

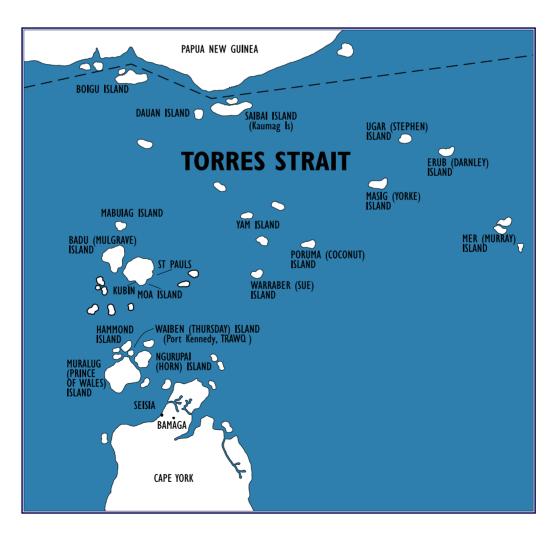
TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY Annual Report 2001–2002





TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Annual Report 2001-2002



TSRA annual report 2001-02

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1000

CONTENTS

letter of trar	ismittal	iv
Our Vision		v
Our Goals		vi
Preface		1
Chairperson	's Report	2
General Ma	nager's Overview	5
TSRA Boar	d	12
About the T	SRA	20
	Torres Strait Region Operating environment Extent of need Formation Enabling Legislation Functions Powers Powers of Direction by the Minister Review of Electoral System Corporate Overview Corporate Documents Torres Strait Development Plan	20 20 21 22 23 23 24 24 25 25 28 28 28
Outcome and Outputs		29
	Prices of Outcome and Outputs - Planned and Actual Performance Against Outputs Overview of Outputs Output 1 – Economic Development Output 2 – Community Development, Employment and Training Output 3 – Native Title Output 4 – Social, Cultural and Development Output 5 – Housing, Environment, Health and Infrastructure Output 6 – Policy and Information	30 31 34 37 39 44 52 55
Financial St	atements	57
Appendices	Appendix 1: TSRA Grants Appendix 2: Freedom of Information Section 8 Statement Appendix 3: Advertising and Market Research Appendix 4: Staffing Overview; Ministerial Appointments Appendix 5: Consultancy Summary	86 91 93 93 97
Glossary		99
Indexes		101



TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY

The Hon. Philip Ruddock MP Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs Parliament House Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister,

It gives me great pleasure to present you with the eighth Annual Report of the Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA), in accordance with section 144ZB of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989* and also section 9 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*. This annual report covers the period from 1 July 2001 – 30 June 2002.

As we progress into the new millennium, the TSRA will continue to work in partnership with the Commonwealth Government to improve the quality of life for all Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region.

Yours sincerely,

Terry Waia Chairperson Torres Strait Regional Authority 9 September 2002

OUR VISION

To empower our people to determine their own affairs based on our unique Ailan Kastom bilong Torres Strait from which we draw our unity and strength. W/N

OUR GOALS

- Gain recognition of our rights, customs and identity as Indigenous peoples.
- Achieve a better quality of life for all people living in the Torres Strait region.
- Develop a sustainable economic base.
- Achieve better health and community services.
- Ensure protection of our environment.
- Assert our native title to the lands and waters of the Torres Strait region.

PREFACE

GUIDE TO THE 2001-2002 ANNUAL REPORT

The Torres Strait Regional Authority's Annual Report 2001–2002 is the Chairperson's report on operations to the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs on the performance and achievements of the TSRA during 2001–2002. It is a key accountability document to the Parliament of Australia.

REPORT STRUCTURE

The Chairperson's report provides broad comment on the TSRA's challenges and achievements during the reporting period and discusses the TSRA's performance with a political and economic perspective.

The General Manager's report provides a more detailed administrative and organisational overview of the TSRA's performance against its expected outcomes.

The third chapter provides details of the TSRA Board, Advisory Committees, Portfolio Positions and the TSRA meetings held during 2001–2002. The following chapter provides some detail about the Torres Strait region and the people who live there. It also describes the environment in which the TSRA operates; how and when the TSRA was created; what the TSRA does; the framework in which it distributes grants and loans and a corporate overview of the TSRA administration.

The Outcome and Outputs section states the planned and actual costs of the organisation's outcome, and six outputs which include: Economic Development; Community Development, Employment and Training; Native Title; Social, Cultural and Development; Housing, Environment, Health and Infrastructure; and Policy and Information. A table is provided giving details of the planned achievements and the actual achievements for the year in relation to each of these six outputs. This is followed by an overview of each of the outputs. The programs and subprograms are listed and the programs' objectives are stated. Details are provided on the strategies and activities the TSRA has undertaken during the year to meet its program objectives; the performance of the programs and subprograms; and how these programs fit in with the planned achievements as stated in the Torres Strait Development Plan. Where appropriate, the future direction of the program is outlined.

Audited financial statements and the Independent Audit Report are also provided. The appendices contain information on a range of topics including grants the TSRA has made during the year (Appendix 1); the TSRA's statutory functions and powers as described under Section 8 of the Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Appendix 2); advertising and market research details are in Appendix 3; and Appendix 4 contains a full staffing overview including Ministerial Appointments. A Consultancy Summary is in Appendix 5.

To help guide the reader, the report also includes a table of contents, an alphabetical index, a compliance index and a glossary of terms and acronyms used.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

To obtain more information please contact the Public Affairs Officer, Torres Strait Regional Authority, PO Box 261, Thursday Island, Queensland 4875, on telephone (07) 4069 0700 or fac-simile (07) 4069 1879.



CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to present to you the 2001-2002 Torres Strait Regional Authority Report of Operations under Section 9 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

The TSRA was established in 1994 under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989* (Part 3A Division 1). Details of its objectives, functions, staffing structure along with the enabling legislation are contained within the body of this report. Also included are details of our financial statements and achievement of outcomes through the delivery of the TSRA's six

outputs. It is pleasing to note that the TSRA has achieved its set objectives for 2001-2002.

The TSRA has gone from strength to strength in building stronger foundations for our people in the Torres Strait region. During the past year the Board has worked progressively towards achieving our goals and ensuring that we continue to improve the quality of life for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in our region.

During this past year, it has been pleasing to work in partnership with the TSRA Board to bring projects to fruition. They continue to be a source of encouragement to the entire organisation as we face new challenges in the coming year to achieve our aim of improving the lifestyle and wellbeing of the Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait.

AUTONOMY

With the establishment of the TSRA in 1994, our people achieved a level of autonomy and since then we have been seeking greater decision-making powers on issues affecting the Torres Strait region. With greater political autonomy we will have a greater degree of decision-making power for our region.

Since consultations were carried out by the Greater Autonomy Taskforce and as a result of views and feedback received from communities, the TSRA hosted a Public Forum on Thursday Island in May 2002, specifically relating to Greater Autonomy. The major outcome of this forum resulted in a new committee being formed to drive greater autonomy forward. The new committee consists of Cr Pedro Stephen, Mayor of the Torres Shire Council, Mr Getano Lui, Chairman of Yam Island Council, Mr George Mye, Mr Gabriel Bani, Mrs Bertha Nathanelu and Mr Emanuel Namoa. The TSRA will continue to be updated by the committee.

FISHERIES

The Torres Strait Regional Authority's vision is for the Torres Strait fisheries to be managed by Torres Strait Islanders for the benefit of Torres Strait Islanders. We have recognised that until we gain control over our sea's resources we will not be able to effectively achieve the autonomy that we are aiming for. This year has seen some significant changes in fisheries. Since the completion of the work by the Torres Strait Fisheries Taskforce, the TSRA Board endorsed the establishment of a Fisheries Committee, consisting of six Board Members with myself as the Chairperson. Each cluster group is represented on the committee which consists of the Members for Dauan, Badu, TRAWQ, Seisia, Yorke and Darnley Islands. The TSRA Fisheries Committee is proposing some significant changes to the Protected Zone Joint Authority (PZJA) so that our people have more participation and ownership of fisheries, as well as input into policies and leg-islation affecting fisheries within Torres Strait. As the Torres Strait representative on the PZJA

I will ensure that the views of our fishermen are incorporated in the decision-making processes of the PZJA.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The TSRA continues to strive towards the establishment of a sustainable economic base in the Torres Strait and achieve a higher degree of economic independence so that there is a reduction in our reliance on government welfare. Our economy will improve through the development of sustainable industries throughout the region and in turn provide employment opportunities for our people.

As at 30 June, 2002, TSRA's portfolio of business loans currently stands at 108 active commercial loans. This financial year alone a total of 32 loans were advanced at a value of \$678,590.00 in the areas of fisheries, tourism, industry, construction, seafood processing and transport services. It is encouraging to see more people take on the challenge of private enterprise in such a diverse range of commercial activities. The Business Funding Scheme has remained a very successful business mechanism for our people and I encourage more to take on this initiative.

The TSRA currently has 37 housing loans within its portfolio with 11 new loans, valued at \$716,587 released in the financial year for the purchase of new homes, conversion of lease-hold title to freehold title and the renovation and extension of existing dwellings.

CULTURAL CENTRE

The TSRA has been successful in receiving funding from the Queensland Heritage Trails Network towards the development of a cultural centre through the Commonwealth's Federation Fund. Both the Commonwealth and State Governments have committed additional funding to allow this project to commence for which I thank them. TSRA has purchased the "Four Winds" building on Thursday Island and the project is now ready to move onto its next phase. The cultural centre is part of a regional framework that the TSRA is helping to develop that will provide a formal display area for our cultural works, as well as providing a central location where Torres Strait arts and crafts can be retailed to generate income for our artists. It will also mean that exhibitions such as the Haddon Collection can return to the Torres Strait for display and give our current and future generations the opportunity to view objects that are part of our cultural identity.

TORRES STRAIT HEALTH FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

The TSRA is working in partnership with the Commonwealth and State Governments to improve health service delivery for our people in the Torres Strait region. The partnership, between the TSRA, Queensland Health and the Department of Health and Ageing aims to improve our health status by addressing a diverse range of issues from infrastructure through to environmental health issues.

EDUCATION FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

The TSRA continues to work with key bodies in the region and the State Government to address education issues and improve educational outcomes in the Torres Strait region. Education remains a key for our children's future. Through education and training our people can gain qualifications to take on key positions in our community and lead the Torres Strait to a positive future.

NATIVE TITLE

The TSRA's Native Title Office continues to assist the region's native title claimants in achieving legal recognition of their native title rights over the land and seas of Torres Strait. Since the historic Mabo decision, handed down in 1992, and following the introduction of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) there has been a total of 14 consent determinations recognising native title rights and interests over land in the Torres Strait. This is a significant achievement for our people. I am also pleased to add that another seven claims have progressed substantially and it is expected that consent determinations for Boigu, Badu, Yam, Darnley, Stephen Aureed and Gebar Islands will be made in the near future.

TSRA was notified by the National Native Title Tribunal that the Torres Strait Regional Sea claim had passed the registration test on 4 July 2002 and entered into the notification phase. In November 2001, the TSRA Native Title Office lodged on behalf of native title holders the Torres Strait Regional Sea Claim. This claim covers a substantial 42,000 square kilometres of waters in our region, including the reefs, shoals, seabeds and subsoil. The sea claim process is expected to be a complex one and is likely to take some years. As the claim progresses, it is important for all people to recognise and understand the significance that Torres Strait Islanders place on our sea and our historical cultural links to it.

CONCLUSION

This year has been another of many challenges and I feel that together with the TSRA Board and staff, many issues have been dealt with so that there is a positive impact for our people. The TSRA continues to have a good relationship with both the Commonwealth and State Governments and I look forward to working in cooperation with both governments again in the forthcoming year to achieve our stated goals for the people of the Torres Strait. In conclusion, I extend my thanks to the TSRA Members and staff for their commitment and contribution to achieving the TSRA's goals.

Terry Waia Chairman

GENERAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW



This past year has again been one of quite some change and achievement within the TSRA administration. Importantly, we have restructured the organisation to provide a higher level of support to the Board's activities, particularly in terms of policy advice, and to align ourselves more effectively with our outcomes and outputs. The TSRA is a small but very effective agency with a wide and growing variety of responsibilities and it is important that we have the flexibility and capacity to meet the many challenges that are ahead of us. It is pleasing to note that the TSRA team have met these challenges and exceeded all expectations. They are to be congratulated for their efforts.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This is one of the priority areas of interest for the Board and administration and this past year has been a very busy one. Our commercial and housing loans portfolio has grown considerably yet continues to be managed in a fiscally responsible manner. The opportunities that these programs bring to our people are significant, and they continue to be major drivers for business development and investment by Indigenous people in the region. Other projects assisted under this output area include the new motel at Kubin, the Poruma tourism development, Dauan takeaway, and Badu hydroponics.

The TSRA has also entered into a joint service delivery arrangement with the Department of State Development to deliver the Regional Business Advisory Service to small businesses in Torres Strait. This initiative offers direct assistance and access to a wide variety of the Department's programs and activities.

TOURISM TORRES STRAIT

TSRA has been actively supporting this community-driven initiative which aims to coordinate and enhance the tourism opportunities that are available within our beautiful region. There are a number of island communities that are already benefiting from this industry, with others keenly interested. Where this is the case, we will assist in any way possible, particularly in encouraging a collaborative effort within Torres Strait, and in developing relationships with other key players such as Cairns region tourism bodies and major players.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

JOINT TORRES STRAIT HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE

The availability of adequate housing and associated infrastructure remains a significant problem for the Torres Strait despite concerted efforts by ATSIH and other agencies to address the issues. The JTSHIC, chaired by TSRA Chair Terry Waia, aims to assist the assessment of programs against agreed performance indicators and published targets, giving a new degree of transparency to housing and infrastructure provision that would promote greater confidence and stability within the region's communities.

MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM (MIP2)

The MIP continues to bring substantial health and lifestyle related benefit to our people. Major projects currently underway or commencing construction include new water towers at Warraber

and Poruma, sewerage schemes at Badu and Darnley, and subdivisional works at Bamaga, Mer and Badu. The focus for the remainder of MIP2 will be in completing various sewerage works, land servicing, and waste management. The success of MIP is due to the cooperative and collaborative efforts of a number of agencies including our partners DATSIP, along with the ICC, as well as the various project managers and contractors. Full details of MIP2 are included in this report.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

MIP has already brought substantial benefit to the Torres Strait and will leave a significant legacy for future generations provided it is properly maintained and managed. This coming year will see a number of options developed for the future management framework for this infrastructure and we look forward to working with NRM and DATSIP in this process.

OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Along with the MIP projects, which are designed specifically to bring about direct improvements in the region's health, TSRA is also the origin of a number of other significant infrastructure improvements. This past year has seen the upgrading of the Badu Island airstrip along with commencement of the upgrade at Boigu. These upgrades, undertaken in partnership with Queensland Transport, bring about substantial improvements in safety along with greater confidence for the travelling public. Torres Strait is a large and isolated region and improvements to aviation and marine infrastructure are vital to the health, economic development and lifestyle enhancements of the communities of the region.

Other infrastructure improvements include the commencement of the new Darnley island multipurpose complex, the completion of the connection of houses to the sewerage main line at Mer Island, the near completion of the Community Centre at Yam Island, staff accommodation at Mabuiag and Stephen Islands, enhancements to the guesthouse at Dauan, and the continuation of the St Paul's sporting complex on Moa Island.

FIXING HOUSES FOR BETTER HEALTH (FHBH)

FHBH2 is a 12-month program funded by the Department of Family and Community Services that aims to improve the health hardware in houses and ultimately improve the health of the occupants. Total funding for FHBH2 for Torres Strait is \$746,000. There are three communities, St Paul's, Kubin and Mabuiag, which will benefit from the project this year. Furthermore, local Indigenous trade persons will complete most of the technical repairs. The general repairs will be completed by other community members, which will increase local employment and improve the local economy. After the completion of the project these communities will be able to identify health hardware issues before they become major concerns, which will help reduce maintenance costs.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING PROJECT

The Torres Strait Heavy Equipment Management and Training Project (HEMTP) is an innovative partnership between the TSRA, the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy (DATSIP), and the Department of Main Roads.

Total funding of \$800,000 was provided equally from the TSRA and DATSIP for the purchase and maintenance of road works equipment that is shared by 15 councils throughout the Torres Strait. HEMTP brings more cost-effective road building and training opportunities to Torres Strait communities because it gives community councils access to a full range of road-building plant equipment for a construction or maintenance project without the need to buy their own machinery and have it idle for much of the year. Every project includes on-site training for trainees from the local community delivered by Department of Main Roads' Remote Communities Services Unit (RCSU) and Roadtek plant hire services.

The combination of formal training and on-the-job experience will increase the skill base of each community participating in HEMTP, create opportunities for local employment on future road projects and boost communities' self-sufficiency in managing their own assets.

The program is scheduled to deliver road projects in eight communities this year. Ugar, Kubin, Mer, Warraber, Poruma and Masig have already been involved in HEMTP and feedback from both the community participants in these communities rated the training and project works very highly.

The TSRA is particularly thankful to DMR and its very dedicated employees for their long and ongoing association with the people of the Torres Strait.

ASSISTANCE TO COUNCIL'S AND 'TOWN' ORGANISATIONS

The TSRA has continued to provide funding and expert assistance to the Island Councils and the Thursday Island based organisations, notably in the areas of social justice and legal assistance to the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait, support to various social programs related to women, aged care and youth issues, art, culture and environment programs, municipal support and broadcasting.

Organisations directly resourced under these programs include Torres Strait Islander Media Association (TSIMA), Mura-Kosker Women's Sorority, the Port Kennedy Association, and Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Legal Service (TSNP), along with each of the Island Councils. More details on the funding provided to these organisations is included later in this report.

This report also includes full details of all machinery and equipment grants made during the past year.

NATIVE TITLE

Torres Strait Islanders first achieved recognition of their traditional rights over land in 1992 through the High Court's landmark Mabo decision over Mer (Murray Island). This case set a precedent for Torres Strait Islanders and Aboriginal people throughout Australia. Following the introduction of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), there have been a total of fourteen consent determinations recognising native title rights and interests over land in the Torres Strait.

CURRENT LAND CLAIMS

In the 2001-2002 financial year, significant progress was made on the remaining community island land claims and several of the uninhabited island claims. Consent determinations in seven of these matters are expected in the near future.

SEA CLAIM

The Torres Strait Regional Sea Claim was also filed in November 2001. It covers approximately 42,000 square kilometres of sea in the Torres Strait region and is brought on behalf of the native title holders of Badu, Dauan, Erub, Ugar, Masig, Warraber, Poruma, Naghi, Iama, Mabuiag, Mer, Boigu, Moa and Saibai.

SUPPORT FOR PRESCRIBED BODIES CORPORATE (PBCs)

Sixteen Native Title Prescribed Bodies Corporate have been established in the Torres Strait. The management of these PBCs remains a significant challenge to the TSRA and native title holders given that TSRA receives no funding to support and assist these PBCs which have significant statutory and other obligations. Notwithstanding this the TSRA provides considerable assistance to PBCs in the Torres Strait and continues to lobby strongly for funding for these corporations.

ARTS AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

TSRA has entered into a partnership with Arts Queensland to deliver the Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) in Torres Strait. In addition, the Authority last year funded a variety of activities including school dance tours, cross-cultural exchanges, exhibitions and performances from Indigenous artists, celebrations of historical events, and publication of local authors.

Support was also given for the Darnley arts project – an exciting school-based initiative designed to reinvigorate the arts and culture of the community.

The restructure of the administration provides for an Arts Development Officer to be appointed within the Authority for the first time.

TORRES STRAIT CULTURAL CENTRE

This long-awaited project is now moving into the final design and construction phase, having now secured all of the necessary funding for it to commence. The TSRA has also now purchased the landmark 'Four Winds' site on the waterfront in Thursday Island for the centre, and we expect to appoint a Development Officer soon to oversee its commissioning and operation. It is hoped that the centre will be the catalyst for a significant revival and expansion of our unique arts and culture in TS, and that this will have positive economic and social spin-offs for the community.

TORRES STRAIT TREATY

The Treaty between the nation states of PNG and Australia is one of the key and driving pieces of legislation in place for the region. TSRA works closely with the DFAT and other agencies such as Customs, AQIS, AFP and others to ensure that the way of life and traditional activities of the people on both 'sides' of the region can be protected and enhanced. I would particularly like to thank the Treaty Liaison Officer and staff of DFAT for the support of TSRA in regard to the many and varied Treaty-related functions and activities.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

The TSRA provides substantial support for sports and recreation in the region, primarily through the funding support programs administered by Torres Strait Youth Sport and Recreation Association (TSYSRA). TSYSRA delivers funding for community sports initiatives via its quarterly funding rounds. TSRA also provides funding for the development of related infrastructure such as basketball courts, halls etc, through the island councils.

Unfortunately, there has not been any coordinated progress on the implementation of the Torres Strait Sport and Recreation Plans.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (CDEP)

TSRA continues to work closely with Centrelink and Island Councils in the delivery of the CDEP in Torres Strait. This year our 'CDEP manager' software was upgraded in order to enhance the efficiency of delivery and monitoring of this service to our clients.

Expressions of interest have been called for a new CDEP on Horn Island and the Authority is working closely with Horn Island Aboriginal Corporation to establish this new service as soon as possible. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the TRAWQ Council and management for their ongoing efforts in supporting Horn Island for the past few years, and indeed for the encouraging improvements made in their administration more recently.

COMMUNITY TRAINING PROGRAM

In terms of funding assistance for training, TSRA provided in excess of \$1.6m during the year under our Community Training Program (CTP). Enhancements to this program are based on efforts to improve the coordination between the various State agencies, the regional employment committee (TSREC) and ourselves.

EDUCATION FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

The TSRA is also a signatory to the Torres Strait District Framework Agreement on Education and Vocational Eduction, which aims to support the achievement of improved educational, training and employment outcomes in the Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Area and is based on a commitment to share responsibility for educational outcomes. The Agreement provides for the communities of Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Area to have greater influence over the direction and delivery of education and vocational education and training in these communities. Meetings are held quarterly and the TSRA Portfolio Member for Education and Training attends these meetings on behalf of TSRA.

