



Australian Government

Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation  
and Compensation Authority

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# ANNUAL REPORT 2021–22

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SEACARE





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**Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation  
and Compensation Authority**

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SEACARE

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## Acknowledgement

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

Content, design and layout: Comcare

## Online access

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

# Letter of transmittal



Australian Government

Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation  
and Compensation Authority

Hon Tony Burke MP  
Minister for Employment and Workplace 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 2022.

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

Barry Sherriff  
Chairperson  
16 September 2022

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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 Employment and Workplace Relations, the Hon Tony Burke MP, and the Australian Parliament.

## 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 2021–22. 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 2021–22 financial year.

Further information regarding activities and performance against the Corporate and OHS Plans throughout 2021–22 is in Chapter 2.

## Seafarers Safety Net Fund

A key function of the Seacare Authority is the oversight and management of the Seafarers Safety Net Fund (the Fund). The Fund is a 'safety net employer' to stand in place of an employer if a default event<sup>1</sup> occurs, providing compensation benefits for injured workers when there is no existing employer to lodge the claim against.

The Seacare Authority has been responsible for the management of the Fund since 2002. Through ongoing monitoring and review of the financial position of the Fund, and in consideration of the outcomes of the July 2022 Actuarial Review of the Fund's liabilities, the Seacare Authority agreed in November 2021 to recommend an increase in the levy rate from \$50 per berth to \$65 per berth from 1 April 2022. This increase was implemented in April 2022 under the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Regulations 2022*.

There is significant pressure on the Fund through a contraction in the available insurance market – while the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992* (Seafarers Act) requires that a policy of insurance be in place for the Fund, reinsurance for the Fund has not been able to be placed since 31 March 2022.

---

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

## Seafarers Act Insurance

Employers under the Seacare scheme are also facing significant issues with maintaining insurance under the Seafarers Act. Having become aware in January 2022 that there were no available markets for new policies of insurance, and that in some instances renewals were unable to be maintained, the Seacare Authority amended its factors of exemption under section 20A of the Seafarers Act to allow for an exemption due to reasons of not being able to place relevant insurance.

The Seacare Authority had considered these issues at all of its meetings throughout 2021–22 and has engaged with the Department and the jurisdictions regarding this issue.

## Seacare scheme review

In April of 2022, in response to increasing issues of scheme viability, the then Attorney-General's Department commissioned a review of the Seacare scheme, engaging Finitia Consulting Group to undertake the review.

The Seacare Authority has actively participated in consultation as part of the review, through both direct engagement and supply of data and information and will continue to work with the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations on this very important program of work.

## 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. These challenges have become significantly more complex due to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the ongoing complex border closure and quarantining requirements for both employers and seafarers alike. Safety outcomes in the Seacare scheme remain a key priority, and the outcomes achieved through 2021–22 are reflective of the focus by scheme participants 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 2021–22, the Seacare Authority reissued the exemptions previously granted by its own motion in 2020–21 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 this report.

## Seacare Authority governance, accountability and data

### Cross agency agreement

The Seacare Authority and Comcare had an agreement in place to 30 June 2022 (referred to as the cross-agency agreement) in relation to Comcare's provision of services to the Seacare Authority. The agreement will be revised in the 2022–23 financial year to ensure that it remains fit for purpose.

### 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. This has included recognition of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the inability to place insurance for the Fund, and key risks to scheme viability.

### Seacare Scheme Data Report

To complement the 2020–21 annual report, the Seacare Authority published a Seacare Scheme Data Report which provided a comprehensive summary of scheme data and performance up to June 2021. The report is available on the Seacare website. A similar report will be published for 2021–22 to complement this annual report.

### Acknowledgments

In what has been another challenging year for the Seacare Authority, I would like to acknowledge the valuable contributions made by all Members during the reporting period.

I also wish to acknowledge the important role of AMSA as the occupational health and safety inspectorate for the Seacare scheme and thank the staff of AMSA for their valuable contribution to the work of the Seacare Authority and their ongoing dedication to improving safety outcomes in the maritime industry.

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

Barry Sherriff  
Chairperson and Accountable Authority  
16 September 2022

# 2021–22 Scheme snapshot<sup>2</sup>

3873 employees under the Seafarers Act

3873  
employees

2566  
FTE employees

2566 FTE employees under the Seafarers Act



1 0 8 5 0 8 2 6

Total hours worked under the Seafarers Act



91 offshore



38 bluewater



12 dredging



3 other

144  
Ships Total

2568  
FTE employees

2568 FTE employees under the OHS(MI) Act<sup>3</sup>



1 0 8 5 3 2 1 8

Total hours worked under the OHS(MI) Act

51 Number of AMSA staff appointed as OHS Inspectors

51  
employees

10  
incidents

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

<sup>2</sup> The Seacare scheme snapshot and profile draws on data as reported to the Seacare Authority by scheme participants

<sup>3</sup> Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993

# 2021–22

## Scheme profile

### 2021–22

**0** compensable fatalities reported

**7.7** Frequency of serious claims<sup>4</sup> per million hours worked

**Musculoskeletal diseases** – Lead nature of injury

**Lower limbs** – Lead body location of injury

**7.7 weeks** Median lost time – serious claims

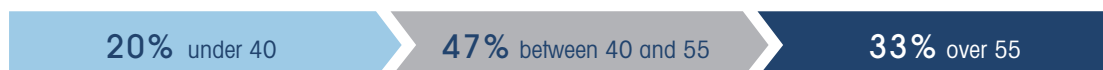
#### Claims by type of injury

Body stressing	38%
Falls, trips and slips	23%
Other	13%
Chemical, environmental and biological factors	12%
Hitting and being hit by objects	10%
Mental stress	4%

#### Claims accepted by occupation


Integrated ratings	53%
Catering	19%
Engineering	19%
Unranked/other	5%
Deck officers	4%

#### Claims accepted by age range



#### Claims accepted by ship location

37%	Deck spaces	5%	Stairs/gangway
26%	Not on ship/location not relevant	4%	Galley
15%	Machinery spaces	1%	Wharf
12%	Accommodation block		



<sup>4</sup> A serious claim is defined as having one week or more of time lost









# 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, under section 93 of the *Seafarers, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992* (Seafarers Act), to hold workers' compensation insurance to cover the full amount of their liabilities under the Seafarers Act for all seafarers employed. Management responsibility of claims for workers' compensation under the Seafarers Act rests with the employee's employer. This management responsibility is often outsourced to an employer's insurer or third party with claims management expertise. Premium income from these insurance policies does not contribute to the cost of scheme services, unlike arrangements in centrally managed schemes.

The scheme incorporates the Seafarers Safety Net Fund (Fund) which is a 'safety net employer' to stand in place of an employer if a default event 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 Seacare Authority has been responsible for the management of the Fund since 2002, following a declaration by the Minister under section 100 of the Seafarers Act.

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 2021–22, the levy rate was increased from \$50 per berth to \$65 per berth as of 1 April 2022.



## Seacare scheme coverage

### *Samson v Aucote*

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

This decision substantially shifted the 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 of own motion from coverage by the Seafarers Act and has continued to grant those exemptions on an annual basis. In 2021–22, the Seacare Authority reissued these exemptions for a further period:

- > Multiple vessels—Australian General Register, effective from 24 March 2022.
- > Multiple vessels—Domestic Commercial Vessels, effective from 21 April 2022.

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.

The Seacare Authority also grants exemptions on application by employers – the exemptions granted by the Seacare Authority during 2021–22 are provided at Appendix A of this report.

### 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. From 8 February 2020, the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation (Cost Recovery) Regulations 2020* came into effect, setting the prescribed fee for its services at \$188 (plus GST) per hour.



# About the Seacare Authority

## Responsible Minister

The Seacare Authority operates within the Employment and Workplace Relations portfolio and, as of 1 July 2022, reports to the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations. The Minister has the power to give directions to the Seacare Authority on the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.

From 1 July 2022 the Seacare Authority reports to the following Minister:

*The Hon Tony Burke MP*

Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations

Minister for the Arts

Leader of the House

The Seacare Authority reported to the following Ministers and Assistant Minister during 2021–22:

1 June to 30 June 2022

*The Hon Mark Dreyfus KC MP*

Attorney-General

23 May to 1 June 2022

*Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher*

Attorney-General

Minister for Finance

Minister for Women

1 July 2021 to 23 May 2022

*Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash*

Attorney-General

Minister for Industrial Relations

Deputy Leader of the Government of the Senate

Senator for Western Australia

*Senator the Hon Amanda Stoker*

Assistant Minister to the Attorney-General

Assistant Minister for Women

Assistant Minister for Industrial Relations

## 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, and
- > such other functions as are conferred on the Seacare Authority by the Seafarers Act or any other Act.

## Under the OHS(MI) Act

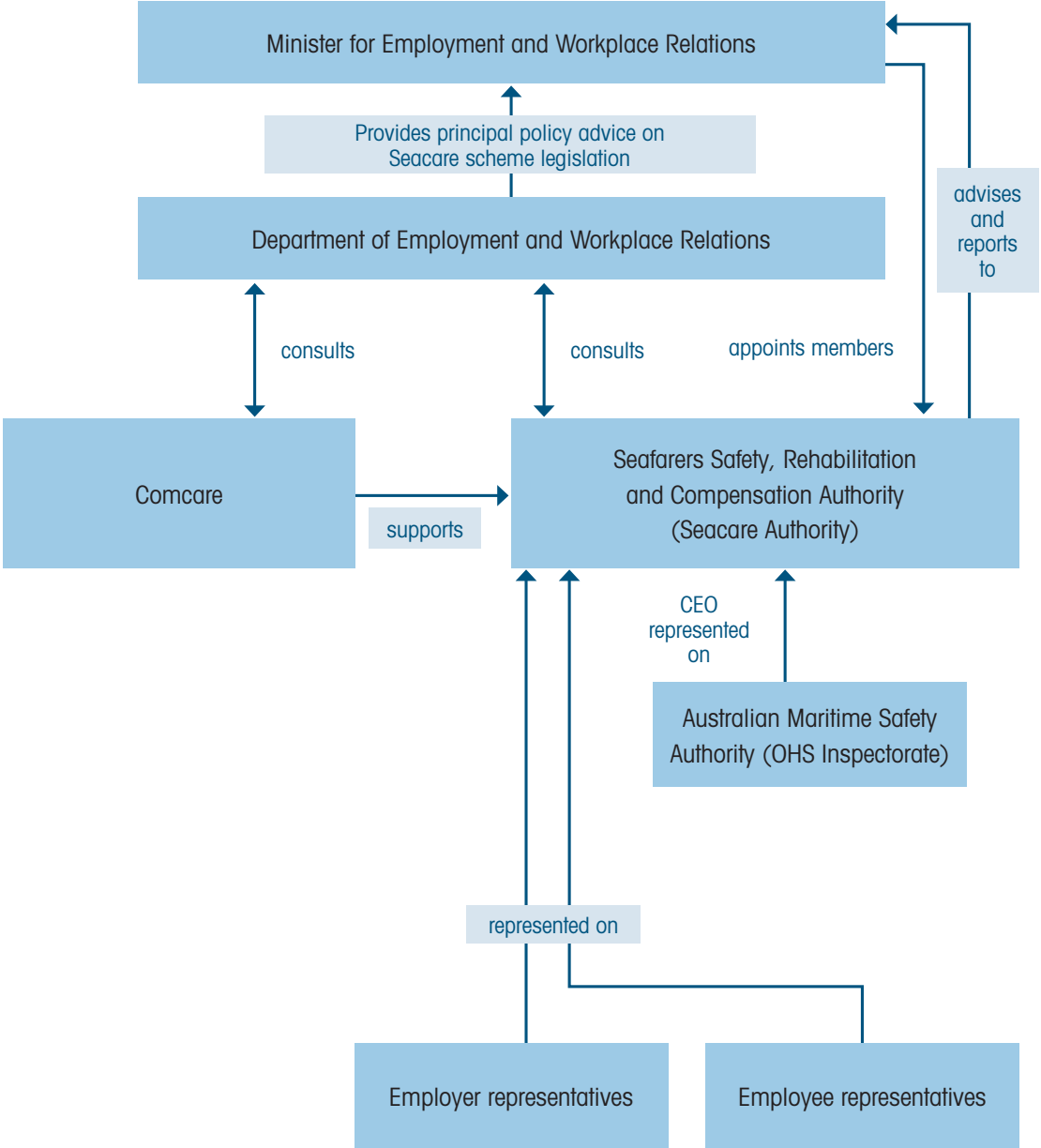
The Seacare Authority's functions under the OHS(MI) Act are to:

