



Australian Government

Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation
and Compensation Authority

ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

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

Letter of transmittal



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

The Hon Christian Porter MP
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 2020.

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 that Act.

Following its tabling in Parliament, the report will be available on the Seacare Authority's website, www.seacare.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Barry Sherriff
Chairperson

21 September 2020

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The Seacare Authority acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the Elders past, present and emerging.

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Chairperson's report



I am pleased to present this report to the 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 2020.

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 2019–20. 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 2019 and 2020 calendar years.

Further information regarding activities and performance against the Corporate and OHS Plans throughout 2019–20 is in Chapter 2.

Health and safety outcomes

The Seacare Authority supports injured workers in the shipping and offshore industry, a hazardous industry involving complex operational and safety challenges in very remote locations. Despite these challenges, and in the face of the additional complexity wrought by the COVID-19 pandemic, health and safety outcomes in the Seacare scheme remain a key priority. The outcomes achieved during 2019–20, including zero fatalities, are reflective of the focus placed on reducing harm across the scheme.

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 2019–20, the Seacare Authority reissued the exemptions previously granted by its own motion in 2019 to vessels that have been brought into the scheme because of the *Samson v Aucote* decision.

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

Mental Health Strategy Implementation

Recognising the physical and mental stressors associated with work in the maritime industry, the Seacare Authority, formed a mental health working group whose focus was to develop and deliver a mental health strategy (Strategy) for the Seacare Authority.

The objective of the Strategy is that the Seacare Authority is to promote and make available mental health information for the maritime sector. Focusing on three key principles – Inform, Engage and Lead – the Strategy is a three-year plan that recognises the depth of information and resources already available, and seeks to make these resources readily accessible.

Under principles 1 and 2 of the Strategy, the Seacare Authority has developed an online resource centre which provides ready access to information and support for seafarers who may be experiencing symptoms of mental ill-health. The resource centre also provides information and assistance for their colleagues and employers.

The challenges faced by seafarers have been heightened through the impacts of COVID-19 on the maritime industry—the Seacare Authority remains committed to working with its stakeholders and industry bodies to improve mental health outcomes.

Safety Net Fund and levy collection

A key function of the Seacare Authority is the oversight and management of the Seafarers Safety Net Fund (the 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 to the Minister that an increase in the levy rate from \$25 to \$50 be approved. This increase was implemented in October of 2019 under the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Regulations 2018*

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 2018–19 annual report, the Seacare Authority published a Seacare Scheme Data Report which provided a comprehensive summary of scheme data and performance up to June 2019. The report is available on the Seacare website. A similar report will be published for 2019–20 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. I wish to also 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

21 September 2020



2019–20

Scheme snapshot

3885 employees under the Seafarers Act¹

3885
employees

2415
FTE employees

2415 FTE employees under the Seafarers Act



1 0 3 7 2 7 3 0

Total hours worked under the Seafarers Act



102 offshore



40 bluewater



12 dredging



3 other

157
Ships Total

2210
FTE employees

2210 FTE employees under the OHS(MI) Act²



9 5 2 8 1 9 4

Total hours worked under the Seafarers Act

51 Number of AMSA staff appointed as OHS Inspectors

51
employees

23
incidents

23 Number of incidents reported under the OHS(MI) Act

¹ Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992

² Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993

2019–20

Scheme profile

2019–20

0 compensable fatalities reported

8.5 Frequency of serious claims per million hours worked

Sprains and strains—Lead nature of injury

Upper limbs—Lead body location of injury

11.7 weeks Median lost time—serious claims

Type of injury

body stressing	44%
falls, trips and slips	20%
hitting and being bit by objects	21%
mental stress	10%
other	4%
chemical, environmental and biological factors	2%

Claims accepted by occupation


integrated ratings	47%
catering	23%
engineer	19%
other	11%

Claims accepted by age range



Claims accepted by location

42% deck spaces	7% galley
20% machinery spaces	5% stairs/gangway
17% not on ship/location not relevant	1% bridge
8% accommodation block	0% wharf





The background of the entire page is a dark blue gradient. It is filled with numerous small, white, star-like specks of varying sizes, creating a starry night sky effect. A faint, light blue map of the world is visible, particularly on the left side and bottom, showing the outlines of continents. A diagonal line, slightly lighter blue than the background, runs from the top right towards the bottom left, separating the title area from the rest of the page.

CHAPTER 1:

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 event² 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 2019–20, the levy rate was increased from \$25 per berth to \$50 per berth as of 1 October 2019.

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.

² A default event is defined under section 3 of the Seafarers Act.

This decision substantially shifted the 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, in 2014 the Seacare Authority granted two twelve-month exemptions by own motion from coverage by the Seafarers Act. In 2019–20, the Seacare Authority reissued these exemptions for a further period:

- > multiple vessels—Australian General Register, effective from 24 March 2020
- > multiple vessels—Domestic Commercial Vessels, effective from 21 April 2020.

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.

Other legislative amendments and instruments

Under Section 78 of the Seafarers Act, employers must seek assistance for reconsideration matters. With no industry panel under Section 78(4)(a) of the Seafarers Act, an employer must seek Comcare's assistance to reconsider a determination under section 78(4)(b) of that Act.

Section 141 of the Seafarers Act allows for Comcare to charge an employer a prescribed fee for the provision of its services under Section 78 of that Act. The *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Regulations 1993*, which had set the prescribed fee, expired on 1 October 2018 and as such Comcare had not charged a prescribed fee since that time.

From 8 February 2020, the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Cost Recovery) Regulations 2020* came into effect, reinstituting a fee and increasing it from \$85 (plus GST) per hour to \$188 (plus GST) per hour.



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:

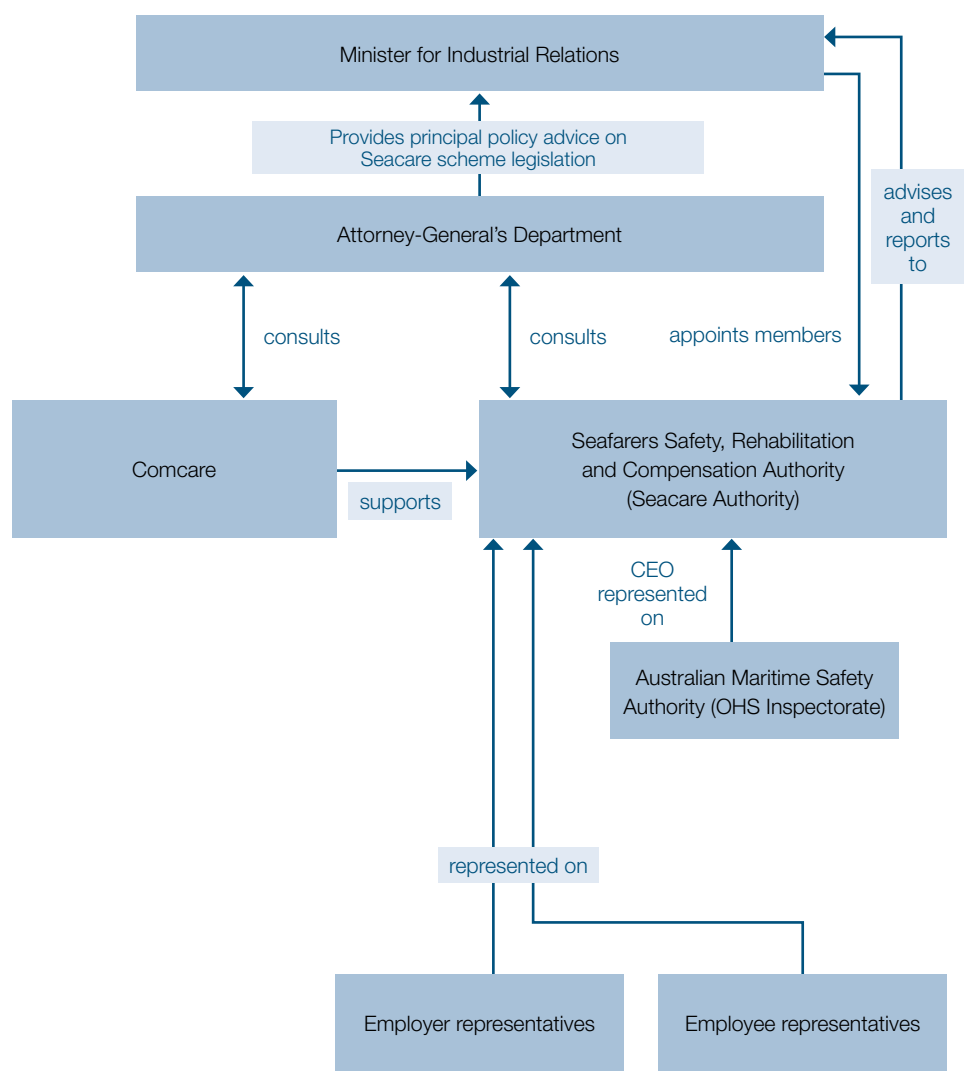
- > ensure, in accordance with the OHS(MI) Act and the Regulations, that the obligations imposed by or under the Act and the Regulations are complied with
- > advise operators, employees or contractors, either on its own initiative or on being asked, on OHS matters
- > collect, interpret and report information 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 2019–20:

- > Mr Barry Sherriff, Chairperson and accountable authority for the entire financial year
- > Ms Sue Weston, CEO of Comcare—Deputy Chairperson of the Seacare Authority from 10 October 2019
- > Mr Dale Emmerton, General Manager, SeaRoad Shipping, representing employers
- > Ms Natasha Lindfield, Crewing Manager, SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd, representing employers until 11 June 2020
- > Dr Penny Howard, National Research Officer, Maritime Union of Australia, representing employees
- > Mr Nathan Niven, Senior National Organiser, Australian Institute of Marine & Power Engineers, representing employees
- > 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 12 September 2019, 28 November 2019, 12 March 2020, and 11 June 2020. Details of attendance at Seacare Authority meetings during 2019–20 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Seacare Authority meeting attendance

Members	Eligible to attend	Attended	Attended by Deputy
Barry Sherriff	4	4	N/A
Sue Weston	4	4	N/A
Dale Emmerton	4	2	2
Natasha Lindfield	4	4	
Nathan Niven	4	4	
Penny Howard	4	4	
Mick Kinley	3	3	
Allan Schwartz	1	1	

During 2019–20 the following Deputy Members attended Seacare Authority meetings:

- > Ms Teresa Lloyd, Maritime Industry Australia Limited, Deputy to Mr Emmerton.
- > Mr Allan Schwarz attended as the AMSA member, in his role as Acting CEO of AMSA.

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.

Participants: Mr Barry Sherriff (Chair), Dr Penny Howard, Ms Natasha Lindfield and Dr Michelle Grech (AMSA).

Exemptions Working Group

Purpose: To review the current factors of exemption and make recommendations to the Seacare Authority as to potential treatments for those exemptions.

Participants: Mr Barry Sherriff (Chair), Dr Penny Howard, Ms Natasha Lindfield and Mr Dale Emmerton.

Code of Practice Working Group

Purpose: To identify, based on evidence, any practical issues with the Offshore Chapter of the Code that have arisen or are likely to arise from implementation of the Code and recommend amendments to the Seacare Authority for consideration and decision.

The working group will take into consideration the role of the Code in providing practical guidance, as per section 109 of the OHS(MI) Act.

Participants: Mr Barry Sherriff (Chair), Dr Michelle Grech (AMSA), Mr Jake Field (Maritime Union of Australia), Ms Angela Gillham (Maritime Industry Australia Limited), Ms Anna Schwartz (SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd), and Mr Nathan Niven.

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 2019–20, the services that Comcare provided to the Seacare Authority were articulated through a cross-agency agreement.





CHAPTER 2:

PERFORMANCE REPORTING



Annual performance statements

I, Barry Sherriff, as the accountable authority and Chairperson of the Seacare Authority, present the 2019–20 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 2019–20 Corporate Plan*. The Seacare Authority does not have a Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS).

Seacare Authority 2019–20 Corporate Plan

The Seacare Authority's 2019–20 Corporate Plan defines its purpose to be to:

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
2. 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 operators, maritime industry employees and maritime industry contractors
	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 reserves 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 IR1.1, delivery strategies 1, 3 & 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Seacare Authority Members review 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.> Following the re-convening of its Mental Health Working Group, the Seacare Authority endorsed its Mental Health Strategy in September 2019, with Priorities 1 and 2 implemented in March 2020.> The Mental Health Working Group will continue to work towards the implementation of Priority 3, which is due in 2021–22.> In December 2019, the Seacare Authority published the <i>Seacare Scheme Data Report 2018–19</i> on its website, 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 2019–22 (OHS Plan) and otherwise as required.
Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Seacare Authority considers progress against its annual OHS Plan objectives in March and September. > Progress against the 2019–20 priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > was considered at the 12 September 2019 and 12 March 2020 Seacare Authority meetings. > Key results for 2019–20 include that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the Seacare Authority and AMSA continue to work to identify opportunities to strengthen scheme guidance and information – a review of the Code of Practice commenced, with work to continue into 2020–21 – the Seacare Authority published the <i>Seacare Scheme Data Report 2018–19</i> – an outcomes letter to the Minister for Industrial Relations is provided following each Seacare Authority meeting, outlining scheme significant matters and other items of relevance to this item; and – the Chairperson wrote to the Minister in November 2019 regarding the requirement for scheme reform. > Annual outcomes against the OHS Plan are reported through the Seacare Authority's Annual 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 2019–20, the Seacare Authority has continued a program of review of its guidance materials and publications, including a review of Seacare Authority Notice and Compliance Procedures.
- > The Seacare Authority opened feedback on the Code of Practice and it was tabled at the 28 November 2019 meeting.
- > A working group to review the Code of Practice was formed in December 2019 and has met to consider the feedback and recommendations as appropriate for further action. This work will continue into the 2020–21 reporting year.
- > An online mental health resource centre was published under the Mental Health Strategy in March of 2020, with work to progress in the 2020–21 financial year.
- > The Seacare Authority has agreed to promote its Health and Safety Representative (HSR) portal and links to information for HSR's in 2019–20, including promotion via the Seacare website and stakeholder channels.

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 & 1.5, delivery strategy 5.
Target
Satisfaction of Seacare Authority Members with content and regularity of reports provided by AMSA.
Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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. > In 2019–20, AMSA provided a report on its inspectorate role at each of the Seacare Authority's face-to-face meetings. > The Seacare Authority Members were satisfied with the content and regularity of the reports provided by AMSA. > AMSA also publishes information relating to its inspectorate activity on the Occupational Health and Safety Inspectorate page on its website.
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 & 4.
Target
Seacare Authority Members have taken action to assist AMSA with the promotion of AMSA material and initiatives.
Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > AMSA provides the Seacare Authority with an update on its materials and initiatives at the quarterly meetings of the Seacare Authority. Members have assisted with the dissemination and promotion of these materials and initiatives, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pilot transfer incidents involving manropes was the focus of an AMSA education campaign in November and December 2019. – Issue 10 of the AMSA's Maritime Safety Awareness Bulletin was published on 18 September 2019 and is available at www.amsa.gov.au – Issue 11 of AMSA Maritime Safety Awareness Bulletin on Fire prevention on vessels was published in March 2020 – Marine Notice on Fatal accidents caused by moving elevators on ships (2020/01) was published in February 2020 – Fatigue Guidelines - managing and reducing the risk of fatigue at sea published in March 2020 > AMSA resources have been included in the Seacare Authority's mental health online resource centre. > The Seacare Authority has also shared AMSA's COVID-19 Resources for the maritime industry on its website.

Performance criterion
HSR training courses accredited in line with the Guidelines.
Source
Corporate Plan intended results 1.1, 1.2 & 1.5, delivery strategy 7.
Target
Satisfaction of Seacare Authority Members with quality of providers through review of accreditation papers.
Result
> There were no HSR training courses scheduled for accreditation in 2019–20

Performance criterion
Review and promotion of the Seacare Authority Code of Practice.
Source
Corporate Plan intended results 1.1 & 1.2, delivery strategy 4.
Target
Action is taken by the Seacare Authority to disseminate, review and promote the Code of Practice.
Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Seacare Authority Code of Practice (Code) came into effect on 1 January 2019. > Feedback on the Code was sought from scheme participants from July 2019 to October 2019 and tabled at the 28 November 2019 Seacare Authority meeting. > The feedback received is being considered by the reconvened Code of Practice Working Group with further engagement to be undertaken with relevant subject matter experts to progress the review. Any recommendations arising from the review will be presented to the Seacare Authority for consideration before any amendments to the Code are proposed.

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 1.1, 1.2 & 1.3, delivery strategy 1.
Target
Reporting and payment obligations under the Seafarers Act and Levy Collection Act provided within required timeframes.
Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Seacare Authority monitors compliance with reporting and payment obligations at each of its meetings. > In 2019–20, the compliance rate was 83 per cent, compared to the target of 100 per cent. This was a reduction on the 2018–19 result of 88 per cent. > The Seacare Authority has Notice and Compliance Procedures which set out the steps the Seacare Authority will follow where there is non-compliance, including referral to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP). > Under these procedures, the Chairperson has written to those employers who have failed to meet their obligations. All non-compliant employers subsequently met their reporting and payment obligations, with no instances of further compliance action required. > No employer was referred to the CDPP in 2019–20.