Assisted Tertiary Education Scheme

Under this new program, the TSRA provides assistance for six Indigenous students from the region to study fulltime at University, provided they are planning to return to the Torres Strait on completion of their studies. Funding is given for text books, living expenses, travel etc, for study in the fields of accounting / business, law, information technology, anthropology, engineering and marine biology.

HEALTH FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

The TSRA has a significant program delivery focus in environmental health through the MIP, enhancements to operations and maintenance of related infrastructure, and through improvements in housing. The Authority is also a signatory to the Torres Strait Health Framework Agreement, which is designed to provide for a coordinated approach to improved health infrastructure and service delivery in the region. The Torres Strait Health Strategy includes a wide range of initiatives and activities from upgrades of airstrips through to improved access to primary health care for our people.

Our partners in the framework agreement are Queensland Health, and the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, and we are again appreciative of their support of our vision and goals.

S

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

This past year has been one of considerable change in fisheries management in the region, with a Fisheries Policy Coordinator now employed by the Authority, and the TSRA Chair soon to be formally appointed to the PZJA. Following the earlier work of the fisheries taskforce, the TSRA is proposing some significant changes to the PZJA consultative framework in order to more effectively meet our aims of greater involvement and ownership of the regions' fisheries, for the benefit of our people. The TSRA has a very strong relationship with AFMA and the QFS as well as the various non-Indigenous fisher groups, and we look forward to this continuing to enhance in the future.

INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION

Some of the functions and powers of the TSRA under the ATSIC Act include monitoring the effectiveness of government programs including those conducted by other bodies, advising the Minister on the coordination of activities of other Commonwealth bodies in the region, and to negotiate and cooperate with other Commonwealth, State and local government bodies.

The Torres Strait enjoys a very high level of cooperation and coordination which exists between the various agencies, both Commonwealth and State, in the region. TSRA is both fortunate and proud to have the support of many such agencies, covering a wide variety of interests and activities. There are of course too many to mention here; however, it is clear that very few of the achievements and outcomes of the TSRA come just from our own efforts. Evidence of the success of such an approach is demonstrated through the MIP projects, housing and transport infrastructure, health, education, social and cultural projects, and through the management of issues related to the Torres Strait Treaty. I would again like to take this opportunity to say thank you to all those agencies and individuals who support us in our efforts for the betterment of the Torres Strait.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ISLAND CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL (ICC)

The TSRA and the ICC have a strong and continuing bond in the pursuit of our common goal of achieving a better quality of life for the people of the Torres Strait. Our two organisations also share common management IT, payroll and other systems. The ICC is effectively a key service delivery agent for the TSRA and we are jointly proud of the strength of this relationship and of our many achievements.

ORGANISATIONAL MANAGEMENT

STAFFING AND RESTRUCTURE

The administration was fortunate this past year in that we had very little turnover of staff. As noted above, a restructure of the organisation has been completed and the new organisational chart is shown later in this report. Some of the key features include the creation of a dedicated policy coordination and development section, and an enhancement in our economic development capacity.

OUR SUPPORT FOR THE BOARD

The two arms of the TSRA — administration and Board — continue to work closely together and this has been enhanced more recently with the greater involvement of Portfolio members, supported by the new policy section. Supporting the various Board activities is, of course, one of the key functions of the administration, undertaken in some way by each of the sections. Services and support provided varies from arranging Board meetings, policy advice and information to the Chair and portfolio members, as well as arranging travel, and the many other functions that are necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of our 20-member Board. The relationship between the Board and administration is highly professional and effective, and I would like to thank of all of the Members, most particularly the Chair Terry Waia, for their support during the past year.

AUDIT AND EVALUATION

Once again, the TSRA has a clean 'bill of health' from the Australian National Audit Office and Office of Evaluation and Audit (OEA – reporting directly to the Minister), resulting from audits undertaken this past year.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MINISTER

We are fortunate to have a strong and productive relationship with the Minister and staff of his office. During the past year, the Minister made visits to the region over a number of days, while the Chair and I also had a number of meetings with Mr Ruddock and his staff in Canberra.

A number of other State and Commonwealth Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries also paid welcome visits to the TSRA during the year to discuss our achievements and issues first-hand.

Mike Fordham General Manager

TSRA BOARD

The TSRA consists of 20 Members, eighteen of whom hold office by virtue of their election to Island Council Chairperson positions on 25 March 2000 under the *Queensland Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984.* The other two Members, representing Port Kennedy and Horn/Prince of Wales Islands, were elected on 18 March 2000 in accordance with Division 5 of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989.*

The TSRA Members are: Mr Terry Waia Mrs Margaret Mau Mr Terrence Whap Mr John Abednego Mr Jack Ahmat Mr Ted Billy Mr Phillip Bowie Mr Edward Dau Mr Ron Day Mr Elia Doolah Mr Joseph Elu Mr Henry Garnier Mr John T. Kris Mr Getano Lui Jnr AM Mr Donald Mosby Mr Francis Pearson Mr Saila Savage Mr Pedro Stephen Mr Rocky Stephen Mr Reg Williams



MR TERRY WAIA, CHAIRPERSON

Mr Waia was elected in April 2000 as the Chairperson of the Torres Strait Regional Authority. He is also the Chairperson of the Saibai Island Council and a member of the Island Coordinating Council. Prior to becoming Chairperson of the TSRA, Mr Waia was the Commissioner for the Torres Strait Zone on the ATSIC Board and has been a Member of the TSRA since its formation in 1994.

With strong links to Saibai Island, Mr Waia is keen to ensure traditional values in the Torres Strait remain. Mr Waia has led several delegations to Papua New Guinea to negotiate arrangements under the Torres Strait Treaty to safeguard and protect the lifestyle of the people living in the Torres Strait.



MRS MARGARET MAU, DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

Mrs Mau is the TSRA Deputy Chairperson, TSRA Portfolio Member for Women's Issues, Chairperson of Dauan Island Council and an ICC Board member. Issues of concern to Mrs Mau are providing the people of the outer island communities with access to basic services, regular maintenance to current housing to ensure liveable standards, and, most importantly, establishing airstrips on Dauan and Stephen Islands to assist in emergency situations and daily travel. In her role as Portfolio Member for Women's Issues, Mrs Mau pursues and encourages ongoing training and development of Torres Strait women to enable them to gain equal representation in decision-making processes within the region.



MR TERRENCE WHAP, ALTERNATE DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

Mr Whap is the TSRA Alternative Deputy Chairperson, TSRA Portfolio Member for Arts, Language, Culture and Sport, Chairperson of Mabuiag Island Council and a member of the ICC. During his term, Mr Whap would like to achieve better infrastructure for all island communities as well as more sporting facilities for youth, greater promotion and coordination of sporting events throughout the region. Training initiatives are still encouraged by Mr Whap in the Mabuiag Island community and he is still strongly supportive of economic development and community enterprise and continues to encourage community members to apply for the TSRA business development loans. Mr Whap would like to see greater employment opportunities for Torres Strait Islander people. He also believes that decision-making over marine resources should be determined by all communities in the Torres Strait, giving them more control.



MR JOHN ABEDNEGO, MEMBER FOR TRAWQ

Mr Abednego is the TSRA representative for the TRAWQ communities (Tamwoy, Rosehill, Aplin, Waiben, and Quarantine), President of the Tamwoy Development Association (TDA), President of the Torres Strait Islander Media Association (TSIMA) and a member of the ICC. He is committed to the goal of achieving greater autonomy for the people of the Torres Strait. Mr Abednego held the position of TSRA Chairperson from May 1997-April 2000.



MR JACK AHMAT, MEMBER FOR BADU ISLAND

Mr Ahmat is Chairperson of Badu Island Council and a member of the ICC. He believes the main concerns in the region are health, housing, promotion of culture, economic development, and protection of the environment and fisheries. He believes it is important for the TSRA to support the youth of the Torres Strait.



MR TED BILLY, MEMBER FOR WARRABER ISLAND

Mr Billy is the Chairperson of Warraber Island Council, a member of the ICC and the Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula (TSNP) Legal Service. Mr Billy believes the TSRA is providing a good opportunity for his people to take another step forward to a better future. Issues that are important to Mr Billy are health, housing, small business, training, employment and education. Mr Billy is keen to see qualified Torres Strait Islanders working as service providers in Torres Strait communities. He aims to raise awareness of health problems prevalent in the Torres Strait and the ways in which these problems can be prevented and treated. Mr Billy would also like to see his people take the opportunity to become involved in community enterprises. Another of his priorities is to keep cultural traditions alive and ensure they are passed on to future generations.



MR PHILLIP BOWIE, MEMBER FOR NGURUPAI (HORN) AND MURALUG (PRINCE OF WALES) ISLANDS

Mr Bowie is the TSRA Member for Horn and Prince of Wales Islands and the TSRA Portfolio Member for Health and Environment. He is working towards improving the current health status of the people in the Torres Strait and NPA region by working in partnership with the Commonwealth and State Governments as well as Community Health to address traditional and environmental health issues. A major proposal he is supporting is to build a multi purpose complex for Ngurupai (Horn Island) for the provision of office space and a sporting complex to address youth and social issues on Horn Island. He also aims to provide accredited training and employment opportunity through Horn Island CDEP.



MR EDWARD DAU, MEMBER FOR BOIGU ISLAND

Mr Dau is the Chairperson of Boigu Island Council, a member of the ICC. He considers housing, health, education and economic development to be the most pressing issues in the Torres Strait region. During his term as TSRA Member, Mr Dau will work towards ensuring that negotiations between Australia and Papua New Guinea regarding the Torres Strait Treaty take into account the views of his people. He believes the waters (sea) of the Protected Zone must be safeguarded for future generations of Torres Strait Islander people.



MR RON DAY, MEMBER FOR MER (MURRAY ISLAND)

Mr Day is the Chairperson of Mer Island Council and a member of the ICC. He would like to see the development of a sustainable economy in the Torres Strait and improved standards of education. During his term, Mr Day will ensure the TSRA promotes Torres Strait culture and encourages young adults to participate in mainstream sports.



MR ELIA DOOLAH, ATSIC COMMISSIONER FOR THE TORRES STRAIT ZONE

Commissioner Doolah represents the TSRA on the ATSIC Board and is Chairperson of the Torres Strait Islander Advisory Board (TSIAB). He is the Chairperson of Darnley Island Council, Chairperson of the Area Consultative Committee and a member of the ICC Board. Mr Doolah is particularly focused on training and education and is keen to see qualified Torres Strait Islander people serving their communities. As Commissioner, Mr Doolah is working towards a better relationship between Torres Strait Islander people living on the mainland and Torres Strait Islander people living in the Torres Strait. He will be keeping mainland Torres Strait Islander people informed of the operations of the TSRA and at the same time, he will convey their concerns to ATSIC and the TSRA.



MR JOSEPH ELU, MEMBER FOR SEISIA COMMUNITY

Mr Elu is the Chairperson of Seisia Island Council, Chairperson of Indigenous Business Australia (IBA), a member of the ICC and Chairperson of the Islander Board of Industry and Service (IBIS) Board. Mr Elu is encouraging an increase in funding for business development, the establishment of a small business development agency, and an agreement on a regional economic development strategy that incorporates eco-tourism. Under Mr Elu's direction, Seisia Island Council has successfully established a number of business enterprises and has achieved a greater degree of financial independence. Mr Elu has been appointed Co-Chair of the Voluntary Service to Indigenous Communities Foundation, member of the Reconciliation Australia Board and member of the SBS Board. Mr Elu places emphasis on the development of ecotourism incorporating sportsfishing as a means of achieving a measure of economic independence.



MR HENRY GARNIER, MEMBER FOR HAMMOND

Mr Garnier is the Chairperson of the ICC and Chairperson of Hammond Island Council. Mr Garnier believes the most important issues affecting Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people in this region are housing, health, economic development, education, water supply and development of a sustainable fishing industry. His vision is for Torres Strait Islander people to own and manage their own fishing industry and to establish their own banking or credit union facility in the region.



MR JOHN T. KRIS, MEMBER FOR ST PAULS COMMUNITY, MOA ISLAND

Mr Kris is the TSRA Portfolio Member for Housing and Infrastructure, Chairperson of St Pauls Island Council and member of the ICC. Improvements to the quality and quantity of houses and increased training opportunities for the youth at St Pauls are still among his top priorities. He strongly believes that through the completion of training programs and apprenticeships, community members will have greater opportunities to gain employment and set up enterprises through which the community's economy will improve and become self sufficient. He encourages ongoing full community participation in St Pauls' five-year Development Plan which details the community's plans and goals.



MR GETANO LUI (JNR) AM, MEMBER FOR YAM Island

Mr Lui is the Chairperson of Yam Island Council and a member of the ICC. He was the first Chairperson of the TSRA and was also a director on the ATSI Commercial Development Corporation (CDC). Mr Lui has been awarded the Order of Australia (AM) in recognition of his lifelong service to the people of the Torres Strait region.



MR DONALD MOSBY, MEMBER FOR MASIG (YORKE) Island

Mr Mosby is the Chairperson of Yorke Island Council and a member of the ICC. He holds the TSRA Portfolio for Small Business and Economic Development. Mr Mosby aims to develop tourism and establish commercial ventures on Yorke Island and encourages his community members to gain qualifications through training and tertiary education and to establish their own enterprises. Mr Mosby believes that the Torres Strait communities should move away from welfare dependence and progress towards greater autonomy.



MR FRANCIS PEARSON, MEMBER FOR PORUMA (COCONUT) ISLAND

Mr Pearson is the Chairperson of Coconut Island and a member of the ICC. He aims to raise the standard of education in his community and encourages parents and community members to actively participate in the local school's activities and planning sessions. Mr Pearson urges people to gain qualifications through traineeships, apprenticeships or tertiary study so that they can use these skills to assist with community development such as their current Tourism Enterprise venture. He also supports the development of tourism on the island as this will strengthen the community's economy and provide employment opportunities. Mr Pearson encourages his community to manage their own affairs.



MR SAILA SAVAGE, MEMBER FOR KUBIN COMMUNITY, MOA ISLAND

Mr Savage was elected Chairperson of Kubin Island Council in March 2000 and is a member of the ICC. His priorities include expansion of the community through the construction of more housing and the development of community enterprises. Mr Savage aims to increase the training opportunities and apprenticeships for the community's youth so that they can develop skills with which they can assist the community and set up enterprises. He encourages the youth to also undertake training on the mainland so they can bring experience, ideas and expertise back to the community.



PASTOR PEDRO STEPHEN, MEMBER FOR PORT KENNEDY AREA

Pastor Stephen is the TSRA Portfolio Member for Education, Employment and Training, the representative for Port Kennedy Area on Thursday Island and has been the Mayor of Torres Shire Council since 1994. He is also Pastor of the Full Gospel Church on Thursday Island. Pastor Stephen is committed to transparent accountability and has a strong desire to strengthen and support community organisations and businesses with adequate resources to enable effective service delivery within the region at the 'cold' face. Pastor Stephen aims to initiate productive partnerships between government and non-government organisations and the community. He is actively involved in the community through various organisations including the Torres Strait TAFE Advisory Council, Torres Strait NPA District Heath Council, Torres Strait Islander Regional Education Council, Torres Strait Rotary Club, and the Greater Autonomy Steering Committee. He is committed to the people's aspiration for the establishment of an appropriate form of regional governance for the Torres Strait region.



MR ROCKY STEPHEN, MEMBER FOR STEPHEN ISLAND

Mr Stephen is the Chairperson of Stephen Island Council and a member of the ICC. He was elected to the position of chairperson of his community through a bi-election held in February 2001. Mr Stephen feels strongly about the need to establish airstrips on Stephen and Dauan Islands to help alleviate the difficulties currently experienced with daily and emergency travel. Currently the youngest TSRA Member, Mr Stephen is working towards establishing more sporting and recreational facilities throughout the region for the youth of the Torres Strait. He encourages young people to become actively involved in community planning and to aspire towards community leadership.



MR REG WILLIAMS, MEMBER FOR BAMAGA COMMUNITY

Mr Williams is the Chairperson of Bamaga Island Council and a member of the ICC. He is presently focusing his energies on establishing and developing a community based, commercially focused business corporation to make Bamaga more financially independent while creating additional employment and flow on business opportunities for Islander people.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

At 30 June 2001 the TSRA had 4 advisory committees. These were:

- Greater Autonomy Taskforce Membership; Mr Terry Waia, Mr Pedro Stephen and Mr Henry Garnier.
- Economic Development Advisory Committee Membership; Mr Don Mosby, Mr Pedro Stephen and Mr Joseph Elu.
- Audit Advisory Committee Membership, Mr Terrence Whap, Mr Francis Pearson and Mr John Abednego.
- Torres Strait Fisheries Taskforce Membership, Mr Maluwap Nona, Mr Donald Banu, Mr Toshie Nakata, Mr Ned David, Mr James Bon and Mr Danny Salee.

PORTFOLIO POSITIONS

The TSRA Portfolio Members for 2001-2002 are:

Women's Issues	Mrs Margaret Mau
Small Business and Economic Development	Mr Donald Mosby
Arts, Language, Culture and Sport	Mr Terrence Whap
Legal and Media	Mr John Abednego
Housing and Infrastructure	Mr John T. Kris
Environment and Health	Mr Phillip Bowie
Education, Training and Employment	Mr Pedro Stephen
Marine and Fisheries	Mr Henry Garnier

TSRA MEETINGS

The TSRA held seven meetings between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002.

Meetings	Date	Duration
No 34	27-29 August 2001	3 days
No 35	11-12 October 2001	2 days
No 36	10-12 December 2001	3 days
No 37	25-27 February 2002	3 days
No 38	2 May 2002	2 hours
No 39	24 May 2002	1 day
No 40	24-27 June 2002	4 days

All members attended these meetings except for the following who forwarded their apologies prior to the meetings listed below:

Meeting No. 34 – Members for Seisia, Warraber and Yam
Meeting No. 35 – Member for Mer
Meeting No. 36 – Members for Boigu and Yam
Meeting No. 37 – Members for Bamaga, TRAWQ and Hammond
Meeting No. 38 – Members for Badu, Warraber, Mer, Seisia, Stephen and Ngurupai/ Muralug
Meeting No. 39 – Members from Mer, Badu, Bamaga, Stephen and Seisia
Meeting No. 40 – Member for Bamaga and Yam

TSRA annual report 2001-02

ABOUT THE TSRA

TORRES STRAIT REGION

The Torres Strait stretches 150 kilometres from the tip of Cape York Peninsula in North Queensland to the south-west coast of Papua New Guinea. Islands, reefs, and coral and sand cays are scattered throughout the region, the northern most island reaching to within five kilometres of the Papua New Guinea coastline.

Culturally unique and remarkably beautiful, the Torres Strait is predominantly inhabited by Torres Strait Islander people who possess strong seafaring and trading traditions, and maintain bonds to the sea through their culture, lifestyle and history.

The region was named after Torres, a Spanish explorer who sailed through the Torres Strait in 1606. After the arrival of missionaries and early settlers who were involved in the pearling, bêche-de-mer and mining industries, the Queensland administration of the Torres Strait was established in 1877, relocating from Somerset to Thursday Island.

The region includes 18 island communities, with populations ranging from 55 to 1,487, and also two mainland communities. The region's total population is 8,089, of whom 6,214 are Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people. Approximately 37,360 Torres Strait Islander people live outside the Torres Strait region.

Torres Strait Islanders first achieved recognition of their traditional rights over their land in 1992, through the High Court's landmark decision to grant Islanders native title rights over Mer (Murray Island). This was the first time native title had been recognised under Australia's common law. It set a precedent for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people throughout Australia who have since put forward their own claims under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), hoping to achieve equally successful outcomes. Torres Strait Islanders have since achieved native title rights over Moa, Saibai, Warraber, Poruma, Masig, Mabuiag, Dauan, Waiar and Dauar Islands in the Torres Strait. In addition, the Kaurareg people of the region have achieved recognition of their native title rights over seven inner islands — Ngurupai (Horn Island), Muralug (Prince of Wales Island), Zuna (Entrance Island), Yeta (Port Lihou Island), Mipa (Turtle Island), Tarilag (Packe Island) and Damaralag. Torres Strait Islanders are now pursuing their native title rights over the remaining land claims and over their traditional sea country.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The TSRA aims to improve the lifestyle and wellbeing of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the region through implementing programs that address their poor socioeconomic and health status. Due to the history of severe disadvantage suffered by the Indigenous people of the region, such improvements will be gradual. A report by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody revealed that significant improvements can only be achieved through fundamental changes in society's attitudes and recognition of the rights of Australia's Indigenous citizens. Consideration should be given to these factors when assessing the TSRA's programs.

The following report of the TSRA's Operating Environment has three sources:

Statistics, taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) 1996 Census information, which provide details of the Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal population in the Torres Strait region, indicating the extent of need in several program areas;

- S TSRA annual report 2001-02
- Preliminary statistics taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) 2001 Census information which provide details of the Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal population in the Torres Strait region; and
- Commonwealth Government strategies, policies and responses which have shaped many of the TSRA's program activities.

EXTENT OF NEED

Population

The 2001 Census showed that the Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal population in the region:

- at 6,214, represented 76.8 per cent of the total population of the region, approximately 1.5 per cent of the Indigenous population of Australia and approximately 5.5 per cent of the Indigenous population of Queensland.
- had increased by 4.2 per cent since 1996 this small increase possibly indicating a continuing migration of people from out of the area but further research is required; and
- had a median age of 20 years compared to 32 years for the non-Indigenous population of the region (i.e. half the Indigenous population in the region was 20-years-old or less).

Employment

The 1996 Census information showed:

• the number of unemployed Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people in the Torres Strait region was 184 and altogether 1,785 people were employed. This represents an unemployment rate of 5 per cent for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people compared to 7 per cent for the non-Indigenous population of the region. In 1991 the unemployment rate in the Torres Strait Islander labour force was 12 per cent. Note: Community Development Employment Project (CDEP) participants are counted as employed.

