Seacare Authority) is an Australian Government controlled not-for-profit entity. The objective of the Seacare Authority is to take a leading role in minimising the human and financial costs of workplace injury in the Australian maritime industry. The Seacare Authority Safety Net Fund (Fund) acts in the place of an employer if a default event occurs, enabling employees to lodge a claim event when there is no employer to lodge against.

The purposes of the Seacare Authority are to:

1. promote healthy and safe workplaces and appropriate and timely compensation for, and rehabilitation of, injured workers covered by the Seacare scheme
2. maintain a scheme safety net that is able to meet its liabilities.

The Seacare Authority has not reported a departmental statement of financial position as it does not control assets or incur liabilities in its own right, and has no departmental contingent liabilities. The Seacare Authority has not reported a departmental cash flow statement as it does not fund departmental activities. The administration of the Seacare Authority is performed by Comcare. The associated financial transactions are reported in the Comcare financial statements under Program Component 1.3 - Provide the Seacare Authority such secretarial and other assistance, and make available to it the services of such members of Comcare's staff, and such other resources as the Seacare Authority reasonably requires from time to time for the proper performance of its functions or exercise of its powers.

Other Seacare Authority activities contributing toward Outcome 1 Component 1.3 are classified as administered activities. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the Seacare Authority, on behalf of the Government, of items controlled or incurred by the Government. Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the schedule of administered items and related notes.

The Fund was established in October 1992 for the purpose of providing through its contracted agent, Australian Maritime Industry Compensation Agency Ltd (AMICA) a safety net under Section 96 of the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992* (Seafarers Act) for the compensation and rehabilitation of injured seafarers not otherwise covered by an employer. The Fund provides coverage to persons who underwent industry training, attended the seafarers' engagement system, and any seafarer or company trainee in situations where the original employer is insolvent or no longer traceable.

As AMICA was no longer able to obtain insurance, the Government declared on 10 April 2002 that the Seacare Authority is to have the Fund's powers and obligations under Section 100 of the Seafarers Act. Section 102 of the Seafarers Act requires the Seacare Authority to obtain insurance cover with an authorised insurer for any amount of a claim made by an eligible person that would exceed \$1 million.

A Special Account called the 'Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Account' was established on 9 August 2002 to operate for the Fund to receive levies under the Seafarers Act and to make payments arising from liabilities under the Seafarers Act.

Levies are imposed under the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Act 1992* (Levy Act) on seafarer berths (a berth on a prescribed ship that is normally used by a seafarer). The levies are payable by an employer who employs or engages seafarers on a prescribed ship.

Levies collected by the Seacare Authority are maintained in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and drawn down to make payments for the Fund.

### **Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR)*
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations - Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

As at 30 June 2019, The Seacare Authority had an administered net asset deficiency of \$736,853 following the acceptance of a significant claim. The accepted claim is a long tail claim and as at the date of this statement, the Seacare Authority is confident that it has sufficient resources to meet claim obligations for the coming 12 month period after the date of the financial statements. This statement is based on a financial forecast prepared by management, and the provision for unknown claims and incident incurred but not yet reported as at 30 June 2019, and the ability to discuss the existing cross agency agreement with Comcare.

### **Taxation**

The entity is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax and the Goods and Services Tax.

### **Reporting of Administered Activities**

Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the administered schedules and related notes.

The Seacare Authority had no administered contingent assets or liabilities as at 30 June 2019.

### **Events After the Reporting Period**

There were no significant events after balance sheet date that had the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure or financial activities of the Seacare Authority.



# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## Departmental financial performance

2019  
\$

2018  
\$

### Note 1.1: Expenses

#### 1.1A Suppliers

##### Services supplied

Services provided by Comcare	812,942	604,959
Audit fees	15,000	14,000
<b>Total suppliers</b>	<b>827,942</b>	<b>618,959</b>

#### Accounting policy

The Seacare Authority does not employ staff. Comcare pays the expenses associated with the management of the Seacare Authority.

The value of supplier expenses represents the cost of services provided free of charge by Comcare and the Australian National Audit Office. These services are recognised as expenses. The actual cost incurred by Comcare is determined through a cost allocation process.

### Note 1.2: Own-source revenue and gains

##### Own-source revenue

1.2A	Resources received free of charge	812,942	604,959
1.2B	Audit services received free of charge	15,000	14,000
	<b>Total own-source revenue</b>	<b>827,942</b>	<b>618,959</b>

#### Accounting policy

The value of own-source revenue represents the value of services received free of charge from Comcare and audit services received free of charge from Australian National Audit Office (ANAO).

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue or gain when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources are recognised as an expense.

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains dependent on their nature.

The ANAO did not charge for the audit of the 2018-19 financial statements. The notional amount of \$15,000 was brought to account as services provided free of charge (2018: \$14,000).