Performance criterion
Promotion of appropriate and timely rehabilitation and processes for consideration of claims and delivery of compensation.
Source
Corporate Plan intended results 1.1, 1.2 & 1.3, delivery strategy 2.
Target
Action is taken by the Seacare Authority to promote appropriate and timely rehabilitation and compensation activities.
Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Outcomes against the Seacare Authority Performance Indicators (SAPIs) were considered at the 12 September 2019 Seacare Authority meeting, and at the 12 March 2020 Seacare Authority meeting. > The Seacare Authority was made aware of inappropriate and delayed rehabilitation and compensation activities from employers, through reporting and via the Seacare Helpdesk. > Where this occurred, the Seacare Authority contacted employers to reiterate the obligations under the legislation and the advantages of better practice claims 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 1.3, 1.4 & 1.5, 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A review of guidance materials was progressed through 2019–20, including a review and update of web-based guidance relating to exemptions under the Seafarers Act on the Seacare website. > The Seacare Authority published six-monthly updates to statutory rate information under the Seacare scheme on its website.

Analysis

In 2019–20, the Seacare Authority executed its delivery strategies successfully to perform its statutory functions. This included monitoring the operation of the OHS(MI) Act, monitoring the inspectorate functions which are conferred on AMSA under that Act, and developing and implementing a joint OHS Plan with AMSA. In 2019–20 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 scheme participants to raise awareness of scheme level trends and issues.

Relevant policies and strategies were formulated in 2019–20 to develop and promote guidance relating to the occupational health and safety of employees to assist scheme employers in reducing the incidence of injuries to employees. The Seacare Authority also developed and published guidance on coverage under the Seacare scheme to better enable employers to assess whether their operations fall within the scope of the Seacare scheme.

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 2.1 & 2.2, delivery strategies 1 & 2.
Target
The Fund maintains an appropriate reserve to meet recommended target.
Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Significant pressure was been placed on the Fund as a result of current claim liabilities, with the cash position of the Fund not meeting the target reserve of \$2,043,000.> The Seacare Authority has developed and taken actions against a plan to address these financial pressures. This includes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– recommending an increase to the Safety Net Fund Levy rate to \$50 per berth (effective from 1 October 2019); and– reviewing the factors of exemption under section 20A of the Seafarers Act to ensure the pool of levy payers is appropriate (further information provided at the next item).> The Seacare Authority reviews Strategic Risk 5—that the Scheme may become unviable—at each of its regular meetings.

Performance criterion
The Fund's target reserve is and will continue to be met.
Source
Corporate Plan intended results 2.1 & 2.2, delivery strategies 3 & 4.
Target
There is an appropriate pool of levy payers, and the Fund maintains an appropriate reserve target.
Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Seacare Authority has developed and taken actions to ensure that there is an appropriate pool of levy payers, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – establishing a working group to review the factors of exemptions under section 20A of the Seafarers Act and recommending changes to the Seacare Authority for consultation with key stakeholders – correspondence with state jurisdictions and known insurers with regards to the Seacare scheme and employer obligations – correspondence forwarded by the Chairperson to the Minister for Industrial Relations, with regards to the Ministerial Direction relating to exemptions due to cheaper insurance – progressing work to identify employers and vessels that may fall under the scope of the Seacare scheme. > The Seacare Authority will undertake the biennial evaluation of the Fund in the 2020–21 financial year this will examine and set a reserve target for the Fund.
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 2.1 & 2.2, 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Appropriate insurance arrangements were in place for the entirety of the 2019–20 financial year. > An annual procurement process was undertaken in the 2019–20 financial year to obtain appropriate reinsurance for the Fund for the 2020–21 financial year.

Analysis

In 2019–20, the Seacare Authority executed its delivery strategies to ensure the scheme safety net could meet its liabilities. This included regular monitoring and reviewing of the financial position of the Fund, managing the implementation of an increase to the levy rate, 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 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: 2019–20 OHS priorities

1. Seacare scheme guidance and educational tools are relevant, current and targeted	
Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2019–20
Review of publications in line with review cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Seacare Authority undertook reviews of a number of Seacare publications and guidance documents in 2019–20. > The following material was reviewed and endorsed by the Seacare Authority in 2019–20: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Seacare Authority Notice and Compliance Procedures; – Guidance note on Coverage; and – Seacare Authority Accountabilities Guide. > The review cycle will be considered at the November 2020 meeting of the Seacare Authority.
Consider the development of guidance material, based on any identified trends in data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > An educational campaign focusing on seafarer welfare during COVID-19 was commenced by AMSA in June 2020. > Guidance on mental health at sea and seafarer welfare resources has been published on AMSA's website during 2019–20. > AMSA was part of an international research team which developed a survey to understand how the COVID-19 pandemic effects seafarers and to identify factors that may help crews in the future. > Guidance and educational material focused on safe access incidents and deficiencies was delivered to industry in September and October 2019. > Pilot transfer incidents involving manropes was the focus of an education campaign in November and December 2019.

Disseminate publications developed by AMSA where appropriate and relevant to the Seacare scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > AMSA's fatigue guidelines, based on the <i>International Maritime Organization Guidelines on Fatigue</i> (MSC.1/Circ. 1598.), was released in March 2020. > The first <i>Maritime Labour Convention</i>, annual report was released in May 2020. > Marine Notice 01/2020—Fatal accidents caused by moving elevators on ships was published in January 2020. > Issue 10 of AMSA's Maritime Safety Awareness Bulletin was published in September 2019. > Issue 11 of AMSA's Maritime Safety Awareness Bulletin was published in March 2020 which explores safety factors associated with fire, highlighting the risks and ways to mitigate fires at sea including information on key safety factors.
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2. Promote Code of Practice for Health and Safety in Shipboard Work including Offshore Support Vessels (Code of Practice)

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2019–20
Conduct a review of the Code of Practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Seacare Authority opened feedback on the Code of Practice from July to October 2019 and considered this at its 28 November 2019 meeting. > A working group to review the Code of Practice was formed in December 2019 and is working to review the feedback and consider potential recommendations arising from this feedback.

3. Publish and disseminate scheme OHS statistics and performance results

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2019–20
Publication of the Seacare Scheme Data Publication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The 2018–19 Seacare Scheme Data Report was published on 23 December 2019.

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 2019–20
Workshops on mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Seacare Authority did not proceed with a workshop in 2019–20, but undertook alternative work to promote best practice in the maritime industry such as progressing the Seacare Authority Mental Health Strategy.
Awards program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Seacare Authority reviewed the awards program at its June 2020 meeting and, in consideration of its Mental Health Strategy, agreed to defer further consideration of any award programs until such time as the Mental Health Strategy has been embedded.

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

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2019–20
Promote the Seacare Authority's HSR portal as a tool for communicating with HSRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Seacare website allowed access to this material in 2019–20. > The Seacare Authority promoted use of the HSR portal and provided a link to information available for HSRs via its website. > Further work to promote the HSR portal will be undertaken in 2020–21 in line with a review of the Seacare website.
Utilise the Seacare website as a tool for promoting information to HSRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Seacare website allowed access to this material in 2019–20.

6. Compliance with OHS(MI) Act reporting requirements

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2019–20
AMSA reports satisfaction with employer compliance with reporting requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > During the 2019–20 financial year, AMSA conducted 64 Flag State Control (FSC) inspections on Australian ships, all FSC inspections look at OHS(MI) Act compliance whether the Act applies to the vessel or not. > In addition to the FSC inspections, two OHS(MI) Act audits were conducted during this period on non-Australian ships.
Promotion of compliance requirements as needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > AMSA website contains up to date information on OHS obligations including reporting under the OHS(MI) Act. > The occupational health and safety inspectorate website page was last updated June 2020.

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

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2019–20
Contribute to Seacare scheme reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > An outcomes letter to the Minister is provided following each Seacare Authority meeting, outlining scheme significant matters and other items of relevance to this item. > The Chairperson wrote to the Minister in November 2019 regarding the requirement for scheme reform, and again in May of 2020 with regards to exemptions from the Seacare scheme.

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 2020, the Fund did not hold sufficient assets to meet the target reserve of \$2,043,000.