Education

The 1996 Census showed that in the Torres Strait region:

- 10 per cent (365) of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people aged 15 years or over indicated they had tertiary qualifications compared to 47 per cent of non-Indigenous people; and
- a further 2 per cent (85) of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people aged 15 years or over were studying for a tertiary qualification.

Income

Household incomes of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people were, according to the 1996 Census, on average lower than those of other households. Of those households where all income data were available:

- 36 per cent of households earned less than \$500 per week compared to 22 per cent of other households; and
- at the upper income levels, 6 per cent of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal households had incomes over \$1,500 per week compared to 22 per cent of other households.

Housing

According to the 1996 Census, in the Torres Strait region:

- 13 per cent of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people owned, or were purchasing, their homes compared to 15 per cent of non-Indigenous people; and
- the average household size, of households with Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal occupants, was 4.7 persons per dwelling compared to 2.7 with non-Indigenous occupants.

Health

The following information is derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999 report on the Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the Torres Strait Health Strategy (1993).

- Over the period 1976–94, estimated mortality rates for Torres Strait Islanders living in the Torres Strait area were about two and a half to three times higher than those for all Queenslanders after adjusting for age.
 - The main causes of excess deaths in the Torres Strait area for the period 1989–94 were diabetes (33% of the excess) and heart disease (19%), followed by perinatal conditions (13%), pneumonia (12%), bronchitis, emphysema and asthma (12%) and cancer (11%).
 - In 1993, the life expectancy of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region was approximately 23 years less than that for non-Indigenous Australians. Women were expected to live 30 years less than non-Indigenous Australian females.
 - The region's hospital admissions in 1993 were twice that experienced on the Queensland mainland. Health problems in the region were exacerbated by the poor quantity and quality of water and the sewerage and waste disposal systems.
 - Data gathered from community consultation and available statistics and studies indicated that numerous factors impacted on the health status of the Torres Strait region including environment, housing, infrastructure, nutrition, access to health services, community involvement and traditional culture, alcohol and other substance abuse, infectious diseases, women's health and mental health.

FORMATION

The Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) was established on 1 July 1994, under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989*, following a review of the Act. Under the Act, the Torres Strait was one of 35 ATSIC regions throughout Australia. The review proposed the creation of a separate Torres Strait authority with the same powers as ATSIC.

Following consultation with the Torres Strait Regional Council, and the Council's subsequent historic decision, the Parliament of Australia established the Torres Strait Regional Authority within the framework of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989* (ATSIC Act).

The TSRA consists of an elected arm and an administrative arm. The elected arm is comprised of 20 elected representatives who are Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region. Eighteen TSRA Members are Island Council Chairpersons elected under the *Queensland Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*, and two TSRA Members are elected under Division 5 of the ATSIC Act.

Members of the TSRA elect a Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson and an Alternate Deputy Chairperson. A Commissioner, also elected by the TSRA Members, represents the TSRA on the ATSIC Board. The Commissioner is also the Chairperson of the Torres Strait Islander Advisory Board (TSIAB). A General Manager is responsible for the TSRA's administration and staffing.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The enabling legislation as stated in Part 3A Division 1 of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989* is as follows:

- 142. (1) A Torres Strait Regional Authority is established.
 - (2) The TSRA:

a. is a body corporate, with perpetual succession; and

b. is to have a common seal; and

c. may acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property; and

d. may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the TSRA, as outlined in Section 142A of the ATSIC Act, are:

- a. to recognise and maintain the special and unique Ailan Kastom of Torres Strait Islanders living in the Torres Strait area;
- b. to formulate and implement programs for Torres Strait Islanders, and Aboriginal persons, living in the Torres Strait area;
- c. to monitor the effectiveness of programs for Torres Strait Islanders, and Aboriginal persons, living in the Torres Strait area, including programs conducted by other bodies;
- d. to develop policy proposals to meet national, State and regional needs and priorities of Torres Strait Islanders, and Aboriginal persons, living in the Torres Strait area;
- e. to assist, advise and cooperate with Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal communities, organisations and individuals at national, State, Territory and regional levels;
- f. to advise the Minister on:
 - (i) matters relating to Torres Strait Islander affairs and Aboriginal affairs, in the Torres Strait area, including the administration of legislation;
 - the coordination of the activities of other Commonwealth bodies that affect Torres Strait Islanders or Aboriginal persons living in the Torres Strait area;
- g. when requested by the Minister, to provide information or advice to the Minister on any matter specified by the Minister;
- h. to take such reasonable action as it considers necessary to protect Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal cultural material and information relating to the Torres Strait area if the material or information is considered sacred or otherwise significant by Torres Strait Islanders or Aboriginal persons;
- i. at the request of, or with the agreement of, the Australian Bureau of Statistics but not otherwise, to collect and publish statistical information relating to Torres Strait Islanders and Aboriginal persons living in the Torres Strait area;

- j. such other functions as are conferred on the TSRA by this Act or any other Act;
- k. such other functions as are expressly conferred on the TSRA by a law of a State or of an internal Territory and in respect of which there is in force written approval by the Minister under section 142B;
- 1. to undertake such research as is necessary to enable the TSRA to perform any of its other functions; and
- m. to do anything else that is incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the preceding functions.

Powers

The powers of the TSRA, as outlined in section 142C of the ATSIC Act, are the following:

- (1) The TSRA has power to do all things that are necessary or convenient to be done for, or in connection with, the performance of its functions.
- (2) The powers of the TSRA include, but are not limited to, the following powers:
 - (a) to accept gifts, grants, bequests and devises made to it;
 - (b) to act as trustee of money and other property vested in it on trust;
 - (c) to negotiate and cooperate with other Commonwealth bodies and with State, Territory and local government bodies;
 - (d) to enter into an agreement for making a grant or loan under section 142GA to the State of Queensland or an authority of that State (including a local government body);
 - (e) to enter into an agreement (other than an agreement referred to in paragraph (d)) with a State or a Territory.
- (3) Despite anything in this Act, any money or other property held by the TSRA on trust must be dealt with in accordance with the powers and duties of the TSRA as trustee.
- (4) The powers of the TSRA may be exercised in or out of Australia.

POWERS OF DIRECTION BY THE MINISTER

The TSRA is directed by the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, the Hon. Philip Ruddock, under section 142E of the ATSIC Act, which states:

- (1) The TSRA must perform its functions and exercise its powers in accordance with any general written directions given to it by the Minister.
- (2) The Minister must not give directions about the content of any advice, information or recommendation that may be given by the TSRA to a Minister, Department of State or authority of the Commonwealth.
- (3) The Minister must not give directions about the content of any advice, information or recommendation that may be given by the TSRA to:
 - (a) a Minister of a State or Territory; or
 - (b) a Department of State of a State or Territory; or
 - (c) an authority of a State or Territory;

except for the purpose of protecting the confidentiality of information given to the TSRA by the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth.

- (4) Subject to subsection (5), the Minister must cause a copy of a direction to be laid before each House of Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after that direction was given.
- (5) The rule in subsection (4) does not apply if the laying of a copy of a direction before each House of the Parliament would result in the disclosure of a matter in a manner that would be inconsistent with the views or sensitivities of Torres Strait Islanders or Aboriginal persons.

REVIEW OF ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Following the ATSIC elections in 1999, the Minister convened a panel in accordance with Section 141 of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989* to review:

- (1) the electoral boundaries (ward, region and zone) under which the various ATSIC and TSRA elections are conducted; and
- (2) the rules that set out how those elections are conducted.

The Review Panel has since developed a report, which is now before the Minister.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

The Corporate Services section provides a range of administrative and program services and is responsible for managing the corporate governance and financial needs of the TSRA including executive support, finance, property, personnel, human resources, Certified Workplace Agreement 2000–2003, staff development and training, reception, registry and secretariat services to the TSRA Board and Office of the Chairperson.

Objectives:

- support delivery of the TSRA services to Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people in the Torres Strait region;
- promote the efficient and effective use of Commonwealth human, financial and physical resources;
- create a rewarding, safe, healthy and equitable working environment;
- ensure the provision of efficient services for the TSRA Administration and Board and the Minister in order to facilitate decision-making;
- manage and maintain all assets of the TSRA and;
- create and maintain systems which promote good corporate governance within both the board and administration arms of the TSRA.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Audit

The TSRA continued to be scrutinised by government audit agencies during the year. The TSRA actively responds to deficiencies identified by audit agencies and endeavours to continually improve the quality of administrative, and program procedures.

Internal: The Office of Evaluation and Audit (OEA) undertakes internal audits of the TSRA in accordance with S.76 of the ATSIC Act 1989. In January 2002, OEA undertook an internal audit of the TSRA and gave an unqualified opinion as the overall management of both the administrative and program functions have been managed effectively.

External: The previous annual report noted that the results of the 2000-2001 external audit would be commented on in this report. The 2000-2001 financial statement audit was completed in August 2001 and the auditor gave an unqualified audit opinion. The 2001-2002 financial statement audit was completed in August 2002, by Ernst and Young as contracted by ANAO, again resulting in an unqualified audit opinion, as indicated by the Auditor General, at the beginning of the Financial Statements.

Audit Committee

The TSRA Audit Committee was established in August 2001. The TSRA Board endorsed the following Members to form the committee:

Mr Francis Pearson, Member for Coconut Island

Mr Terrence Whap, Member for Mabuiag Island

Mr John Abednego, Member for TRAWQ Community

The Audit Committee held its first meeting on 10 December 2001. All members attended the meeting along with the General Manager, Manager of Corporate Services and representatives from the Office of Evaluation and Audit. The Audit Committee was formed primarily to assist the TSRA Board in fulfilling its responsibilities relating to the accounting and reporting practices of the TSRA. The committee also assists the TSRA and board in corporate governance areas, particularly in regard to complying with obligations under the *Commonwealth and Securities Act 1997*.

Risk Management

Indemnities and insurance premiums for officers:

- The TSRA has not given any indemnity to current or former officers against a liability.
- The TSRA pays an annual premium for insurance to Comcover, which in some cases, namely professional indemnity, does protect against a current or former officer's liability for legal costs.
- The TSRA administration is currently developing a Risk Management Strategy in order to properly identify risks to the organisation so that they can be dealt with in a proper and efficient manner.

Certified Workplace Agreement

The current TSRA Certified Workplace Agreement 2000-2003, which was certified by the Industrial Relations Commission on 7 July 2000, expires on 30 June 2003. The objectives of the Certified Agreement are to introduce a strong performance based and merit based organisational culture which encourages rewards and recognises high performance and improves overall organisational performance; supports and improve services to the TSRA's client communities and organisations in the Torres Strait; provides equitable remuneration and a flexible set of conditions and working arrangements which attract, retain and develop all employees; provides flexible and streamlined policies and practices that support management and staff in implementing structural reform; and promotes open communication and learning within the organisation. A Certified Workplace Agreement Consultative Committee (WACC) has been established and continues to be active in workplace employment issues, conditions of service and entitlements under the Certified Agreement. The WACC comprises management, staff, including women and Indigenous staff, and union representatives. The negotiating process for the next Certified Workplace Agreement will commence in January 2003 in order to complement the policy parameters on Certified Agreement Making in the Public Service.

Personnel

Payroll: The TSRA changed its service provider for its payroll function in the year. The Agreement with the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies terminated in August 2001 and consequently, the Island Co-ordinating Council was formally appointed and became the new payroll provider for 2001-2002.

Staff Development and Training: Staff attended various internal and external training and development courses throughout the year including leadership, policy, ministerial, occupational health and safety, first aid, fire awareness, letter writing, report writing, United Nations fellowship and middle and senior management. The TSRA has a policy of offering three-office administration traineeships each calendar year to local people.

Leave Records: Since the agreement with ATSIC to provide human resources services to TSRA finished on 30 June 2000, the TSRA has established a small unit to administer and manage all the leave records of TSRA employees.

Property

The TSRA has an office accommodation usage of 873 square metres for 38 staff and TSRA Members, providing an average of 22.97 square metres per person.

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)

The TSRA is an EEO employer and upholds the Australian Public Service Values. As stated in the Certified Agreement, the TSRA "provides a workplace that is free from discrimination and recognises and utilises the diversity of the Australian community it serves". Staff members receive Public Service and Merit Protection Commission (PSMPC), EEO and Harassment and Workplace Diversity booklets and pamphlets as they are revised and developed. EEO and Harassment officers for the TSRA have been elected from within the staff. EEO statistical information is collected on recruitment of all TSRA staff and provided to the PSMPC at the end of each financial year. The TSRA statistical data is set out in Appendix 4 (c).

Freedom of Information (FOI)

A statement outlining the structure of the TSRA, as required under Section 8 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*, can be found in Appendix 2. During the reporting period no FOI request was received for access to native title documents. Also, no applications for Internal Review or applications to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT), for review of a decision in relation to a request, were received during this time.

Industrial Democracy

As an integral part of the Certified Agreement the TSRA has established a Workplace Agreement Consultative Committee, which is the peak consultative body between management, employees and their representatives. The TSRA fosters and promotes regular management, section and staff meetings.

Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S)

The TSRA recognises its responsibilities under the *Occupational Health and Safety* (*Commonwealth Employment*) *Act 1991*. The TSRA and staff cooperate on OH&S Policy and operational matters as stated in the Certified Agreement, and take part in appropriate national consultation. Staff members are informed of the current issues and receive OH&S publications from Comcare as they are developed. An OH&S Officer for the TSRA has been elected from within the staff.

Privacy

For the reporting period, the Privacy Commissioner did not issue a report on the TSRA under Section 30 of the *Privacy Act 1988* and no personal privacy complaints were made against the TSRA.

Commonwealth Disability Strategy (CDS)

The TSRA is aware of and acknowledges the CDS, which is a planning framework that assists agencies to ensure their policies, programs and services are accessible for people with disabilities. The TSRA is in the process of developing an action plan in order to implement the principles of the CDS and will report the outcomes in its next Annual Report.

CORPORATE DOCUMENTS

Between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002, the TSRA produced the TSRA 2000–2001 Annual Report. Additionally, the TSRA produced seven community newsletters (known as the *TSRA News*). The *TSRA News* is a publication distributed throughout the Torres Strait region and Australian mainland via insertion in the local newspaper, *Torres News*. The aim of *TSRA News* is to inform people living in the Torres Strait and on the mainland of the TSRA's goals, progress and achievements. It consists of articles and photographs specifically relating to the activities and achievements of the TSRA's elected and administrative arms.

The TSRA is also revising the Torres Strait Development Plan. This plan is required under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989*. The revised plan will be completed by the end of 2002.

These publications can be viewed on the TSRA website (www.tsra.gov.au).

TORRES STRAIT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Section 142D of the ATSIC Act states:

- (1) The TSRA must formulate, and revise from time to time, a plan to be known as the Torres Strait Development Plan (the 'Plan').
- (2) The aim of the Plan is to improve the economic, social and cultural status of Torres Strait Islanders, and Aboriginal persons, living in the Torres Strait area.
- (3) The Plan must outline the strategies and policies that the TSRA intends to adopt in order to implement the Plan, including, but not limited to, a marine strategy for the Torres Strait area.
- (4) Each Plan must relate to a period of at least three years, but not more than five years.
- (5) The TSRA must review the Plan regularly.
- (6) The TSRA must perform its functions under this section in consultation with the Minister.

Without limiting the operation of the Freedom of Information Act 1982, the TSRA General Manager must ensure that copies of the Plan as in force from time to time are available for inspection and purchase at each office of the TSRA. The TSRA General Manager must cause notice of the publication of the Plan to be pub-The TSRA is currently revising the Development Plan. Once completed, the Plan will reflect the various sections and sub-sections that comprise this report. It will also be published and PRICES OF OUTCOME AND OUTPUTS - PLANNED AND ACTUAL Since the Commonwealth Government introduced a new financial management framework in 1999-2000. Outcomes and Outputs have become the focus of the way in which departments and agencies planned their activities, budgeted and managed resources at their disposal, and reported to the government. It also introduced government agencies to the accrual method of financial reporting and budgeting, which matches revenues with the cost of outputs for a certain financial period. It was generally understood that these measures, together with the introduction of the method of budgeting based on the full cost of government activities (Outputs), would promote better accountability and professionalism and would facilitate more informed decision making.

Building on these changes the financial statements have further been refined this year, with the Finance Minister issuing instructions that the Outcome and Outputs budgeted and actual prices now be listed in detail in the notes to the financial statements.

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lished in the Gazette.'

OUTCOME AND OUTPUTS

Outcomes are the results the departments and agencies are expected to achieve and Outputs are the costs of goods and services that are produced and contribute to the achievement of those outcomes.

The TSRA had just one planned Outcome for the financial period 2001–2002. The Outcome was 'to achieve a better quality of life and to develop an economic base for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal persons living in the Torres Strait'. There were 6 Outputs that contributed to the achievement of the planned Outcome. The budgeted and actual prices of the TSRA's six outputs are listed in the notes to the Financial Statements and in the following table.

BUDGETED TOTAL PRICE OUTCOME\$ 49.807mACTUAL TOTAL PRICE OF OUTCOME\$ 48.583m

Output 1	
Economic Development	
Budgeted Total Price	\$3.381m
Actual Total Price	\$2.869m

Output 2

Community Development Employment and Training Budgeted Total Price \$28.986m Actual Total Price \$26.026m

Output 3 Native Title	
Budgeted Total Price	\$1.732m
Actual Total Price	\$1.354m

Output 4	
Social Cultural and De	evelopment
Budgeted Total Price	\$6.581m
Actual Total Price	\$8.274m

Output 5 Housing, Environment, Health and Infrastructure Budgeted Total Price \$7.913m Actual Total Price \$8.326m

Output 6Policy and InformationBudgeted Total Price\$1.214mActual Total Price\$1.735m

Notes:

- 1. Revenue from Government through appropriations contributes 97.0% to the total Output price for this Outcome, for 2001-2002.
- 2. The TSRA has no administered expenses.

PERFORMANCE AGAINST OUTPUTS

The table below sets out the Planned Achievements in accordance with the TSRA goals, as stated in the Development Plan, and the Actual Achievements for the year.

Output	Planned Achievements	Actual Achievements
1. Economic Development	Quality: 75% of contracts settled within one month and 20% within two months. Quantity: 30 to 40 new contracts. Price: An average of \$50,000 per loan contract. 4 Community Development Grants & 5 housing loans. Provide 50 loans to estab- lish business.	50% of contracts settled in one month, 30% of con- tracts are settled within one to three months 20%, three to six months. A total of 42 BFS loans were released to clients. In addition, a total of 11 hous- ing loans were released. The average BFS loan was for \$28,732. The loan portfolio consists of 142 loans, 108 BFS loans and 34 housing loans. During the financial year 23 BFS loans and 1 Housing loan were dis- charged. Three grants were approved for the Dauan Island Takeaway, Badu Island and TRAWQ Council Hydroponics facilities. Price for this Output \$2.869m
2. Community Development, Employment and Training	Quality: 75% of CDEP com- munities comply with guide- lines. 85% of targeted train- ing delivered within the financial year. Quantity: 17 communities are on CDEP. 37 training programs to be funded. Price: \$24.61m for the Output. Ensure that the program is working effectively by scheduling community visits twice a year and checking quarterly financial returns and that 1700 eligible partic- ipants are qualified to be on the program.	 94% of CDEP organisations fully complied with the CDEP and general funding and operational guidelines. 85.14% of targeted training was delivered within the financial year. The remaining will be conducted within the first 2 months of the new financial year. 17 funded CDEP organisations enabled 20 communities to be on the CDEP program. 101 Community Training programs were programmed and 86 implemented.

Output	Planned Achievements	Actual Achievements
2. Community Development, Employment and Training (continued)		Each CDEP community and organisation was visit- ed an average of 4.5 visits a year . The financial year ended with 1815 partici- pants eligible to be on the program. Price for this Output
3. Native Title	Quality: Recruitment of one legal officer and one Senior Anthropologist to be com- pleted by December 2001. Inquiries relating to claims to be responded to within 7 days. Quantity: Substantial progress to be made in the mediation of seven land claims. Price: \$1.559m for adminis- tering the Output.	 \$26.026m One legal officer successful- ly recruited and commenced employment in July 2001 and one Senior Anthropologist successfully recruited and commenced employment in October 2001. Straightforward inquiries relating to claims responded to under 7 days. 7 land claims have reached in principle agreement with all parties and are expected to be determined by consent in the second half of 2002. Price for this Output \$1.354m
4. Social, Cultural and Development	Quality: approved grants for approved projects will be funded within 28 days of commencement of the finan- cial year. Quantity: 22 grants will be approved in the financial year. Price: an aggregate of \$6.668m for the Output. Provide assistance to the communities to promote and improve the social and cul- tural wellbeing. Promote community involvement in environmental issues affect- ing them by providing finan- cial assistance to suitable community organisations running appropriate pro- grams and through publica- tions produced by the TSRA.	All funded organisations received all or part of their first quarterly release with- in 28 days of the com- mencement of the financial year. 30 grants were approved in the 2001-2002 financial year, representing 111 activities ((excluding CDEP (50), Training (26), Environmental Health (6) and Economic Develop- ment (5)). Price per Output \$8.273m

Output	Planned Achievements	Actual Achievements
5. Housing and Environment Health and Infrastructure	Quality: Infrastructure proj- ects commenced in 2001-2002 year to be 75% completed by 30 June 2002. Quantity: sewerage, hous- ing, drainage and infrastruc- ture projects for the seven- teen island communities are continuing. Price: an aggregate of \$8.16m has been targeted for the Output.	100% of MIP 2 projects commenced in 2001-2002 are still in planning stages as at June 2002. Of the 6 major projects commenced in 2001-2002, 2 have already progressed through the design stage. The remaining 4 have Project Managers appointed. Badu Airstip upgrade was completed. Price: \$8.326m
6. Policy and Information	Quality: 98% of Ministerial correspondence dealt with within 21 days. 98% of TSRA Board Members and Portfolio Member for Women's Issues' queries responded to within 14 days. 98% of queries from the public responded to within 14 days. Quantity: 1170 number of publications, queries and correspondence are antici- pated. Price: \$1.30m target- ed for this Output.	 19 Ministerials were received. All were dealt with by the set deadline with the exception of one. 100% of queries were responded to within 14 days. 100% of verbal queries were responded to in 14 days. 80% of written queries were responded to in 14 days. 1040 queries and correspon- dence were received includ- ing 804 items of correspon- dence. No written complaint was received. Price: \$1.735m

OVERVIEW OF OUTPUTS

OUTPUT 1 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM - ECONOMIC

This output comprises one major program, the Economic Program, which supplements and contributes to mainstream programs aimed at increasing the economic empowerment and status of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region. The program also aims to develop opportunities for enhancing employment, training, enterprise development and home ownership.