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## Income and expenses administered on behalf of the government

2019  
\$

2018  
\$

### Note 2.1: Administered - expenses

#### 2.1A Suppliers

##### Rendering of services

Seacare Authority Safety Net Fund administration

**44,738** 135,864

##### Total suppliers

**44,738** 135,864

#### 2.1B Workers' compensation claims expense

Workers' compensation claims expense

**652,385** 2,915,000

##### Total expenses

**697,123** 3,050,864

### Note 2.2: Administered - income

#### 2.2A Non-taxation revenue

Levies

**153,250** 114,825

Recovery in insurance

**60,771** 2,063,177

##### Total other revenue

**214,021** 2,178,002

### Accounting policy

Revenue from levies is recognised when:

- the entity obtains control of the contribution or right to receive the contribution
- it is probable the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the entity
- the amount can be measured reliably.

The workers' compensation claim expense is recognised when:

- the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events
- it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
- the amount can be measured reliably.

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## Asset and liabilities administered on behalf of the government

2019  
\$

2018  
\$

### Note 3.1: Administered - financial assets

3.1A	<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
	Cash in special accounts	1,152,034	1,210,610
	Cash on hand or on deposit	-	-
	<b>Total cash held as at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>1,152,034</b>	<b>1,210,610</b>
3.1B	<b>Prepayments</b>		
	Prepayments	73,296	-
	<b>Total prepayments</b>	<b>73,296</b>	<b>-</b>

The 2019–20 insurance premium has been prepaid in June 2019.

3.1C	<b>Trade and other receivables</b>		
	GST receivable	-	9,462
	Insurance recovery receivable	2,123,948	2,063,177
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>2,123,948</b>	<b>2,072,639</b>

### Accounting policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in the OPA for special accounts and demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

2019	2018
\$	\$

## Note 3.2: Administered - payables

3.2A	<b>Workers Compensation Claims payable</b>		
	Claims payable	3,320,945	-
	<b>Total workers compensation payable</b>	<b>3,320,945</b>	<b>-</b>

Claims payable represents the payable balance for an accepted claim.

3.2B	<b>Suppliers</b>		
	Trade creditors and accruals	104,935	-
	<b>Total suppliers</b>	<b>104,935</b>	<b>-</b>

Payables are with entities of the Australian Government and the terms are 20 days from date of invoice (2018: 30 days).

Comcare has prepaid the 2019–20 insurance premium for the Seacare Authority in June 2019 (\$73,296). The Seacare Authority recognised it as a payable to Comcare as at 30 June 2019.

3.2C	<b>Other payables</b>		
	Income received in advance	4,900	-
	<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>-</b>

The income received in advance represents 2019–20 levies received in 2018–19.

### Accounting policy

#### Other financial liabilities

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

2019  
\$

2018  
\$

## Note 3.3: Administered - provisions

### 3.3A Provision for workers' compensation claims

As at 1 July	3,537,000	622,000
Additional provisions made	652,385	2,915,000
Payment made in 2018–19	(181,450)	-
Reclassify to payables	(3,352,584)	-
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>655,351</b>	<b>3,537,000</b>

The Fund provides coverage to persons who underwent industry training or attended the seafarers' engagement system and any seafarer or company trainee in situations where the original employer is insolvent or no longer traceable. As such, Seacare Authority has a financial exposure to all eligible workers' compensation claims that cannot be met by the original employer.

The value of workers' compensation claims expenses as at 30 June 2019 was estimated and adjusted for the impact of any potential identified circumstances by management based on the independent actuarial advice provided by Taylor Fry Pty Ltd. Management has reviewed the provision and considered the current provision appropriate for 2018–19.



## Accounting policy

The liability for workers' compensation claims is determined in accordance with the requirements of *AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. Provisions for claims are recognised when: the Seacare Authority has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations for each claim type, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same claim type may be small.

The value of the claims provision is measured at the present value of expected future payments against claims incurred at the reporting date plus an allowance for the significant uncertainty in estimating future claim payments. The expected future payments are discounted to present value using a risk adjusted rate.

The expected future payments include those for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) and anticipated claims handling costs. Claims handling costs include costs that can be associated directly with individual claims, such as legal and other professional fees, and costs that can only be indirectly associated with individual claims, such as claims administration costs.

## Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this Note, the Seacare Authority has made a judgement of the assumptions underlying the reported claims, incurred but not report claims (IBNR claims), and Asbestos claims for workers' compensation claims provision in the financial statements.

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority Funding

Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Account (Administered)	2019 \$	2018 \$
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## Note 4.1: Administered special account

Balance brought forward from previous period Increases	1,220,066	1,355,651
Other receipts – levy receipts	158,150	114,825
<b>Total increases</b>	<b>158,150</b>	<b>114,825</b>
Available for payments	1,378,216	1,470,476
Decreases	(226,182)	(250,410)
<b>Total balance carried to the next period*</b>	<b>1,152,034</b>	<b>1,220,066</b>

**Establishing instrument:** *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Act 1992 (Levy Act); Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Collection Act 1992 (Levy Collection Act).*

**Purpose:** for the receipt of all levies, the payment of expenses incurred in administering the Special Account and the payment of claims under the Seafarers Act. The Special Account is non-interest bearing.