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 as a result of acceptance of a secondary claim and 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 berths, on a quarterly basis. The *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Regulations* came into force in 2002, prescribing a levy rate of \$53 per berth. In the 2002-03 financial year, 21 employers paid a total of \$293,461 in levies, with an average 1438 berths reported per quarter. In 2019-20, \$229,500 was collected in levies from Seacare scheme employers. Levy payments were made by 26 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
2015-16	31	2255	\$15	\$135,300
2016-17	27	1619	\$15	\$97,140
2017-18	27	1914	\$15	\$114,855
2018-19	27	1533	\$25	\$153,300
2019-20	26	1321	\$50*	\$229,550

*The levy rate was increased to \$50 per berth from 1 October 2019

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 1 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, 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 2019–20, the Chairperson advised the Minister on matters including:

- > the operation of the scheme, including scheme performance and coverage
- > the management and operation of the Fund
- > the Seacare Authority governance arrangements
- > the reissue of the two exemptions by own motions
- > 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 2019–20, 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. Details on the insurers providing cover under the Seafarers Act are available from the Seacare website.

Accreditation of health and safety representative training courses

Health and Safety Representatives (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 2019–20, there were three accredited HSR training courses:

Australian Maritime Safety Consultants

(accredited until 20 May 2021)

Ferriby Group of Companies (Australia) Pty Ltd

(accredited until 16 August 2021)

Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention

(accredited until 7 June 2021)

Table 5 summarises the training delivered over the last five years. This shows a decrease in the number of courses delivered in 2019–20 and the number of seafarers undertaking accredited HSR training, which is consistent with the downward trend over time. This is not unexpected, given the overall reduction in the size of the Seacare scheme over the same period and the constraints resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 5: Accredited health and safety representative training courses

	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Courses delivered	15	11	5	10	4
Completions	122	142	51	74	23

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 staff 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 2019–20, the Seacare Authority granted 66 exemptions for 11 employers in relation to 50 vessels, in accordance with its exemption guidelines.

Appendix 2 provides a list of the exemptions granted between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020.

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 provides 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 reports against the Fund
- > 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 2019–20 the Seacare Authority published the 2018–19 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 2018–19 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 or 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 below.

Table 6: Annual OHS report

	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Incidents reported (s107)					
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0
Serious personal injuries	42	22	16	5	17
Dangerous occurrences notified	10	8	0	4	6
TOTAL	52	30	16	9	23
Investigations (s87) ³					
TOTAL	93	79	70	69	59
Notices Issued					
Prohibition Notices s 93	3	0	0	0	0
Deficiencies (including Improvement Notices s 98) ⁴	51	24	35	36	13
TOTAL	54	24	35	37	13
Prosecutions (s116)					
Commenced	0	0	0	0	0
Completed	0	0	0	0	0

³ This is a combination of both OHS(MI) and flag state control inspections as a result of *Maritime Labour Convention, 2006* (MLC) entering into force. MLC entered into force in August 2013 – earlier than the earliest reporting period.

⁴ 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*.

	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20
Other					
Marine Notices/Orders relevant to OHS	1	0	1	0	3
AMSA staff appointed as OHS inspectors s 84	55	55	49	56	51
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

During 2019–20, there was an increase in the number of incidents reported under the OHS(MI) Act, in particular for Serious Personal Injuries. The overall number of inspections undertaken in 2019–20 was lower than the number conducted during 2018–19, and the number of notices issued for deficiencies was lower than the 2018–19 reporting year.



CHAPTER 3:

MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY



The Seacare Authority is an independent statutory authority comprising a Chairperson and Members and is supported by a secretariat. In 2019–20 the Seacare Authority was bound by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

Risk management

In 2019–20, 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.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Seacare Authority and Comcare have established the Comcare and Seacare Authority Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) in accordance with section 45 of the PGPA Act as a joint Comcare/Seacare Authority committee. The Chairperson and Accountable Authority of the Seacare Authority has delegated PGPA Act section 45 and PGPA Rule 17 audit committee powers, functions and duties to the Comcare Chief Executive Officer.

The Charter for the ARC is published on Comcare's website, and is available via the following link:
<https://www.comcare.gov.au/about/forms-publications/documents/publications/corporate-publications/audit-and-risk-committee-charter.pdf>

More information about the ARC can be found in the Comcare Annual Report 2019–20, including:

- > the name of each member of the ARC
- > the qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the ARC
- > information about the meeting attendance of each member of the ARC
- > the remuneration of each member of the ARC.

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 2019–20.

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 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 89 helpdesk enquiries received during 2019–20, only four were noted to be from CALD Australians.

The Department of Social Services reports on access and equity activities on an annual basis under the Australian Government's Multicultural Access and Equity Policy. Given the operational circumstances of the Seacare Authority, in particular that Comcare provides resourcing so that the Seacare Authority may undertake its statutory duties, the Seacare Authority does not provide inputs to the annual Multicultural Access and Equity report.

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. 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. Information about the National Disability Strategy can be found online at www.dss.gov.au.

The Department of Social Services is currently developing a new National Disability Strategy, due for release in early 2021. More information on the revised strategy, including consultation, is available on 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 active during 2019–20.

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 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. Comcare's procurement arrangements also support Indigenous businesses and disability enterprises. More information on these policies and procedures is provided in the *Comcare Annual Report 2019–20*.

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* (PGPA Act) 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 2019–30 June 2020

Total external legal services expenditure – Nil

Total internal legal services expenditure – Nil

Total legal services expenditure – Nil

Internal legal services for the Seacare Authority is 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 2019–20*.

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 2019–20*:

- > corporate governance
- > management of human resources
- > procurement initiatives to support small business
- > purchasing
- > asset management
- > advertising and market research
- > work health and safety information as per the Work Health and Safety Act 2011
- > ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance.

The *Comcare Annual Report 2019–20* is available at www.comcare.gov.au.

Executive remuneration

The Seacare Authority had the following Key Management Personnel (KMP) during the 2019–20 financial year.

Name	Position	Term as KMP
Barry Sherriff	Chairperson	Full year

Remuneration of the Chairperson of the Seacare Authority is in accordance with annual fees listed in the *Remuneration Tribunal (Remuneration and Allowances for Holders of Part-Time Public Office) Determination 2019*.

The Chairperson of the Seacare Authority received remuneration totalling \$62,555 for the financial year 2019–20, noting that this figure includes remuneration for June 2019 that had not been accrued for the 2018–19 financial year. 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	-	-	\$62,555	-	-	-	-	\$62,555
Total				\$62,555					\$62,555

Report on non-compliance with the PGPA Act

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020, 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



OFFICIAL



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 2020:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2020 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 as at 30 June 2020 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority and 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 (including Independence Standards)* (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.

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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
22 September 2020

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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 2020 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
21 September 2020



Seyhan Aka
Comcare Chief Financial Officer
21 September 2020

Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

Statement of comprehensive income

for the period ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
Net cost of services			
Expenses			
Suppliers	1.1A	1,427,249	827,942
Total expenses		1,427,249	827,942
Own-source income			
Own-source revenue			
Resources received free of charge	1.2A	1,411,749	812,942
Audit services received free of charge	1.2B	15,500	15,000
Total own-source revenue		1,427,249	827,942
Total own-source income		1,427,249	827,942
Net (cost of)/contribution by services		-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) on continuing operations		-	-
Other comprehensive income			
Total other comprehensive income		-	-

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 the 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 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$	Original Budget \$
Net cost of services				
Expenses				
Suppliers	2.1A	73,296	44,738	143,000
Workers' compensation claims expense	2.1B	-	181,450	-
Changes in recovery from Insurance	2.1C	39,324	(60,771)	-
Total expenses		112,620	165,417	143,000
Income				
Revenue				
Non-taxation revenue				
Levies	2.2A	229,550	153,250	179,000
Other revenue	2.2B	561,450	-	-
Total non-taxation revenue		791,000	153,250	179,000
Total revenue		791,000	153,250	179,000
Gains				
Gains/(Losses) from movement in workers' compensation claims provision	2.2C	111,000	(470,935)	-
Total gains		111,000	(470,935)	-
Total income		902,000	(317,685)	179,000
Net (cost of)/contribution by services		789,380	(483,102)	36,000
Surplus/(Deficit)		789,380	(483,102)	36,000

Other comprehensive income

Total other comprehensive income

- - -

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

Budget variances commentary	Note ref.
Supplier costs were lower than budget due to a change in the arrangement for service fees charged by Comcare in 2019–20.	2.1A
The changes in recovery from Insurance revenue was not included in the budget. The 2019–20 expense was due to an annual indexation adjustment to the Insurance Recovery Receivable.	2.1C
Levies paid to the Seacare Authority by employers in the scheme were higher than budget due to an increase in levy rate and partially offset by a decrease in the number of berths in 2019–20.	2.2A
Other revenue comprises recovery of workers' compensation claims payment following a successful appeal of a matter at the Federal Court and the repayment of service fees by Comcare in 2019-20 following a change in the service arrangements.	2.2B
The gain from movement in workers' compensation claims provision was due to the reduction in provisions.	2.2C

Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

Administered schedule of assets and liabilities

as at 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$	Original Budget \$
Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1A	794,883	1,152,034	219,000
Prepayments	3.1B	-	73,296	-
Trade and other receivables	3.1C	2,091,953	2,123,948	2,063,000
Total financial assets		2,886,836	3,349,278	2,282,000
Total assets		2,886,836	3,349,278	2,282,000
Liabilities				
Payables				
Workers' compensation claims payable	3.2A	2,284,608	3,320,945	-
Suppliers	3.2B	-	104,935	-
Other payables	3.2C	5,350	4,900	-
Total payables		2,289,958	3,430,780	-
Provisions				
Workers' compensation claims provision	3.3A	544,351	655,351	2,481,000
Total provisions		544,351	655,351	2,481,000
Total liabilities		2,834,309	4,086,131	2,481,000
Net assets		52,527	(736,853)	(199,000)

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

Budget variances commentary

Note ref.