- > 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, and
  - 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, and
  - 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 2021–22:

- > Mr Barry Sherriff, Chairperson and Accountable Authority for the entire financial year
- > Ms Sue Weston, CEO of Comcare – Deputy Chairperson of the Seacare Authority, to 31 March 2022
- > Mr Aaron Hughes, Acting CEO of Comcare – Deputy Chairperson of the Seacare Authority, from 1 April 2022
- > Ms Natasha Lindfield, Crewing Manager, Solstad Australia Pty Ltd, representing employers, to 10 January 2022
- > Ms Teresa Lloyd, Chief Executive Officer, Maritime Industry Australia Limited, representing employers
- > 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 regular quarterly meetings on 9 September 2021, 25 November 2021, 17 March 2022, and 23 June 2022. Details of attendance at Seacare Authority meetings during 2021–22 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Seacare Authority meeting attendance

Members	Eligible to attend	Attended	Attended by Deputy
Barry Sherriff	4	4	-
Sue Weston	3	2	N/A
Aaron Hughes	1	1	N/A
Natasha Lindfield	2	2	-
Teresa Lloyd	4	3	1
Penny Howard	4	4	-
Nathan Niven	4	4	-
Mick Kinley	4	3	1

In 2021–22, the following Deputy Members attended a meeting of the Seacare Authority:

- > Benjamin Tifan, Deputy for Mick Kinley, Australian Maritime Safety Authority.
- > Sarah Cerche, Deputy for Teresa Lloyd, member representing employers.

## Seacare Authority working group

The following working groups operated during the reporting year:

### Health and Safety Representative Training Accreditation Panel

Purpose: to consider applications for the reaccreditation of health and safety representative training courses and make recommendations for reaccreditation to the Seacare Authority.

Participants: Mr Nathan Niven, Ms Sarah Cerche (Maritime Industry Australia Limited), Ms Natalia Symes (Australian Maritime Safety Authority)

## Administrative support and advice

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 *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* (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.

The Chairperson, as Accountable Authority of the Seacare Authority, delegates functions and powers to Comcare under the Seafarers Act, the PGPA Act and the Levy Acts. During 2021–22, the services that Comcare provided to the Seacare Authority were articulated through a cross-agency agreement.

Under these delegations, and in accordance with section 72(A) of the SRC Act, Comcare (operating as the Seacare Secretariat), undertakes the day-to-day regulatory functions of the Seacare Authority and provides policy, administrative and secretariat support. Under the direction of the Seacare Authority, the Seacare Secretariat:


- > facilitates the conduct of (at least) four quarterly meetings each year and out of session meetings as required
- > provides secretariat support to the Seacare Authority
- > manages the annual appropriation to support the Seacare function
- > monitors, and reports on, Seacare scheme performance and employer compliance with scheme legislation
- > prepares a corporate plan and an annual report to Parliament
- > reports to the Minister
- > engages with the portfolio department on scheme legislative matters
- > liaises and communicates with scheme stakeholders and other regulators
- > undertakes claims management arrangements for claims against the Fund;
- > provides scheme guidance and support functions through a 'Seacare help-desk'; and
- > undertakes the collection of employer reporting, and the collection of levies, under the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Act 1992* and *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Levy Collection Act 1992* (together the levy Acts).

The Seacare Secretariat also has access to Comcare legal services, financial management services, communication services and corporate support to assist it to carry out its work.









## CHAPTER 2:

# PERFORMANCE REPORTING

# Annual performance statements

I, Barry Sherriff, as the Accountable Authority and Chairperson of the Seacare Authority, present the 2021–22 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 2021–22 Corporate Plan. The Seacare Authority does not have a separate Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS).

### Seacare Authority 2021–22 Corporate Plan

The Seacare Authority's purposes are derived from its functions and powers under the *Seafarers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1992* (Seafarers Act) and the *Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act 1993* (OHS(MI)). Its 2021–22 Corporate Plan defines its purposes to be to:

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

Performance criteria for the Seacare Authority has been included at item 2.3.3 in the Comcare, the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission and the Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority Portfolio Budget Statement 2021–22 (PBS), as published on the Attorney-General's Department website. Table 1, below, sets out the linkages between the PBS, the Seacare Authority's Corporate Plan 2021–22 (Corporate Plan), and the annual performance statement which will be reported in the Seacare Authority's annual report for 2021–22.

### Target cash reserve for the Fund

Previous PBS and Corporate Plan documents have made reference to the 'target reserve' for the Fund. This is the target cash reserve, or target cash balance, for the Fund as at a point in time, as determined by the Seacare Authority.

The target cash reserve for the Seacare Fund is set by the Seacare Authority and is based on an independent actuarial assessment and projections for the Fund's financial position and issues facing the scheme more broadly. The target cash reserve is a target dollar amount for cash to be held in the Fund, to meet current claims and potential future claims liabilities. Based on past experience, this currently provides the Fund with the financial capacity to enable meeting the initial liability arising from a large claim, and a further default event. Further information on the performance of the Seafarers Safety Net Fund is provided in "Discussion and analysis of the financial performance" on page 37 of this report.

Table 2: Relationship between the Portfolio Budget Statement 2021–22 and the Corporate Plan 2021–22

Purpose (PBS Delivery Statements)	Measure (PBS performance criteria)	Key activities
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.	1. The Seacare Authority promotes healthy and safe workplaces	<p>1.1. Monitor the operation of the OHS(MI) Act and promote compliance.</p> <p>1.2. Proactively engage with jurisdiction on safety issues, including activities undertaken against the Seacare Authority/Australian Maritime Safety Authority Occupational Health and Safety Plan.</p> <p>1.3. Promote better practice occupational health and safety through information and guidance and other agreed cost-neutral initiatives.</p>
	2. The Seacare Authority promotes timely rehabilitation and compensation	<p>1.1. Drive improvement in return-to-work outcomes in the scheme through collaboration with health experts, providers and scheme stakeholders.</p> <p>1.2. Promote better practice claims management through provision of relevant information for employees and employers to improve decision making and dispute resolution.</p> <p>1.3. Educate scheme stakeholders to facilitate compliance with legislated reporting and payment obligations.</p>
2. Maintain a scheme safety net that is able to meet its liabilities.	3. The Seacare Authority maintains a safety net fund that is able to meet its liabilities	<p>1.1. Undertake a biennial (or more frequent if required) actuarial review of the Fund to determine an appropriate reserve target and levy rate.</p> <p>1.2. Ensure full and proper payment of levies and reporting of berths by employers as required by the Seafarers' Act and Levy Collection Act.</p> <p>1.3. Monitor potential liabilities or other factors that may reduce the Fund and ensure appropriate actions are taken in a timely manner.</p>

## Purpose 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.

### Measure 1: The Seacare Authority promotes healthy and safe workplaces

<b>Key Activity</b>	1.1 Monitor the operation of the OHS(MI) Act and promote compliance.
<b>Success</b>	Regular and consistent reporting to the Seacare authority on OHS(MI) Act outcomes.
<b>Target</b>	Seacare Members and scheme participants have reporting available on scheme OHS performance to allow for identification and review of trends and opportunities to promote health and safety.
<b>Source</b>	2021–22 Corporate Plan p 8, 2021–22 PBS pp 174–175
<b>Performance achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Report tabled by AMSA at each of the Seacare Authority's regular quarterly meetings on its inspectorate role and additional matters as requested by the Seacare Authority.</li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority also considered the annual outcomes against its Seacare Authority Performance Indicators, incorporating OHS information, at its meeting of 9 September 2021.</li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority published the Seacare Scheme Data Report 2020–21 on its website in December 2021, providing OHS information, data and scheme trends to scheme participants.</li> <li>&gt; AMSA also maintained information relating to its inspectorate activity on the Occupational Health and Safety Inspectorate page on its website.</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 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.</li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority Members were satisfied with the content and regularity of the reports provided by AMSA.</li> <li>&gt; This, coupled with qualitative data and other information available to Members, has enabled the Seacare Authority to identify key OHS risks and agree on opportunities to promote health and safety in the scheme.</li> </ul>

<b>Key Activity</b>	1.2 Proactively engage with the jurisdiction on safety issues, including activities undertaken against the Seacare Authority/Australian Maritime Safety Authority Occupational Health and Safety Plan.
<b>Success</b>	Implementation of actions in accordance with the OHS Plan.
<b>Target</b>	Action taken in accordance with the OHS plan and otherwise as required.
<b>Source</b>	2021–22 Corporate Plan p 8, 2021–22 PBS pp 174–175
<b>Performance achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Annual outcomes against the 2021–22 OHS plan objectives will be considered by the Seacare Authority at its meeting of 8 September 2022.</li> <li>&gt; An outcomes letter to the Minister for Industrial Relations was provided following the September and November 2021 and March 2022 Seacare Authority meetings, and to the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations following its June 2022 meeting outlining scheme significant issues and other items of relevance to this measure.</li> <li>&gt; At the 25 November 2021 meeting of the Seacare Authority, Members considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– an analysis of Musculo-skeletal disease (MSD) claims; and</li> <li>– the delivery of HSR training and the opportunity to consider online delivery of training.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&gt; At the 23 June 2022 meeting of the Seacare Authority, Members agreed to reaccredit the Health and Safety Representative training courses delivered by Ferriby Group Pty Limited and the Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention (now trading as WHS Foundation).</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority will consider a revised OHS Plan at its September 2022 meeting. This will take into consideration the constraints of the scheme and its current operating environment.</li> <li>&gt; Having considered the MSD analysis at its November meeting, Members noted the small data sample (reflective of the overall size of the scheme), and the challenges that this presents to identifying key hazards for remediation.</li> <li>&gt; Members also noted the impacts that COVID-19 has had on the delivery of required HSR training and agreed to further engagement with training providers regarding online delivery options.</li> <li>&gt; As at the preparation of this report, no formal proposals have been received by the Seacare Authority.</li> </ul>



<b>Key Activity</b>	1.3 Promote better practice occupational health and safety through information and guidance and other agreed cost-neutral initiatives
<b>Success</b>	Opportunities taken by the Authority to provide information and guidance to scheme participants on actions to address identified health and safety issues and priorities.
<b>Target</b>	The Seacare Authority has policies and guidance which are adapted to health and safety needs of scheme participants.
<b>Source</b>	2021–22 Corporate Plan p 8, 2021–22 PBS pp 174–175
<b>Performance achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority has worked proactively with AMSA and Members to make information regarding the COVID-19 pandemic available to scheme stakeholders.</li> <li>&gt; A further revision of the Seacare Authority's exemption application form was endorsed at the 25 November 2021 meeting of the Seacare Authority, resulting in improved usability and logical flow within the document.</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Noting the considerable COVID-19 resources available, the Seacare Authority has opted to provide ready access to these resources rather than duplicating them on its own website.</li> <li>&gt; Having undertaken a major review of its website in 2021, further review of published information will be considered in 2022–23.</li> <li>&gt; Occupational Health and Safety arrangements under the Seacare scheme are also being considered within the scope of the review of the scheme, as commissioned by the then Attorney-General's Department. The final review report is expected to be delivered in the latter part of 2022.</li> </ul>