The Economic Program comprises 3 sub-programs:

- 1. Business Funding Scheme (BFS);
- 2. Home Ownership;
- 3. Community Economic Initiatives Scheme (CEIS).

SUBPROGRAM: BUSINESS FUNDING SCHEME (BFS)

Objective

To increase the economic independence of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people of the Torres Strait region by facilitating the acquisition, ownership and development of commercially viable enterprises in accordance with the principles of sustainable economic development.

Description

The BFS has enabled the establishment of a number of businesses within the Torres Strait region, all of which provide an important service to the wider community. The BFS promotes the economic independence of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people by helping them acquire, own and develop commercially successful enterprises. Over the years, the BFS has assisted many individuals and partnerships to establish successful business ventures in a range of industries. This in turn creates employment for the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Area.

One of the key success factors in the Economic Development Program is the use of business agents to assist clients in establishing their business and, if required, to provide ongoing professional assistance. In addition, the TSRA pays clients' legal costs. This includes legal advice associated with forming the business and the preparation of legal documentation.

If required, the BFS provides an additional service to clients — organising and paying for insurance over the assets. The insurance cost is then charged back to the client's loan account. A total of \$63,198 in insurance costs was paid on behalf of BFS clients.

Achievements

The Business Funding Scheme is proving to be a significant source of commercial finance for Torres Strait Islanders wanting to establish or expand their businesses. During the financial period, a total of 32 loans were advanced at a total value of \$678,590.

During the financial year 26 clients paid out their BFS loans.

As at 30 June 2002, a total of 108 BFS Loans remain active. A total of \$646,392 in repayments has been returned this financial year into the BFS account.

While the majority of the loans remain within the fishing industry, it is pleasing to see that Torres

Strait Islanders are undertaking a diversified range of commercial activities. For example, of the
loans financed this financial period the following areas of commercial activity were undertaken.Industry SectorNo. Loans Disbursed\$ Value
454,523Commercial Fishing25454,523

2

1

1

1

2

32

125,000

9.163

32,395

8,000

49,509

678,590

In this financial year three BFS loans to community councils were released. The loans to com-
munity councils include Yorke Island commercial fishing vessel purchase, Poruma Island
Tourism Development and St Pauls Council's block making facility. The projects were able to
demonstrate that the councils could achieve a commercially viable operation with the cost of cap-
ital taken into consideration.

SUBPROGRAM: HOME OWNERSHIP

Objective

Tourism

Industrial

Transport **TOTAL**

Construction

Seafood processing

To provide home ownership for the Indigenous residents of the Torres Strait region through home loans, thereby improving their economic status and social wellbeing.

Description

The Housing Loan Scheme provides home or land loans at concessionary interest rates to Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region who would not normally be able to obtain assistance from conventional lending institutions. The scheme is targeted at low income, first home buyers according to a point system based on family size and rental circumstances. The scheme is self-funding.

If required, an additional service that the Home Ownership scheme provides to clients is the organising and paying of insurance. The insurance cost is then charged back to the client's loan account.

Achievements

This year a total of \$716,587 has been released to 11 Housing Loan clients for either the purchase of new homes, conversion of lease hold title to freehold title or the renovation and expansion of existing dwellings.

A total of \$374,795 in repayments have been returned during the financial year into the Housing Account. In addition, 1 housing loan has been paid out leaving the total housing loan portfolio at 37.

SUB PROGRAM: COMMUNITY ECONOMIC INITIATIVES SCHEME (CEIS)

Objective

To contribute directly to the economic growth of communities by enabling the development of income generating projects with social, cultural and economic benefits.

Description

Through this component grants are provided to Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal organisations for the establishment and/or expansion of commercial income generating ventures.

Achievements

During the financial year, the TSRA approved \$300,000 for the development of the Yorke Island Council guesthouse/fishing lodge. The lodge will provide comfortable accommodation for the local and corporate market while providing the opportunity for the council to capitalise on the increasing number of tourists wishing to visit the island.

CEIS expenditure during this financial year includes:

Project	Released
Yorke Island Council Guesthouse	19,336
Dauan Island Council Takeaway	63,000
Badu Island Council Hydroponics	170,600
Dauan Island Guest House	55,000
Poruma Island Tourism Development	328,957
Yorke Island Council commercial fishing vessel	90,000
Total	726,893

The Dauan Island Takeaway was developed due to the community's increasing demand for access to prepared meals. The objective is to create a "contemporary island style" takeaway that the Dauan Community Council will feel comfortable being associated with, thereby ensuring immediate acceptance and a high level of ownership, resulting in a financial return direct to the council.

The Badu Island Community Councils' hydroponic projects aim to enable the councils to produce fresh vegetables for sale to retail outlets within their respective quarantine zones. Through the provision of readily available supplies of fresh vegetables, it is anticipated that the consumption of fresh vegetables will increase and that this will impact positively upon people with diet related diseases, especially diabetes. The project will provide direct employment for up to three members of each island community and provide a modest financial return for each council.

Funding for the Dauan Island Guesthouse provided for the renovation and fit out of a duplex. The Council will rent the accommodation to guests requiring accommodation.

The Poruma Island Tourism Development will be combining quality accommodation with the unique opportunity for guests to experience the rich cultural and natural heritage of Poruma Island.

TSRA annual report 2001-02

The Yorke Island commercial fishing venture aims to provide the community fishermen with the opportunity and advantages of accessing fishing zones that are outside of the limited range available by conventional dinghy. The project will provide formal training opportunities for the crew.

OUTPUT 2 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The Community Development, Employment and Training output comprises two programs:

- 1 Community Development Employment Program (CDEP);
- 2 Community Training Program (CTP).

PROGRAM - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (CDEP)

Objective

To provide Torres Strait Islanders and Aboriginal people living in the region with the opportunity to voluntarily work in community managed activities that contribute to economic, social and community development and cultural maintenance.

Description

CDEP is available to Torres Strait Islander communities within the Torres Strait region. The scheme enables unemployed Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal persons to undertake work on activities chosen by the community or organisation, as an alternative to unemployment benefits.

The scheme facilitates community development through the implementation of projects decided upon by the communities themselves, at their own pace and in accordance with their own priorities. Community development is further enhanced through the scheme's flexibility and capacity to link with other programs such as the Business Funding and Community Economic Initiatives Schemes, the Community Training Program, apprenticeships and various accredited training programs provided by DETYA and the State's DET.

Funding

In 2001-2002, the TSRA committed \$25,259,801 of CDEP program funds to projects in the Torres Strait region, achieving 98.2% expenditure over commitment. It is the TSRA's single largest program. As at 30 June 2002, there were a total of 1,815 eligible participants in 17 CDEP schemes, covering 20 communities. Expenditure for 2001-2002 was \$24,795,344, comprising wages (\$18,970,960) and recurrent/capital (\$5,924,384), which included \$47,660 as CDEP Support (conducting 10 Major Reviews and expenditure relating to the maintenance of the CDEP Manager software by external consultants, since the re-location of the software in the Torres Strait).

Achievements

CDEP communities within the Torres Strait region are involved in a number of work projects that CDEP members consider to be beneficial to their particular community. During 2001-2002, these projects continued to support activities such as: administration, storage yard and depot maintenance, fuel depots, public transport, landscaping, ranger programs and parks and gardens, erosion control, waste and rubbish recycling and removal, contract cleaning, hydroponics, cemetery maintenance, road and drainage construction and their upgrade and maintenance, market gardens and nursery projects, livestock management and abattoirs, cargo handling, garages and service stations, stevedoring, vehicle maintenance and mechanical workshops, tourism and hospitality, supermarket and groceries, cattle-work, piggeries, animal care and husbandry, tradition-

al and community justice systems and policing, women, youth, culture and church projects, assistance to education and primary health care, fishing, seafood processing, live crustaceans management and marketing, take-away enterprises, construction and maintenance of buildings and community roads, quarries, sea walls, levee banks, airstrips upgrades and other public utilities such as community seafood storage and freezing facilities, screen-printing and art and crafts, home and child care and broadcasting.

To these ongoing activities have to be added housing and major infrastructure contracts, which continued to be won by CDEP organisations, continuing and reinforcing the trend started during 1996-97. In addition, a strongly stated TSRA policy continue to result in major construction companies employing increasing numbers of CDEP participants, thus providing the workers with extended working hours and increased income, as well as valuable training.

The 2001-2002 financial year, as during last year, continued the implementation of the planning processes initiated with the updating of the Community Development Plans effected in 2000-2001, in accordance with the local needs and the various strategies, many of which involved other Commonwealth and State agencies. This was done, as previously, through intensive consultations with the Islander communities and coordination and cooperation with the Queensland Government agencies.

The CDEP scheme remains the focal point to which a host of other inter-agency programs, notably related to training and business development, can be connected, and this, coupled with the inherent operational flexibility of the scheme and the practically total Indigenous input as to the formulation of the communities' Work Plans, still make it the ideal tool for community development.

Funds were committed for the annual reviews of 10 TSRA funded organisations. The recommendations issued from these reviews were implemented during the 2001-2002 financial year. Monitoring is ongoing and will continue during the 2002-2003 financial year.

The TRAWQ CDEP continued in 2001-2002 the contract negotiated last year with the Torres Shire Council, covering various maintenance works on public grounds and buildings, and on the same financial basis (the exact amount is unavailable until the Annual Audit, due in September 2002).

The 2001-2002 CDEP work plans and programs closely followed the local priorities outlined in Year 1 of the Three-year Community Development Plans (2001-2004) developed in 2000-2001 and reflected in the TSRA triennial system of funding.

Basic groundwork has been undertaken since Christmas 2001 to establish a CDEP scheme on Horn Island independently from TRAWQ, following increased recognition and assertion by the Horn Island Indigenous population of their Kaurareg culture and origin. This groundwork is continuing into the 2002-2003 financial year in an atmosphere of general goodwill and camaraderie. It is hoped that the new CDEP scheme will be able to start towards the end of the first quarter of the new financial year.

PROGRAM - COMMUNITY TRAINING PROGRAM (CTP)

Objective

To improve individual and community skill levels to enable communities and individuals to improve self-management to become more competitive in the mainstream labour markets.

Description

This component provides community organisations with the opportunity to apply for funds to upgrade skills in administration, financial management, services industries and trades, as well as training related to environmental issues, health, heritage and culture and land management. This training can take the form of formal courses, on-the-job training, or a mixture of both.

Through this component financial assistance may also be provided to a sponsoring organisation's staff member to undertake a full time accredited course at a recognised tertiary educational institution.

Funding

In 2001-2002, the TSRA committed \$1,615,428 to various Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations for the continuation of the CTP program, achieving 100% expenditure over commitment.

Achievements

As in previous years, the training funds were used to improve managerial, administrative, and trade-based skills. A range of courses were conducted on the following: computer operation, accounting software, office management, painting, carpentry, electrical skills, plumbing, welding and other building trades, mechanical skills and small motor repairs and maintenance, screen printing, fashion studies, basic literacy and numeracy, conflict resolution, small business management, fishery/seafood processing, Coxswain and other vocational marine training, fuel outlets, hazardous substances, retailing, take-away outlets operations, first aid, work place health and safety, community policing, airport reporting, child care, ranger operations, furniture making, cooking, sewing and other home management courses, fitness and sport coaching, horticulture, environmental health, dementia and challenging behaviours, nursing home documentation principles, risk management for aged care facilities and financial management. A total of 101 separate courses were planned and 86 achieved, involving more than 450 trainees and apprentices throughout the region.

A concerted effort to link these courses with CDEP and the training and employment opportunities offered to the communities by the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA), the Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB), the State Department of Employment and Training (DET) as well as the network of Job Centres, continued during 2001-2002. Torres Strait communities utilised skilled residents to conduct training where possible, while in other instances expressions of interest were sought from trainers based elsewhere. In 2001-2002, up to 53 apprenticeships were supported and maintained. The TSRA Board has made it clear that they continue to consider community based training as one of the utmost priorities in the Torres Strait.

OUTPUT 3 - NATIVE TITLE

Objective

To consult with and effectively represent Torres Strait Islanders in the performance of our functions under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and in particular to secure legal recognition of native title to lands and waters in the Torres Strait.

Description

This component facilitates the securing of legal recognition of native title in the Torres Strait and proper regard for native title rights in relation to all projects affecting Torres Strait land and seas.

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Part A - Overview of TSRA as a Native Title Representative Body

This Output refers to the TSRA's functions as a Native Title Representative Body (NTRB) under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). Representative bodies are primarily responsible for servicing the needs of their constituents effectively and equitably. Those constituents are the persons who hold or may hold native title in their area. On that basis, one of the guiding principles for the operations of representative bodies is their responsibility to act in the best interests of their constituents.

Legislation Governing TSRA's Native Title Functions

The Torres Strait Regional Authority is recognised as the Native Title Representative Body for the Torres Strait region. The TSRA was first appointed a Native Title Representative Body under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) in 1995. Under the 1998 amendments to the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) each representative body was required to re-apply for recognition. Following an independent examination, TSRA has now been recognised by the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs as the Native Title Representative Body for the Torres Strait region.

Legislative Functions of the TSRA in its NTRB capacity

As a Native Title Representative Body (NTRB), the TSRA fulfils specific functions under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). These include:

- facilitating the researching, preparation and making of claims by groups of Aboriginal peoples or Torres Strait Islanders, for determinations of native title and for compensation for acts affecting their native title;
- assisting in the resolution of disputes within groups about the making of such claims; and
- assisting groups by representing them, if requested to do so, in negotiations and proceedings relating to the doing of acts affecting native title, the provision of compensation in relation to such acts and any other matter relevant to the operation of the Act.

The legislative functions of NTRBs are set out in section 203B of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) which states as follows:

- (1) A representative body has the following functions:
 - (a) The *facilitation and assistance functions* referred to in section 203BB;
 - (b) The *certification functions* referred to in section 203BE;
 - (c) The *dispute resolution functions* referred to in section 203BF;
 - (d) The *notification functions* referred to in section 203BG;
 - (e) The *agreement making function* referred to in section 203BH;
 - (f) The *internal review functions* referred to in section 203BI;
 - (g) The functions referred to in section 203BJ and such other functions as are conferred on representative bodies by this Act.

A representative body may only perform its facilitation and assistance functions if requested to do so.

Organisational Structure and Corporate Governance Policies

As a section of TSRA, Native Title Office staff are included in the organisational structure reproduced at the end of this report. Similarly, Native Title Office staff are bound by the same corporate governance policies as apply to TSRA generally.

Part B - Report on Performance

Output 3 of TSRA's Performance Against Outputs table reproduced on page 32 of this report relates to TSRA's native title functions. As shown in that table, performance targets have been met.

To date there have been a total of fourteen consent determinations recognising native title rights and interests over land in the Torres Strait. A further 23 claims remain undetermined including seven filed in the Federal Court during the 2001-2002 financial year.

Significant difficulties have been experienced in progressing mediation on the remaining land claims during the 2001-2002 financial year due to delays in processing these matters by the State of Queensland. Notices of Motion were filed by TSRA in eight matters in February 2002 which resulted in orders being obtained by TSRA to progress these matters to a determination. Significant progress has subsequently been made in the mediation of these claims and in principle agreement to the terms of consent determinations in relation to seven of the applications was announced by Premier Peter Beattie on 3 June 2002. These applications are currently awaiting further listing dates from the Federal Court of Australia and appear likely to be determined in October 2002.

With fourteen determinations of native title in the Torres Strait and sixteen Prescribed Bodies Corporate established to deal with land matters, TSRA is starting to experience significant changes to its principle functions. Mediation, negotiation and assistance in dealing with future acts as well as dispute resolution and agreement making are emerging as primary functions for TSRA as communities and PBCs grapple to cope with their responsibilities under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and associated regulations. This situation is exacerbated by the absence of any available funding for PBCs once they have been established.

The filing of the Torres Strait Regional Sea Claim in November 2001 has also marked a move into new legal territory for TSRA as all claims determined to date extend only to the landward side of the high water mark. The Torres Strait Regional Sea Claim is brought on behalf of the native title holders of Badu, Dauan, Erub, Ugar, Masig, Warraber, Poruma, Naghi, Iama, Mabuiag, Mer, Boigu, Moa and Saibai and covers approximately 42,000 square kilometres of sea in the Torres Strait region.

The following table provides statistical data in relation to the roles and functions of TSRA in its NTRB capacity:

FACILITATION AND ASSISTANCE	REPORT ON NUMBER ONLY
Claimant Applications	23
Filed this year	7
Number current	23
Number registered with NNTT	16
Non Claimant Applications	Nil
Agreements - Land use agreements finalised - Land use agreements finalised but	19
not yet executed	2
- Leases - Determination Deeds	37 ⁻¹ 10 ⁻²
- Agreements	14 ³
Total	82
Compensation claims	Nil
Responses to Future Acts	55 4
Determinations of Native Title	Nil ⁵
ILUAs Registered	2 6
Disputes Relating to Native Title Applications	2
Disputes relating to ILUAs, rights of access and other matters	3
Number of ILUAs effected	10 7
Number of reviews pending	1
Number of reviews completed	Nil
Number of PBCs established	7
Number of PBCs assisted	16
Number of claims certified	5
Number of ILUAs certified	2

¹ This figure refers to the number of leases negotiated and agreed by native title holders. Of these leases only five have received ministerial approval and been registered with the Lands Title Office although it is expected that this process will be completed with respect to the remainder in due course.

² Determination Deeds with Ergon Energy Pty Ltd and Telstra Corporation Ltd have been finalised and executed by the native title parties in relation to the applications covering five community islands for which consent determinations are expected in the second half of 2002.

³ Agreements with the Queensland Seafood Industry Association have been finalised as part of the consent determinations of native title over 5 community islands and 1 uninhabited island and are ready for execution. Agreements with Health and Education are also being negotiated as part of the resolution of the native title applications and will be finalised in the near future.

⁴ This is the number of future act notices to which TSRA has provided a formal response on behalf of its clients. The TSRA has received a significantly greater number of future act notices which this office has processed and forwarded to clients, but which it has not been instructed to respond to.

⁵ 7 claimant applications have reached in principle agreement with all parties and are expected to be determined by consent in the second half of 2002.

⁶ Although only two ILUAs were registered by the NNTT this financial year, there are a further eight

ILUAs which have been lodged for registration and which are still being processed by the NNTT.

⁷ ILUAs have been negotiated as part of the settlement of five of the native title claims that will be determined by consent in the second half of 2002. These will be executed immediately following the determinations, and will then be lodged for registration.

Financial Performance of TSRA in NTRB Capacity

For the 2001-2002 financial year the TSRA was funded an amount of \$1.675m for the ongoing operation of the Native Title Office and the provision of housing for the Native Title Office staff.

The financial performance of TSRA in its NTRB capacity is outlined in the following expenditure report:

Output 3 Native Title Total Cost of Output as at 30 June 2002		
	2002	2001
	\$	\$
Operating Revenues:		
Appropriation	1,675,000	1,566,000
Other Revenue	49,000	18,000
Total Operating Revenues	1,724,000	1,584,000
Operating Expenses		
Consultants	214,304	98,352
Incidental	9,250	8,837
Legal	9,488	13,834
Library	8,701	6,092
Meeting Expenses	58,847	91,417
Office Requisites	18,363	8,153
Office Rent	32,887	38,460
Employees	490,000	184,000
Incidental Employee Costs	7,140	17,763
Depreciation	35,000	47,000
Travel	136,317	153,734
Grant	19,235	206,000
Allocated Overhead	144,000	152,000
Total Operating Expenses	1,183,532	1,025,642
Capital Useage Charge	170,000	194,000
Total Cost of Output	1,353,532	1,219,642

Torres Strait Regional Authority

Note

1. These figures are sourced from the Audited Financial Statements of the TSRA for yr ended 30 June 2002

Part C - External Scrutiny

As a section of TSRA, Native Title Office has been audited in accordance with the audit reports set out in this report.

Part D - Management of Human Resources

As a section of TSRA, Native Title Office staff participate in training and development undertaken by all TSRA staff and are subject to the Australian Certified Workplace Agreement outlined in this report.

OUTPUT 4 - SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND DEVELOPMENT

Through the Social, Cultural and Development output, the TSRA aims to enable Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people of the Torres Strait region to lead independent and healthy lives, with full recognition of their cultural heritage and rights to land. It aims to achieve this by providing coherent and responsive programs that will improve the quality of their lives and ensure equity in their access to services and participation in the wider community.

This Output comprises 6 programs as outlined below:

- 1. Municipal Support;
- 2. Broadcasting;
- 3. Social Justice;
- 4. Heritage, Culture & Environment;
- 5. Sports;
- 5. Social Support (Youths, Aged and Women Issues).

MUNICIPAL SUPPORT

Objective

To increase the number of Indigenous people of the Torres Strait region with access to and benefiting from community facilities and essential municipal services consistent with and appropriate to their needs.

Description

The TSRA may provide funding under this component for:

- Contributions towards the operating costs of local and remote communities' Councils and Organisations.
- Supplement the State's vehicle and machinery replacement program.
- Community amenities, buildings, essential services and temporary accommodation.

Funding

In 2001-2002, the TSRA committed \$1,992,961 as a contribution to the Island Councils' operations, \$1,256,000 towards the purchase or replacement of earth moving and other machinery, and \$1,739,063 towards the construction of council buildings, community halls, resource centres and other amenities.