The Special Account has the following purposes:

- a) making a payment incurred by, or attributable to the Seacare Authority that relates to:
  - i. the Authority's costs in administering the Levy Collection Act and the special account
  - ii. the Authority's costs in administering the Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992 (Seafarers Act), so far as that administration concerns the Seacare Authority in its capacity as an employer under subsection 4(3) of the Seafarers Act
  - iii. a claim or other amount payable to a person under the Seafarers Act, so far as that amount is payable by the Authority in its capacity as an employer under subsection 4(3) of the Seafarers Act
  - iv. an insurance premium or indemnity for any amount of the Seacare Authority's liability under the Seafarers Act
- (b) repaying an amount where a court order, Act or other law requires or permits the repayment of an amount received.

\* All cash is held in the Official Public Account (OPA).

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## People and relationships

2019  
\$

2018  
\$

### Note 5.1: Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Seacare Authority, directly or indirectly. The Seacare Authority has determined the key management personnel to be the Portfolio Minister (the Minister for Industrial Relations) and Chief Executive. The remuneration received by the Chief Executive, not employed by the Australian Government, but paid by Comcare during the period is reported in the table below.

Short-term employee benefits	35,318	36,281
<b>Total key management personnel remuneration expenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>35,318</b>	<b>36,281</b>

The total number of key management personnel that is included in the above table is 1 (2018:1).

<sup>1</sup> The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the Seacare Authority.

### Note 5.2: Related party disclosures

#### Related party relationships

The Seacare Authority is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to the Seacare Authority are Key Management Personnel including the Portfolio Minister and Chief Executive.

#### Transactions with related parties

Given the breadth of Government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions include the payment or refund of taxes. These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

Giving consideration to relationships with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by the entity, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions to be separately disclosed.

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation And Compensation Authority

## Other information

as at 30 June 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
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### Note 6.1: Aggregate assets and liabilities

#### Assets expected to be recovered in

No more than 12 months	1,152,034	1,210,610
More than 12 months	2,123,948	2,072,639
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,275,982</b>	<b>3,283,249</b>

#### Liabilities expected to be recovered in

No more than 12 months	1,154,213	933,000
More than 12 months	2,931,918	2,604,000
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>4,086,131</b>	<b>3,537,000</b>











## APPENDIX 2:

# EXEMPTIONS GRANTED UNDER S 20A OF THE SEAFARERS ACT

## Appendix: 2

# Exemptions granted under s 20A of the Seafarers Act

This appendix sets out the exemptions that have been granted on behalf of the Seacare Authority in 2018–19.

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Cooma	5 July 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	7/07/2018 – 23/07/2018
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	Sandfly	25 July 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage incidental to primary operations, Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	28/07/2018 – 30/09/2018
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Hastings	27 July 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	29/07/2018 – 15/08/2018
Woodside Energy Limited	Ngujima-Yin	27 July 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1/08/2018 – 31/07/2019
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	Pilbara Thor	27 August 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage incidental to primary operations, Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	27/08/2018 – 30/11/2018
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	PB Darling	5 September 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	5/09/2018 – 4/10/2018
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Hastings	7 September 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	7/09/2018 – 14/04/2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Svitzer Waratah	17 September 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	18/09/2018 – 25/09/2018
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	Diamantina	17 September 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage incidental to primary operations, Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	17/09/2018 – 31/12/2018
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	Fitzroy	17 September 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage incidental to primary operations, Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	17/09/2018 – 31/12/2018

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	Indee	17 September 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage incidental to primary operations, Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	17/09/2018 – 31/12/2018
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Cooma	19 September 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	20/09/2018 – 25/09/2018
East Coast Maritime Services	Pacific Titan	20 September 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	20/09/2018 – 25/10/2018
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Waratah	18 October 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	18/10/2018 – 22/10/2018
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Maitland	8 November 2018	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	9/11/2018 – 11/11/2018
Paspaley	Roslynne	13 November 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	13/11/2018 – 30/06/2019
Paspaley	Clare II	13 November 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	13/11/2018 – 30/06/2019
Paspaley	Odin II	13 November 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	13/11/2018 – 30/06/2019
Paspaley	Montoro	13 November 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	13/11/2018 – 30/06/2019
Paspaley	Nalena Bay	13 November 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	13/11/2018 – 30/06/2019
Paspaley	Joseph Conrad	13 November 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	13/11/2018 – 30/06/2019
Paspaley	Roebuck Two	13 November 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	13/11/2018 – 30/06/2019
Paspaley	Vivienne	13 November 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	13/11/2018 – 30/06/2019
Paspaley	Christine	13 November 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	13/11/2018 – 30/06/2019