## Measure 2: The Seacare Authority promotes healthy and safe workplaces

<b>Key Activity</b>	2.1 Drive improvement in return-to-work outcomes in the scheme through collaboration with health experts, providers and scheme stakeholders.
<b>Success</b>	Improved return to work outcomes.
<b>Target</b>	Action is taken by the Seacare Authority to promote appropriate and timely rehabilitation and compensation activities.
<b>Source</b>	2021–22 Corporate Plan p 9, 2021–22 PBS pp 174–175
<b>Performance achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; At its 25 November 2021 meeting, Members considered scheme performance information as published in the Seacare Scheme Data Report 2020–21, noting that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the proportion of accepted claims leading to 28 days or more of lost time reduced from approximately 76 per cent in 2019–20 to approximately 70 per cent in 2020–21; and</li> <li>– there was an increase in the percentage of claims that lead to a rehabilitation assessment, from approximately 54 per cent in 2019–20 to 67 per cent in 2020–21.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&gt; Full year outcomes for 2021–22 against the Seacare Authority Performance Indicators (SAPIs) will be considered at the 8 September 2022 meeting of the Seacare Authority.</li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority participated in Safe Work Australia’s National Return to Work Survey in 2021, with preliminary results received in late December – these were tabled at the 17 March 2022 meeting of the Seacare Authority.</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; In considering rehabilitation and return to work outcomes for the Seacare scheme, the Seacare Authority noted the continuing high proportion of physical injury claims which contribute to the high proportion of claims resulting in longer periods of lost time.</li> <li>&gt; Members also noted the impact that the comparatively low claim numbers across the scheme have on ongoing analysis of claims and rehabilitation outcomes, given the impact this has on the volatility of both the injury and frequency rates.</li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority was also made aware of delayed rehabilitation and compensation activities from employers, through performance reporting and via the Seacare Helpdesk.</li> <li>&gt; 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.</li> </ul>

<b>Key Activity</b>	2.2 Promote better practice claims management through provision of relevant information for employees and employers to improve decision making and dispute resolution.
<b>Success</b>	Guidance material on claims management is available to all scheme stakeholders, and scheme guidance is assessed as being easily accessible, up to date and appropriate.
<b>Target</b>	Feedback indicates that scheme stakeholders are, on average, satisfied with the availability, currency and content of guidance on claims management.
<b>Source</b>	2021–22 Corporate Plan p 9, 2021–22 PBS pp 174–175
<b>Performance achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The Seacare Helpdesk actively works with scheme participants to promote their understanding of the scheme and information available to them via the website.</li> <li>&gt; This has included active promotion of the claims management materials and guidance available on the website.</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Having undertaken a major review of its website in 2021, further review of published information will be considered in 2022–23.</li> <li>&gt; This will include a review of the claims management materials.</li> </ul>

<b>Key Activity</b>	2.3 Educate scheme stakeholders to facilitate compliance with legislated reporting and payment obligations.
<b>Success</b>	Employer compliance with reporting and payment obligations under the Seafarers Act and Levy Collection Act.
<b>Target</b>	Employer reporting and payment obligations under the Seafarers Act and Levy Collection Act provided within required timeframes.
<b>Source</b>	2021–22 Corporate Plan p 9, 2021–22 PBS pp 174–175
<b>Performance achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; In the 2021–22 reporting year, the employer compliance rate was 90 per cent. This compares to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 2020–21 – 92 per cent compliance</li> <li>– 2019–20 – 83 per cent compliance</li> <li>– 2018–19 – 88 per cent compliance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&gt; Reports on compliance with reporting and payment obligations were tabled at the 9 September and 25 November 2021 meetings and the 18 March and 23 June 2022 meetings of the Seacare Authority.</li> <li>&gt; 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.</li> <li>&gt; Under these procedures, all non-compliant employers subsequently met their reporting and payment obligations, with no instances of further compliance action required.</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Seacare scheme employers have reported significant impacts on their operations arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, which in turn impacted their ability to meet their reporting obligations.</li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Helpdesk actively worked with employers to assist them with meeting their obligations, noting the strong performance despite the difficulties that they have faced.</li> <li>&gt; No employer was referred to the CDPP during 2021–22.</li> </ul>

## Analysis

In 2021–22, the Seacare Authority executed its delivery strategies successfully to perform its statutory functions. This included monitoring the operation of the OHS(MI) Act and monitoring the inspectorate functions which are conferred on AMSA under that Act. Over the same period, 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 and workers' compensation matters under the Seacare scheme. 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. Outcomes from the 2021 National Return to Work Survey were assessed at the March 2022 meeting of the Authority, with information to be shared with scheme stakeholders more broadly following this. These outcomes highlighted the complex and hazardous work undertaken by Seacare scheme employees, and the impacts of injury on the ability to return to work.

The Seacare Authority is undertaking a review of guidance on coverage under the Seacare scheme, published on its website, to better enable employers to assess whether their operations fall within the scope of the Seacare scheme. This review will continue into the 2022–23 financial year. A review and update of the Seacare website will further enhance information available to key stakeholders and ensure accessibility of that information.

The Seacare Authority worked closely with scheme stakeholders over the reporting period providing education 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.

### Measure 3: The target reserves of assets is appropriate to meet the Fund's liabilities and external factors

<b>Key Activity</b>	3.1 Undertake a biennial (or more frequent if required) actuarial review of the Fund to determine an appropriate reserve target and levy rate.
<b>Success</b>	The viability of the Fund is maintained in a changing industry environment.
<b>Target</b>	The Fund maintains an appropriate reserve in line with recommended target.
<b>Source</b>	2021–22 Corporate Plan p 10, 2021–22 PBS pp 174–175
<b>Performance achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; A full actuarial assessment was undertaken in May and June 2021, with the final report issued in July 2021.</li> <li>&gt; At its meeting of 25 November 2021, the Seacare Authority considered the full outcomes of the actuarial review, along with the estimated projections of the financial position of the Fund and consideration of issues facing the scheme more broadly and:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– determined that the target cash reserve for the Fund be set at \$2.5m</li> <li>– agreed to recommend an increase to the levy rate from \$50 per berth to \$65 per berth; and</li> <li>– agreed to revisit the levy rate at its meeting of 23 June 2022.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&gt; The recommendation to increase the levy rate was made to the Minister for Industrial Relations on 22 December 2021.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– At its meeting of 23 June 2022, the Seacare Authority revisited the levy rate and, in consideration of the extant scheme insurance issues, the changing environment, and that a review of the scheme was underway, agreed that the levy rate would remain at \$65 per berth. The Authority also agreed to review the levy rate on a 6 monthly basis.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&gt; The balance of the Fund at 30 June 2022 was \$1,291,452. This did not meet the target cash reserve of \$2.5 million.</li> </ul>

<b>Key Activity</b>	<b>3.1 Undertake a biennial (or more frequent if required) actuarial review of the Fund to determine an appropriate reserve target and levy rate.</b>
<b>Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; In reaching a position on the target cash reserve and recommending an increase to the levy rate in November 2021, the Seacare Authority gave consideration to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the uncertainty of the insurance positions, and that any future insurance for the Fund could potentially bear a premium in excess of \$450,000; and</li> <li>– the outcomes of the review, which noted that a significantly higher level of capital would be required to counter the impact of either an absence of insurance or high-cost insurance;</li> </ul> </li> <li>&gt; With regards to the levy rate, Members considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the significant impacts on the maritime industry as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the increased costs faced by owners and operators as a result of this (for example, quarantining requirements), and the potential impacts arising from an increase to the levy rate;</li> <li>– the instability in the available insurance market for employers, with only limited options being available at significantly higher cost than previous; and</li> <li>– that the insurance position presented a material risk to the financial viability of the Fund, with potential financial exposure for the Commonwealth, but that the Seacare Authority had a statutory duty to ensure the financial viability of the Fund.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority considered the issues impacting the scheme and the Fund at its meetings of 17 March 2022 and 23 June 2022, including the almost total contraction of the insurance market and noting that a review of the scheme was in progress. In agreeing that the levy rate should be revised on a 6 monthly basis, the Authority also noted that consideration would be given to what other triggers may invoke a review of the levy rate.</li> <li>&gt; Given the Seacare Authority’s obligations under the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> (PGPA Act), Members noted that any decision by the Authority regarding the levy rate should meet all relevant compliance requirements.</li> </ul>

<b>Key Activity</b>	3.2 Monitor potential liabilities or other factors that may reduce the Fund and ensure appropriate actions are taken in a timely manner.
<b>Success</b>	The Fund's target reserve is and will continue to be met.
<b>Target</b>	There is an appropriate pool of levy payers and the Fund maintains an appropriate reserve target.
<b>Source</b>	2021–22 Corporate Plan p 10, 2021–22 PBS pp 174–175
<b>Performance achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; At 31 December 2021, the cash position of the Fund was \$1,201,387.</li> <li>&gt; As at 30 June 2022, the cash position of the Fund was \$1,291,452.</li> <li>&gt; This did not, however, meet the target reserve of \$2,500,000.</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; As already noted, the Seacare Authority has considered the extant threats to the viability of the scheme, including the deterioration of the Seafarers Act insurance market for employers, and continues to actively monitor these.</li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority has also proactively escalated issues relating to scheme viability to the Minister for Industrial Relations and the Attorney-General's Department, and the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations, and continues to advise the relevant Minister of developments as they arise.</li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority undertook a review of the biennial evaluation of the Fund at its meeting of 23 June 2022, to reassess the Fund's position and to inform future actions regarding the same. At this meeting, the Authority agreed to a 6 monthly review of the levy rate and target cash reserve.</li> </ul>

<b>Key Activity</b>	3.3 Maintain an adequate level of insurance for the Fund.
<b>Success</b>	Insurance effected in accordance with the Seafarers Act and on terms necessary to provide optimal protection to the assets of the Fund.
<b>Target</b>	Insurance effected in accordance with the Seafarers Act and at a level and on terms necessary to provide optimal protection to the assets of the Fund.
<b>Source</b>	2021–22 Corporate Plan p 10, 2021–22 PBS pp 174–175
<b>Performance achieved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Appropriate reinsurance for the Fund was in place for the period ending 31 March 2022.</li> <li>&gt; Reinsurance has not been able to be obtained following this.</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; In placing insurance for the Fund to 31 March 2022, the Seacare Authority was informed of issues in the excess of loss workers' compensation market, and that a viable insurance option may not be available at the expiry of the current policy.</li> <li>&gt; On 17 January 2022, Vero formally advised the Seacare Authority that it was cancelling the current policy as of 4pm on 31 March 2022, and no further renewal was possible.</li> <li>&gt; On 27 January 2022, the Chairperson met with the broker for the Fund, Aon, to discuss the reinsurance position for the Fund. The broker advised that there was virtually no prospect of any insurance past 31 March 2022, which leaves the Fund uninsured.</li> <li>&gt; The Minister for Industrial Relations has been kept informed of these developments, as has the Attorney-General's Department and Comcare's CEO.</li> <li>&gt; The Chairperson provided a briefing outlining the insurance issues and scheme issues more broadly to the incoming Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations and has continued to engage with the Minister's Department on issues of scheme viability.</li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority has also noted the issues of insurance for the Fund and for the scheme more broadly in its engagement with the review of the Seacare scheme and has alerted the Audit and Risk Committee to developments as they have arisen.</li> </ul>



## Analysis

Notwithstanding the significant risks and issues facing the Seacare scheme in 2021–22, 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.