Cash and cash equivalents was higher than budget due to an increase in the levy rate, repayment of workers' compensation claims payment and repayment of service fee. The reduction from 2019 actuals was mainly due to payments towards the accepted claim.

3.1A

The workers' compensation claims payable reflects the liability owed by the Seacare Authority following the acceptance of a significant claim in 2017–18. The payable amount was budgeted in workers' compensation claims provision and was re-classified to workers' compensation claims payables.

3.2A, 3.3A

Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

Administered reconciliation schedule

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Opening assets less liabilities as at 1 July	(736,853)	(253,751)
Plus: Administered income	902,000	(317,685)
	165,147	(571,436)
Less: Administered expenses	112,620	165,417
Closing assets less liabilities as at 30 June	52,527	(736,853)

Accounting policy

Administered cash transfers to and from the Official Public Account

Revenue collected by Seacare Authority for use by the Government is administered revenue. Collections are transferred to the Official Public Account (OPA) maintained by the Department of Finance. Conversely, cash is drawn from the OPA to make payments under Parliamentary appropriation on behalf of the Government. These transfers to and from the OPA are adjustments to the administered cash held by the entity on behalf of the Government and reported as such in 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 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$	Original Budget \$
Operating activities				
Cash received				
Levies	B1	230,000	158,150	179,000
Other	B1	561,450	-	-
GST received from customer	B1	-	9,454	-
Net GST received from ATO	B1	316	-	-
Total cash received		791,766	167,604	179,000
Cash used				
Suppliers	B2	73,296	44,730	266,000
Claims paid	B2	1,067,976	181,450	-
GST paid to supplier	B2	7,645	-	-
Total cash used		1,148,917	226,180	266,000
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities		(357,151)	(58,576)	(87,000)
Cash from Official Public Account				
Special Accounts	B2	1,148,917	226,180	266,000
Total cash from official public account		1,148,917	226,180	266,000
Cash to Official Public Account				
Special Accounts	B1	(791,766)	(167,604)	(179,000)
Total cash to official public account		(791,766)	(167,604)	(179,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	3.1A	-	-	-

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

Budget variances commentary	Note ref.
Levies paid to the Seacare Authority by employers in the scheme were higher than budget due to the increase in the levy rate in 2019–20.	B1
Other cash received was not included in the budget.	B1
Other revenue comprises recovery of workers' compensation claims expense and repayment of service fee.	
Supplier costs were lower than budget due to a change in the arrangement for service fees charged in 2019–20.	B2
Claims costs were 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 to 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.

New Australian accounting standards

All new, revised standards, amending standards and interpretations issued prior to the signing of the statements by the Accountable Authority and Chief Executive, and Chief Financial Officer were applicable to the current reporting period and did not have a material effect on the Seacare Authority's financial statements.

Standard/Interpretation	Nature of change in accounting policy, transitional provisions, and adjustment to financial statements
<p>AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i> / AASB 2016-8 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Australian Implementation Guidance for Not-for-Profit Entities</i> and AASB 1058 <i>Income of Not-For-Profit Entities</i></p>	<p>AASB 15, AASB 2016-8 and AASB 1058 became effective 1 July 2019.</p> <p>AASB 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including AASB 118 <i>Revenue</i>, AASB 111 <i>Construction Contracts</i> and Interpretation 13 <i>Customer Loyalty Programmes</i>. The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.</p> <p>AASB 1058 is relevant in circumstances where AASB 15 does not apply. AASB 1058 replaces most of the not-for-profit (NFP) provisions of AASB 1004 <i>Contributions</i> and applies to transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable the entity to further its objectives, and where volunteer services are received. The details of the changes in accounting policies, transitional provisions and adjustments are disclosed below and in the relevant notes to the financial statements.</p>
<p>AASB 16 <i>Leases</i></p>	<p>AASB 16 became effective on 1 July 2019.</p> <p>This new standard has replaced AASB 117 <i>Leases</i>, Interpretation 4 <i>Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease</i>, Interpretation 115 <i>Operating Leases—Incentives</i> and Interpretation 127 <i>Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease</i>.</p> <p>AASB 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, together with options to exclude leases where the lease term is 12 months or less, or where the underlying asset is of low value. AASB 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting in AASB 117, with the distinction between operating leases and finance leases being retained.</p> <p>Seacare Authority does not have any leasing arrangements and is therefore not impacted by this new standard.</p>

Application of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*/AASB 1058 *Income of Not-For-Profit Entities*

The Seacare Authority adopted AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at 1 July 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2019 is not restated, that is, it is presented as previously reported under the various applicable AASBs and related interpretations.

Under the new income recognition model, the Seacare Authority shall first determine whether an enforceable agreement exists and whether the promises to transfer goods or services to the customer are 'sufficiently specific'. If an enforceable agreement exists and the promises are 'sufficiently specific' (to a transaction or part of a transaction), the Seacare Authority applies the general AASB 15 principles to determine the appropriate revenue recognition. If these criteria are not met, the Seacare Authority shall consider whether AASB 1058 applies.

In relation to AASB 15, the Seacare Authority elected to apply the new standard to all new and uncompleted contracts from the date of initial application. The Seacare Authority is required to aggregate the effect of all of the contract modifications that occur before the date of initial application.

Impact on transition and transitional disclosure

There is no impact to assets, liabilities or adjustments recognised in retained earnings on transition at 1 July 2019 as a result of the adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058. There is also no impact to revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities or retained earnings as a result of the adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 as at and for the year ended 30 June 2020.

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.

Except where otherwise stated, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for departmental items, including the application of Australian Accounting Standards.

The Seacare Authority had no administered contingent assets or liabilities as at 30 June 2020.

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

Department financial performance

2020	2019
\$	\$

Note 1.1: Expenses

1.1A Suppliers

Services supplied

Services provided by Comcare	1,411,749	812,942
Audit Fees	15,500	15,000
Total suppliers	1,427,249	827,942

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	1,411,749	812,942
1.2B Audit services received free of charge	15,500	15,000
Total own-source revenue	1,427,249	827,942

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 gains 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 depending on their nature.

The ANAO did not charge for the audit of the 2019–20 financial statements. The notional amount of \$15,500 was brought to account as services provided free of charge (2019: \$15,000).

Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

Income and expenses administered on behalf of the Government

		2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 2.1: Administered - expenses			
2.1A	Suppliers		
	Services rendered		
	Insurance	73,296	44,738
	Total suppliers	73,296	44,738
2.1B	Workers' compensation claims expense		
	Workers' compensation claims expense	-	181,450
	Total workers' compensation claims expense	-	181,450
2.1C	Changes in recovery from insurance		
	Changes in recovery from insurance	39,324	(60,771)
	Total changes in recovery from insurance	39,324	(60,771)
Note 2.2: Administered - income			
2.2A	Levies		
	Levies	229,550	153,250
	Total Levies	229,550	153,250
2.2B	Other revenue		
	Repayment of worker's compensation claims payments	181,450	-
	Repayment of service fees	380,000	-
	Total other revenue	561,450	-
2.2C	Gains/(Losses) from movement in workers' compensation claims provision		
	Gains/(Losses) from movement in workers' compensation claims provision	111,000	(470,935)
	Total gains/(losses) from movement in workers' compensation claims provision	111,000	(470,935)

Accounting policy

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

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

Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

Asset and liabilities administered on behalf of the Government

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 3.1: Administered - financial assets		
3.1A Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in special accounts	794,883	1,152,034
Total cash and cash equivalents	794,883	1,152,034
3.1B Prepayments		
Prepayments	-	73,296
Total prepayments	-	73,296
3.1C Trade and other receivables		
Insurance recovery receivable	2,084,623	2,123,948
GST receivable	7,330	-
Total receivables	2,091,953	2,123,948

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'.