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Paspaley	Paspaley 4	13 November 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	13/11/2018 – 30/06/2019
Paspaley	Fast 4	24 December 2018	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	24/12/2018 – 30/06/2019
University of Tasmania	FTV Bluefin	2 January 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	2/01/2019 – 31/12/2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Maitland	25 January 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	5/02/2019 – 8/02/2019
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	FMG Hammerhead	8 February 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage undertaken subject to the operation of the Seafarers Act is incidental to the primary operations of the prescribed ship, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	11/02/2019 – 30/06/2019
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	FMG Mako	8 February 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage undertaken subject to the operation of the Seafarers Act is incidental to the primary operations of the prescribed ship, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	11/02/2019 – 30/06/2019
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	FMG Dusky	8 February 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage undertaken subject to the operation of the Seafarers Act is incidental to the primary operations of the prescribed ship, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	11/02/2019 – 30/06/2019
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	FMG Spinner	8 February 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage undertaken subject to the operation of the Seafarers Act is incidental to the primary operations of the prescribed ship, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	11/02/2019 – 30/06/2019
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	FMG Blacktip	8 February 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage undertaken subject to the operation of the Seafarers Act is incidental to the primary operations of the prescribed ship, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	11/02/2019 – 30/06/2019



Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	FMG Tawny	8 February 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage undertaken subject to the operation of the Seafarers Act is incidental to the primary operations of the prescribed ship, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	11/02/2019 – 30/06/2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Challenger	14 February 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	15/02/2019 – 22/02/2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Cooma	1 March 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	4/03/2019 – 10/03/2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Hamilton	7 March 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage incidental to primary operations, Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	13/03/2019 – 31/05/2019
Multiple	Vessels of Australian General Register and submitted by employers	21 March 2019	Exempt employment on vessels brought into scheme following Samson v Aucote	24/03/2019 – 23/03/2020
Multiple	Vessels on Domestic Commercial Vessels register and submitted by employers	21 April 2019	Exempt employment on vessels brought into scheme following Samson v Aucote	21/04/2019 – 20/04/2020
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Olivia	22 March 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	23/03/2019 – 31/03/2019
Woodside Energy Limited	Nganhurra	1 April 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1/04/2019 – 31/03/2020
Woodside Energy Limited	Okha	1 April 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1/04/2019 – 31/03/2020
Carpentaria Management Services	MV Aburri	5 April 2019	Non-regular trading pattern	5/04/2019 – 30/06/2019

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	Wamalhanha	18 April 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage undertaken subject to the operation of the Seafarers Act is incidental to the primary operations of the prescribed ship, insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	29/04/2019 – 30/06/2019
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	Arnhem Trader Coral Bay Malu Chief Malu Explorer Territorian Agros Cygnet 1	8 May 2019	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	8/05/2019 – 30/04/2020
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Svitzer Olivia	10 May 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	13/05/2019 – 18/05/2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Svitzer Edwina	17 May 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	19/05/2019 – 25/05/2019
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	Wamalhanha	21 June 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, voyage undertaken subject to the operation of the Seafarers Act is incidental to the primary operations of the prescribed ship, insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	1/07/2019 – 31/08/2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Barunga	25 June 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	1/07/2019 – 8/07/2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	Svitzer Newton	26 June 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	26/06/2019 – 20/07/2019
Carpentaria Management Services	MV Aburri	27 June 2019	Non-regular trading pattern	1/07/2019 – 10/08/2019
Lugger Enterprises Pty Ltd	Willie	28 June 2019	Non-regular trading pattern	28/06/2019 – 31/07/2019









# APPENDIX 3:

## SEACARE SCHEME EMPLOYERS, OPERATORS AND SHIPS





## Appendix: 3

# Seacare scheme employers, operators and ships

This appendix sets out the vessels that operated in the Seacare scheme in 2018–19 as reported to the Seacare Authority. It should be noted that in some circumstances where the Seafarers Act applies, the OHS(MI) Act may not apply and vice versa. For the majority of vessels operating under the scheme both Acts were reported to have applied.

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Accolade II</i>	8012425	Inco Ships	Inco Ships
<i>Arent</i>		Jan De Nul	Jan De Nul
<i>Atlantis Dweller</i>	9429742	AOS	FTSM
<i>Aurora Australis</i>	7817283	METL	P&O Maritime
		P&O	
<i>Bahtera Pertiwi</i>	9653941	Go Offshore	Go Offshore Pty Ltd
<i>Bay Lass</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>Bhagwan Abrolhos</i>	9653173	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Bhagwan Dryden</i>	9680968	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Bhagwan Houtman</i>	9640011	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Bhagwan Mover</i>	9542001	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Bhagwan Ocean</i>	9641467	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Bhagwan Renegade</i>	9582752	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Bhagwan Rocker</i>	9648996	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Bhagwan Shaker</i>	9572214	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Boskalis Gateway</i>		Atlas	Boskalis Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Boskalis Oranje</i>		Atlas	Boskalis Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Bourbon Gannet</i>		AOS	Bourbon Offshore
<i>Brisbane</i>	9204623	Port Bris	Port of Brisbane
<i>Cape Mac</i>	9399727	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>Christine</i>	8215273	Paspaley	Paspaley Pearling co.
<i>Clare II</i>	9083732	Paspaley	Paspaley Pearling co.