While the Fund reserve was not reached, and is unlikely to be met for several years under current circumstances, it has been set at an optimal amount which gives consideration to the inability to obtain reinsurance and to signal to the jurisdiction that a significantly higher level of capital is required to counter the impact of the absence of insurance.

An ongoing program of issues management is underway with regards to the scheme viability issues. This has included briefings for the relevant Minister and to the portfolio Department, and engagement with the review of the Seacare scheme and provision of feedback on the draft scheme review report.

## 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: OHS priorities

1. Seacare scheme guidance and educational tools are relevant, current and targeted	
Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2021–22
Review of publications in line with review cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority undertook a review of the following Seacare publications and guidance in 2021–22:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The revised s20A Exemption guidelines and form were endorsed by the Seacare Authority at its meeting of 4 – 15 February 2022.</li> <li>– The redeveloped Seacare website was launched in June of 2021, improving usability and access to relevant information for website users.</li> <li>– Published information relating to OHS was revised as part of the website redevelopment.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&gt; The review cycle will be considered in line with a review of the OHS Plan during 2022–23.</li> </ul>
Consider the development of guidance material, based on any identified trends in data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; At its November 2020 meeting, the Seacare Authority identified Musculo-skeletal diseases as a potential area for further analysis in 2021. A report was tabled at its meeting of November 2021, with further information to be included in the 2021–22 Seacare Scheme Data Report.</li> <li>&gt; AMSA delivered the Wellness at Sea campaign, in partnership with the Sailor’s Society, between June and December 2021.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– this provides a wide range of resources, through the AMSA campaign website, to support seafarers, their families and shore staff.</li> <li>– the campaign was well received with high reach achieved through social media and web-based advertising.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

1. Seacare scheme guidance and educational tools are relevant, current and targeted	
Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2021–22
Disseminate publications developed by AMSA where appropriate and relevant to the Seacare scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; AMSA have published and continue to maintain information resources relating to the <u>COVID-19 pandemic and the maritime industry</u> on its website.</li> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority provides a link to these resources from its website.</li> <li>&gt; The following issues of the Maritime Safety Awareness Bulletin have been published on <a href="http://www.amsa.gov.au">www.amsa.gov.au</a>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Issue 14 – Navigation Safety – published in September 2021</li> <li>– Issue 15 – Hours of work and rest – published in March 2022</li> </ul> </li> <li>&gt; AMSA published the following Marine Notices during 2021–22: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Marine Notice 4/2021 – Focused Inspection Campaign – Safety of Navigation.</li> <li>– Marine Notice 3/2022 – Pilot transfer arrangements</li> <li>– Marine Notice 4/2022 – Safe handling of hatch covers</li> <li>– Marine Notice 5/2022 – Focused Inspection Campaign – Hours of work and rest</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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 2021–22
Conduct a review of the Code of Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority recommended proposed amendments to the Attorney-General in May of 2021.</li> <li>&gt; Work to assess and implement any agreed changes is being undertaken by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations and will continue through 2022–23.</li> </ul>
3. Publish and disseminate scheme OHS statistics and performance results	
Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2021–22
Publication of the Seacare Scheme Data Publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The 2020–21 Seacare Scheme Data Publication was published on 18 December 2021.</li> <li>&gt; Production of the 2021–22 Seacare Scheme Data publication will commence in August 2022.</li> </ul>

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

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2021–22
Promote the Seacare Authority's HSR portal as a tool for communicating with HSRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The Seacare Authority agreed, at its November 2021 meeting, to revise information relating to Designated Work Groups as published on the Seacare website.</li> <li>&gt; This work will continue into 2022–23.</li> </ul>

#### 5. Accredite and monitor HSR training courses

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2021–22
Reaccreditation of HSR training courses under the Seacare scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Following recommendations from its HSR Training Accreditation Panel to its meeting of 23 June 2022, the Seacare Authority agreed to reaccredit the HSR training course delivered by the WHS Foundation (formerly Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention) and Ferriby Group Pty Ltd for a further three-year period to 30 June 2025.</li> </ul>

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

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2021–22
AMSA reports satisfaction with employer compliance with reporting requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; AMSA conducted 82 FSC inspections between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022. During these inspections, 30 OHS related deficiencies were identified relating to shipboard operations. All were resolved satisfactorily and closed out.</li> </ul>
Promotion of compliance requirements as needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; AMSA's website contains up to date information on OHS obligations including reporting under the OHS(MI) Act.</li> <li>&gt; The Occupational Health and Safety Inspectorate website page was last updated in February 2021 with a minor change.</li> </ul>

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

Identified priority	Activities completed against this priority in 2020–21
Monitor legislation and advise the Minister of any issues which may require legislative reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 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.</li> </ul>

## Discussion and analysis of the financial performance

### Seafarers Safety Net Fund

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

A biennial actuarial assessment of the Fund was undertaken in May and June of 2021, with the draft outcomes considered by the Seacare Authority at its meeting of 10 June 2021 and the final report handed down in July of 2021. Members considered the Actuary's recommendations in relation to the target cash reserve and the levy rate at its 25 November 2021 meeting, agreeing:

- > that the target cash reserve be set at \$2,500,000 and
- > to recommend an increase in the levy rate from 1 April 2022, from \$50 per berth to \$65 per berth, to the Minister.

The Fund did not hold sufficient assets to meet the target cash reserve of \$2,500,000 as at 30 June 2022, though the cash position of \$1,291,452 at 30 June 2022 remained generally consistent with \$1,311,135 as at 30 June 2021. The Fund's net asset position was \$958,088 derived from \$3,307,262 in assets and \$2,349,174 in liabilities.

While the Fund target cash reserve was not reached and is unlikely to be met for several years under current circumstances, it has been set at an optimal amount which gives consideration to the inability to obtain reinsurance and to signal to the jurisdiction that a significantly higher level of capital is required to counter the impact of the absence of insurance.

Insurance was in place for the Fund during the 2020–21 financial year as required under section 102 of the Seafarers Act until 31 March 2022. 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.

The Seacare Authority escalated this issue of not being able to obtain reinsurance for the Fund, and its associated risks, to the Attorney-General's Department and the Minister for Industrial Relations, and with the incoming Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations. The Authority continues to work with the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations on mitigation strategies.

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 an initial levy rate to apply per berth. In 2021–22, \$314,075 was collected in levies from Seacare scheme employers, including levies paid in arrears from prior periods. 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
2017–18	27	1914	\$15	\$114,855
2018–19	27	1533	\$25	\$153,300
2019–20	26	1321	\$50*	\$229,550
2020–21	25	1235	\$50	\$270,265**
2021–22	29	1387	\$50*	\$314,075**

\*The levy rate was increased to \$50 per berth from 1 October 2019, and to \$65 per berth from 1 April 2022

\*\*Levies paid in 2020–21 and 2022 include payment of levies in arrears from previous periods

## 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 2021–22, the Chairperson advised the Minister on matters including:

- > the operation of the scheme, including scheme performance, coverage, and the availability of employer insurance
- > the management, operation and viability of the Fund, including reinsurance for the Fund
- > Seacare scheme reform
- > Seacare Authority governance arrangements
- > the reissue of the two exemptions of own motion.

### 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 2021–22 the Seacare Authority monitored compliance with section 94 of the Seafarers Act and ensured that employers' insurance arrangements were recorded in 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 during 2021–22. The Seacare Authority was made aware in early 2022, however, that:

- > AAI Limited (trading as Vero) had ceased placing new policies, and would not offer renewals past July 2022; and
- > all other insurers had ceased offering new policies and would only offer renewals to existing clients in certain circumstances.

The Seacare Authority has kept the relevant Ministers and their departments informed of developments as they have arisen.

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 2021–22, there were three accredited HSR training courses:

<b>Australian Maritime Safety Consultants</b> (accredited until 20 May 2024)
<b>Ferriby Group of Companies (Australia) Pty Ltd</b> (accredited until 30 June 2025)
<b>Work Health and Safety Foundation (formerly Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention)</b> (accredited until 30 June 2025)

Table 5 summarises the training delivered over the last five years. This shows an increase in the number of courses delivered in 2021–22 and the number of seafarers undertaking accredited HSR training, as compared with the 2020–21 outcomes. The lower participant numbers in 2020–21 was significantly contributed to by impacts arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, including the various lockdowns, border restrictions, and restrictions on outside personnel from attending training premises.

Ongoing impacts may necessitate a shift away from face-to-face delivery and the production of relevant training courses that can be delivered remotely and/or online. The Seacare Authority has invited training providers to consider options for online course delivery, and to make submissions on the same.

Table 5: Accredited health and safety representative training courses

	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Courses delivered	5	10	4	3	3
Completions	51	74	23	3	15

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 2021–22, in accordance with its exemption guidelines, the Seacare Authority granted exemptions for 14 employers in relation to 72 vessels. These were in addition to the two multi-vessel exemptions of own motion granted by the Seacare Authority.

Appendix 2 provides a list of the exemptions granted between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022.

### Collection and use of data

Consistent with its functions and powers under the Seafarers Act, 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; and
- > 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 2021–22 the Seacare Authority published the 2020–21 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 2020–21 Annual Report. The Seacare Authority will publish the 2021–22 Scheme Data Report in late 2022 to complement the 2021–22 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; and
- > 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

	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Incidents reported (s107)					
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0
Serious personal injuries	16	5	17	5	6
Dangerous occurrences notified	0	4	6	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>
Investigations (s87) <sup>5</sup>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>91</b>

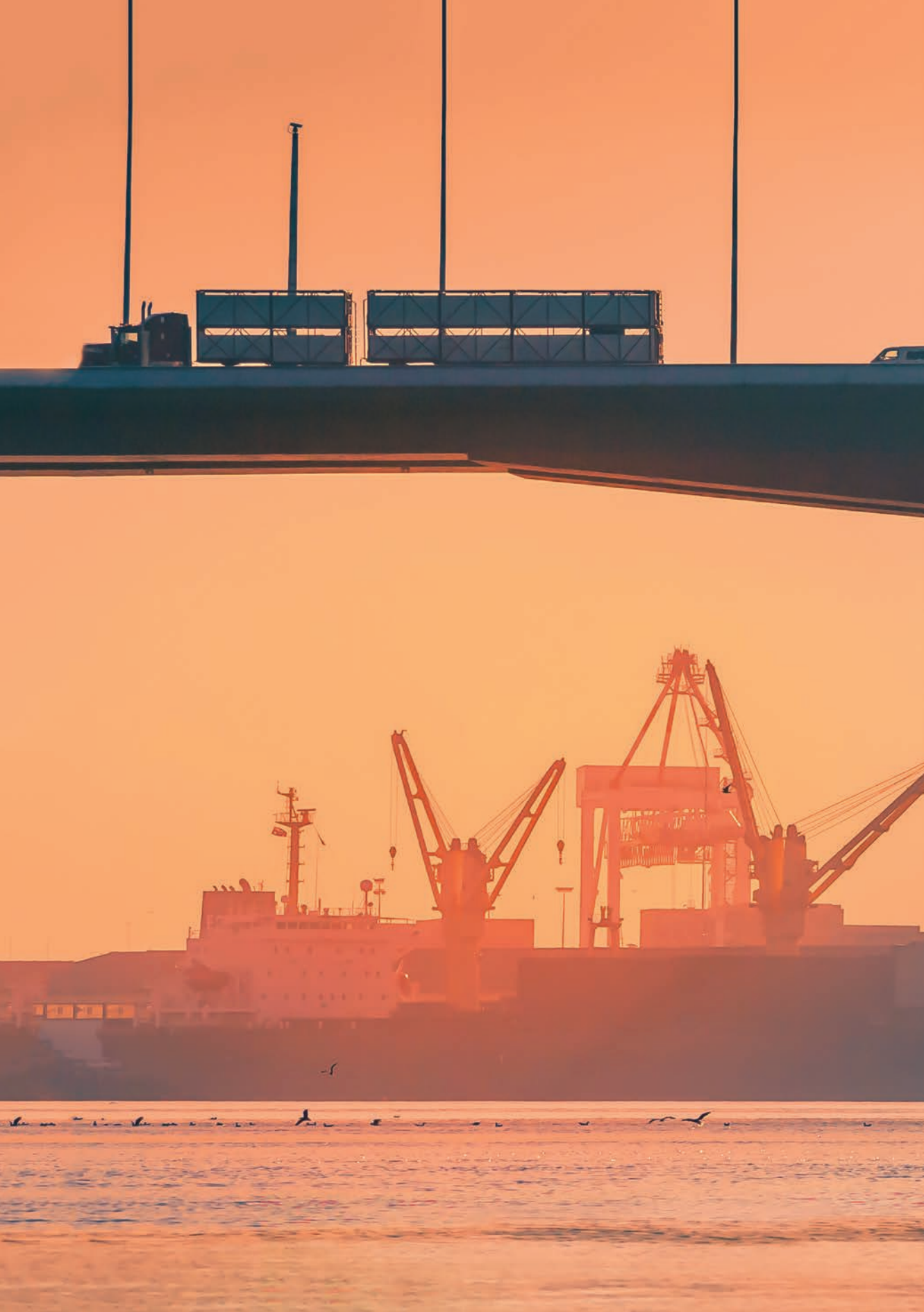
<sup>5</sup> This is a combination of both OHS(MI) and flag State control inspections as a result of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC) entering into force. MLC entered into force in 2013 – earlier than the earliest reporting period.