Achievements

The Island Councils used the TSRA's funds for: the employment of council clerks, responsible for the management and coordination of the councils' operations, and to supplement the funds provided by the Queensland Government for council operations and the capital equipment replacement program. In the 2001-2002 financial year, the TSRA achieved 100% expenditure (council operations), 96.7% expenditure (machinery), but only 13.6% expenditure (community buildings and amenities), as many building and community amenities programs were planned in conjunction with the State Government, and with State funds only available during 2002-2003. The low rate of expenditure in the category of community buildings was, when not due to problems of synchronisation of funding with our State counterparts, mostly due to difficulties relating to the establishment of a suitable site and the resolution of land tenure issues.

- The Mer (Murray) Island Council completed the building of internal toilets as extensions to its State funded housing program, and the connection of these toilets to the main sewerage line (part of the MIP sewerage project), using the local building team and CDEP workforce.
- The Council is still chasing up State funding to supplement the \$300,000 approved by the TSRA. The funds had to be rolled over into 2002-2003.
- The Yam Island Council completed at 90% a Community Centre to house offices for the Police, Immigration, Sports & Recreation, Housing, Environmental Health and Centrelink local representatives.
- The Mabuiag Island Council purchased 3 dongas for use as staff accommodation.
- The St Paul's Island Council continued the building of a massive community multi-purpose centre commenced in 1999-2000 with TSRA funds and continued with State assistance and TSRA assistance.
- The TSRA contributed \$50,000 to the design costs of the State funded construction of the Coconut Island Council's council chambers.
- The TSRA programmed \$400,000 to the Island Co-ordinating Council (ICC) as a contribution towards the establishment of a Pool of Heavy Machinery operated and maintained by the State Department of Main Roads. The rationale behind this project was to avoid the waste represented by expensive heavy machinery such as bulldozers or graders laying around the communities without maintenance after having done a particular job. The principle behind the establishment of a pool of heavy equipment is to let it for hire it at very low rates to the Councils, to be returned to Main Roads after having been used for any particular job and benefiting from expert maintenance. The scheme is so far a big success and is also popular because of the training opportunities which it generates.
- The Kubin Island Council obtained a supplementary grant of \$180,000 from the TSRA in lieu of a contribution from the State Government towards their community hall. It had been waiting for this contribution since 1999-2000. The funds (\$330,000) were again rolled-over into the 2002-2003 financial year. However, the Project Managers have been appointed, tenders called and construction will commence in 2002-2003.
- The planned community hall at Darnley Island has been plagued by problems associated with land tenure, therefore the funds (\$377,063) had to be rolled-over for the fourth time. However, State funds have been secured, the proposed site cleared of encumbrances and construction is expected to commence in 2002-2003.

The Stephen Island Council obtained \$330,000 for the construction of staff accommodation. However, most of it was rolled over into the following year, as the project will be managed by the State's ATSI Housing in conjunction with their own housing program on Stephen Island.

The Island Councils received grants totalling \$1,214,984, which enabled them to purchase the following items of machinery and equipment:

Mabuiag Island Council	1 Community bus, 1 concrete truck, 1 bobcat.
Stephen Island Council	1 Troop carrier
Hammond Island Council	1 concrete truck
Warraber Island Council	1 backhoe
• TRAWQ	1 backhoe and 1 tractor/slasher
Coconut Island Council	2 administrative vehicles replacements
Dauan Island Council	1 water truck
Mer Island Council	1 Community bus
St Paul Island Council	1 SES boat
Kubin Island Council	1 Fire truck
Saibai Island Council	1 Community bus
Island Co-ordinating Council	Contribution to heavy equipment pool

BROADCASTING

Objective

To enable Torres Strait Islanders and Aboriginal people of the Torres Strait region access to the range of broadcasting and communication services available to mainstream Australia.

To develop and extend the broadcasting and communications network of the Indigenous residents of the Torres Strait in order to reinforce and promote their cultural identity and to foster general community awareness of their culture and priorities.

Description

This program gives the Indigenous residents of the Torres Strait control of their own broadcasting and television services. Through the BRACS scheme, it provides remote communities with the facilities to gain access to, and control of, television and radio services. It encourages the production of programs with local and cultural input for distribution within the Torres Strait region and the rest of Australia. It also supports the operations and development of the Torres Strait Indigenous Media Association (TSIMA).

Funding

The TSRA committed funding totalling \$956,369 under this component. The Torres Strait Islander Media Association (TSIMA) received more than 65% of this funding (\$632,454) for operational and community broadcasting costs, as well as urgent repairs, upgrades and maintenance of their building. The remainder of the funds (\$323,915) was divided between 16 outer Island Councils for upgrading, operating and maintaining their own BRACS units through a rolling program of maintenance and capital replacement.

Achievements

The TSRA achieved 93.2% expenditure against the commitment. In 1998-99, TSIMA obtained a licence for 24-hour operation from the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal and operated on that basis, providing a local service of news, music, current affairs and items of interest, throughout 2001-2002. TSIMA also played a significant role in the development of local policy issues of concern to the residents of the Torres Strait, such as greater autonomy and fisheries issues.

All 17 Island communities have now access to at least four television stations, as well as the normal radio stations. Many Island Councils such as St Paul's and Bamaga take full advantage of their BRACS units to broadcast local content programs such as video coverage of local cultural and sporting events, language programs, etc. The length of these programs varies from none to 20 hours weekly.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Objective

To ensure that the human and legal rights of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait region are enforced at international, national, state and local levels.

Description

The TSRA is providing financial assistance towards the provision of culturally appropriate, Indigenous Legal Aid services. It also supports advocacy services representing the interests of Indigenous people in contact with the juvenile and criminal justice system, and is committed to the development of Torres Strait Indigenous perspectives to be brought to bear in international and national forums.

Funding

The TSRA provided \$396,360 under this program during 2001-2002 for the provision of a legal service to Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the region.

100% expenditure was achieved.

Achievements

The principal achievement of this program has been the availability of adequate legal representation for people living in the Torres Strait region at the Magistrate Courts of both Thursday Island and Bamaga.

In 2001-2002, the TSNP Legal Service gave preliminary legal advice and consultations to 4,177 clients, gave assistance in 305 civil cases, 207 family cases and represented 586 criminal cases. They also handled 22 Traditional Adoption cases and issued 49 Brief-outs and referrals. They gave representation to a total of 889 defendants facing a total of 2,434 charges.

The TSNP Legal Service continued an annual program of intensive legal and office training for their staff, including several sessions on dealing with clients.

HERITAGE, CULTURE & ENVIRONMENT

Objective

To assist the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait region in preserving, protecting and developing their cultural heritage and to promote their involvement in environmental issues affecting them.

Description

This program provides funds designed to support projects seeking to preserve and protect the environment, heritage, culture and languages of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait region, to promote and maximise their involvement in the management of their land, seas and sacred sites, and to ensure that they regain ownership and control of the areas and objects of cultural significance to them.

In addition, this program provides funds to promote, develop and support the Torres Strait region's Indigenous people in their involvement with traditional/modern artistic and cultural activities as well as to promote awareness of the contribution made by the region's Indigenous art, culture and history to the wider Australian and world community.

a) Heritage & Culture

Funding

In 2001-2002, the TSRA committed a total of \$156,782 for the support of artistic and cultural activities in the Torres Strait region, achieving 100% expenditure.

Achievements

In 2001-2002, the TSRA provided the Thursday Island State Primary School with \$16,000 in support of its annual program of traditional dancing in Queensland and interstate.

The TSRA also provided: \$3,000 to the TRAWQ Council to assist in the celebrations relating to Mabo Day on Thursday Island by the local Meriam Elders, \$5,000 to the Horn Island Women Association for a Youth Cultural Tour in Canberra, \$2,000 to the Port Kennedy Association for assistance in holding a local painter's exhibition, \$10,000 to the Dauan Island Council to promote the sale of local artists' production on their website, \$10,000 to the same Island Council to celebrate the traditional "Coming of the Light", \$35,000 to the Bamaga Island Council, the Mer Island Council, the Saibai Island Council, the Badu Island Council and the Mabuiag Island Council for their local Dance Groups to tour interstate, \$14,782 to the Mer Island Council for the annual celebration of Mabo Day on Mer Island (to which the whole region sends representatives), \$5,000 to the Kubin Island Council to exhibit works of a local artist, \$30,000 to the Indigenous Festivals to organise the Croc Eistedfold on Thursday Island, \$15,000 to the Yorke Island Council for a festival of sport and culture organised to commemorate the first regional inter-islands meeting held in 1933, \$11,000 to the Island Co-ordinating Council to send Horn Island schoolchildren to the Croc Festival at Weipa, to complete the construction of the traditional canoe destined to Torres Haus, to organise a cross-cultural Festival for the church of the Sacred Heart and to contribute to the Rita Mills benefit concert.

The TSRA thus maintains itself as the logical source of assistance to local individuals and organisations for whom the maintenance and development of the region's cultural, historic and artistic heritage is a high priority.

b) Environment

Funding

- The TSRA committed \$11,000 for two small projects related to the environment: a beach clean-up day organised by the Thursday Island Primary School (\$6,000) and the production of a video on the life cycle of the dugong (\$5,000).
- In 2001-2002, Environment Australia ceased their funding of a TSRA-based full-time position and, as a result, the monitoring by the TSRA of the many environment-related

activities occurring in the Torres Strait region, such as the Strategy for the Planning of Resources Integration in Torres Strait (SPRITS), the safe environmental use of resources in the Torres Strait Protected Zone (TSPZ), the Torres Strait Conservation Planning Strategy, the Indigenous Protected Area research, Flora and Fauna surveys, heavy metals monitoring in traditional food species and others, many relating to the Treaty with Papua New Guinea, could not be continued.

However, the TSRA allocated \$75,000 to support an Indigenous Fisheries Taskforce to have input into a review of the Torres Strait Fisheries Management Consultative Structure. The outcome of the review should be known by December 2002.

SPORT

Objective

To promote the social and physical wellbeing of the Indigenous peoples of the Torres Strait region and the development of a positive self- image through increased access to and participation in recreation and sporting activities.

Description

This Program provides funding for the operational costs of Sporting Associations. It also provides funding for the holding of and travelling to sporting events, as well as the physical erection and upgrading of sporting and community facilities and equipment.

Funding

In 2001-2002, the TSRA committed a total of \$768,366 under this program, achieving 68.1% expenditure.

Achievements

- \$297,442 was provided in 2001-2002 to the Torres Strait Youth & Recreational Sporting Association (TSYRSA) as a contribution towards their operating costs and towards the assistance, in terms of both funding and expertise, which they provide to the Indigenous sporting associations in the Torres Strait. The funding enabled various sporting codes (including indoor volleyball, darts, basketball and Rugby League football) to be conducted through their specific sporting associations, coaching clinics and competitions (including the annual "State of Origin" Rugby League tournament). From this funding contributions were made to outer islands' sports infrastructure, school sports meetings and sporting exchanges. As in previous years, the TSYRSA employed a full-time administrator and fulfilled its role as an umbrella organisation for the sporting activities taking place in the Torres Strait, notably the annual Rugby League tournaments organised at Badu and on Thursday Island itself.
- \$185,000 was committed in 2000-2001 to cater for the construction of a Sports Complex on Hammond Island, and the funds rolled over into 2001-2002. An amount of \$9,784 was spent in 2001-2002, but most of the funds had to be rolled over into 2002-2003, the project being reliant on the State's Heavy Equipment Pool and the heavy earthworks programmed for October 2002.
- The sports oval project on Yam Island started in 2000-2001 and was due for completion in 2001-2002. However, the project was delayed due to extraneous factors and only \$124,310 worth of materials were purchased in 2001-2002. The project is also reliant on the Heavy Equipment Pool and the Main Roads' engineers have programmed the work to commence next October.

- \$16,485 was allocated to Badu Island Council for the holding of annual rugby league tournaments.
- \$10,000 was allocated to St Pauls Community Council to purchase sporting equipment.
 - An amount of \$60,000 was rolled over from the previous year and committed towards the construction of a grandstand and kiosk on Coconut Island. \$40,000 was sufficient to complete the project. \$20,000 remains uncommitted and has been rolled-over into 2002-2003.
- An amount of \$15,000 was given to the Coconut Island Council to host an inter-island sporting event. This could not take place this year and is earmarked for early 2002-2003.
- An amount of \$10,129 was allocated to the ICC towards the costs of the participation of a Thursday Island volley-ball team to tournaments on the Gold Coast and New Zealand, the travel of an Island representative to a basket-ball tournament and the participation of the Torres Strait Police Football Club to the annual Queensland Police Rugby tournament.

The various funding allocations to the outer islands listed above have met their objectives, with the exception of those funds, which, for some reason or other, had to be rolled over into the 2002-2003 financial year.

During the financial year 2001-2002 there continue to be a significant development and increased presence of sport in the Torres Strait. The main sport is still Rugby League, but other codes, such as Australian Rules and Rugby Union, are making good inroads in the community and sporting events are very well attended. Major upgrades of the sporting facilities available on Thursday Island as well as on the outer islands have greatly facilitated this process.

SOCIAL SUPPORT

Objective

To ensure that the rights and wellbeing of Indigenous women, youth, disabled and aged are respected and are commensurate with the norm applied in the wider Australian community and to reduce the incidence of drug abuse, domestic violence, neglect and other symptoms of social dysfunction affecting the Indigenous population of the Torres Strait.

Description

This Program provides funding for the operational costs of women, youth, disabled and aged people centres. Its funds may also be utilised towards partially or fully meeting costs associated with information tours and/or participation to relevant forums and conferences.

Funding

In 2001-2002, the TSRA committed \$315,506 to this program, achieving 100% expenditure.

Achievements

\$139,724 was provided to the Port Kennedy Association (PKA) to assist in meeting the costs of their operations; the Port Kennedy Association operations include a number of programs funded by other State and Commonwealth agencies, with the operating costs met by the TSRA. The association operates a child care centre, which opened during 1997-98 (State funded). The community hall, upgraded, extended and renovated last year, continues to be the venue for a range of social activities such as local functions, church group gatherings, art and culture activities, school reunions, blue light discos,

TSRA annual report 2001-02

- Min

Government Departments dissemination of information, and general community organisations.

The Social Worker program continues to respond to new referrals from Community Health, Hospitals, Police Family Services, Child Protection, the Domestic Violence Agency and Schools.

The Association has also this year initiated and developed a Local Justice Initiative Program through the Community Justice Group (State funded) and now boasts a staff of two. Visits were organised to visit Torres Strait Islander inmates at Lotus Glen and karate classes for adults and children are held thrice weekly.

The Association also runs a vacation care program, providing schoolchildren with a variety of holiday activities, and a play group, both funded by the Commonwealth Department of Families.

Yearly activities include Carols By Candlelight, Christmas presents for the residents of the local Star of the Sea Home for the Aged, and the holding of several mini-markets.

A grant of \$133,766 was provided to the Mura Kosker Sorority, an organisation formed to address the issues affecting Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal women living in the Torres Strait region, along principles similar to those current at Port Kennedy (various functional programs funded by other State and Commonwealth agencies, with the operating costs fully funded by the TSRA). These programs include Home and Community Care (HACC), Old Peoples Action Program (OPAP), Victims of Violence Program (Lena Passi Women Shelter) and Emergency Relief Funding (ERF).

Mura Kosker Sorority is the principal community based service provider to women and their families within the Torres Strait region. The main services provided are protection of and support to victims of domestic violence, care for the aged and disabled, counselling, refuge facilities, and child care assistance. Until this year, the organisation was working very closely with the TSRA Women's Issues Officer, the TSRA Portfolio Member for Women Issues and the project staff.

However, Mura Kosker found itself in grave difficulties recently, stemming from an inability to organise an efficient administration. In 2001-2002, they lost an important component of their non-TSRA funding and are currently in breach of Grant Conditions. The TSRA Board made the decision to closely monitor their operations and to limit their 2002-2003 funding to six months, at the end of which the situation will be reviewed by the TSRA administration.

- A grant of \$6,488 was provided to TRAWQ for the holding of a Youth Forum to which more than 100 youths participated.
- A grant of \$5,600 was provided to the Horn Island Women Association to assist in their operational expenses. This organisation plays on Horn Island a role similar to that of the Port Kennedy Association and Mura Kosker on Thursday Island.
- A grant of \$6,500 was provided to the Thursday Island Primary School to assist in the organisation of a school camp at Tinaroo.
- A grant of \$20,428 was provided to the Youth Activities Services for the implementation of a Youth Program including day activities for Torres Strait young, unemployed, school age adolescents and other "groups at risk".

However, while this organisation functioned satisfactorily in years past, the standards have dropped considerably in 2001-2002 and the TSRA Board will not provide any more funding until breaches of Grant Conditions are rectified and meaningful activities resume.

- The St Paul's Island Council received \$500 for a Women's Day on the Island.
- Bamaga Island Council received \$2,000 for holding a Youth Forum where issues relating to drug awareness were debated.
- The Island Coordinating Council received \$500 for the President of the Thursday Island Youth Council to attend an International Youth Conference in the Philippines.

OUTPUT 5 - HOUSING, ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE

PROGRAM — HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The output of Housing and Environmental Health Infrastructure aims to increase the number of Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal persons in the Torres Strait area with access to adequate housing, infrastructure facilities and essential municipal services consistent with and appropriate to their needs. The output also aims to improve health standards by providing appropriate and sustainable infrastructure as well as ensuring that adequate environmental health programs are implemented.

This output has one program, Housing and Environmental Health which is comprised of 2 subprograms:

a) Environmental Health

b) Community Housing

SUB-PROGRAM: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Objective

Through the implementation of the Major Infrastructure Program (MIP), which addresses the various infrastructure needs of the Torres Strait communities, the TSRA aims to improve the health status and general wellbeing of Torres Strait Islanders living in the region. The TSRA also aims to improve the standard of safety for passengers travelling to and from island communities by aircraft through the upgrade of airstrips, as well as contributing towards continuing maintenance of water and sewerage infrastructure in the Torres Strait.

Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure

Description

The TSRA contributed \$2.1m to the Island Co-ordinating Council, for the continued support and maintenance of water supply and sewerage infrastructure in the region.

Major Infrastructure Program (MIP)

Description

The Major Infrastructure Program seeks to improve the infrastructure standards in the 15 outer island communities as well as Bamaga and Seisia. The TSRA and the Queensland Government jointly funded Stage 1 of the program amounting to \$30 million in the region from 1999 to 2001. At the end of Stage 1, the State and Commonwealth agreed to again jointly fund Stage 2. As a result, a combined total in excess of \$30m will be spent over 2001-2002 through to 2003-2004.

For MIP Stage 2 the TSRA appointed consulting firm Ove Arup and Partners to manage the program. Ove Arup appointed a panel of project managers to manage the individual projects. The extensive consultation and planning reports completed for MIP Stage 1 have been used, with some updating, for planning for MIP Stage 2. These detailed reports identified the numerous health-related infrastructure requirements of all Torres Strait communities, including those on Thursday and Horn Islands

Achievements

The 2001-2002 financial year saw various MIP Stage 2 works progressing through the design and planning stages, in addition to the continuing works on the few remaining MIP Stage 1 projects.

Community	Infrastructure	Status
Badu	Sewerage & Land Servicing Project.	The design for the reticulated sewerage scheme has been completed. Tenders for the construction of the scheme and the land servicing component were called in early June. Estimated budget for this project is \$6.6m.
Darnley	Reticulated sewerage and sewerage treatment plant.	Tenders have been called and both components are in the tender assessment stage. This project has an estimated budget of \$4.2m.
Torres Strait Region	Regional Waste Management Strategy	Maunsell Australia appointed as consultants March 2002. They have already conducted site investigations in each community. Estimated cost of this study is \$150,000.
Torres Strait Region	Land Servicing Strategy	C&B Group engaged. Desktop studies of all communities, and some site visits completed. Estimated cost \$30,000.
Bamaga	Land Servicing Project	This project has already commenced, with a design report being completed. Approximate budget \$945,000.
Mer	Land Servicing Project	Project manager appointed, with com- munity consultations in progress. Estimated to cost \$700,000.
Poruma	Elevated Water Tanks	Project Managers engaged. Draft workscope report completed. Cost of project approximately \$250,000.
Warraber	Elevated Water Tanks	Project Managers engaged. Draft workscope report completed. Cost of project approximately \$250,000.
Torres Strait Region	Mapping	Cost \$30,000

Summary of Works

Saibai – MIP 1	Upgrade of reticulated water system including enlarging lagoon and replacing liner and cover.	90% complete.
Murray – MIP 1	Upgrade works to water reticulation system.	In progress

In addition to the above, a further \$100,000 was dispersed by the TSRA to Mer Island Council, as a direct contribution to the Mer Island Sewerage Project.

Airstrips

Description

In 2000-2001 the TSRA contributed \$375,000 and \$200,000 to the Queensland Department of Transport towards the cost of airstrip upgrades on Badu Island and Boigu Island respectively.

Achievements

The Badu upgrade was completed in April 2002.

SUB-PROGRAM: COMMUNITY HOUSING

Objective

The provision of adequate and appropriate housing for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region.

Description

In 2001-2002 the Bilateral Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement continued to foster Commonwealth/State cooperation in relation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing and related infrastructure issues, as it outlines a framework within which the delivery of housing and infrastructure programs will be planned and coordinated, thereby rendering it more efficient.

As a result of the bilateral agreement the Joint Torres Strait Housing and Infrastructure Committee (JTSHIC) was formed, with TSRA Chairperson Mr Terry Waia as Chairperson. The chief purpose of JTSHIC is to plan and coordinate housing and related infrastructure, to achieve equitable outcomes for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region. As such, this committee has an overseeing role in implementing and providing directions for the Major Infrastructure Program.

During 2002 JTSHIC also successfully lobbied the following for the Torres Strait Region:

- \$2.57m in extra funding for housing in the region, to be managed by ATSIH.
- Ex Nurapai Housing Co-op housing transferred to ATSIH.

Achievements

During 2002 the TSRA successfully secured matching funding (\$15m) from Queensland for MIP Stage 2, and approximately \$746,000 from DFACS for the FHBH2 program.

The TSRA is close to securing sub-division development approval from the Torres Shire Council for a site on Green Hill, Thursday Island, which will be purchased from the Department of Finance and Administration. The sale should proceed to settlement by September 2002. It is envisaged that this site will be utilised to provide appropriate private and/or rental housing for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people living in the Torres Strait region.