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>CMV Athos</i>		Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Coral Knight</i>	9696280	Atlas	Teekay Australia
		METL	
		Teekay	AMSA
<i>CSL Whyalla</i>	8618188	CSL Australia	CSL Australia
<i>Dampier Spirit</i>	8613748	Teekay	Jadestone Energy
			Quadrant Energy
<i>DD1</i>		Compass	Transocean
<i>Deep Orient</i>	9644330	AOS	TechnipFMC
			FTSM
<i>DLV 2000</i>	9683142	AOS	McDermott
<i>DN207</i>		Jan De Nul	Jan De Nul
<i>DP2 Seamaster</i>	9616450	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Ensco DPS-1</i>	8771162	Atlas	Ensco PLC
<i>Far Saracen</i>	9417842	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Scorpion</i>	9417816	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Seeker</i>	9381691	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Senator</i>	9631747	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
<i>Far Sirius</i>	9659074	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Skimmer</i>	9609988	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Stream</i>	9346081	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Supplier</i>	9186144	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Swan</i>	9355953	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Sword</i>	9344851	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Fiona F</i>	9600475	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Flinders Bay</i>	9139464	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>Floatel Triumph</i>	9707766	Compass	Floatel International
		Go Offshore	

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Fugro Etive</i>	9379686	AOS	FTSM
<i>Go Koi</i>	9704908	Go Offshore	Go Offshore Pty Ltd
<i>Go Sirius</i>	9545871	Go Offshore	Go Offshore Pty Ltd
<i>Goliath</i>	9036430	CSL Australia	CSL Australia
		METL	
<i>ICS Allegiance</i>	9587427	Inco Ships	Inco Ships
<i>ICS Integrity</i>	9427457	Inco Ships	Inco Ships
<i>ICS Reliance</i>	9587439	Inco Ships	Inco Ships
<i>Ile de Brehat</i>	9247053	AOS	ASN Marine
<i>Investigator</i>	9616888	ASP Ships	ASP Ships
		METL	
<i>Iron Chieftain</i>	9047740	CSL Australia	CSL Australia
<i>Island Performer</i>	9682045	AOS	GMSI
<i>Jascon 25</i>	8770106	AOS	STG
<i>John Duigan</i>		Polaris	Polaris Marine
<i>Juan Sebastian De Elcano</i>	9238909	Jan De Nul	Jan De Nul
<i>Keppel Bay</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>King Bay</i>	8409147	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>Lauri M</i>	9633800	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Le Sphinx</i>	9372248	Jan De Nul	Jan De Nul
<i>Lowlands Brilliance</i>	9227003	Teekay	BHP
<i>LV 108</i>	9673800	AOS	McDermott
<i>Maersk Deliverer</i>		Atlas	Maersk Drilling
<i>Maersk Mariner</i>		Atlas	Maersk Supply Service
<i>Maersk Master</i>	9761035	Atlas	Maersk Supply Service
		OSM	
<i>Maersk Minder</i>	9765469	Atlas	Maersk Supply Services
		OSM	

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Mariloula</i>	9434553	Teekay	BHP
<i>Marilynne</i>	9141510	Paspaley	Paspaley Pearling co.
<i>Mermaid Cove</i>	9644108	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore
		Atlas	
<i>Mermaid Leeuwin</i>	9674658	Atlas	MMA Offshore
<i>Mermaid Searcher</i>	9488401	AOS	MMA Offshore
		Atlas	
		MMA Offshore	
<i>Mermaid Sound</i>	9374935	Atlas	MMA Offshore
		MMA Offshore	
<i>Mermaid Strait</i>	9616216	AOS	MMS
		Atlas	MMA Offshore
		MMA Offshore	
<i>Mermaid Vantage</i>	9552628	Atlas	PTTEP Australasia
			MMA Offshore
<i>Mermaid Vision</i>	9548627	AOS	MMA Offshore
		Atlas	
<i>Mermaid Voyager</i>	9560211	Atlas	MMA Offshore
		MMA Offshore	
<i>MMA Brewster</i>	9737216	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore
<i>MMA Coral</i>	9594200	Atlas	MMA Offshore
<i>MMA Crystal</i>	9594212	Atlas	MMA Offshore
<i>MMA Leveque</i>	9418743	Atlas	MMA Offshore
<i>MMA Pinnacle</i>	9696187	AOS	MMA Offshore
		Atlas	
<i>MMA Plover</i>	9737199	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore
<i>Montara Venture</i>	8714982	AOS	PTTEP Australasia
		PTTEP	
<i>Montoro K</i>		Paspaley	Paspaley Pearling co.
<i>MTS Statum</i>	9510670	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>MTS Vantage</i>	9585261	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>MV Besant</i>		Atlas	Serco Group Pty Limited
			DMS Maritime Pty Ltd
<i>MV Stoker</i>		Atlas	Serco Group Pty Limited
<i>MV Wunma</i>	9196929	P&O	P&O Maritime
<i>Nalena Bay</i>	8966195	Paspaley	Paspaley Pearling co.
<i>Nganhurra</i>	9297424	Compass	Woodside
<i>Ngujima Yin</i>	9181182	Compass	Woodside
<i>Niccolo Machiavelli</i>		Jan De Nul	Jan De Nul
<i>Ningaloo Vision</i>	8021854	Teekay	Santos Ltd
			Quadrant Energy
<i>North Sea Atlantic</i>	9665073	AOS	North Sea Shipping
<i>Northwest Sanderling</i>	8608872	Trident LNG	SHELL TANKERS AUST P/L
<i>Northwest Sandpiper</i>	8913150	Trident LNG	SHELL TANKERS AUST P/L
<i>Northwest Snipe</i>	8608884	Trident LNG	SHELL TANKERS AUST P/L
<i>Northwest Stormpetrel</i>	9045132	Trident LNG	SHELL TANKERS AUST P/L
<i>Ocean Apex</i>		Atlas	Diamond
<i>Ocean Monarch</i>	8751368	AOS	Diamond
<i>Ocean Protector</i>	9374260	Teekay	Australian Border Force
<i>Ocean Shield</i>	9628374	Teekay	Australian Border Force
<i>Odin II</i>	8136893	Paspaley	Paspaley Pearling co.
<i>Offshore Express</i>		Guardian	Guardian Offshore
<i>Offshore Solution</i>		Guardian	Guardian Offshore
<i>Okha</i>	9180889	Compass	Woodside
<i>OMS Endurance</i>	9394002	Atlas	PTTEP Australasia
<i>Pacific Aurora</i>	9386287	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific
<i>Pacific Grackle</i>	9666912	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific



Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Pacific Greylag</i>	9666936	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific
<i>Pacific Hornbill</i>	9579119	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific
<i>Pacific Responder</i>	9340049	Atlas	Swire Pacific
		Swire Pacific	
<i>Pacific Vixen</i>	9361691	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific
<i>Paspaley 4</i>	9231652	Paspaley	Paspaley Pearling co.
<i>Pedro</i>	9591777	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Polarcus Naila</i>	9538098	Atlas	Polarcus
<i>POSH Arcadia</i>	9639995	Atlas	POSH Semco Pte Ltd
<i>POSH Mallard</i>		Atlas	POSH Semco Pte Ltd
<i>PT Eden</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>PT Fortitude</i>	9545223	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>PT Kotor</i>	9408748	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>PT Kythira</i>	9509554	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>PT Mary</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>PT May</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>PT Monto</i>	9559585	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>PT Nautilus</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>PT Transporter</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>PT Zarka</i>	9356282	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>Ramform Hyperion</i>		Atlas	PGS Geophysical AS
<i>Ridley Thomas</i>	8112744	AOS	EGS (Asia)
<i>Robbie Cook</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>Roebuck II</i>	8011706	Paspaley	Paspaley Pearling co.
<i>Roslynne</i>		Paspaley	Paspaley Pearling co.
<i>RTM Piiramu</i>	9341926	ASP Ships	ASP Ships
		METL	

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>RTM Twarra</i>	9373034	ASP Ships	ASP Ships
		METL	
<i>RTM Wakmatha</i>	9341914	ASP Ships	ASP Ships
		METL	
<i>RTM Weipa</i>	9341938	ASP Ships	ASP Ships
		METL	
<i>Samson Explorer</i>		Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Sapura Constructor</i>		AOS	Sapura
<i>Sea Force</i>	9625322	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Sea Hotel</i>	9695779	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine
<i>Sea Surfer</i>	9656670	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Sea Swan</i>	9656682	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Sea Tortuga</i>	9624744	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Sea Triumph</i>	9624756	Go Offshore	Go Offshore Pty Ltd
<i>Seabed Constructor</i>	9682148	Atlas	Ocean Infinity
<i>Searoad Mersey II</i>	9745794	SeaRoad	SeaRoad Shipping
<i>Searoad Tamar</i>	8917429	SeaRoad	SeaRoad Shipping
<i>Seven Eagle</i>	9015905	AOS	Subsea 7
		Atlas	
<i>Seven Oceans</i>	9358826	AOS	Subsea 7
<i>Siem Amethyst</i>	9442433	Atlas	Siem Offshore
		OSM	
<i>Siem Aquamarine</i>	9417725	OSM	Siem Offshore
<i>Siem Thiima</i>	9727235	Atlas	Siem Offshore
		OSM	
<i>Siem Topaz</i>	9417713	OSM	Siem Offshore
<i>Skandi Darwin</i>	9602904	Atlas	DOF Management
		DOF	