	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Notices Issued					
Prohibition Notices s 93	0	0	0	1	1
Deficiencies (including Improvement Notices s 98) <sup>6</sup>	35	36	13	22	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>
Prosecutions (s116)					
Commenced	0	0	0	0	0
Completed	0	0	0	0	0
Other					
Marine Notices/Orders relevant to OHS	1	0	3	2	3
AMSA staff appointed as OHS inspectors s 84	49	56	51	54	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

There were 10 reported incidents in 2021–22, up from seven in 2020–21.

There was a notable reduction in number of notices issued in 2021 – four notices were issued, compared with 23 in 2020–21.

<sup>6</sup> When conducting a flag State control inspection, surveyors investigate OHS matters under the MLC (Reg 4.3). As such deficiencies may be issued under the Navigation Act 2012.



The background image shows a large cargo ship docked at a port. Several large gantry cranes are visible on the ship's deck. A semi-truck is parked on the upper deck. The scene is set against a bright orange and yellow sunset sky. A dark blue diagonal overlay covers the top right portion of the image, containing the chapter title in white text. In the bottom right foreground, a small figure of a person wearing a red hard hat and a blue jacket stands on the water's surface.

# CHAPTER 3:

## MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

# Corporate governance

The Seacare Authority is an independent statutory authority comprising a Chairperson and Members and is supported by a secretariat. In 2021–22 the Seacare Authority was bound by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

## Risk management

In 2021–22, 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; and
- > 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 Chairperson attended the following meetings of the ARC to assist the ARC to provide guidance and support to the Seacare Authority, and to the Chairperson as Accountable Authority:

- > 2021 – 19 August 2021, 15 September 2022
- > 2022 – 23 February 2022

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 2021–22, 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; and
- > 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 2021–22.

## Freedom of information

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

## Multicultural access and equity

Data on culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) Australians was collected through monitoring of helpdesk enquiries received. This data indicates that, of the 107 helpdesk enquiries received during 2021–22, none 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](http://www.apsc.gov.au). From 2010–11, entities have no longer been required to report on these functions.

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy was overtaken by the National Disability Strategy 2010–2020, which set out a 10-year national policy framework to improve the lives of people with disability, promote participation and create a more inclusive society.

The Department of Social Services launched *Australia’s Disability Strategy 2021–2031* on 3 December 2021. More information on the revised strategy and supporting documents are available via the DSS website [www.dss.gov.au](http://www.dss.gov.au) in a variety of formats including Auslan, Easy Read, Braille and language translations.

## Advertising and market research

No advertising campaigns were undertaken in the period.

## Service provision, consultancy and non-consultancy arrangements

### Service Provision

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 2021–22.

### Consultancy arrangements

There were no ongoing consultancy contracts active during 2021–22.

During 2021–22 no new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into, involving total actual expenditure of \$0. In addition, no ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$0.

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.



## Non-consultancy arrangements

No reportable non-consultancy contracts were entered into during the period.

There were no ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; there was zero total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).

Reportable non-consultancy contracts 2021–22	Number	Expenditure \$
New contracts entered into during the reporting period	0	\$0
Ongoing contracts entered into during a previous reporting period	0	\$0
Total	0	\$0
Organisations receiving a share of reportable non-consultancy contract expenditure 2021–22		Expenditure \$
Nil		Nil

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts 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 2021–30 June 2022

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 SRC Act. More information about the legal service expenditure incurred by Comcare can be found in the Comcare Annual Report 2021–22.

## Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report

Comcare provides resources for the Seacare Authority Secretariat and other functions to support the Seacare Authority. These staff operate in accordance with Comcare’s governance framework.

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 2021–22:

- > 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 2021–22 is available at [www.comcare.gov.au](http://www.comcare.gov.au).

## Executive remuneration

The Seacare Authority had the following Key Management Personnel (KMP) during the 2021–22 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 \$49,205 for the financial year 2021–22. 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	-	-	\$49,205	-	-	-		\$49,205
Total				\$49,205					\$49,205

## Report on non-compliance with the PGPA Act

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022, based on adequate controls, including the advice of management and the audit committee, the Seacare Authority has complied with the provisions and requirements of the PGPA Act and the PGPA Rules.



# APPENDIX 1:

## SEACARE AUTHORITY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



# Appendix: 1

## Seacare Authority financial statements



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations

#### Report on the annual financial statements

##### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Seafarer's Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2022:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures 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 2022 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 2022 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 Chairperson 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 – Simplified Disclosures and the rules made under the Act. The Chairperson is also responsible for such internal control as the Chairperson 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 Chairperson 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 Chairperson is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

GPO Box 707, Canberra ACT 2601  
38 Sydney Avenue, Forrest ACT 2603  
Phone (02) 6203 7300



### 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.

### Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

I draw attention to the Overview Note that indicates that the Entity has not been able to negotiate insurance for the Seafarer's Safety Net Fund (the Fund) beyond 31 March 2022. Where a default event is accepted after 31 March 2022, the Entity will be required to meet the obligation from the Fund's reserves, which may not be sufficient. As stated in the Overview Note, these events or conditions, along with other matters set forth in the Overview Note, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Australian National Audit Office



Jodi George

Senior Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

19 September 2022

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

## Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

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#### Certification

#### Primary Financial Statements

- Statement of comprehensive income
- Administered schedule of comprehensive income
- Administered schedule of assets and liabilities
- Administered reconciliation schedule
- Administered cash flow statement

#### Overview

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

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  - 1.2 Own-source revenue and gains
2. Income and expenses administered on behalf of Government
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  - 2.2 Administered - income
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4. Funding
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  - 5.1 Key management personnel remuneration
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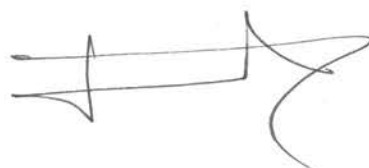
## Statement by the Accountable Authority and Comcare Chief Financial Officer

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 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 Chairperson  
16 September 2022



Seyhan Aka  
Comcare Chief Financial Officer  
16 September 2022

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

## Statement of comprehensive income

for the period ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Net cost of services</b>			
<b>Expenses</b>			
Suppliers	1.1A	<b>919,000</b>	1,327,955
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>919,000</b>	1,327,955
<b>Own-source income</b>			
<b>Own-source revenue</b>			
Resources received free of charge	1.2A	<b>893,000</b>	1,312,455
Audit services received free of charge	1.2B	<b>26,000</b>	15,500
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>		<b>919,000</b>	1,327,955
<b>Total own-source income</b>		<b>919,000</b>	1,327,955
<b>Net (cost of)/contribution by services</b>		-	-
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) on continuing operations</b>		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		-	-

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

### Budget variances commentary

Departmental Budgetary Reports are not required in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as the Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority (Seacare Authority) does not have a departmental budget. All departmental expenses of the Seacare Authority are paid by Comcare under its Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS).

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

## Administered schedule of comprehensive income

for the period ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$	Original Budget \$
<b>Net cost of services</b>				
<b>Expenses</b>				
Suppliers	2.1A	<b>185,000</b>	99,525	115,000
Changes in recovery from Insurance	2.1B	<b>30,635</b>	38,674	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>215,635</b>	138,199	115,000
<b>Income</b>				
<b>Revenue</b>				
<b>Non-taxation revenue</b>				
Levies	2.2A	<b>314,075</b>	270,265	224,000
Other revenue	2.2B	-	496,704	-
<b>Total non-taxation revenue</b>		<b>314,075</b>	766,969	224,000
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>314,075</b>	766,969	224,000
<b>Gains</b>				
Gains from movement in workers' compensation claims provision	2.2C	-	178,351	-
<b>Total gains</b>		-	178,351	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>314,075</b>	945,320	224,000
<b>Net contribution by services</b>		<b>98,440</b>	807,121	109,000
<b>Surplus</b>		<b>98,440</b>	807,121	109,000

**Other comprehensive income**

<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	-	-	-
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The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.  
Budget variances commentary is provided in Note 6.2.

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

## Administered schedule of assets and liabilities

as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$	Original Budget \$
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1A	1,291,452	1,311,135	1,336,000
Trade and other receivables	3.1B	2,015,810	2,049,469	1,984,000
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>3,307,262</b>	3,360,604	3,320,000
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,307,262</b>	3,360,604	3,320,000
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Payables</b>				
Workers' compensation claims payable	3.2A	1,978,559	2,125,656	1,984,000
Other payables	3.2B	4,615	9,300	-
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>1,983,174</b>	2,134,956	1,984,000
<b>Provisions</b>				
Workers' compensation claims provision	3.3A	366,000	366,000	544,000
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>366,000</b>	366,000	544,000
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,349,174</b>	2,500,956	2,528,000
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>958,088</b>	859,648	792,000

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. Further analysis is provided in the 'Discussion and analysis of the financial performance' section of this annual report.

Budget variances commentary is provided in Note 6.2.

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

## Administered reconciliation schedule

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Opening assets less liabilities as at 1 July</b>	<b>859,648</b>	52,527
Plus: Administered income	<b>314,075</b>	945,320
	<b>1,173,723</b>	997,847
Less: Administered expenses	<b>215,635</b>	138,199
<b>Closing assets less liabilities as at 30 June</b>	<b>958,088</b>	859,648

### 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 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$	Original Budget \$
<b>Operating activities</b>				
<b>Cash received</b>				
Levies	B1	<b>309,390</b>	274,215	286,000
Other	B1	-	496,704	-
Net GST received from ATO	B1	<b>22,365</b>	16,281	10,000
<b>Total cash received</b>		<b>331,755</b>	787,200	296,000
<b>Cash used</b>				
Suppliers	B2	<b>185,000</b>	99,525	115,000
Claims paid	B2	<b>147,096</b>	158,953	140,000
GST paid to supplier	B2	<b>19,342</b>	12,470	10,000
<b>Total cash used</b>		<b>351,438</b>	270,948	265,000
<b>Net cash from/(used by) operating activities</b>		<b>(19,683)</b>	516,252	31,000
<b>Cash from Official Public Account</b>				
Special Accounts	B2	<b>(351,438)</b>	(270,948)	(265,000)
<b>Total cash from official public account</b>		<b>(351,438)</b>	(270,948)	(265,000)
<b>Cash to Official Public Account</b>				
Special Accounts	B1	<b>331,755</b>	787,200	296,000
<b>Total cash to official public account</b>		<b>331,755</b>	787,200	296,000
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>(19,683)</b>	516,252	31,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		<b>1,311,135</b>	794,883	1,305,000
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	3.1A	<b>1,291,452</b>	1,311,135	1,336,000

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.  
Budget variances commentary is provided in Note 6.2.