OUTPUT 6 - POLICY AND INFORMATION

Objective

To provide information to the Minister, the TSRA Board and the public on the TSRA's policies, goals, progress and achievements.

Achievements

The TSRA advised the Minister on matters relating to Torres Strait Islander affairs and Aboriginal affairs in the Torres Strait area, including the administration of legislation and co-ordination of the activities of other Commonwealth bodies.

During the year the administration provided 59 briefing papers for the Board's consideration. The Board made 74 formal decisions. A total of 27 items of correspondence, including 19 Ministerials, were prepared for the Minister.

A Public Relations Officer produced press releases, regular newsletters, an annual report and information brochures. A website and service charter were also maintained.

TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2001–2002





INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs

Scope

I have audited the financial statements of the Torres Strait Regional Authority for the year ended 30 June 2002. The financial statements comprise:

- Statement by Directors;
- Statements of Financial Performance, Financial Position and Cash Flows;
- Schedules of Contingencies and Commitments; and
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements.

The directors of the Authority are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the information they contain. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in order to express an opinion on them to you.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards, to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and statutory requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Authority's financial position, its financial performance and its cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

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

Audit Opinion

In my opinion the financial statements:

- (i) have been prepared in accordance with Finance Minister's Orders made under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997; and
- (ii) give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and the Finance Minister's Orders, of the financial position of the Torres Strait Regional Authority as at 30 June 2002, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office

Mashelle Parrett

Mashelle Parrett Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra 9 September 2002

TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2001 – 2002

CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	62
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	63
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	64
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS	65
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	66

TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2002, give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*.

Signed:

Mr T. Waia Chairperson

9 September 2002

Man Signed

Ms M. Mau Deputy Chairperson

9 September 2002

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$000	2001 \$000
Revenues from ordinary activities			
Revenues from government	4A	48,891	46,057
Interest	4B	655	378
Net gain from sales of assets	4D	6	-
Other	4C	787	157
Total revenues from ordinary activities		50,339	46,592
Expenses from ordinary activities			
Employees	5A	2,612	1,837
Suppliers	5B	2,818	2,748
Grants	5E	40,773	39,923
Depreciation and amortisation	5C	348	472
Write-down of assets	5D	332	313
Total expenses from ordinary activities		46,883	45,293
Net surplus (deficit)		3,456	1,299
Net surplus attributable to the Commonwealth		3,456	1,299
Net credit (debit) to asset revaluation reserve		_	(109)
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments attributable			
to the Commonwealth directly in equity		_	(109)
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners		3,456	1,190

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

1

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002	2001
ASSETS		\$000	\$000
Financial assets			
Cash	6A	5,570	4,726
Receivables	6B	7,355	5,404
Total financial assets		12,925	10,130
Non-financial assets			
Land and buildings	7A,C	8,859	8,733
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	7B,C	366	426
Total non-financial assets	,	9,225	9,159
Total assets		22,150	19,289
LIABILITIES			
Provisions			
Employees	9	816	628
Total provision		816	628
Payables			
Suppliers	10A	163	103
Grants	10B	2,960	2,822
Other	10C	1,008	289
Total payables		4,131	3,214
Total liabilities		4,947	3,842
EQUITY			
Reserves	11	1,089	1,089
Accumulated Surplus	11	16,114	14,358
Total entity		17,203	15,447
Current liabilities		4,854	3,755
Non-current liabilities		93	87
Current assets		5,733	6,277
Non-current assets		16,417	13,012

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

TSRA annual report 2001-02



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002	2001
		\$000	\$000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations	4A	48,877	46,043
Interest	4B	305	378
GST received from taxation authority		_	4,509
Other		641	166
Total cash received		49,823	51,096
Cash used			
Grants		(40,680)	(44,338)
Employees		(2,531)	(1,908)
Suppliers		(3,282)	(3,739)
Total cash used		(46,493)	(49,985)
Net cash from operating activities	12	3,330	1,111
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		8	5
Repayments of loans		1,022	913
Total cash received		1,030	918
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(416)	(100)
Loans made		(1,400)	(2,135)
Total cash used		(1,816)	(2,235)
Net cash used by investing activities		(786)	(1,317)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used			
Capital use charge paid		(1,700)	(1,944)
Total cash used		(1,700)	(1,944)
Net cash used by financing activities		(1,700)	(1,944)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		844	(2,150)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		4,726	6,876
Cash at the end of the reporting period	6A	5,570	4,726

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

SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2002

	Notes	2002 \$000	2001 \$000
ВҮ ТҮРЕ			\$000
Other Commitments			
Operating Leases ¹	8	78	106
Total other commitments			
Commitments receivable		(13)	(10)
Net Commitments		65	96
Operating lease commitments			
One year or less	8	43	36
From one to two years		-	26
From two to five years		22	34
Net operating lease commitments		65	96

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

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

SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES

as at 30 June 2002

Contingency Bank Guarantee in favour of Torres Shire Council	2002 \$000 116	2001 \$ 000 0
Total Contingencies	116	-

 Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise: Nature of Lease: Motor Vehicles:

- no contingent rentals exist;

- there are no renewal or purchase options available to the Agency.

TSRA annual report 2001-02

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2002

Note	Description
1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2	Economic Dependency
3	Events Occurring after Reporting Date
4	Operating Revenues
5	Operating Expenses
6	Financial Assets
7	Non-Financial Assets
8	Leases
9	Provisions
10	Payables
11	Equity
12	Cash Flow Reconciliation
13	Directors Remuneration
14	Related Party Disclosures
15	Remuneration of Officers
16	Remuneration of Auditors
17	Financial Instruments
18	Appropriations
19	Employees
20	Major Departmental Revenues and Expenses by Output Group
21	Total cost/contribution by Output Group
22	Major classes of Departmental Assets and Liabilities by Output Group

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2002

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are required by clause 1(b) of Schedule 1 to the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 and are a general purpose financial report.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders being the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies (Financial Statements 2001-2002) Orders;
- Australian Accounting Standards and Accounting Interpretations issued by Australian Accounting Standards Boards;
- other authoritative pronouncements of the Boards; and
- Consensus Views of the Urgent Issues Group.

The statements have been prepared having regard to:

- Statements of Accounting Concepts; and
- the Explanatory Notes to Schedule 1 issued by the Department of Finance and Administration; and
- Financial Briefs issued by that Department.

The Statements of Financial Performance and Financial Position have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets which, as noted, are at valuation. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the financial performance or the financial position of the Authority.

Assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statements of Financial Position when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. Benefits and obligations arising under agreements equally proportionately unperformed are however not recognised unless required by an Accounting Standard. Items which are unrecognised are reported in the Schedule of Commitments and the Schedule of Contingencies.

Revenues and expenses are recognised in the TSRA Statements of Financial Performance when and only when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.2 Changes in Accounting Policy

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in 2001-2002.

1.3 Revenue

The revenues described in Note 4 are revenues relating to the core operating activities of the Torres Strait Regional Authority ("TSRA").

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Revenue from disposal of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

The full amount of the appropriation for departmental outputs for the year is recognised as revenue.

Services received free of charge are recognised as revenue 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 is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition.

1.4 Employee Entitlements

(a) Leave

The liability for employee entitlements includes provision for annual leave, long service leave and personal leave.

The liability for annual leave and personal leave reflects the value of total leave entitlements of all employees at 30 June 2002 and is recognised at its nominal amount.

The non-current portion of the liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at 30 June 2002. In determining the present value of the liability the Authority has taken into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

(b) Superannuation

Employees contribute to the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme and the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme. Employer contributions amounting to \$232,475 (2000-2001: \$172,350) for the TSRA in relation to these schemes have been expensed in these financial statements.

A small liability for superannuation benefit was accrued as at 30 June 2002 as the financial year ended part way through the first employee pay period for the following financial year.

Employer Superannuation Productivity Benefit contributions totalled \$43,278 (2000-2001: \$54,274) for the TSRA.

1.5 Liabilities

Most grant agreements require the grantee to perform services or provide facilities, or to meet eligibility criteria. In these cases, liabilities are recognised only to the extent that the services required have been performed or the eligibility criteria have been satisfied by the grantee. Where grants money is paid in advance of performance or eligibility, a prepayment is recognised.

In cases where grant agreements are made without conditions to be monitored, liabilities are recognised on signing of the agreement.

1.6 Cash

Cash means notes and coins held and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution.

1.7 Financial Instruments

Accounting policies for financial instruments are stated at Note 17.

1.8 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition, except where they are acquired as part of a transfer of functions from another Government entity in which case they are recognised as contributed equity at the carrying amount on the books of the transferor.

1.9 Property (Land, Buildings and Infrastructure), Plant and Equipment

Asset recognition threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position, except for purchases costing less than \$1,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Revaluations

Land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment are revalued progressively in accordance with the "fair value" method of valuation in successive 3-year cycles, so that no asset has a value greater than three years old.

Freehold land, buildings on freehold land and leasehold improvements are each revalued progressively. The current cycles commenced in 2000-01.

In accordance with the fair value methodology, land is measured at its current market buying price. Property other than land, plant and equipment are measured at their depreciated replacement costs. Where assets are held which would not be replaced or are surplus to requirements, measurement is at net realisable value. At 30 June 2002, TSRA has no assets in this situation.

All valuations are independent.

Recoverable Amount Test

Schedule 1 requires the application of the recoverable amount test to the Authority's non-current assets in accordance AAS10 Recoverable Amount of Non-Current Assets. The carry amounts of these non-current assets have been reviewed to determine whether they are in excess of their recoverable amounts. In assessing recoverable amounts, the relevant cash flows have been discounted to their present value.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the TSRA using, in all cases, the straight line method of depreciation.

Depreciation/amortisation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each balance date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate. Residual values are re-estimated for a change in prices only when assets are revalued.

Depreciation and amortisation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

2001-2002 2000-2001

Buildings on			
freehold land	50 years	50 years	

Plant and equipment **3 to 5 years** 3 to 5 years The aggregate amount of depreciation allocated for each class of asset during the reporting period is disclosed in Note 5C.

1.10 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of leased non-current assets and operating leases under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is capitalised at the present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease and a liability recognised for the same amount. Leased assets are amortised over the period of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component and the interest expense.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.11 Taxation

The Authority is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax and the goods and services tax.

1.12 Capital Usage Charge

A capital usage charge of 11% (2001:12%) is imposed by the Commonwealth on the net assets of the Authority. The charge is adjusted to take account of asset gifts and revaluation increments during the financial year.

1.13 Insurance

The TSRA has insured for risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund, called "Comcover". Workers compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

1.14 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

1.15 Rounding

Amounts have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 except in relation to the following:

- Remuneration of directors;
- Remuneration of officers (other than directors); and
- Remuneration of auditors.

Note 2. Economic Dependency

The TSRA was established under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989.

The TSRA is dependent on appropriations from the Parliament of the Commonwealth for its continued existence and ability to carry out its normal activities.

Note 3. Events Occurring After Reporting Date

There has been no event that has occurred after the reporting date that would significantly affect the on going structure and financial activities of the TSRA.

Note 4. Operating Revenues

	2002 \$000	2001 \$000
Note 4A – Revenues from Government		4000
Appropriations for outputs	48,877	46,043
Resources provided free of charge – internal audit	14	14
Total	48,891	46,057
Note 4B – Interest		
Loans	350	96
Deposits	305	282
Total	655	378
4C - Other Revenues		
Rent	136	131
Other	651	26
Total	787	157
4D - Net Gain from Sales of Assets		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	8	-
Net book value at sale	(2)	-
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment.	6	-
Note 5. Operating Expenses		
<u>5A – Employee expenses</u>	2002	2001
	\$000	\$000
Remuneration (for services provided)	2,612	1,830

The Authority contributes to the Commonwealth Superannuation (CSS) and the Public Sector Superannuation (PSS) schemes, which provide retirement, death and disability benefits to employees. Contributions to the schemes are at rates calculated to cover existing and emerging obligations. Contribution rates as at 30 June 2002 are 21.1% of salary (CSS) and 11.1% of salary (PSS). An additional 3% is contributed for employer productivity benefits.

2.612

1,837

Other employee expenses

Total

<u>5B – Suppliers expenses</u>		
Supply of goods and services	2,794	2,715
Operating lease rentals	24	33
Total	2,818	2,748
5C – Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	348	472

The aggregate amounts of depreciation or amortisation expensed during the reporting period for each class of depreciable asset are as follows:

• Buildings on freehold land	153	142
 Infrastructure, plant and equipment 	195	330
	348	472
<u>5D – Write-down of assets</u>		
Financial assets:		
Receivables – doubtful debts	332	313

5E Grants Expense

The Authority makes grants to eligible persons and communities in the Torres Strait area. The accounting policy for grants is detailed in Note 1.5.

Private Sector - Non-Profit institutions	40,773	39,923
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Note 6. Financial Assets

	2002	2001
	\$000	\$000
<u>6A – Cash</u>		
Cash at bank and on hand	5,570	4,726
Term deposits		-
	5,570	4,726
Balance of cash as at 30 June shown in the		
Statement of Cash Flows	5,570	4,726
<u>6B – Receivables</u>		
Loans	7,241	5,659
Less: Provision of doubtful debts	(683)	(282)
	6,558	5,377
Other debtors		
GST receivable	623	11
Other debtors	174	16
Total receivables	7,355	5,404

Receivables (gross) which are overdue are aged as follows:		
Not Overdue	3,676	3,402
Overdue by:	,	,
- less than 30 days	2,215	699
- 30 to 90 days	509	509
- 90 to 180 days	241	99
- more than 180 days	1,397	-
	4,361	2,284
Total receivables (gross)	8,038	5,686
Freehold land Total freehold land	<u>1,695</u> 1,695	1,695
Note 7 Non-Financial Assets 7A Land and Buildings		
Freehold land	1,695	1,695
Total freehold land	1,695	1,695
Buildings on freehold land	7,762	7,485
Accumulated depreciation	(598)	(447)
Total buildings (net)	7,164	7,038
Total land and buildings	8,859	8,733
7B Plant and equipment		
Infrastructure, plant and equipment – at cost	1,908	1,784
Accumulated depreciation	(1,542)	(1,358)
Total plant and equipment	366	426

7C Analysis of Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment

TABLE A

Reconciliation of the openings and closing balances of infrastructure, plant and equipment.

Item	Land	Buildings on Freehold land	Total Land & Buildings	Plant & Equipment	TOTAL
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Gross value as at 1 July 2001	1,695	7,485	9,180	1,784	
Additions – purchase of assets	-	277	277	139	416
Revaluations: write-ups (write-downs)	-	_	-	—	-
Write offs					
Disposals	-	_	-	(15)	(15)
Gross value as at 30 June 2002	1,695	7,762	9,457	1,908	11,326

TABLE A (continued)

Reconciliation of the openings and closing balances of infrastructure, plant and equipment.

Item	Land	Buildings on Freehold land	Total Land & Buildings	Plant & Equipment	TOTAL
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisations as at 1 July 2001	N/A	447	447	1,358	1,768
Depreciation/amortisation charge for the year	N/A	151	151	197	348
Revaluations: write-ups/(write-downs)	N/A	-	_	-	-
Assets transferred in/(outs)	N/A	_	_	_	-
Disposals	N/A	_	_	(13)	(13)
Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortisation at 30 June 2002	N/A	598	598	1,542	2,101
Net Book value as at 30 June 2002	1,695	7,164	8,859	366	9,225
Net book value as at 1 July 2001	1,695	7,038	8,733	426	9,159

Note 8. Leases

	2002 \$000	2001 \$000
Operating lease commitments payable:		
Within one year	57	36
In one to five years	21	26
In more than five years	_	34
Lease liability	78	96
Lease liability is categorised as follows:		
Current	57	36
Non-current	21	60
	78	96

TSRA annual report 2001-02

Note 9. Provisions

Employees Provisions		
Salaries and wages	56	66
Superannuation	9	50
Long service leave	304	201
Annual leave	295	165
Personal leave	152	146
Aggregate employee entitlement liability	816	628
Employer provisions are categorised as follows:		
Current	723	628
Non-current	93	-
	816	628
Note 10. Payables		
<u> 10A – Supplier Payables</u>		
Trade Creditors	163	103
All supplier payables are current		
<u> 10B – Grants Payable</u>		
Non-profit entities	2,960	2,822
<u>10C – Other</u>		
Loan contracts	1,008	289

Note 11. Equity

Item		nulated plus		valuation erve	TO EQU	TAL JITY
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance 1 July 2001	14,358	15,003	1,089	1,198	15,447	16,201
Operating result	3,456	1,299	-	_	3,456	1,299
Net revaluation increase/						
(Decrease)	_	-	_	(109)		(109)
Capital Use Charge	(1,700)	(1,944)	_	_	(1,700)	(1,944)
Balance 30 June 2002	16,114	14,358	1,089	1,089	17,203	15,447
Less: Outside equity interests Total Equity attributable to the	-	-	_	_	_	-
Commonwealth	16,114	14,358	1,089	1,089	17,203	15,447

Note 12. Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2002 \$000	2001 \$000
Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by		
operating activities:		
Operating Surplus	3,456	1,299
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant & equipment	348	472
Doubtful loans	401	313
Gain on disposal of assets	(6)	_
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(1951)	(40)
Increase/(decrease) in liability to suppliers	60	(360)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	188	(71)
Increase/(decrease) in grants payable	138	(384)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	696	(118)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,330	1,111
Note 13. Director Remuneration		
Aggregate amount of superannuation payments in connection with the retirement of directors	-	_
Other remuneration received or due and receivable by		
directors of the Authority	237	206

Total remuneration received or due and receivable by directors of the Authority

The number of directors of the TSRA included in these figures are shown below in the relevant remuneration bands.

	INUI	noei
\$ Nil – \$10,000	19	18
\$10,001 - \$20,000	_	1
\$90,001 - \$100,000	_	_
\$100,001 - \$110,000	1	1
	20	20

The Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) Board consists of 20 director positions. Eighteen hold office by virtue of their election to Island Council Chairpersons last held in March 2000 under the *Queensland Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984.* The other two are elected in accordance with the ATSIC Act 1989. Two directors do not receive payment from the TSRA because they are employed and paid from Commonwealth funds. The other directors receive sitting fees when undertaking business of the TSRA.

237

206

Number

Note 14. Related Party Disclosures

Directors of the Torres Strait Regional Authority

The Directors of the Authority during the year were:

Mr John ABEDNEGO	Mrs Margaret MAU
Mr Jack AHMAT	Mr Don MOSBY
Mr Ted BILLY	Mr Francis PEARSON
Mr Phillip BOWIE	Mr Saila SAVAGE
Mr Edward DAU	Mr Pedro STEPHEN
Mr Ron DAY	Mr Rocky STEPHEN (commenced 01/07/00)
Mr Elia DOOLAH	Mr Terry WAIA (Chairperson)
Mr Joseph ELU	Mr Terrence WHAP
Mr Henry GARNIER	Mr Reg WILLIAMS
Mr Toshie KRIS	
Mr Getano LUI Jnr.	

The aggregate remuneration of Directors is disclosed in Note 13.

Loans to Directors and Director related entities

Loans were made to the following director and director related entities. They were approved under normal terms and conditions applying to the TSRA Loan Scheme. The directors involved took no part in the relevant decisions of the Board.

Loans	
T. Billy	M. Mau
T. Kris	D. Mosby
R. Williams	F. Pearson

	2002 \$000	2001 \$000
		\$000
Loans to directors outstanding at year end	113,703	134,000
Loans to directors during period	-	29,156
Loan repayments during the reporting period	26,060	30,598
Loans to director related entities outstanding at year end	90,310	54,747
Loans to director related entities during period	50,000	24,650
Loan repayments during the reporting period	18,213	15,128
Interest revenue included in operating result from loans		
to directors/director related entities	3,776	2,039

Other Transactions with Directors or Director Related Entities

The following directors served on organisations which were in receipt of funding from the Torres Strait Regional Authority during the financial year.

Directors' Name	Council	Grants Received
		\$
J. Abednego	TSIMA	632,454
	TSNP Legal Services	408,600
	TRAWQ Community Council	2,006,073
J. Ahmat	Badu Island Community Council	4,219,992
T. Billy	Warraber Island Community Council	1,242,190
R. Day	Murray Island Community Council	2,052,232
E. Dau	Boigu Island Community Council	1,549,052
E. Doolah	Darnley Island Community Council	1,724,672
J. Elu	Seisia Island Community Council	1,285,714
H. Garnier	Hammond Island Community Council	947,567
T. Kris	St Pauls Community Council	2,005,988
G. Lui	Yam Island Community Council	1,853,057
M. Mau	Dauan Island Community Council	1,004,552
D. Mosby	Yorke Island Community Council	2,292,065
F. Pearson	Coconut Island Community Council	1,638,136
S. Savage	Kubin Community Council	1,026,553
P. Stephen	Port Kennedy Association	182,724
R. Stephen	Stephen Island Council	239,599
T. Waia	Saibai Island Community Council	1,694,436
T. Whap	Mabuiag Island Community Council	1,225,287
R. Williams	Bamaga Island Community Council	2,555,425
*	Island Coordinating Council	8,143,072
	Island Coordinating Council	, , ,

* All current directors, except Mr P Stephen, are also directors of the Island Coordinating Council.

Note 15. Remuneration of Officers

	2002 \$000	2001 \$000
Total remuneration of officers who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$100,000 or more	<u>118,867</u>	113,687
The number of officers who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$100,001 or more • \$110,000 - \$120,000	Number 1	Number 1
 During the 2001 financial year the former general manager resigned from office mid-term. 		

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Note 16. Remuneration of Auditors

	2002	2001
	\$000	\$000
Remuneration to the Auditor-General for auditing the financial		
statements for the reporting period.	47,128	47,128

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General during the reporting period.