2020	2019
\$	\$

Note 3.2: Administered - payables

3.2A Workers' compensation claims Payable

Workers' compensation claims payable	2,284,608	3,320,945
Total workers' compensation claims payable	2,284,608	3,320,945

Claims payable represents the payable balance for an accepted claim.

3.2B Suppliers

Trade creditors and accruals	-	104,935
Total suppliers	-	104,935

Payables are with entities of the Australian Government and the terms are 20 days from date of invoice (2019: 20 days).

3.2C Other Payables

Income received in advance	5,350	4,900
Total other payables	5,350	4,900

The income received in advance represents 2020–21 levies received in 2019–20.

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).

Note 3.3: Administered - provisions

3.3A Provision for workers' compensation claims

As at 1 July	655,351	3,537,000
Additional provisions made	(111,000)	652,385
Payment made	-	(181,450)
Reclassify to Payables	-	(3,352,584)
Total as at 30 June	544,351	655,351

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 2020 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 2019–20.

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

Note 4.1: Administered special account

Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Account (Administered)	2020 \$	2019 \$
Balance brought forward from previous period	1,152,034	1,220,066
Increases	791,766	158,150
Total increases	791,766	158,150
Available for payments	1,943,800	1,378,216
Decreases	(1,148,917)	(226,182)
Total decreases	(1,148,917)	(226,182)
Total balance carried to the next period*	794,883	1,152,034

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

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

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.

Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

People and relationships

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 Attorney-General and 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.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Short-term employee benefits	62,555	35,318
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses ¹	62,555	35,318

The total number of key management personnel that is included in the above table is 1 (2019:1).

¹ 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

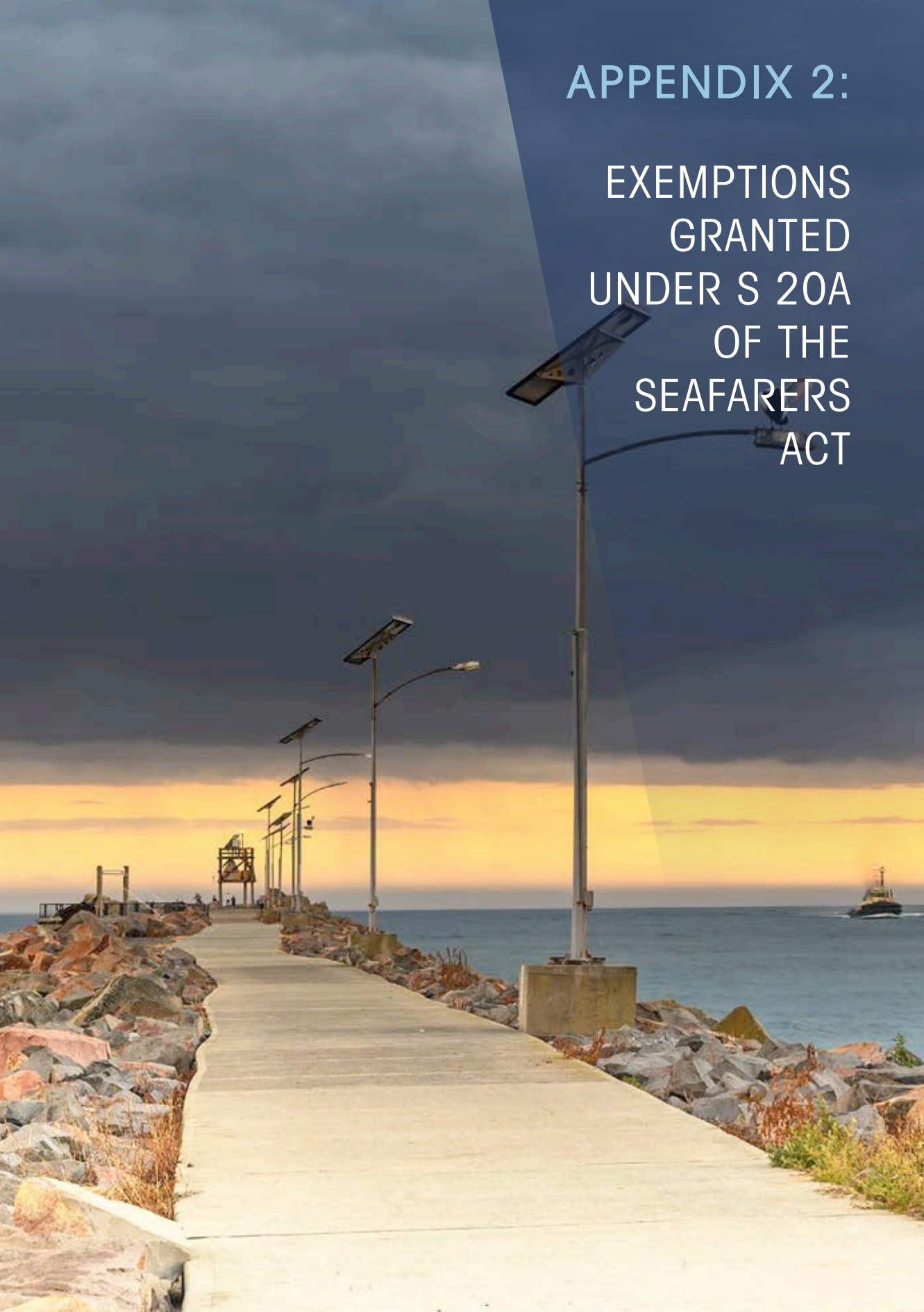
Note 6.1: Administered - aggregate assets and liabilities

as at 30 June 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	802,213	1,152,034
More than 12 months	2,084,623	2,123,948
Total assets	2,886,836	3,275,982
Liabilities expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	135,911	1,154,213
More than 12 months	2,698,398	2,931,918
Total liabilities	2,834,309	4,086,131

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 2019–20.

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Paspaley	<i>Paspaley 4</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Paspaley	<i>Roslynne</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Paspaley	<i>Clare II</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Paspaley	<i>Odin II</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Paspaley	<i>Montoro</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Paspaley	<i>Nalena Bay</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Paspaley	<i>Joseph Conrad</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Paspaley	<i>Roebuck Two</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Paspaley	<i>Vivienne</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Paspaley	<i>Christine</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Paspaley	<i>Fast 4</i>	1 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Edwina</i>	2 Jul 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	6 Jul 2019 to 15 Jul 2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Cooma</i>	8 Jul 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	9 Jul 2019 to 16 Jul 2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Burra</i>	15 Jul 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	18 Jul 2019 to 30 Jul 2019

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Edwina</i>	15 Jul 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	18 Jul 2019 to 31 Jul 2019
Woodside Energy Limited	<i>Ngujima-Yin</i>	24 Jul 2019	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Aug 2019 to 31 Mar 2020
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Tingari</i>	5 Aug 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	6 Aug 2019 to 30 Aug 2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Otway</i>	7 Aug 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	8 Aug 2019 to 20 Aug 2019
Carpentaria Management Services	<i>MV Aburri</i>	8 Aug 2019	The proposed voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	10 Aug 2019 to 30 Jun 2020
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>Iko Kakahi</i>	13 Aug 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	14 Aug 2019 to 30 Sep 2019
Maritime Constructions Pty Ltd	<i>Andrew Wilson</i>	21 Aug 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	22 Aug 2019 to 30 Aug 2019
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Tiwi Islander</i>	23 Aug 2019	Voyage within a Territory, insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	26 Aug 2019 to 30 Apr 2020
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Hastings</i>	6 Sep 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	7 Sep 2019 to 30 Sep 2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Otway</i>	18 Sep 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	22 Sep 2019 to 15 Sep 2019

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>Pilbara Neptune</i>	26 Sep 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 Oct 2019 to 30 Nov 2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>SL Daintree</i>	1 Oct 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	2 Oct 2019 to 15 Oct 2019
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>Anatoma</i>	18 Oct 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	20 Oct 2019 to 30 Nov 2019
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Anatoma</i>	21 Oct 2019	Non-regular trading pattern	21 Oct 2019 to 31 Oct 2019
Maritime Constructions Pty Ltd	<i>Andrew Wilson</i>	8 Nov 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	15 Nov 2019 to 18 Nov 2019
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>Pilbara Neptune</i>	26 Nov 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 Dec 2019 to 31 Jan 2020
Maritime Constructions Pty Ltd	<i>Andrew Wilson</i>	3 Dec 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	6 Dec 2019 to 13 Dec 2019