# 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 Seafarers 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.

Other Seacare Authority activities 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 was 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.

## Going Concern Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the Australian Accounting Standards which assumes that Seacare will realise assets and settle liabilities in the ordinary course of business, and amounts have been recognised on this basis.

The Seacare Authority has not been able to negotiate insurance for the Seafarers Safety Net Fund beyond 31 March 2022 in accordance with the requirements of the Seafarers Act 1992. Where a default event is determined in relation to the Fund, related to claims for relevant injuries sustained up to 31 March 2022, the Fund is liable to pay the first \$1 million for claims against any single default event, with the reinsurance covering payments in excess of this.

In the event that additional default events are accepted in the future, without access to insurance coverage the Fund's reserves could be depleted and may impair the Fund's ability to maintain an appropriate reserve in line with recommended target. This represents a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

As an administered program, Seacare manages the Fund on behalf of the Australian Government. The financial position of the fund is monitored in conjunction with that of the position of the Seacare Authority itself, as part of its roles and responsibilities.

The Seacare Authority has escalated this issue and its associated risks to the then Attorney-General's Department and the Minister for Industrial Relations, has briefed the incoming Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations on the issues, and continues to work with the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations on mitigation strategies.

In April of 2022, the Attorney-General's Department commissioned a review of the Seacare Scheme to report on options to ensure arrangements for those captured by the scheme are contemporary, fit for purpose and sustainable. It will include consultation with stakeholders, including unions and employer representatives. The final report is due to be delivered by 31 October 2022.

The outcome of the Seacare Scheme review has the potential to impact the future operations of the Authority. This represents a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Seacare has prepared cashflow forecasts for the fund which indicate that it will have sufficient cash reserves to fund its operations for at least 12 months from the date of signing these statements without the need for additional funding and support.

The cashflow forecast is based on the following key assumptions:

- > the impact of the acceptance of new claims and processes for the commencement of payments is not immediate, and is likely to take a period of time of more than 12 months to impact on the Fund's cash reserves
- > an increase in the Fund levy rate, approved in April 2022 to strengthen cash reserves and support operations.

## New Accounting Standards

### Adoption of new Australian accounting standard requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard.

The following new, revised, amending standards and/or interpretations were issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board prior to the signing of the Statement by the Accountable Authority and Comcare's Chief Financial Officer, which are not expected to have a material impact on the Seacare Authority's financial statements for future reporting periods.

Standard/Interpretation	Application date for the Seacare Authority <sup>1</sup>	Nature of impending change/s in accounting policy and likely impact on initial application
Exposure Draft ED 319 <i>Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector</i>	1 July 2025	ED 319 applies AASB 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> to not-for-profit public sector entities. The impact is expected to be minimal.

<sup>1</sup> The Seacare Authority's expected initial application date is when the accounting standard becomes operative at the beginning of the Seacare Authority's reporting period.

All other new, revised or amending standards, or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to future reporting periods are not expected to have a future material impact on the Seacare Authority's financial statements.

## 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 2022.

## Events after the reporting period

Seacare is not aware of any significant events that have occurred since balance date that warrant disclosure in these financial statements.

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

## Department financial performance

2022	2021
\$	\$

### Note 1.1: Expenses

#### 1.1A Suppliers

##### Services supplied

Services provided by Comcare	<b>893,000</b>	1,312,455
Audit Fees	<b>26,000</b>	15,500
<b>Total suppliers</b>	<b>919,000</b>	<b>1,327,955</b>

#### Accounting policy

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

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

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

##### Own-source revenue

1.2A Resources received free of charge	<b>893,000</b>	1,312,455
1.2B Audit services received free of charge	<b>26,000</b>	15,500
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>	<b>919,000</b>	<b>1,327,955</b>

#### Accounting policy

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

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue or 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 2021-22 financial statements. The notional amount of \$26,000 was brought to account as services provided free of charge (2021: \$15,500).

# Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority

## Income and expenses administered on behalf of the Government

		2022	2021
		\$	\$
<b>Note 2.1: Administered - expenses</b>			
2.1A	<b>Suppliers</b>		
	<b>Services rendered</b>		
	Insurance	185,000	99,525
	<b>Total suppliers</b>	185,000	99,525
2.1B	<b>Changes in recovery from insurance</b>		
	Changes in recovery from insurance	30,635	38,674
	<b>Total changes in recovery from insurance</b>	30,635	38,674
<b>Note 2.2: Administered - income</b>			
2.2A	<b>Levies</b>		
	Levies	314,075	270,265
	<b>Total Levies</b>	314,075	270,265
2.2B	<b>Other revenue</b>		
	Repayment of service fees	-	496,704
	<b>Total other revenue</b>	-	496,704
2.2C	<b>Gains from movement in workers' compensation claims provision</b>		
	Gains from movement in workers' compensation claims provision	-	178,351
	<b>Total gains from movement in workers' compensation claims provision</b>	-	178,351

## 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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$

### Note 3.1: Administered - financial assets

#### 3.1A Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in special accounts	1,291,452	1,311,135
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,291,452</b>	<b>1,311,135</b>

#### 3.1B Trade and other receivables

Insurance recovery receivable	2,015,315	2,045,950
GST receivable	495	3,519
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>2,015,810</b>	<b>2,049,469</b>

### Accounting policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in the OPA for special accounts.

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'.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$

### Note 3.2: Administered - payables

#### 3.2A Workers' compensation claims Payable

Workers' compensation claims payable	1,978,559	2,125,656
<b>Total workers' compensation claims payable</b>	<b>1,978,559</b>	<b>2,125,656</b>

Claims payable represents the payable balance for an accepted claim.

#### 3.2B Other Payables

Income received in advance	4,615	9,300
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>4,615</b>	<b>9,300</b>

The income received in advance represents 2022–23 levies received in 2021–22.

### 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

<b>As at 1 July</b>	<b>366,000</b>	544,351
(Decrease) in provisions made during the year	-	(178,351)
<b>Total as at 30 June</b>	<b>366,000</b>	<b>366,000</b>

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

The value of workers' compensation claims expenses as at 30 June 2022 is based on prior year independent actuarial advice provided by Taylor Fry Pty Ltd. Seacare Management has reviewed the provision and considered the current provision appropriate for 2021–22.



## 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) of \$234,000, estimate for asbestos related claims of \$82,000 and anticipated claims handling costs of \$50,000. 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)	2022 \$	2021 \$
Balance brought forward from previous period	1,311,135	794,883
Increases	331,755	787,200
<b>Total increases</b>	<b>331,755</b>	<b>787,200</b>
<b>Available for payments</b>	<b>1,642,890</b>	<b>1,582,083</b>
Decreases	(351,438)	(270,948)
<b>Total decreases</b>	<b>(351,438)</b>	<b>(270,948)</b>
<b>Total balance carried to the next period*</b>	<b>1,291,452</b>	<b>1,311,135</b>

\*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 Chairperson. The remuneration received by the Chairperson, not employed by the Australian Government, but paid by Comcare during the period is reported in the table below.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Short-term employee benefits	49,205	57,834
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses <sup>1</sup>	49,205	57,834

The total number of key management personnel that is included in the above table is 1 (2021:1).

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

### Note 5.2: Related party disclosures

#### Related party relationships

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

#### 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: Current/Non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

as at 30 June 2022

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Assets expected to be recovered in:</b>		
<b>No more than 12 months</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,291,452	1,311,135
Trade and other receivables	194,495	63,514
<b>Total no more than 12 months</b>	<b>1,485,947</b>	<b>1,374,649</b>
<b>More than 12 months</b>		
Trade and other receivables	1,821,315	1,985,955
<b>Total more than 12 months</b>	<b>1,821,315</b>	<b>1,985,955</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,307,262</b>	<b>3,360,604</b>
<b>Liabilities expected to be settled in:</b>		
<b>No more than 12 months</b>		
Workers' compensation claims payable	147,000	139,700
Other payables	4,615	9,300
<b>Total no more than 12 months</b>	<b>151,615</b>	<b>149,000</b>
<b>More than 12 months</b>		
Workers' compensation claims payable	1,831,559	1,985,956
Workers' compensation claims provision	366,000	366,000
<b>Total more than 12 months</b>	<b>2,197,559</b>	<b>2,351,956</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,349,174</b>	<b>2,500,956</b>

## 6.2 Budgetary Variance Commentary

The following table provides a comparison of Seacare Authority's budget as presented in the 2021–22 Portfolio Budget Statements<sup>1</sup> (PBS). The budget is not audited. Explanations of major variances are provided below.

Affected line items	Note Ref.	Variance Amount \$	Explanation of major variance
<i>Administered schedule of comprehensive income</i>			
Suppliers	2.1A	70,000	The variance relates to an increase in insurance premiums due to contracting market conditions.
Levies	2.2A	90,075	The variance is due to a higher number of berths, and an increase in the charges levied from 1 April 2022.
<i>Administered schedule of assets and liabilities</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3.1A	(44,548)	The variance is due to an increase in the insurance costs.
Trade and other receivables	3.1B	31,810	The variance is related to higher than expected annual indexation on insurance recovery receivable.
Workers compensation provision	3.3A	(178,000)	The variance is due to a reduction in the assessed claims liability included in the most recent actuary report.
<i>Administered cashflow statement</i>			
Levies	B1	23,390	Refer to Note 2.2A variance explanation above.
Suppliers	B2	70,000	Refer to Note 2.1A variance explanation above.

<sup>1</sup> 2021–22 Portfolio Budget Statements for the Attorney -General's Portfolio.







# 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 2021–22.

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption Granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Glenrock</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Bullara</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Beltana</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Clontarf</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Nana</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Naiad</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Gabo</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Woonah</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Burra</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Tingari</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Heron</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Koona</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Karoo</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Albatross</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021



Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption Granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Eagle</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Macquarie</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Stockton</i>	16 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	20 July 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Marloo</i>	23 Jul 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	25 July 2021 – 1 Aug 2021
Guardian Offshore Au Pty Ltd	<i>Offshore Surveyor</i>	23 Jul 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme, non-regular trading pattern.	1 Aug 2021 – 3 Mar 2022
International Maritime Services	<i>Atlas</i>	30 Jul 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme, non-regular trading pattern.	30 Jul 2021 – 30 Sep 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Marysville</i>	13 Aug 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	17 Aug 2021 – 31 Aug 2021
Serco Defence	<i>Besant</i>	19 Aug 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	19 Aug 2021 – 30 Sep 2021
Serco Defence	<i>Stoker</i>	19 Aug 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	19 Aug 2021 – 30 Sep 2021
International Maritime Services	<i>RT Sensation</i>	9 Sep 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme, non-regular trading pattern.	9 Sep 2021 – 9 Oct 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Marloo</i>	14 Sep 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	22 Sep 2021 – 10 Oct 2021
CPC Services (NQ) Pty Ltd	<i>Coral Geographer</i>	27 Sep 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Oct 2021 – 30 Jun 2022
CPC Services (NQ) Pty Ltd	<i>Coral Adventurer</i>	27 Sep 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Oct 2021 – 30 Jun 2022
CPC Services (NQ) Pty Ltd	<i>Coral Discoverer</i>	27 Sep 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Oct 2021