Note 17. Financial Instruments

a) Terms, conditions and accounting policies

Financial Instrument	Notes	Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Assets		Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.	
Deposits at call	6	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.	Temporarily surplus funds, mainly from monthly drawdowns of appropriation, are placed on deposit at call with the Authority's banker. Interest is earned on the daily balance at the prevailing daily rate for money on call and is paid at month end.
Receivables for goods & services	6	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.	Credit terms are net 14 days (2000-2001: 14 days)
Loans	6	Loans are recognised at the amounts lent. Provision is made for bad and doubtful loans when collection of the loan or part thereof is judged to be less rather than more likely. In rare circumstances, loan repayments may be waived. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.	Loans are generally secured and are made for periods of up to 10 years. Repayments of principal are made in full at maturity. Early settlement is at option for the parties. Effective interest rates on fixed rate loans average 1.75%.

Note 17. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Instrument	Notes	Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Liabilities		Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.	
Trade Creditors	10A	Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).	Settlement is usually made net 30 days.
Grant Liabilities	10B	Grant liabilities are recognised on the acceptance of grant agreements by the grantee. The part of the liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position comprises payments which are more rather than less likely to be made. Grant recommendations which fail this recognition criteria are disclosed as contingent liabilities.	Grant payments are made in accordance with fund requirements, subject to the grantee's satisfactory compliance with the terms and conditions of the grant.

Note 17. Financial Instruments (continued)

b) Interest Rate Risk

Instrument	Notes	Flo	Floating			Fix	ed Inte	Fixed Interest Rate	te			Non-Interest	nterest	Total	tal	Weighted	nted
		Intere	Interest Rate 1 year or less	1 year (or less	1 to 2 :	years	1 to 2 years 2 to 5 years	years	> 5years	ears	Bearing	ring			Average Effective	age tive
																Interest Rate %	t Rate
		01-02 \$000	01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 <th< th=""><th>01-02 (\$000</th><th>00-01 (\$000</th><th>01-02 (\$000</th><th>00-01 \$000</th><th>01-02 (\$000</th><th>00-01 \$000</th><th>01-02 \$000</th><th>00-01 \$000</th><th>01-02 \$000</th><th>00-01 \$000</th><th>01-02 \$000</th><th>00-01 \$000</th><th>01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 \$000 \$000</th><th>00-01</th></th<>	01-02 (\$000	00-01 (\$000	01-02 (\$000	00-01 \$000	01-02 (\$000	00-01 \$000	01-02 \$000	00-01 \$000	01-02 \$000	00-01 \$000	01-02 \$000	00-01 \$000	01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 \$000 \$000	00-01
Financial																	
Assets																	
(Recognised)																	
Cash at Bank	9	5,570	5,570 4,226	I	I	I	I	I	Ι	Ι	Ι	Η	I	5,570	5,570 4,226	3.0	3.5
and on hand																	
Deposits at call	9	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	Ι
GST receivable		I	Ι	Ι	I	I	I	Ι	I	Ι	I	623	11	623	11	I	I
Goods & Services	9	I	I	I	Ι	I	I	I	I	Ι	Ι	174	16	174	16	I	Ι
Receivable																	
Loans	9	3,735	I	11	11 1,524	145	345	345 1,431	845	845 1,236 2,663	2,663	Ι	27	7,241 5,377	5,377	5.0	1.75
Total Financial Assets		9,305	9,305 4,226	=	11 1,524	145	345	345 1,431	845	845 1,236 2,663	2,663	797	27	27 12,925 10,130	10,130		

(continued)
Instruments
. Financial
Note 17.

Financial	Notes	Floa	Floating			Fi	Fixed Interest Rate	rest Ra	te			Non-I	Non-Interest	To	Total	Weighted	nted
Instrument		Interes	tt Rate	Interest Rate 1 year or less 1 to 2 years 2 to 5 years	or less	1 to 2	years	2 to 5	years	> 5years	ears	Bea	Bearing			Average Effective	age tive + Data
		01-02	00-01 \$000	01-02	00-01 \$000	01-02	00-01 \$000	01-02	00-01 \$000	01-02	00-01 \$000	01-02	00-01 \$000	01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$	00-01 \$000	01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 01-02 00-01 \$\$	00-01 %
Financial Liabilities (Recognised)											0000						0
Trade Creditors	10A	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	Ι	Ι	163	103	163	103	Ι	Ι
Grant Liabilities	10B											2,960	2,822	2,960 2,822 2,960 2,822	2,822		
Loan Contracted	10C	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	I	I	I	Ι	I	I		1,008 289	1,008	289	Ι	Ι
Total Financial Liabilities (Recognised)		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	4,131	3,214	- 4,131 3,214 4,131 3,214	3,214	I	I
Total Liabilities		I	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	Ι	Ι	4,131	3,214	- 4,131 3,214 4,131 3,214	3,214	I	I

Note 17. Financial Instruments (continued)

c) Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

		20	01-02	2000)-01
	Note	Total carrying amount \$000	Aggregate net fair value \$000	Total carrying amount \$000	Aggregate net fair value \$000
Financial Assets					
Cash at bank	6	5,570	5,570	4,726	4,726
Cash on hand		_	-	_	-
Term deposit	6	_	_	_	_
Receivables for goods & services	6	797	797	27	27
Loans receivables	6	6,558	6,558	5,377	5,377
Total Financial Assets		12,925	12,925	10,130	10,130
Financial Liabilities					
Trade creditors	10A	163	163	103	103
Grant Payables	10B	2,960	2,960	2,822	2,822
Loan contracted	10C	1,008	1,008	289	289
Total Financial Liabilities		4,131	4,131	3,214	3,214

Financial assets

The net fair values of cash, deposits on call and non-interest-bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

The net fair values of the term deposit are based on discounted cash flows using current interest rates for asset with similar risk profiles.

Financial liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors, grant liabilities, all of which are short-term in nature, are approximated by their carrying amounts.

(d) Credit Risk Exposures

The economic entity's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

The economic entity has no significant exposures to any concentrations of credit risk.

All figures for credit risk referred to do not take into account the value of any collateral or other security.

Note 18. Appropriations

	2002 \$000	2001 \$000
The Authority received the following appropriations during the year out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.		\$000
Annual Appropriations Acts Nos 1,3 – basic appropriation	48,877	\$ 46,043
Note 19. Employees	2002	2001
Full time equivalent employees at year end	37	36

Note 20. Reporting of outcomes

The Authority is structured to meet one outcome, being to achieve a better quality of life and develop an economic base for Torres Strait Island and Aboriginal persons living in the Torres Strait. The following output groups have been identified in achieving this outcome:

Output group 1	Economic development
Output group 2	Community development employment and training
Output group 3	Native title
Output group 4	Social, cultural and development
Output group 5	Housing and environment, health and infrastructure
Output group 6	Policy and information

	Output Group 1	roup I	Output	Output Group 2	Output	Group 5	Output	Group 4	Output Group 3 Output Group 4 Output Group 5 Output Group 6	e dnoré	Output (Group 6	Non Specific	oecific	Total	al
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	2000	\$000	2000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	2000	\$000	2000	\$000
Operating Revenues;																
Revenue from Government	2,731	2,578	28,888	2,578 28,888 27,211	1,675 1,566		6,552	6,170	7,884	7,413	1,147	1,105	14	14	48,891 46,057	46,057
Sale of Goods and Services	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	I	Ι	9	Ι	9	Ι
Other Non Taxation Revenues	82	30	847	310	49	18	195	73	234	88	35	16	I	Ι	1,442	535
Total Operating Revenues	2,813	2,608	2,608 29,735	27,521	1,724	1,584	6,747	6,243	8,118	7,501	1,182	1,121	20	14	50,339	46,592
Operating Expenses;																
Employees	436	312	594	404	490	184	489	349	227	165	376	423	I	I	2,612	1,837
Suppliers	560	457	326	428	640	589	274	288	130	136	888	851	I	Ι	2,818	2,748
Grants	1,193	87	24,655	24,339	19	206	7,121	5,671	7,785	9,620	I	I	I	I	40,773	39,923
Depreciation and Amortisation	59	80	77	104	35	47	99	90	31	42	80	109	I	I	348	472
Write Down of Assets	332	313	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	I	Ι	I	I	I	I	332	313
Total Operating Expenses	2,580	1,249	25,652	1,249 25,652 25,275	1,184	1,026	7,950	6,398	8,173	9,963 1,344	1,344	1,383	I	1	46,883 45,293	45,293

The above table does not include the Capital Usage Charge expense paid annually to the Department of Finance and Administration see Note 1.12

Note 21. Total Cost / Contribution by Outcome

	Outc	Outcome 1	Tc	Total
	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
	2000	000	\$000	000
Net cost of departmental Output	48,583	48,877	48,583	48,877
Cost of outcome before extraordinary items	48,583	48,877	48,583	48,877
Extraordinary items	—	-	Ι	Ι
Net cost to budget outcome	48,583	48,877	48,583	48,877

The TSRA operates primarily in a single industry and geographic environment, being the administration of government programs in the Torres Strait region. The authority is structured to meet one outcome. The Net cost of departmental Output stated above includes Capital Usage Charge.

84

Note 20. Major Departmental Revenue and Expenses by Output Group (continued)

Note 22. Major Classes		of Departmental Assets and Liabilities by Output Groups	artme	ental	Asse	ets ar	il br	abiliti	ies b	N OU	tput	Grou	sd			
	Output Group 1	Group 1	Output	2	Output Group 3	roup 3	Output (Group 4	Output Group 4 Output Group 5		Output Group 6	roup 6	Non S	Non Specific	Total	
	2002 2003	\$000 \$	2002 2000	2000 8000	2002	2000 \$000	2002	2000 8000	2002	2000 \$000	2002	2000 8000	2002 8000	2000 \$000	2002 2003	\$000
Output specific departmental assets																
Loans receivable	7,241	5,659	I	T	Ι	T	I	I	Ι	I	I	I	Ι	I	7,241	5,659
Less provision for doubtful debts	(683)	(282)	I	I	I	I	I	Ι	I	I	I	Ι	I	I	(683)	(282)
Land	100	100	I	I	120	120	I	I	I	I	160	150	1,315	1,322	1,695	1,695
Buildings	204	217	I	I	743	717	Ι	I	I	I	332	338	5,885	5,766	7,164	7,038
Plant and Equipment	Ι	I	T	I	35	T	I	I	T	T	I		331	426	366	426
Total specific departmental assets	6,245	5,694	I	I	868	837	I	I	I	I	492	488	7,531	7,514	15,783	14,536
Other departmental assets																
Goods and services receivable	Ι	I	I	Ι	I	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	174	16	174	16
Less provision for doubtful debts	Ι	I	T	I	I	I	I	Ι	I	I	I	Ι	I	I	I	ı
Net GST receivable	I	I	I	I	I	I	Ι	I	I	I	I	I	623	11	623	11
Cash at bank	I	I	I	I	Ι	I	Ι	I	Ι	I	Ι	I	5,570	4,726	5,570	4,726
Other receivables	I	I	I	I	I	I	Ι	I	I	I	I	I				
Term deposits	Ι	I	Ι	I	Ι	I	Ι	I	Ι	I	Ι	I				
														C 1 1 1	1.70.7	
lotal other departmental assets	I	I	I	I	L	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	/ 0000	4,/35	/ 00,0	4,/55
Output specific departmental																
liabilities	2,960	2,822	I	1	1	1	I	I	1,008	289	I	I	I	I	3,968	3,111
Other departmental liabilities																
Employees	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	I	Ι	I	Ι	I	I	I	816	628	816	628
Other	I	I	Ι	I	I	I	Ι	I	I	I	Ι	I	163	103	163	103
Total other departmental liabilities	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	979	731	979	731

APPENDIX 1: TSRA GRANTS

RECIPIENT	PURPOSE	AMOUNTS
Badu Island Council	CDEP Wages	2,564,581
Badu Island Council	CDEP Operational	816,345
Badu Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	85,931
Badu Island Council	Community Training	164,220
Badu Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Badu Island Council	Airstrip	375,000
Badu Island Council	Hydroponics project	170,600
Badu Island Council	Rugby assistance	16,485
Badu Island Council	Abai Saguiau Dance Tour	10,000
Bamaga Island Council	CDEP Wages	1,753,496
Bamaga Island Council	CDEP Operational	526,674
Bamaga Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	99,955
Bamaga Island Council	Community Training	151,470
Bamaga Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Bamaga Island Council	Berlibal Dance tour	5,000
Bamaga Island Council	Youth Conference	2,000
Boigu Island Council	CDEP Wages	894,625
Boigu Island Council	CDEP Operational	276,504
Boigu Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	108,053
Boigu Island Council	Community Training	53,040
Boigu Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Boigu Island Council	Airstrip upgrade	200,000
Coconut Island Council	CDEP Wages	813,756
Coconut Island Council	CDEP Operational	225,843
Coconut Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	60,880
Coconut Island Council	Community Training	53,040
Coconut Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Coconut Island Council	Admin.vehicles replacements	50,000
Coconut Island Council	Contribution to Council office	33,830
Coconut Island Council	Sports facilities	55,000
Coconut Island Council	Tourist project	328,957

Darnley Island Council	CDEP Wages	1,299,379
Darnley Island Council	CDEP Operational	290,331
Darnley Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	65,731
Darnley Island Council	Community Training	59,231
Darnley Island Council	BRACS	10,000
Dauan Island Council	CDEP Wages	475,434
Dauan Island Council	CDEP Operational	197,503
Dauan Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	58,645
Dauan Island Council	Community Training	58,140
Dauan Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Dauan Island Council	Water truck	60,000
Dauan Island Council	Take-away project	63,000
Dauan Island Council	Art & Culture project	20,000
Dauan Island Council	Guest House	55,000
Hammond Island Council	CDEP Wages	533,363
Hammond Island Council	CDEP Operational	197,503
Hammond Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	59,997
Hammond Island Council	Community Training	46,920
Hammond Island Council	Upgrade internal roads	100,000
Hammond Island Council	Sports complex	9,784
Horn Island Women Ass.	Office support	5,600
Horn Island Women Ass.	Youth Cultural Tour	5,000
Indigenous Festivals	Croc Eistedfodd	30,000
Island Coordinating Council	Contribution to Operating Costs	604,901
Island Coordinating Council	TAFE fees	1,368
Island Coordinating Council	5 Cultural programs	16,000
Island Coordinating Council	3 Sport Support programs	10,129
Island Coordinating Council	NAHS (Water Upgrade)	2,100,000
Island Coordinating Council	Conferences	10,674
Island Coordinating Council	TSRA/Qld. Govt. M.I.P.	5,000,000
Island Coordinating Council	Heavy Equipment Pool	400,000
Kubin Island Council	CDEP Wages	677,626
Kubin Island Council	CDEP Operational	149,101
Kubin Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	59,997

Kubin Island Council	Community Training	51,000
Kubin Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Kubin Island Council	Fire truck	66,999
Kubin Island Council	Art Exhibition	5,000
Mabuiag Island Council	CDEP Wages	571,185
Mabuiag Island Council	CDEP Operational	287,941
Mabuiag Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	70,792
Mabuiag Island Council	Community Training	30,369
Mabuiag Island Council	BRACS	20,000
Mabuiag Island Council	Staff accommodation	50,000
Mabuiag Island Council	Community Bus	27,264
Mabuiag Island Council	Concrete truck & Bobcat	162,736
Mabuiag Island Council	Dance Tour	5,000
Mer Island Council	CDEP Wages	1,302,528
Mer Island Council	CDEP Operational	391,714
Mer Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	79,053
Mer Island Council	Community Training	68,340
Mer Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Mer Island Council	Community Bus	65,275
Mer Island Council	White Goods	3,710
Mer Island Council	Sewerage project (ex-MIP)	100,000
Mer Island Council	Meriam Dance Team tour	10,000
Mer Island Council	Mabo Day	14,782
Mura Kosker Sorority	Contribution to Operating Costs	133,766
Mura Kosker Sorority	Community Training	64,640
Port Kennedy Association	Contribution to Operating Costs	139,724
Port Kennedy Association	Community Training	41,000
Port Kennedy Association	Cultural program	2,000
Saibai Island Council	CDEP Wages	1,134,177
Saibai Island Council	CDEP Operational	362,089
Saibai Island Council	Contribution to Operating Costs	68,200
Saibai Island Council	Community Training	58,140
Saibai Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Saibai Island Council	Community Bus	50,000

Saibai Island Council	Saibai Dance Group	5,000
Seisia Island Council	CDEP Wages	867,368
Seisia Island Council	CDEP Operational	286,379
Seisia Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	56,997
Seisia Island Council	Community Training	58,140
Seisia Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Stephen Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	76,449
Stephen Island Council	Troop Carrier	45,000
Stephen Island Council	Staff Accommodation	20,000
Stephen Island Council	Community training	81,650
Stephen Island Council	BRACS	16,500
St Paul's Island Council	CDEP Wages	1,226,699
St Paul's Island Council	CDEP Operational	371,963
St Paul's Island Council	Contribution to Council operating costs	64,996
St Paul's Island Council	Community Training	250,000
St Paul's Island Council	BRACS	16,830
St Paul's Island Council	Contribution to building	50,000
St Paul's Island Council	SES Boat	15,000
St Paul's Island Council	Women's Day	500
St Paul's Island Council	Sports Equipment	10,000
TI State High School	Contribution to Training Boat	37,500
TI State Primary School	Dance Tour	22,000
TI State Primary School	School camp	6,500
Torres Strait Home for the Aged	Community Training	43,000
Torres Strait Islanders Media Ass.	Contribution to Operating Costs	548,913
Torres Strait Islanders Media Ass.	Equipment & Office upgrade	53,291
Torres Strait Islanders Media Ass.	R&M Building	30,250
TRAWQ Community Council Inc	CDEP Wages	1,258,479
TRAWQ Community Council Inc	CDEP Operational	391,714
TRAWQ Community Council Inc	Council Operating Costs	155,592
TRAWQ Community Council Inc	Community Training	91,800
TRAWQ Community Council Inc	Meriam Elders Mabo Day	3,000
TRAWQ Community Council Inc	Youth Forum	6,488
TRAWQ Community Council Inc	Backhoe & Tractor/slasher	99,000

TSNP Legal Service	Operating Expenses	396,360
TSNP Legal Service	Training	12,240
T.S.Youth & Rec.Sporting Ass.	Operating Costs	297,442
T.S. Youth & Rec.Sporting Ass.	Community Training	17,340
Warraber Island Council	CDEP Wages	837,386
Warraber Island Council	CDEP Operational	263,337
Warraber Island Council	Contribution to Council operations	61,467
Warraber Island Council	BRACS	10,000
Warraber Island Council	Backhoe	70,000
Yam Island Council	CDEP Wages	1,111,315
Yam Island Council	CDEP Operational	407,277
Yam Island Council	Contribution to Council operations	67,025
Yam Island Council	Community Training	44,300
Yam Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Yam Island Council	Staff accommodation	82,000
Yam Island Council	Sport Oval	124,310
Yorke Island Council	CDEP Wages	1,549,563
Yorke Island Council	CDEP Operational	434,506
Yorke Island Council	Contribution to Council operations	88,290
Yorke Island Council	Community Training	78,540
Yorke Island Council	BRACS	16,830
Yorke Island Council	Contribution to boat purchase	90,000
Yorke Island Council	2 Cultural programs	15,000
Yorke Island Council	Guest House	19,336
Youth Activities Services	Operating costs	20,428

APPENDIX 2: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SECTION 8 STATEMENT

TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY STRUCTURE UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE *FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 1982*

This statement is correct to 30 June 2002.

ESTABLISHMENT

The Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) was established under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989* (ATSIC Act) on 1 July 1994.

FUNCTIONS

As stated in Section 142A of the ATSIC Act the functions of the TSRA are to:

- (a) recognise and maintain the special and unique Ailan Kastom of Torres Strait Islanders living in the Torres Strait area;
- (b) formulate and implement programs for Torres Strait Islanders, and Aboriginal persons, living in the Torres Strait area;
- (c) monitor the effectiveness of programs for Torres Strait Islanders, and Aboriginal persons, living in the Torres Strait area, including programs conducted by other bodies;
- (d) develop policy proposals to meet national, State and regional needs and priorities of Torres Strait Islanders, and Aboriginal persons, living in the Torres Strait area;
- (e) assist, advise and co-operate with Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal communities, organisations and individuals at national, State, Territory and regional levels;
- (f) advise the Minister on:
 - (i) matters relating to Torres Strait Islander affairs, and Aboriginal affairs, in the Torres Strait area, including the administration of legislation;
 - (ii) the co-ordination of the activities of other Commonwealth bodies that affect Torres Strait Islanders, or Aboriginal persons, living in the Torres Strait area;
- (g) when requested by the Minister, to provide information or advice to the Minister on any matter specified by the Minister;
- (h) take such reasonable action as it considers necessary to protect Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal cultural material and information relating to the Torres Strait area if the material or information is considered sacred or otherwise significant by Torres Strait Islanders or Aboriginal persons;
- (i) at the request of, or with the agreement of, the Australian Bureau of Statistics but not otherwise, to collect and publish statistical information relating to Torres Strait Islanders, and Aboriginal persons, living in the Torres Strait area;
- (j) such other functions as are conferred on the TSRA by this Act or any other Act;
- (k) such other functions as are expressly conferred on the TSRA by a law of a State or of an internal Territory and in respect of which there is in force written approval by the Minister under section 142B;

- (l) undertake such research as is necessary to enable the TSRA to perform any of its other functions;
- (m) do anything else that is incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the preceding functions.

STRUCTURE OF THE TSRA

The TSRA is a Commonwealth Statutory Authority established under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989. It consists of an elected arm and an administrative arm. The elected arm is made up of a Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Alternate Deputy Chairperson, Torres Strait ATSIC Commissioner and Members, who are elected to office by Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal people in their respective communities (see the 'TSRA Board' section for more details). The administrative arm is the responsibility of the General Manager.

PROVISION OF FUNDING

The TSRA is required to prepare estimates of receipts and expenditure for each financial year for submission to the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs under the Commonwealth Government financial management framework, accrual accounting.

The TSRA operates a number of programs and sub-programs for the allocation of funds within the region including:

- loans and grants for enterprises;
- housing loans;
- economic, social and cultural grants to organisations and individuals;
- the administrative and elected arm running costs;
- funding for programs to be conducted by the State; and
- funding for programs to be conducted by community councils.