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>SL Daintree</i>	3 Dec 2019	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	4 Dec 2019 to 31 Dec 2019
University of Tasmania	<i>FTV Bluefin</i>	3 Jan 2020	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	3 Jan 2020 to 31 Dec 2020
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>SL Quoin Island</i>	10 Jan 2020	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	13 Jan 2020 to 13 May 2020
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>SL Boyne Island</i>	10 Jan 2020	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	13 Jan 2020 to 13 May 2020
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>SL Heron Island</i>	10 Jan 2020	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	13 Jan 2020 to 13 May 2020
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>SL Wiggins Island</i>	10 Jan 2020	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	13 Jan 2020 to 13 May 2020
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Bullara</i>	24 Feb 2020	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	25 Feb 2020 to 15 Mar 2020
East Coast Maritime Pty Ltd	<i>Pacific Conquest</i>	26 Feb 2020	Non-regular trading pattern	28 Feb 2020 to 19 Mar 2020
Transshipment Services Australia	<i>TSA Neptune</i>	4 Mar 2020	Non-regular trading pattern	10 Mar 2020 to 20 Mar 2020

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Transshipment Services Australia	<i>TSA Trident</i>	4 Mar 2020	Non-regular trading pattern	10 Apr 2020 to 20 Apr 2020
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Tingari</i>	10 Mar 2020	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	12 Mar 2020 to 31 Mar 2020
Multiple	<i>Vessels of Australian General Register and submitted by employers</i>	12 Mar 2020	Exempt employment on vessels brought into scheme following <i>Samson v Aucote</i>	24 Mar 2020 to 23 Mar 2021
Multiple	<i>Vessels on Domestic Commercial Vessels register and submitted by employers</i>	12 Mar 2020	Exempt employment on vessels brought into scheme following <i>Samson v Aucote</i>	21 Apr 2020 to 20 Apr 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Marrakai</i>	16 Mar 2020	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	17 Mar 2020 to 31 Mar 2020
International Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>RT Force</i>	16 Mar 2020	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	16 Mar 2020 to 30 Jun 2020
Woodside Energy Limited	<i>Ngujima-Yin</i>	27 Mar 2020	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Apr 2020 to 31 Mar 2021
Woodside Energy Limited	<i>Okha</i>	17 Mar 2020	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme	1 Apr 2020 to 31 Mar 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Cooma</i>	14 Apr 2020	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	14 Apr 2020 to 30 Apr 2020
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Tingari</i>	1 May 2020	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	4 May 2020 to 24 May 2020

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Arnhem Trader</i>	1 May 2020	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	1 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2021
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Coral Bay</i>	1 May 2020	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	1 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2021
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Cygnets 1</i>	1 May 2020	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	1 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2021
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Malu Chief</i>	1 May 2020	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	1 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2021
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Malu Explorer</i>	1 May 2020	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	1 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2021
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Territorian</i>	1 May 2020	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	1 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2021
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Arion</i>	1 May 2020	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	1 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2021
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Agros</i>	1 May 2020	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	1 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2021
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Temple Bay</i>	1 May 2020	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	1 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Cooma</i>	4 May 2020	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	7 May 2020 to 20 May 2020
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Tiwi Islander</i>	5 May 2020	Voyage is within a Territory and not between a Territory and a place (or places) outside a Territory	6 May 2020 to 30 Apr 2021

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Barge Express	<i>Investigator II</i>	29 May 2020	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme and Voyage is within a Territory	1 Jun 2020 to 31 May 2021
Barge Express	<i>Bima Express</i>	29 May 2020	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes and Voyage is within a Territory	1 Jun 2020 to 31 May 2021
Barge Express	<i>Trader Express</i>	29 May 2020	Insurance available at lower cost than the Seacare scheme, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes and Voyage is within a Territory	1 Jun 2020 to 31 May 2021
Transshipment Services Australia	<i>TSA Neptune</i>	29 May 2020	Non-regular trading pattern	15 Jun 2020 to 15 Aug 2020
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Myall</i>	9 Jun 2020	Non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship under 500 gross tonnes	9 Jun 2020 to 20 Jun 2020

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 2019–20 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	Adelaide Brighton Cement Ltd
<i>Amazon Conqueror</i>	9665487	Atlas	Shearwater GeoServices
<i>Aqua Spa</i>	9839337	Atlas	Tassal
		SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Aurora Australis</i>	7817283	P&O	P&O Maritime Pty Ltd
<i>Bay Lass</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>Bhagwan Abrolhos</i>	9653173	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Bhagwan Dryden</i>	9680968	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Bhagwan Houtman</i>	9640011	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Bhagwan Mover</i>	9542001	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Bhagwan Ocean</i>	9641467	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Bhagwan Renegade</i>	9582752	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Bhagwan Rocker</i>	9648996	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Boskalis Gateway</i>		Atlas	Boskalis Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Boskalis Oranje</i>		Atlas	Boskalis Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Brisbane</i>	9204623	Port Bris	Port of Brisbane Pty Ltd
<i>Cape Mac</i>	9399727	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>CMV Athos</i>	9693874	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Coral Knight</i>	9696280	Teekay	Teekay
<i>CSL Whyalla</i>	8618188	CSL Australia	CSL Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Dampier Spirit</i>	8613748	Teekay	Jadestone Energy
<i>Deep Orient</i>	9644330	AOS	FTSM
<i>Development Driller 1</i>	8765503	Atlas	Transocean
		Compass	Transocean

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Dhirubhai Deepwater KG2</i>	9410088	Atlas	Transocean
		Compass	Transocean
<i>DP2 Seamaster</i>	9616450	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Ensco DPS-1*</i>	8771162	Atlas	Valaris PLC
<i>Far Saracen</i>	9417842	Atlas	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
		SolstadFarstad	
<i>Far Scorpion*</i>	9417816	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Seeker</i>	9381691	AOS	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		SolstadFarstad	
<i>Far Senator</i>	9631747	Atlas	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
		SolstadFarstad	
<i>Far Sirius</i>	9659074	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Skimmer*</i>	9609988	Atlas	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
		SolstadFarstad	
<i>Far Statesman</i>	9631759	AOS	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		SolstadFarstad	
<i>Far Stream</i>	9346081	SolstadFarstad	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Far Sword</i>	9344851	AOS	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		SolstadFarstad	
<i>Fiona F</i>	9600475	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Flinders Bay</i>	9139464	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>Fugro Etive</i>	9379686	AOS	FTSM
<i>Fugro Mariner</i>	9358591	AOS	FTSM
<i>Fugro Voyager</i>	9600360	AOS	FTSM
<i>Go Koi</i>	9704908	AOS	Inpex
		Go Offshore	Go Offshore Pty Ltd
<i>Go Sirius</i>	9545871	Go Offshore	Go Offshore Pty Ltd

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Goliath</i>	9036430	CSL Australia	CSL Australia Pty Ltd
		METL	
<i>Ichthys Explorer</i>	9687904	Atlas	Inpex
<i>ICS Allegiance</i>	9587427	Inco Ships	Inco Ships Pty Ltd
<i>ICS Integrity</i>	9427457	Inco Ships	Inco Ships Pty Ltd
<i>ICS Reliance</i>	9587439	Inco Ships	Inco Ships Pty Ltd
<i>Ile de Brehat</i>	9247053	AOS	ASN Marine
<i>Investigator</i>	9616888	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
		METL	
<i>John Duigan</i>	9717606	Polaris	Polaris Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Juan Sebastian De Elcano</i>	9238909	Jan De Nul	Jan De Nul Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Keppel Bay</i>	8208646	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>King Bay</i>	8409147	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>Lauri M</i>	9633800	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>LV 108</i>	9673800	AOS	McDermott
<i>Maersk Deliverer</i>	8769389	Atlas	Maersk Drilling
<i>Maersk Mariner</i>	9761047	Atlas	Maersk Supply Services
<i>Maersk Master</i>	9761035	Atlas	Maersk Supply Services
		OSM	
<i>Maersk Minder</i>	9765469	Atlas	Maersk Supply Services
		OSM	Maersk Supply Services
<i>Mermaid Cove</i>	9644108	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited
<i>Mermaid Inscription*</i>	9668245	Atlas	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
<i>Mermaid Leeuwin*</i>	9674658	Atlas	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
<i>Mermaid Searcher</i>	9488401	Atlas	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Mermaid Sound</i>	9374935	Atlas	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
<i>Mermaid Strait</i>	9616216	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited
<i>Mermaid Vantage</i>	9552628	Atlas	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
<i>Mermaid Vision*</i>	9548627	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited
<i>MMA Brewster</i>	9737216	Atlas	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
<i>MMA Coral</i>	9594200	Atlas	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
<i>MMA Inscription^</i>	9668245	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited
<i>MMA Leeuwin^</i>	9674658	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited
<i>MMA Leveque^</i>	9418743	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited
<i>MMA Pinnacle</i>	9696187	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		Atlas	MMA Offshore Limited
<i>MMA Plover</i>	9737199	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited
<i>MMA Responder</i>	9745079	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited
<i>MMA Vision^</i>	9548627	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited
<i>Montara Venture</i>	8714982	AOS	Jadestone Energy
		Atlas	
		PTTEP	PTTEP Australasia (Ashmore Cartier) Pty Ltd
<i>MTS Vantage</i>	9585261	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>MV Besant</i>		Atlas	Serco Group Pty Ltd
<i>MV Pride</i>		AOS	Ardent Oceania
<i>MV Stoker</i>		Atlas	Serco Group Pty Ltd
<i>MV Wunma</i>	9196929	P&O	P&O Maritime Services Pty Ltd
<i>Ngujima Yin</i>	9181182	Compass	Woodside
<i>Ningaloo Vision</i>	8021854	Teekay	Santos Energy