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption Granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Marysville</i>	1 Oct 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	6 Oct 2021 – 31 Oct 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Warrawee</i>	5 Oct 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	5 Oct 2021 – 20 Oct 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Eureka</i>	14 Oct 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	17 Oct 2021 – 31 Oct 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Warang</i>	10 Nov 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	16 Nov 2021 – 30 Nov 2021
International Maritime Services	<i>RT Stephanie</i>	10 Nov 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	12 Nov 2021 – 30 Nov 2021
P&O Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>MV Wunma</i>	10 Nov 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	12 Nov 2021 – 9 Dec 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Warrawee</i>	22 Nov 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	25 Nov 2021 – 15 Dec 2021
International Maritime Services	<i>RT Stephanie</i>	29 Nov 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	29 Nov 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
P&O Maritime Services Pty Ltd	<i>MV Wunma</i>	30 Nov 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	9 Dec 2021 – 30 Jun 2021
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Eureka</i>	1 Dec 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	6 Dec 2021 – 31 Dec 2021
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Biquele Bay</i>	8 Dec 2021	Prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	9 Dec 2021 – 28 Mar 2022
University of Tasmania	<i>FTV Bluefin</i>	22 Dec 2021	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2022
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Glenrock</i>	24 Dec 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	1 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2022
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Bullara</i>	24 Dec 2021	Non-regular trading pattern	1 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2022

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption Granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Centaur II</i>	6 Jan 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme, non-regular trading pattern, prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	6 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2022
Jan de Nul (Australia) Pty Ltd	<i>L'Aigle</i>	1 Feb 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Feb 2022 – 31 Jan 2023
Jan de Nul (Australia) Pty Ltd	<i>L'Etoile</i>	1 Feb 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Feb 2022 – 31 Jan 2023
Jan de Nul (Australia) Pty Ltd	<i>Juan Sebastian De Elcano</i>	1 Feb 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Feb 2022 – 31 Jan 2023
Jan de Nul (Australia) Pty Ltd	<i>Niccolo Machiavelli</i>	1 Feb 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Feb 2022 – 31 Jan 2023
Jan de Nul (Australia) Pty Ltd	<i>Joseph Plateau</i>	1 Feb 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Feb 2022 – 31 Jan 2023
International Maritime Services	<i>Svitzer Lynx</i>	4 Feb 2022	Non-regular trading pattern	7 Feb 2022 – 17 Feb 2022
International Maritime Services	<i>Svitzer Bass</i>	14 Feb 2022	Non-regular trading pattern	1 Mar 2022 – 31 Mar 2022
Guardian Offshore Au Pty Ltd	<i>Offshore Surveyor</i>	3 Mar 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	3 Mar 2022 – 3 Mar 2023
International Maritime Services	<i>Toll Firefly</i>	18 Mar 2022	Non-regular trading pattern	19 Mar 2022 – 30 Apr 2022
Multiple	<i>Vessels of Australian General Register and submitted by employers</i>	18 Mar 2022	Exempt employment on vessels brought into scheme following <i>Samson v Aucote</i>	24 Mar 2022 – 23 Mar 2023
Multiple	<i>Vessels on Domestic Commercial Vessels register and submitted by employers</i>	18 Mar 2022	Exempt employment on vessels brought into scheme following <i>Samson v Aucote</i>	21 Apr 2022 – 20 Apr 2023

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption Granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
East Coast Maritime Pty Ltd	<i>Pacific Conquest</i>	21 Mar 2022	Non-regular trading pattern	22 Mar 2022 – 17 Apr 2022
East Coast Maritime Pty Ltd	<i>Pacific Conquest</i>	23 Mar 2022	Non-regular trading pattern	23 Mar 2022 – 17 Apr 2022
Woodside Energy Limited	<i>Ngujima-Yin</i>	29 Mar 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Apr 2022 – 31 Mar 2023
Woodside Energy Limited	<i>Okha</i>	29 Mar 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Apr 2022 – 31 Mar 2023
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Lynx</i>	6 Apr 2022	Non-regular trading pattern	11 Apr 2022 – 30 Apr 2022
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Oryx</i>	20 Apr 2022	Non-regular trading pattern	22 Apr 2022 – 15 May 2022
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Arnhem Trader</i>	2 May 2022	Prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	30 Apr 2022 – 30 Apr 2023
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Cygnets 1</i>	2 May 2022	Prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	30 Apr 2022 – 30 Apr 2023
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Malu Explorer</i>	2 May 2022	Prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	30 Apr 2022 – 30 Apr 2023
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Malu Warrior</i>	2 May 2022	Prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	30 Apr 2022 – 30 Apr 2023
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Territorian</i>	2 May 2022	Prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	30 Apr 2022 – 30 Apr 2023
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Arion</i>	2 May 2022	Prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	30 Apr 2022 – 30 Apr 2023
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Tiwi Islander</i>	2 May 2022	Prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	30 Apr 2022 – 30 Apr 2023
International Maritime Services	<i>Svitzer Flinders</i>	6 May 2022	Non-regular trading pattern	10 May 2022 – 10 Jun 2022
Svitzer Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Svitzer Ginga</i>	27 May 2022	Non-regular trading pattern	2 Jun 2022 – 30 Jun 2022

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption Granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
International Maritime Services	<i>PBAT Sentinel</i>	27 May 2022	Non-regular trading pattern	2 Jun 2022 – 24 Jun 2022
Auriga Marine Pty Ltd	<i>Toll Astrolabe</i>	27 May 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme, prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	1 Jun 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Auriga Marine Pty Ltd	<i>Investigator II</i>	27 May 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme, prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	1 Jun 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Auriga Marine Pty Ltd	<i>Bima Express</i>	27 May 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme, prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	1 Jun 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Auriga Marine Pty Ltd	<i>Trader Express</i>	27 May 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme, prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	1 Jun 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Sea Swift Pty Ltd	<i>Agros</i>	20 Jun 2022	Prescribed ship/s are operating within a territory only.	20 Jun 2022 – 30 Apr 2023
Birdon Pty Ltd	<i>Island Trader</i>	24 Jun 2022	Insurance available at lower cost than Seacare scheme.	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Solstad Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Normand Scorpion</i>	24 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Solstad Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Normand Swan</i>	24 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Solstad Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Normand Tortuga</i>	24 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Solstad Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Normand Ranger</i>	24 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Solstad Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Normand Saracen</i>	24 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Solstad Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Normand Skimmer</i>	24 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Solstad Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Normand Leader</i>	24 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Jun 2023

Employer	Vessel/s	Exemption Granted	Reason(s)	Exemption
Solstad Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Far Seeker</i>	24 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
Solstad Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Far Senator</i>	24 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Jun 2023
CPC Services (NQ) Pty Ltd	<i>Coral Geographer</i>	30 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Sep 2023
CPC Services (NQ) Pty Ltd	<i>Coral Adventurer</i>	30 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Sep 2023
CPC Services (NQ) Pty Ltd	<i>Coral Discoverer</i>	30 Jun 2022	Unavailability of workers' compensation insurance under the Seacare scheme	1 Jul 2022 – 30 Sep 2023



# APPENDIX 3:

## SEACARE SCHEME EMPLOYERS, OPERATORS AND SHIPS

## Appendix: 3

### Seacare scheme employers, operators and ships

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
Absolute	9869447	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
		METL	
Accolade II	8012425	Inco Ships	Inco Ships Pty Ltd
AMS Shine	9648219	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
Aqua Spa	9839337	Atlas	Tassal Operations
Bay Lass	-	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
Besant	9676149	Teekay	Department of Defence
BGP Explorer	9441544	AOS	Australian Offshore Solutions Pty Ltd
Bhagwan Abrolhos	9653173	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
Bhagwan Dryden	9680968	AOS	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Bhagwan	
Bhagwan Houtman	9640011	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
Bhagwan Mover	9542001	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
Bhagwan Ocean (Keller Ocean from 6 October 2021)	9641467	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
Bhagwan Renegade	9582752	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
BigRoll Biscay	9776286	Atlas	Rolldock Shipping BV
Brisbane	9204623	Port Bris	Port of Brisbane Pty Ltd
Cape Mac	9399727	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
CMV Athos	9693874	AOS	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Bhagwan	
Coral Knight	9696280	Teekay	Teekay Shipping (Australia) Pty Ltd



Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
Deep Orient	9644330	AOS	TechnipFMC
		Entier	
DLV2000	9683142	AOS	McDermott
DP2 Seamaster	9616450	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
Edda Fides	9456290	Atlas	Edda Accommodation Ltd
Far Seeker	9381691	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Solstad	
Far Senator	9631747	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Solstad	
Fiona F	9600475	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
Flinders Bay	9139464	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
Floatel Triumph	9707766	Atlas	Floatel International
		Compass	
Fortitude	9687057	AOS	Allseas
Fugro Etive	9379686	AOS	FTSM
Geo Coral	9492579	OSM	Shearwater
Go Koi	9704908	Atlas	Go Offshore Pty Ltd
		Go Offshore	
GO Sirius	9545871	AOS	Go Offshore Pty Ltd
		Go Offshore	
GO Spica	9417402	AOS	Go Offshore Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Go Offshore	

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
Goliath	9036430	CSL Australia	CSL Australia Pty Ltd
		METL	
ICS Allegiance	9587427	Inco Ships	Inco Ships Pty Ltd
ICS Integrity	9427457	Inco Ships	Inco Ships Pty Ltd
ICS Reliance	9587439	Inco Ships	Inco Ships Pty Ltd
Ile De Sein	9247039	AOS	Louis Dreyfus
Investigator	9616888	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
John Duigan	9717606	Polaris	Polaris Marine Pty Ltd
Juan Sebastian De Elcano	9238909	Jan De Nul	Jan de Nul (Australia) Pty Ltd
Keppel Bay	8208646	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
King Bay	8409147	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
Lauri M	9633800	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
Liekut	9869966	SeaRoad	SeaRoad Shipping Pty Ltd
LV108	9673800	AOS	McDermott
Maersk Deliverer	8769389	Atlas	Maersk Drilling International A/S
Maersk Master	9761035	AOS	Maersk Supply Services Australia
		Atlas	
		Maersk Supply	
		OSM	
Maersk Mover	9761059	AOS	Maersk Supply Services Australia
		Atlas	
		Maersk Supply	
Mariska G	9690250	OSM	Rederji Groen
Mermaid Cove	9644108	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
Mermaid Searcher	9488401	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		Atlas	
		MMA Offshore	
Mermaid Sound	9374935	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		Atlas	
		MMA Offshore	
Mermaid Strait	9616216	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
MMA Brewster	9737216	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
MMA Chieftain	9532874	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
MMA Coral	9594200	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited
MMA Inscription	9668245	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
MMA Leeuwin	9674658	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
MMA Majestic	9657935	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
MMA Monarch	9494888	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
MMA Plover	9737199	AOS	MMA Offshore Limited
		Atlas	
		MMA Offshore	
MMA Valour	9651929	MMA Offshore	MMA Offshore Limited

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
MMA Vigilant	9651931	Atlas	MMA Offshore Limited
		MMA Offshore	
Montara Venture	8714982	Atlas	Jadestone Energy Pty Ltd
MV Pride	-	Atlas	FTAI Offshore Pte Ltd
MV Wunma	9196929	P&O	P&O Maritime Services Pty Ltd
Ngujima Yin	9181182	Compass	Woodside
Ningaloo Vision	8021854	Teekay	Santos Energy
Normand Frontier	9687241	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Solstad	
Normand Leader	9627772	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Solstad	
Normand Ranger	9413432	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Solstad	
Normand Saracen	9417842	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		OSM	
		Solstad	
Normand Scorpion	9417816	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Solstad	
Normand Sirius	9659074	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Solstad	