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Skandi Singapore</i>	9429857	DOF	DOF Management
		Atlas	
<i>Skandi Sotra</i>	9276391	DOF	DOF Management
		Atlas	
		Perkins(TML)	Toll Energy & Marine
<i>Southern Ocean</i>	9433171	AOS	FTSM
<i>Southern Star</i>	9754484	AOS	FTSM
<i>Spirit of Tasmania I</i>	9158446	TT-Line	TT-Line
		ASP Ships	
<i>Spirit of Tasmania II</i>	9158434	TT-Line	TT-Line
		ASP Ships	
<i>Sycamore</i>	9758569	Teekay	Royal Australian Navy
<i>Tasmanian Achiever</i>	9180190	METL	Toll Shipping
		Toll Shipping	
<i>Tasmanian Achiever II</i>	9812468	Toll Shipping	Toll Shipping
<i>Thor Modi</i>		Atlas	Thor Ltd
<i>Toll Astrolabe</i>	9766970	Perkins(TML)	Toll Energy & Marine
<i>Toll Endurance III</i>	9675377	Perkins(TML)	Toll Energy & Marine
<i>Toll Firefly</i>	9550726	Perkins(TML)	Toll Energy & Marine
<i>Toll Osborne</i>	9570175	Perkins(TML)	Toll Energy & Marine
<i>Toll Osprey</i>	9656072	Perkins(TML)	Toll Energy & Marine
<i>Toll Provider</i>	9733416	Perkins(TML)	Toll Energy & Marine
<i>True North</i>	9308651	North Star	North Star Cruises
<i>Twofold Bay</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug
<i>Union Topaz</i>		Atlas	Boskalis Westminster
<i>Victorian Reliance</i>	9180205	METL	Toll Shipping
		Toll Shipping	
<i>Victorian Reliance II</i>	9812470	Toll Shipping	Toll Shipping
<i>Vivienne</i>		Paspaley	Paspaley Pearling co.









# GLOSSARY



# Glossary

AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority – OHS Inspectorate for the Seacare scheme
APS	Australian Public Service
CDPP	Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
Commission	Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission
Ex officio	An ex officio member is a member of a body who is part of it by virtue of holding another office
FOI Act	<i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>
FSC	Flag State Control
FTE	Full Time Equivalent – calculated by the formula: number of berths x (days operated in period/total days in period) x (standard shift hours per day x standard work days per week)
Fund	Seafarers Safety Net Fund
Hours worked	Total hours worked, taking in to account the continuous nature of coverage during a voyage where seafarers, who are generally on board a ship for 24 hours a day, are exposed to the risk of injury for the entire time on board a vessel, whether on or off duty.  Calculated using the formula: (number of berths) x (days operated in period) x (daily hours of operation)
HSR	Health and Safety Representative
IPS	Information Publication Scheme
Levy Act	<i>Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Act 1992</i>
Levy Collection Act	<i>Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Collection Act 1992</i>
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OHS(MI) Act	<i>Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993</i>

OHS Plan	Seacare Authority/AMSA OHS Plan 2019–2022
Panel	Health and Safety Representative Training Course Accreditation Panel
P&I Club	Protection and Indemnity Association
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statement
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
Quorum	The minimum number of members needed to be present at a meeting for decisions to be made
Samson v Aucote	Samson Maritime Pty Ltd v Noel Aucote [2014] FCAFC 182
Seacare Authority	Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority
Seafarers Act	<i>Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992</i>
SRC Act	<i>Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988</i>





# COMPLIANCE INDEX



# Compliance Index

These annual report requirements are prepared pursuant to subsections 63(2) and 70(2) of the *Public Service Act 1999* and were approved by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit on 19 June 2013. Requirements are reviewed annually to take account of changes to reporting requirements prescribed in legislation, arising from new policy, or recommendations in Parliamentary, Australian National Audit Office or other reports.

Table 7: Annual report requirements

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
17AD(g)	<b>Letter of transmittal</b>	
17AI	A copy of the letter of transmittal signed and dated by accountable authority on date final text approved, with statement that the report has been prepared in accordance with section 46 of the Act and any enabling legislation that specifies additional requirements in relation to the annual report.	iii
17AD(h)	<b>Aids to access</b>	
17AJ(a)	Table of contents.	iv
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index.	101
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.	89
17AJ(d)	List of requirements.	93
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer.	ii
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address.	ii
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report.	ii
17AD(a)	<b>Review by accountable authority</b>	
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	1
17AD(b)	<b>Overview of the entity</b>	
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	10
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	13, 34
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity.	10
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	18
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	13



PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	13
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	13
17AE(1)(b)	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Not applicable
17AE(2)	Where the outcomes and programs administered by the entity differ from any Portfolio Budget Statement, Portfolio Additional Estimates Statement or other portfolio estimates statement that was prepared for the entity for the period, include details of variation and reasons for change.	Not applicable
17AD(c)	<b>Report on the Performance of the entity</b>	
	<b>Annual performance Statements</b>	
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	18
17AD(c)(ii)	<b>Report on Financial Performance</b>	
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	31
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	61-62
17AF(2)	If there may be significant changes in the financial results during or after the previous or current reporting period, information on those changes, including: the cause of any operating loss of the entity; how the entity has responded to the loss and the actions that have been taken in relation to the loss; and any matter or circumstances that it can reasonably be anticipated will have a significant impact on the entity's future operation or financial results.	58
17AD(d)	<b>Management and Accountability</b>	
	<b>Corporate Governance</b>	
17AG(2)(a)	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	39
17AG(2)(b)(i)	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared.	39
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	A certification by accountable authority that appropriate mechanisms for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud that meet the specific needs of the entity are in place.	39