The actual allocation of money is undertaken by the TSRA elected arm. The administration is responsible for implementing the elected arm's decisions. The administration also ensures that grants and loans are used in accordance with the purposes for which they are provided, and that grants and loans are appropriately acquitted.

CATEGORIES OF DOCUMENTS

The Corporate section maintains files on TSRA budget expenditure; financial records; wages; client accounts; financial procedures; asset register; property management records; workplace agreement; recruitment, personnel files of TSRA officers; and Grants and Personnel Policy documents including instructions from the Public Service Commissioner; Department of Industrial Relations and Small Business and the Remuneration Tribunal and ComCare. The Corporate section is also responsible for files containing Ministerial briefings; engagement of consultants; Occupational Health and Safety; Equal Employment Opportunities; Industrial Democracy; responses to ombudsman's activities and responses to Freedom of Information activities.

The Secretariat section became a sub-section of the Corporate Service Section due to the organisational re-structure and continues to maintain copies of the submissions that have been presented to the TSRA meetings; minutes of the TSRA Meetings; TSRA Decision

TSRA annual report 2001-02

Sheets; and financial records relating to payment of TSRA members and meetings as well as providing administrative support services to the office of the Chairperson.

- Field Operations section maintains files relating to grants and community profiles and community development.
- A number of manuals and guidelines are used in the TSRA's decision-making policies and guidelines, including the TSRA Decision Making Principles, Finance Procedures manual, and the Program, Administration and Personnel Delegation manuals.

APPENDIX 3: ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

The TSRA does its own national advertising of job vacancies in the Commonwealth Gazette and under the Central Advertising System managed by the Government Communications Unit. The TSRA also uses the local print media for advertising job vacancies locally, publishing media releases and for the distribution of TSRA newsletters under the Commonwealth Financial Guidelines.

No market research or polling and direct mailing of organisations was undertaken by the TSRA.

APPENDIX 4: STAFFING OVERVIEW; MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

- a. Non-ongoing staff at 30 June 2002
- b. Nominal total staff at 30 June 2002 (including non-ongoing staff)
- c. Representation of EEO groups within salary levels at 30 June 2002
- d. Senior Executive Service gains and losses in 2001-2002
- e. Quantum and distribution of performance pay in 2001-2002
- f. Organisational chart at 30 June 2002
- g. Ministerial Appointments

Classification	Torres Strait Islander & Aboriginal			Non Torres Strait Islander & Aboriginal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Senior Executive Service						
Executive Level 2						
Executive Level 1					1	1
APS Level 6				1		1
APS Level 5						
APS Level 4						
APS Level 3		2	2			
APS Level 2						
APS Level 1		2	2			
Sub total						
Total	1	4	4	1	1	2

a. Staff classification breakdown (non-ongoing staff)

b. Nominal total staff at 30 June 200 2 (includes non ongoing staff)

Classification	Torres Strait Islander & Aboriginal			Non Torres Strait Islander & Aboriginal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Senior Executive Service				1		1
Executive Level 2					1	1
Executive Level 1	1		1	3	1	4
APS Level 6	3		3	5	1	6
APS Level 5		4	4	1		1
APS Level 4	2	3	5	1		1
APS Level 3		3	3			
APS Level 2	1	4	5			
APS Level 1	1	4	5			
Sub total						
Total	8	18	26	11	3	14

Salary	Women	TSI&A	NESB	PWD
\$92,950(Senior Executive	Services)			
\$69,607 to \$81,555				
(Executive Level 2)	1			
\$60,353 to \$65,179				
(Executive Level 1)	1	1	2	
\$47,078 to \$54,079				
(APS Level 6)	1	3	3	
\$43,589 to \$46,220				
(APS Level 5)	4	4	4	
\$39,079 to \$42,432				
(APS Level 4)	3	5	5	
\$35,063 to \$37,844				
(APS Level 3)	3	3	3	
\$30,786 to \$43,138				
(APS Level 2)	4	5	5	
	4	5		
Below \$30,064 (APS Level 1)				
Total	21	26	27	

c. Representation of EEO groups within salary level at 30 June 2002

d. Senior Executive Service gains and losses for 2001-2002

No gains or losses for 2001-2002.

e. Quantum and distribution of performance pay for 2001-2002

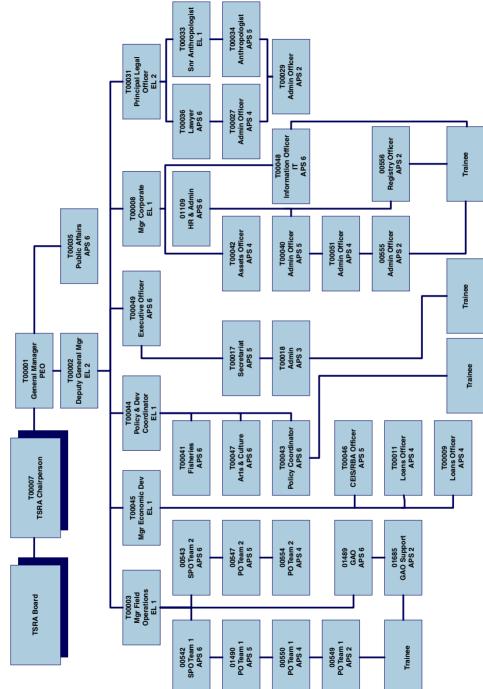
No specific performance pay was remunerated to the SES officer in the TSRA for 2001-2002.

f. Organisational Chart as at 30 June, 2002

g. Ministerial Appointments

There was no Ministerial appointments during the reporting period, the last being the appointment of Mr Mike Fordham under S. 144 G of the ATSIC Act 1989 as General Manager for a three year term commencing on 8 may 2001.

TORRES STRAIT REGIONAL AUTHORITY ORGANISATIONAL CHART AS AT 30 JUNE 2002



APPENDIX 5: CONSULTANCY SUMMARY

In 2001-2002 the TSRA engaged and used the services of 35 Consultancy firms to undertake or assist with various assignments for which the TSRA did not have either the resources and/or expertise. The total cost of consultants in 2001-2002 was \$635,596.56.

Consultant	Details of Consultancy	Amount (\$)
Felan Consulting	Coconut Island Tourism	36,506.36
Hassell Pty Ltd	Coconut Island Tourism	31,522.50
JPS Consultancy	BFS Monitoring Murray Island	1,215.00
Peter Devietti Accountant	Various BFS Monitoring BFS Consultancy TI Bulk Meats	12,508.54 650.00
Williams Carman & Graham	Joint Venture Prawn License CEIS Coconut Island Tourism	6,074.07 5,011.48
MLCS Corporate	BFS Cape Yorke Rod & Rifle	1,500.00
Kleihardht	Economic Development Taskforce	7,045.47
Herron Todd & White	CEIS Valuation Cultural Centre	2,000.00
Roots Pty Ltd	CEIS Cultural Centre	93,893.60
Tumbling Waters	Badu Island Hydroponics	4,335.00
Campbell Smith	CEIS Cargo/Passenger Service CEIS Stephen Island Ferry Service CEIS Yorke Is. Fishing Enterprise	17,087.11 3,741.00 18,927.09
Hall Chadwick	Greater Autonomy Taskforce CEIS TSYRSA CEIS Yorke Island Guesthouse Arts Queensland CEIS Coconut Island Tourism	9,123.59 2,525.00 4,845.10 2,882.99 995.00
NT University	Indigenous Artist Workshop	2,000.00
George Menham	Greater Autonomy	635.18
Environment North	Application for Funding	6,209.09
Natalie Kwok	Anthropological Research Southern Sea Boundary	20,248.91
Colin Scott	Anthropological Research Erub and Mer Islands	56,990.97
Michael Barker QC	Advice on TSRA Native Title Sea Claim	19,682.60
Ray Woods	Anthropological Research Moa and Kaurareg Sea Boundary	12,781.64
Dr Jeremy Beckett	Anthropological Research Waier and Dauer	11,136.72
Julie Lahn	Anthropological Research Poruma & Warraber Sea Country	27,497.90

Karma Norma	Anthropological Passarah	
Kaima Noima	Anthropological Research Badualgal Sea Country	26,774.72
Kevin Murphy	Anthropological Research Boigu Is. & Dauan Sea Boundary	24,768.24
Mauren Fuary	Anthropological Research	810.55
Gesner Research	Historical Research	6,196.95
Australian National Uni.	Native Title Anthropological Inquiry	13,860.88
University of Melbourne	Archaeology Research	6,386.36
Ancons	IT Services	5,500.00
Hunter Systems	IT Services and CDEP Manager	5,350.00
AIATSIS	Payroll Service	5,000.00
Longley and Stapleton	ACCPAC/D-Bits Fixed Assets	21,576.55
Chung Lin Stock	Finance and Budgetary Advice	44,799.64
Black and More	Office Modifications, Fishing Lodge, Traditional Canoe, Various Staff Housing Modifications and new	
	Consultant Residence	43,834.19
Micro Channel	ACCPAC Accounting Software	1,057.88
Clariti Pty Ltd	Install Network Server	10,108.69

GLOSSARY

AAT	Administrative Appeals Tribunal	FOI	Freedom of Information	
AFMA	AFMA Australian Fisheries Management		Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	
	Authority	HACC	Home and Community Care	
AHL	Aboriginal Hostels Limited	Hon.	honourable	
Ailan Kastom	Island Custom	IBA	Indigenous Business Australia	
AM	Order of Australia	IBIS	Islanders Board of Industry and	
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office		Service	
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait	ICC	Island Coordinating Council	
550	Islander Commission	ILC	Indigenous Land Corporation	
BFS	Business Funding Scheme	JAC	Joint Advisory Council (in relation	
BRACS	Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme		to the Torres Strait Treaty)	
CDC	Commercial Development	MaSTERS	Marine Strategy for Torres Strait	
CDC	Corporation	MIP	Major Infrastructure Program	
CDEP	Community Development	Mura Kosker	Mura Kosker Sorority Incorporated	
	Employment Projects	NESB	Non-English-Speaking Background	
CEIS	Community Economic Initiatives	NPA	Northern Peninsula Area	
	Scheme		Native Title Office	
СТР	Community Training Program	OEA	Office of Evaluation and Audit	
DATSIPID	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy and Development	OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety	
		OPAP	Old Peoples Action Program	
DETIR	(Queensland) Department of Employment, Training and	РКА	Port Kennedy Association	
		PNG	Papua New Guinea	
	Industrial Relations		Public Service and Merit	
DETYA	Department of Education, Training		Protection Commission	
DEWODD	and Youth Affairs	PWD	People with a Disability	
DEWSRB	Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small	PZJA	Protected Zone Joint Authority	
	Business	SES	Senior Executive Service	
DOFA	Department of Finance and	TDA	Tamwoy Development Association	
DORATSIA	Administration Department of Reconciliation and	TRAWQ	Tamwoy, Rosehill, Aplin, Waiben and Quarantine	
Donumbur	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs		Torres Strait Islander Advisory Board	
EAP	ATSIC Employee Assistance Program	TSIMA	Torres Strait Islander Media Association	
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity	TSNP	Torres Strait and Northern	
EMC	Environmental Management		Peninsula	
	Committee	TSRA	Torres Strait Regional Authority	
ERF	Emergency Relief Funding	TSYRSA	Torres Strait Youth and Recreation	
FAIP	Financial Administration	3 74 G	Sporting Association	
	Improvement Program	YAS	Youth Activities Services	

INDEXES

5

NAME AND SUBJECT INDEX

Abednego, John, 13, 18 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC), 12, 15 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989, iv, 22, 28, 91 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing (ATSIH), 54 accommodation, office, 27, 45 additional information, contact for, 1 Administrative Appeals Tribunal, 27 advertising and market research, 93 advisory committees, 18 Ahmat, Jack, 13 airstrips, 6, 33, 52, 54 appropriations, 30 arts and culture, 8, 13 asthma, 22 Audit Committee, 26 audits, 11, 25-6, 43, 58-9 Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, 47 Australian Institute of Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS), 27 Australian National Audit Office, 11, 58-9

Badu Island, 2, 7, 13, 41, 48, 49, 50 air strip, 6, 33 hydroponics, 31, 36 Bamaga Community, 18, 47, 48, 53 Banu, Donald, 18 Billy, Ted, 14 Board, TSRA, 10-11, 12-18, 39 Meetings, 18-19 Boigu Island, 6, 7, 14, 41 Bon, James, 18 Bowie, Phillip, 14, 18 Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme (BRACS), 46-7 broadcasting, 46-7 achievements, 47 funding, 46 bronchitis, 22 business and economic development, 5, 16 *see also* economic development Business Funding Scheme (BFS), 3, 31, 34-5 industry sector,

cancer, 22

CDEP

see Community Development Employment Project Chairperson, report, 2-4 see also Waia, Terry Coconut Island, 6, 7, 16, 20, 35, 45, 41, 50, 53 Tourism Development, 35, 36 Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997, iv, 2, 59 Commonwealth Disability Strategy, 28 community buildings, 45 Community Development Employment Project (CDEP), 31-2, 37-8, 45 funding, 37 Manager software, 37 Community Economic Initiatives Scheme (CEIS), 36-7 community housing, 54 Community Training Program (CTP), 38-9 funding, consultants, 97-8 contact information, 1 corporate documents, 28, 92-3 corporate governance, 25-6 corporate overview, 5-11 Corporate Services, 25 cultural centre, 3, 8

Damaralag island, 20 Darnley Island, 2, 6, 7, 8, 15, 41, 53 community hall, 45 Dau, Edward, 14 Dauan Island, 2, 7, 13, 20, 41, 46, 48 Guest house, 36 Takeaway, 31, 36 David, Ned, 18 Day, Ron, 14 deaths, 22 Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy (DATSIP), 6 Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA), 37, 39 Department of Employment and Training (DET), 39 Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business (DEWRSB), 39 Department of Family and Community Services (DFCS), 6 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), 8 Department of Health and Ageing, 9 Department of Main Roads, 6, 7, 45 Department of State Development, 5 Deputy Chairperson, 13 diabetes, 22 Doolah, Elia, 15 economic development, 3, 5, 31, 34-7 education and training, 3, 9, 21 electoral system, review, 25 Elu, Joseph, 15, 18 emphysema, 22 employment, 9, 21 enabling legislation, 23 environment, 14 environmental health, 52-3 Equal Employment Opportunity, 27, 95

Į

A Stall

Erub Island see Darnley Island establishment, TSRA, 22 external audit, 43 financial statements, 57-85 Fisheries Committee, 2 Fisheries Policy Coordinator, 10 fisheries, 2-3 fishing industry, 34, 35 seafood processing, 35 Fixing Houses for Better Health, 6 Four Winds building, 3, 8 Freedom of Information Act 1982, 27 freedom of information, 27, 91-3 functions, TSRA, 23-4 funding, TSRA, 92

Garnier, Henry, 15, 18 General Manager's report, 5-11 goals, vi

grants, 7, 32, 86-90 Greater Autonomy Taskforce, 2, 17, 18 guide to annual report, 1

Haddon Collection, 3 Hammond Island, 15 health, 3, 9, 14, 22 heart disease, 22 Heritage, Culture and Environment, 47-9 Home and Community Care (HACC), home ownership, 35 Horn Island, 14, 20, 38 Housing and Environment, Health and Infrastructure Program, 33, 52-4

J 2

housing, 5-7, 22, 54 housing loans, 3, 31, 35 human resources services, 27 hydroponics facilities, 31, 36

Iama, 7, 41 income, household, 21 Indigenous Business Australia, 15 industrial democracy, 27 infrastructure, 5-7 *see also* Major Infrastructure Program insurance, 26 business funding scheme, 34 home ownership, 35 internal audit, 26 Island Co-ordinating Council (ICC), 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 27 Islander Board of Industry and Service (IBIS), 15

Joint Torres Strait Housing and Infrastructure Committee (JTSHIC), 5 justice initiative program, 51

Kaurareg people, 20 Kris, John, 16, 18 Kubin Island, 6, 7, 17, 45, 46, 48

land claims

see native title Legal Aid, 47 legal services, 34 legislation, enabling, 23 letter of transmittal, iv loans see Business Funding Scheme; housing loans

see Dusiness i ununig Scheme,

Lui, Getano, 16

Mabuiag Island, 6, 13, 20, 41, 45, 46, 48 machinery and equipment, 44, 45, 46, 49 Major Infrastructure Program (MIP), 5-6, 33, 45, 52-3, 54 market research, 93 Masig Island see Yorke Island Mau, Margaret, 13, 18 meetings, 18-19 Mer Island see Murray Island ministerial appointments, 93, 95 Mipa Island, 20 Moa Island, 20, 41 mortality rates, 22 Mosby, Donald, 16, 18 Municipal Support program, 44-7 achievements, 45-6 funding, 44 Mura Kosker Sorority, 7, 51 Muralug (Prince of Wales) Island, 20 Murray Island, 14, 41, 45, 46, 48, 53, 54 Naghi, 7, 41 Nakata, Toshie, 18 Native Title Act 1993, 4, 7, 20, 39, 40, 41 Native Title Office, 4, 41-4 Native Title Representative Body, 40-4 statistical data, 42-3 TSRA legislative functions, 40 native title, 4, 7, 20, 27, 32, 39-40 mediation, 41 newsletters, 28 Nona Maluwap, 18 non-English speaking backgrounds, staff from, 95

-

Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991, 27 occupational health and safety, 27-8 organisation and structure, 10-11, 92 chart, 96 outcome and outputs, 29-55 budgeted and actual price, 30 overview of outputs, 34-55

Papua New Guinea, 12 payroll function, 27 Pearson, Francis, 16, 18 performance against outputs, 31-3 performance pay, 95 perinatal conditions, 22 pneumonia, 22 Policy and Information program, 33, 55 population, 21 Port Kennedy Association (PKA), 7, 48, 50, 51 Port Kennedy, 17 Portfolio positions and members, 18 Poruma Island see Coconut Island, powers of direction by Minister, 24-5 powers, TSRA, 24 Prescribed Bodies Corporate, 8, 41 Prince of Wales Island, 14 Privacy Act 1988, 28 privacy, 28 property, 27 Protected Zone Joint Authority (PZJA), 2, 10 public relations, 28, 55 publications, 55 Pulu Island

see Mabuiag

Queensland Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984, 22, 75 Queensland Government, 3, 9, 41, 45, 54 Queensland Heritage Trails Network, 3

radio broadcasting, 46-7 Reconciliation Australia Board, 15 recruitment *see* staffing Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF), 8 Regional Business Advisory Service, 5 respiratory diseases, 22 risk management, 26 Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, 20 rugby league, 49, 50

Saibai Island, 7, 12, 20, 41, 46, 48, 54 St Paul's community, 6, 16, 35, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52 Salee, Danny, 18 Savage, Saila, 17 schools, 8 sea claim, 4, 7, 41 seafood processing, 35 see also fisheries Seisia Island, 2, 15 meat processing facilities, Senior Executive Staff, 95 sewerage, 45, 52, 53, 54 Social Justice program, 47 Social Support program, 50-2 achievements, 50-2 funding, 50, social worker program, 51 Social, Cultural and Development program, 32, 44-52 Sport program, 8, 49-50

108

achievements, 49 funding, 49 staff, 10 overview, 93-5 training, 27 Stephen Island, 6, 7, 13, 17 Stephen, Pastor Pedro, 17, 18 Stephen, Rocky, 17 structure, TSRA, 10-11, 92, 96 Tamwoy Development Association (TDA), 13 Tarilag Island, 20 television and radio services, 46-7 Teta Island, 20 Thursday Island, 3, 8, 17, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54 Torres News, 28 Torres Shire Council, 54

Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Legal Service (TSNP), 7, 14

Torres Strait Development Plan, 28-9

Torres Strait Education Framework Agreement, 3

Torres Strait Fisheries Task Force, 2

Torres Strait Health Framework Agreement, 3, 9

Torres Strait Heavy Equipment Management and Training Project (HEMTP), 6-7

Torres Strait Heavy Metals Research Project,

Torres Strait Islander Advisory Board, ,

Torres Strait Islander Media Association (TSIMA), 7, 46

Torres Strait Islanders Regional Education Council, 17

Torres Strait Region, description, 20

Torres Strait Regional Authority Act (proposed),

Torres Strait Regional Sea Claim, 4, 7, 41

Torres Strait Rotary Club, 17

Torres Strait Treaty, 8, 10

Torres Strait Youth and Recreational Sporting Association (TSYRSA), 49

tourism, 5, 35, 36

training, 9, 27 TRAWQ CDEP, 51 TRAWQ communities, 13, 38, 46 TRAWQ Council hydroponics facilities, 2, 31 *TSRA News*, 28

Ugar Island see Stephen Island

vision statement, v Voluntary Service to Indigenous Communities Foundation, 15

Waia, Terry, 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 54 Warraber Island, 5-6, 7, 14, 41, 46, 53 water and sewerage, 45, 52, 53, 54 Whap, Terrence (Alternate Deputy Chairperson), 13 Williams, Reg, 18 women staff, 94-5 women's issues, 13, 50, 51 Workplace Agreement Consultative Committee (WACC), 26, 27 Workplace Agreement, 26-7, 44

Yam Island, 6, 16, 45, 49 Yorke Island, 2, 7, 16, 20, 41, 48 fishing vessel, 35, 36, 37 guesthouse, 36 Youth Activities Services (YAS), 51 youth, 50, 51

Zuna Island, 20

TSRA annual report 2001-02



COMPLIANCE INDEX

advertising, 93 aids to access contents, iii glossary, 99 index, 100 preface, 1 annual report contact officer, 1 consultancies, 97 corporate overview, 5-11 documents available, 92-3 enabling legislation, 23 equal employment opportunity, 95 financial statements, 57-85 freedom of information, 91-3 functions of the TSRA, 23-4 grants by the TSRA, 86-90 guide to report, 1 independent audit report, 58-9 industrial democracy, 27 internal and external scrutiny, 11, 25-6, 43 letter of transmittal, iv market research, 93 members of the TSRA, 2-4 occupational health and safety, 27-8 outcome and outputs, 29-55 privacy, 28 program structure, 10-11, 92, 96 social justice, 47 staff of the TSRA, 10, 93-5