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
Normand Skimmer	9609988	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Solstad	
Normand Swan	9656682	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Solstad	
Normand Tortuga	9624744	AOS	Solstad Australia Pty Ltd
		Solstad	
Northwest Sanderling	8608872	Trident LNG	Shell Tankers Aust P/L
Northwest Sandpiper	8913150	Trident LNG	Shell Tankers Aust P/L
Northwest Snipe	8608884	Trident LNG	Shell Tankers Aust P/L
Northwest Stormpetrel	9045132	Trident LNG	Shell Tankers Aust P/L
Ocean Protector	9374260	Teekay	Teekay Shipping (Australia) Pty Ltd
Ocean Shield	9628374	Teekay	Australian Border Force
Okha	9180889	Compass	Woodside
Pacific Centurion	9455131	AOS	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Swire Pacific	
Pacific Gannet	9666883	AOS	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Swire Pacific	
Pacific Grackle	9666912	AOS	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
		Swire Pacific	

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
Pacific Greylag	9666936	AOS	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Swire Pacific	
Pacific Hawk	9579092	AOS	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
		Swire Pacific	
Pacific Responder	9340049	AOS	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
		Swire Pacific	
Pacific Valkyrie	9361653	AOS	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		Swire Pacific	
Pacific Valour	9443516	AOS	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
		Swire Pacific	
Pacific Vulcan	9443542	AOS	Swire Pacific Ship Management (Australia) Pty Ltd
		Swire Pacific	
Pedro	9591777	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
PT Eden	-	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
PT Fortitude	9545223	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
PT Kotor	9408748	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
PT Kythira	9509554	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
PT Mary	-	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
PT May	-	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
PT Monto	9559585	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
PT Nautilus	-	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
PT Transporter	-	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
PT Zarka	9356282	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
Reliant	9752254	Teekay	Department of Defence
Robbie Cook	-	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
RSV Nuyina	9797060	Serco	Serco Defence Services Pty Ltd
RTM Piiramu	9341926	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
		METL	
RTM Twarra	9373034	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
		METL	
RTM Wakmatha	9341914	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
		METL	
RTM Weipa	9341938	ASP Ships	ASP Ship Management Pty Ltd
		METL	
Samson Explorer	8322325	Atlas	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
		Bhagwan	
Sapura Constructor	9392705	AOS	Sapura Energy
Sea Force	9625322	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
Searoad Mersey II	9745794	SeaRoad	SeaRoad Shipping Pty Ltd
Seawind-1	9359428	Bhagwan	Bhagwan Marine Pty Ltd
Seven Oceans	9358826	AOS	Subsea 7
Siem Amethyst	9442433	OSM	Siem Offshore Australia
Siem Aquamarine	9417725	Atlas	Siem Offshore Australia
		OSM	
Siem Pilot	9510307	OSM	Siem Offshore Australia
Siem Sapphire	9417696	OSM	Siem Offshore Australia
Siem Thiima	9727235	OSM	Siem Offshore Australia
Siem Topaz	9417713	OSM	Siem Offshore Australia

Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
Skandi Africa	9687459	AOS	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
Skandi Atlantic	9447665	AOS	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
		DOF	
Skandi Darwin	9602904	AOS	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
		DOF	
Skandi Feistein	9607693	AOS	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
		DOF	
Skandi Hercules	9435739	AOS	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		DOF	
Skandi Singapore	9429857	AOS	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
		Atlas	
		DOF	
Skandi Sotra	9276391	AOS	DOF Management Australia Pty Ltd
Spirit of Tasmania I	9158446	TT-Line	TT-Line Company Pty Ltd
		ASP Ships	
Spirit of Tasmania II	9158434	TT-Line	TT-Line Company Pty Ltd
		ASP Ships	
Stoker	9707998	Atlas	DMS Maritime Pty Ltd
		Teekay	Department of Defence
Svitzer Bunbury	9185607	Atlas	Indian Ocean Hybrid Solutions
Sycamore	9758569	Teekay	Department of Defence



Ship name	IMO (where known)	Employer	Operator name
Tasmanian Achiever II	9812468	IPEC	GE Tasmania/Shipping
		Toll Shipping	Toll Shipping Pty Ltd
TEK Ocean Spirit	9000637	AOS	TEK-Ocean Energy Services
		Atlas	
Toll Provider	9733416	AOS	Toll Energy & Marine
		Atlas	
		Perkins (TML)	
		OSM	Siem Offshore Australia
True North	9308651	North Star	North Star Cruises Australia Pty Ltd
Twofold Bay	8208658	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd
Victorian Reliance II	9812470	IPEC	GE Tasmania/Shipping
		Toll Shipping	Toll Shipping Pty Ltd
VOS Shine	9601510	Atlas	Harvest Technology
Wambiri	8515518	Pacific Tug	Pacific Tug (Aust) Pty Ltd





# 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
<i>Samson v Aucote</i>	Samson Maritime Pty Ltd v Noel Aucote [2014] FCAFC 182 ( <i>Samson v Aucote</i> )
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>





# LIST OF REQUIREMENTS



# List of Requirements

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	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AD(g)	Letter of transmittal		
17AI	Letter of transmittal	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.	Mandatory
17AD(h)	Aids to access		
17AJ(a)	Table of Contents	Table of contents (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(b)	Alphabetical Index	Alphabetical index (print only).	Mandatory
17AJ(c)	Glossary	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.	Mandatory
17AJ(d)	List of requirements	List of requirements.	Mandatory
17AJ(e)	Publication details	Details of contact officer.	Mandatory
17AJ(f)	Publication details	Entity's website address.	Mandatory
17AJ(g)	Publication details	Electronic address of report.	Mandatory
17AD(a)	Review by Accountable Authority		
17AD(a)	Chairperson's report	A review by the Accountable Authority of the entity.	Mandatory



PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AD(b)	Overview of the entity		
17AE(1)(a)(i)	About the Seacare Authority – Purpose, role and function	A description of the role and functions of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(ii)	About the Seacare Scheme – Figure 1	A description of the organisational structure of the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iii)	About the Seacare Authority – Purpose, role and function	A description of the outcomes and programmes administered by the entity.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(a)(iv)	Annual Performance Statements – Overview	A description of the purposes of the entity as included in corporate plan.	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(i)	About the Seacare Authority – Membership	Name of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(ii)	About the Seacare Authority – Membership	Position title of the accountable authority or each member of the accountable authority	Mandatory
17AE(1)(aa)(iii)	About the Seacare Authority – Membership	Period as the accountable authority or member of the accountable authority within the reporting period	Mandatory
17AE(1)(b)	About the Seacare Scheme – Figure 1	An outline of the structure of the portfolio of the entity.	Portfolio departments – mandatory
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 statements	Annual performance statement in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the Rule.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AD(c)(ii)	Report on Financial Performance		
17AF(1)(a)	Discussion and analysis of the financial performance	A discussion and analysis of the entity's financial performance.	Mandatory
17AF(1)(b)	APPENDIX 1: SEACARE AUTHORITY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	A table summarising the total resources and total payments of the entity.	Mandatory
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		Mandatory
17AG(2)(a)	Corporate Governance – Fraud control	Information on compliance with section 10 (fraud systems)	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(i)	Corporate Governance – Fraud control	A certification by accountable authority that fraud risk assessments and fraud control plans have been prepared.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(ii)	Corporate Governance – Fraud control	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.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(b)(iii)	Corporate Governance – Fraud control	A certification by accountable authority that all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud relating to the entity.	Mandatory
17AG(2)(c)	Corporate governance Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report	An outline of structures and processes in place for the entity to implement principles and objectives of corporate governance.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
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 and Risk Committee			
17AG(2A)(a)	Corporate Governance – Audit and Risk Committee	A direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(b)	Corporate Governance – Audit and Risk Committee	The name of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(c)	Corporate Governance – Audit and Risk Committee	The qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(d)	Corporate Governance – Audit and Risk Committee	Information about the attendance of each member of the entity's audit committee at committee meetings.	Mandatory
17AG(2A)(e)	Corporate Governance – Audit and Risk Committee	The remuneration of each member of the entity's audit committee.	Mandatory
External Scrutiny			
17AG(3)	Corporate Governance – External scrutiny	Information on the most significant developments in external scrutiny and the entity's response to the scrutiny.	Mandatory
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

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
Management of Human Resources			
17AG(4)(a)	Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report	An assessment of the entity's effectiveness in managing and developing employees to achieve entity objectives.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(aa)	Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full time employees; (b) statistics on part time employees; (c) statistics on gender (d) statistics on staff location	Mandatory
17AG(4)(b)	Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report	Statistics on the entity's APS employees on an ongoing and non ongoing basis; including the following: > Statistics on staffing classification level; > Statistics on full time employees; > Statistics on part time employees; > Statistics on gender; > Statistics on staff location; > Statistics on employees who identify as Indigenous.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)	Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report	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> .	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(i)	Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report	Information on the number of SES and non SES employees covered by agreements etc identified in paragraph 17AG(4)(c).	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(ii)	Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report	The salary ranges available for APS employees by classification level.	Mandatory
17AG(4)(c)(iii)	Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report	A description of non salary benefits provided to employees.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
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
Reportable consultancy contracts			
17AG(7)(a)	Corporate Governance – consultancy arrangements	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on all such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory
17AG(7)(b)	Corporate Governance – consultancy arrangements	A statement that <i>"During [reporting period], [specified number] new reportable consultancy contracts were entered into involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]. In addition, [specified number] ongoing reportable consultancy contracts were active during the period, involving total actual expenditure of \$[specified million]"</i> .	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AG(7)(c)	Corporate Governance – Service provision	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.	Mandatory
17AG(7)(d)	Corporate Governance – consultancy arrangements	A statement that <i>"Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website."</i>	Mandatory
Reportable consultancy contracts			
17AG(7A)(a)	Non-consultancy arrangements	A summary statement detailing the number of new reportable non-consultancy contracts entered into during the period; the total actual expenditure on such contracts (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing reportable non-consultancy contracts that were entered into during a previous reporting period; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting period on those ongoing contracts (inclusive of GST).	Mandatory
17AG(7A)(b)	Non-consultancy arrangements	A statement that <i>"Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on reportable non-consultancy contracts. Information on the value of reportable non-consultancy contracts is available on the AusTender website."</i>	Mandatory
17AD(daa)	Additional information about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts		
17AGA	Service provision, consultancy and non-consultancy arrangements	Additional information, in accordance with section 17AGA, about organisations receiving amounts under reportable consultancy contracts or reportable non-consultancy contracts.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
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)	Corporate Governance – Service provision	A statement that "[Name of entity] supports small business participation in the Commonwealth Government procurement market. Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Small Enterprise participation statistics are available on the Department of Finance's website."	Mandatory
17AG(10)(b)	Corporate Governance – Service provision	An outline of the ways in which the procurement practices of the entity support small and medium enterprises.	Mandatory

PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AG(10)(c)	Corporate Governance – Service provision	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)	APPENDIX 1: SEACARE AUTHORITY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	Inclusion of the annual financial statements in accordance with subsection 43(4) of the Act.	Mandatory
Executive Remuneration			
17AD(da)	Executive remuneration	Information about executive remuneration in accordance with Subdivision C of Division 3A of Part 2 3 of the Rule.	Mandatory
17AD(f)	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)	Advertising and market research	If the entity did not conduct advertising campaigns, a statement to that effect.	Mandatory
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)	Disability reporting	Outline of mechanisms of disability reporting, including reference to website for further information.	Mandatory



PGPA Rule Reference	Part of Report	Description	Requirement
17AH(1)(d)	Freedom of information	Website reference to where the entity's Information Publication Scheme statement pursuant to Part II of FOI Act can be found.	Mandatory
17AH(1)(e)		Correction of material errors in previous annual report	Not applicable
17AH(2)	Annual occupational health and safety report Corporate governance reported in Comcare annual report	Information required by other legislation	Mandatory



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