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity.	39
17AG(2)(c)	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	39, 42
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to noncompliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy noncompliance.	Not applicable
<b>External Scrutiny</b>		
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	39
17AG(3)(a)	Information on judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals and by the Australian Information Commissioner that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	Not applicable
17AG(3)(b)	Information on any reports on operations of the entity by the Auditor General (other than report under section 43 of the Act), a Parliamentary Committee, or the Commonwealth Ombudsman.	Not applicable
17AG(3)(c)	Information on any capability reviews on the entity that were released during the period.	Not applicable
<b>Management of Human Resources</b>		
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	42
17AG(4)(aa)	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and nonongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on fulltime employees; (b) statistics on parttime employees; (c) statistics on gender (d) statistics on staff location	42
17AG(4)(b)	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and nonongoing basis; including the following: > Statistics on staffing classification level; > Statistics on fulltime employees; > Statistics on parttime employees; > Statistics on gender; > Statistics on staff location; > Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous.	42

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
17AG(4)(c)	Information on any enterprise agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, Australian workplace agreements, common law contracts and determinations under subsection 24(1) of the Public Service Act 1999.	42
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and nonSES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	42
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	42
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of nonsalary benefits provided to employees.	42
17AG(4)(d)(i)	Information on the number of employees at each classification level who received performance pay.	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(ii)	Information on aggregate amounts of performance pay at each classification level.	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iii)	Information on the average amount of performance payment, and range of such payments, at each classification level.	Not applicable
17AG(4)(d)(iv)	Information on aggregate amount of performance payments.	Not applicable
<b>Assets Management</b>		
17AG(5)	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities	Not applicable
<b>Purchasing</b>		
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the Commonwealth Procurement Rules.	Not applicable
<b>Consultants</b>		
17AG(7)(a)	A summary statement detailing the number of new contracts engaging consultants entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all new consultancy contracts entered into during the period (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting year on the ongoing consultancy contracts (inclusive of GST).	Not applicable
17AG(7)(b)	A statement that "During [reporting period], [specified number] new consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]".	Not applicable

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
17AG(7)(c)	A summary of the policies and procedures for selecting and engaging consultants and the main categories of purposes for which consultants were selected and engaged.	41
17AG(7)(d)	A statement that “Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website.”	41
<b>Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses</b>		
17AG(8)	If an entity entered into a contract with a value of more than \$100,000 (inclusive of GST) and the contract did not provide the AuditorGeneral with access to the contractor’s premises, the report must include the name of the contractor, purpose and value of the contract, and the reason why a clause allowing access was not included in the contract.	Not applicable
<b>Exempt contracts</b>		
17AG(9)	If an entity entered into a contract or there is a standing offer with a value greater than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST) which has been exempted from being published in AusTender because it would disclose exempt matters under the FOI Act, the annual report must include a statement that the contract or standing offer has been exempted, and the value of the contract or standing offer, to the extent that doing so does not disclose the exempt matters.	Not applicable
<b>Small business</b>		
17AG(10)(a)	A statement that “[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance’s website.”	41
17AG(10)(b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	41
17AG(10)(c)	If the entity is considered by the Department administered by the Finance Minister as material in nature—a statement that “[Name of entity] recognises the importance of ensuring that small businesses are paid on time. The results of the Survey of Australian Government Payments to Small Business are available on the Treasury’s website.”	Not applicable
<b>Financial Statements</b>		
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	47

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
<b>Executive Remuneration</b>		
17AD(da)	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 23 of the Rule.	42
<b>Other Mandatory Information</b>		
17AH(1)(a)(i)	If the entity conducted advertising campaigns, a statement that "During [reporting period], the [name of entity] conducted the following advertising campaigns: [name of advertising campaigns undertaken]. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at [address of entity's website] and in the reports on Australian Government advertising prepared by the Department of Finance. Those reports are available on the Department of Finance's website."	Not applicable
17AH(1)(a)(ii)	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	40
17AH(1)(b)	A statement that "Information on grants awarded by [name of entity] during [reporting period] is available at [address of entity's website]."	Not applicable
17AH(1)(c)	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	40
17AH(1)(d)	Website reference to where the entity's Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	40
17AH(1)(e)	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	Not applicable
17AH(2)	Information required by other legislation	36







A full-page background image of a sunset over the ocean. The sky is a gradient of orange and yellow, transitioning into a darker blue-grey on the right side where a diagonal design element is placed. The ocean surface is covered in small, shimmering waves. In the distance, a dark silhouette of a ship is visible on the horizon. The foreground shows the white foam of a wave breaking. The text 'ALPHABETICAL INDEX' is written in a light blue, sans-serif font in the upper right corner.

# ALPHABETICAL INDEX

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