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Normand Leader</i>	9627772	AOS	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		SolstadFarstad	
<i>Normand Scorpion</i> [^]	9417816	Atlas	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Normand Sirius</i> [^]		Atlas	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Normand Skimmer</i> [^]	9609988	AOS	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
<i>Normand Swan</i> [^]	9656682	AOS	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
<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>	8753005	Atlas	Diamond Offshore Drilling
<i>Ocean Protector</i>	9374260	Teekay	Australian Border Force
<i>Ocean Shield</i>	9628374	Teekay	Australian Border Force
<i>Offshore Solution</i>	9784465	Atlas	Guardian Offshore Au Pty Ltd
<i>Okha</i>	9180889	Compass	Woodside
<i>Pacific Gannet</i>	9666883	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
<i>Pacific Grackle</i>	9666912	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
<i>Pacific Greylag</i>	9666936	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
<i>Pacific Hornbill</i>	9579119	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
<i>Pacific Responder</i>	9340049	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
<i>Pacific Vigour</i>	9443530	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
<i>Pacific Vixen</i>	9361691	Swire Pacific	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Pedro</i>	9591777	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Polarcus Asima</i>	9538127	Atlas	Polarcus
<i>PT Eden</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>PT Fortitude</i>	9545223	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>PT Kotor</i>	9408748	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>PT Kythira</i>	9509554	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>PT Mary</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>PT May</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>PT Monto</i>	9559585	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>PT Nautilus</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>PT Transporter</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>PT Zarka</i>	9356282	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>Ramform Hyperion</i>	9676890	Atlas	PGS Geophysical AS
<i>Robbie Cook</i>		Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>RTM Piiramu</i>	9341926	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
		METL	
<i>RTM Twarra</i>	9373034	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
		METL	
<i>RTM Wakmatha</i>	9341914	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
		METL	
<i>RTM Weipa</i>	9341938	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
		METL	
<i>Samson Explorer</i>		Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Sapura Constructor</i>	9392705	AOS	Sapura
<i>Sea Force</i>	9625322	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Sea Swan</i>	9656682	Atlas	SolstadFarstad Pty Ltd
		SolstadFarstad	
<i>Searoad Mersey II</i>	9745794	SeaRoad	SeaRoad Shipping Pty Ltd

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Searoad Tamar</i>	8917429	SeaRoad	SeaRoad Shipping Pty Ltd
<i>Seawind-1</i>	9359428	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
<i>Seven Eagle</i>	9015905	AOS	Subsea 7
<i>Siem Amethyst</i>	9442433	OSM	Siem Offshore
<i>Siem Aquamarine</i>	9417725	OSM	Siem Offshore
<i>Siem Thiima</i>	9727235	OSM	Siem Offshore
<i>Siem Topaz</i>	9417713	Atlas	Siem Offshore
		OSM	
<i>Skandi Atlantic</i>	9447665	DOF	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Skandi Darwin</i>	9602904	AOS	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		DOF	
<i>Skandi Feistein</i>	9607693	Atlas	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
		DOF	
<i>Skandi Hercules</i>	9435739	DOF	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Skandi Singapore</i>	9429857	Atlas	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
		DOF	
<i>Skandi Sotra</i>	9276391	Perkins(TML)	Toll Energy & Marine
<i>Spirit Of Tasmania I</i>	9158446	TT-Line	TT-Line Company Pty Ltd
		ASP Ships	
<i>Spirit Of Tasmania II</i>	9158434	TT-Line	TT-Line Company Pty Ltd
		ASP Ships	
<i>Sycamore</i>	9758569	Teekay	Department of Defence
<i>Tasmanian Achiever II</i>	9812468	Toll Shipping	Toll Shipping Pty Ltd
<i>Thor Modi</i>	9679036	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

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
<i>Toll Provider</i>	9733416	Perkins (TML)	Toll Energy & Marine
<i>True North</i>	9308651	North Star	North Star Cruises Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Twofold Bay</i>	8208658	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
<i>Union Onyx</i>	9406415	Atlas	Boskalis
<i>Union Topaz</i>	9406427	Atlas	Boskalis
<i>Vacamonte</i>	9402691	Teekay	Teekay Shipping (Australia) Pty Ltd
<i>Valaris DPS-1*</i>	8771162	Atlas	Valaris PLC
<i>Victorian Reliance II</i>	9812470	Toll Shipping	Toll Shipping Pty Ltd
<i>VOS Shine</i>	9601510	Atlas	Harvest Technology

*previous name of ship, included as reported under that name

^new name of ship, included as reported under that name



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
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
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 (Samson v Aucote)
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)	Letter of transmittal	
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)	Aids to access	
17AJ(a)	Table of contents.	iv
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical index.	107
17AJ(c)	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.	95
17AJ(d)	List of requirements.	99
17AJ(e)	Details of contact officer.	ii
17AJ(f)	Entity's website address.	ii
17AJ(g)	Electronic address of report.	ii
17AD(a)	Review by accountable authority	
17AD(a)	A review by the accountable authority of the entity.	1
17AD(b)	Overview of the entity	
17AE(1)(a)(i)	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	11
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	13, 14, 37
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity.	11
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	19
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	14

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	14
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	14
17AE(1)(b)	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	13
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)	Report on the Performance of the entity Annual performance Statements	
17AD(c)(i); 16F	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	19
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on Financial Performance	
17AF(1)(a)	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	34
17AF(1)(b)	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	70–71
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.	Not applicable
17AD(d)	Management and Accountability Corporate Governance	
17AG(2)(a)	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	43
17AG(2)(b)(i)	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared.	43
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.	43
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.	43

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
17AG(2)(c)	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	43, 46
17AG(2)(d) – (e)	A statement of significant issues reported to Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non compliance with Finance law and action taken to remedy non compliance.	Not applicable
Audit Committee		
17AG(2A)(a)	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee	43
17AG(2A)(b)	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee	44
17AG(2A)(c)	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee	44
17AG(2A)(d)	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings	44
17AG(2A)(e)	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee	44
External Scrutiny		
17AG(3)	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	44
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
Management of Human Resources		
17AG(4)(a)	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	46
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	46

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
17AG(4)(b)	<p>Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and nonongoing basis; including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 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. 	46
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 <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .	46
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Information on the number of SES and non SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	46
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	46
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	A description of non salary benefits provided to employees.	46
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
Assets Management		
17AG(5)	An assessment of effectiveness of assets management where asset management is a significant part of the entity's activities.	Not applicable
Purchasing		
17AG(6)	An assessment of entity performance against the <i>Commonwealth Procurement Rules</i> .	Not applicable
Consultants		

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
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).	45
17AG(7)(b)	A statement that <i>"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]"</i> .	Not applicable
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.	45
17AG(7)(d)	A statement that <i>"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."</i>	45
Australian National Audit Office Access Clauses		
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 Auditor General 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
Exempt contracts		
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
Small business		
17AG(10)(a)	A statement that <i>"[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."</i>	45

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Annual Report page
17AG(10)(b)	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	45
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
Financial Statements		
17AD(e)	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	51
Executive Remuneration		
17AD(da)	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2 3 of the Rule.	47
Other Mandatory Information		
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.	45
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.	45
17AH(1)(d)	Website reference to where the entity’s Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	44
17AH(1)(e)	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	Not applicable
17AH(2)	Information required by other legislation	39, 46



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