

Curtin annual report

04



Curtin University of Technology

Annual Report

2004

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1. Chancellor's Foreword

The year 2004 was a particularly significant one for the Council.

By way of its 2003/2004 Budget, the Australian Government introduced major legislative changes impacting on the higher education sector. Through the *Higher Education Support Act 2003 (Cth)*, the Commonwealth Grant Scheme provides for publicly funded universities to receive a 2.5 per cent funding increase in 2005, contingent upon compliance with 11 'National Governance Protocols' and an undertaking that the University will offer staff the option of being employed under Australian Workplace Agreements. The Council devoted significant effort in reviewing the governance arrangements at Curtin to ensure that the University is compliant, or that action to ensure that the University would become compliant occurs. I am pleased to report that, as a consequence of these efforts, Curtin was advised that it will receive the additional 2.5 per cent recurrent funding over and above its allocation from the Australian Government for 2005.

As part of the overall exercise of enhancing corporate governance practices in the University, the Council adopted six role statements describing the governance responsibilities of the Council, its individual members, the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Academic Board and the University Secretary respectively. These role statements provide an important link between the National Governance Protocols on the one hand and the *Curtin University of Technology Act 1966 (WA)* on the other. Most importantly, the role statements confirm the Council's commitment to a trusteeship model of governance, as opposed to a representative or delegate model.

To enhance its own effectiveness as a governing body, the Council established a Finance Committee to provide it with strategic advice on all financial aspects of the University's operations, wealth generation and wealth preservation and enhancement. The role of the former Academic Senate was reviewed, resulting in it being renamed as the Academic Board, its status as a Council committee confirmed, and a constitution adopted.

During 2004, the Council adopted a 'Schedule of Delegations' of its powers to individual officers and formally constituted bodies of the University. Curtin has never before had such a Schedule – an omission which was commented upon by both the "mock" and the real review of the University by the Australian Universities Quality Agency, and the Auditor-General of Western Australia in his recent reports on the University. The Schedule clarifies the accountabilities of officers and bodies such as committees, and will overcome the risks of unauthorised actions and representations.

Curtin's reputation as a forward-thinking, agile institution of higher learning was further reinforced during 2004. Details of the University's many successes are documented in this Annual Report. Amongst noteworthy achievements, the Western Australian Government approved the relocation of the Government Chemistry Centre to Curtin's Bentley Campus, paving the way for the development of a planned Minerals and Chemistry Research and Education Precinct. The synergies arising from the co-location of the Chemistry Centre with relevant Curtin academic disciplinary groups are potentially enormous: both teaching and research will benefit from this arrangement.



Winners of the Neville Bonner Awards for Indigenous Teaching.
From left:
Chris Heelan,
Cathie Donaldson,
Darren Garvey,
Michelle Webb and
Clive Walley.

Chancellor's Foreword

A team of Curtin students beat teams from 36 other countries to take first place in the Students in Free Enterprise competition in Barcelona.



The University's physical footprint within Western Australia grew with the opening in May of the Margaret River Education Centre which conducts teaching and research in viticulture and oenology. Curtin's commitment to rural and regional education was also demonstrated by the establishment of University centres in Port Hedland and Karratha – a move very much welcomed by the local communities.

The quality of teaching was demonstrated by the success of the Indigenous Australian Cultural Studies Program team in the Australian Awards for University Teaching. The team won the Neville Bonner Award for Indigenous Teaching.

Curtin's undergraduate students brought great honour to the University when they won the Students in Free Enterprise competition in September. The team, comprising students from a range of disciplines, won over teams from 37 countries in a competition judged by a panel of judges from 33 countries comprising top international business leaders. This was the first time in the 29 years of the championships that the competition was won by a university outside of the United States.

The University concluded the year on a high note, with the publication in November, by the London newspaper *The Times* in their *Higher Education Supplement* of a League Table of the world's top 200 universities. Curtin was ranked 76th, the highest ranking Western Australian university and the tenth in Australia. The rankings were developed on the basis

of a survey of 1300 academics across 88 countries who were asked to name the best institutions in their respective fields. Peer review accounted for 50 per cent of the total score. Four other criteria used to assess teaching, research and international reputation were: the number of citations per academic staff member (20 per cent); ratio of students to academic staff (20 per cent) and the number of international students and staff (five per cent respectively).

The Council commenced a review of the University's Strategic Plan in the second half of 2004. The review and follow-up action will ensure that Curtin is well-positioned to continue to thrive and succeed in the increasingly deregulated world of Australian and international higher education.

Eric GC Tan AM,
CitWA,
Chancellor

2. Vice-Chancellor's Report on 2004

2004 has certainly been a noteworthy year and the University again has proven its ability to respond to an ever-changing environment.

The year commenced with a series of community consultation forums to embrace significant debate about the changes to higher education effected by the Commonwealth Government, specifically the option allowed under the *Higher Education Support Act 2003 (C'th)* for universities to increase student fees by up to 25 per cent for students commencing in 2005. After much consultation, Curtin decided not to increase student fees for 2005.

In August, Professor Jeanette Hacket was appointed as the new Deputy Vice-Chancellor, taking over from Professor Lesley Parker. A moving farewell celebration was held for Professor Parker with many tributes paid to the dedication and commitment she has shown to the University throughout her career. Professor Hacket previously held the position of Pro Vice-Chancellor, International and Enterprise.

The University's research performance continued to grow in 2004 with strong outcomes in the Cooperative Research Centres. Of particular note was the announcement by the State Government of the relocation of the Chemistry Centre of WA to our Bentley Campus, paving the way for the development of a planned Minerals and Chemistry Research and Education Precinct. The State Government also announced its official commitment to the WA Energy Research Alliance (WA ERA) with a \$20 million investment over a five-year period under the WA Major Research Facilities program. The investment acknowledges the major relationship between WA ERA, combining Curtin, the University of Western Australia, CSIRO Petroleum and Woodside Energy Ltd. This initiative is an excellent example of collaboration

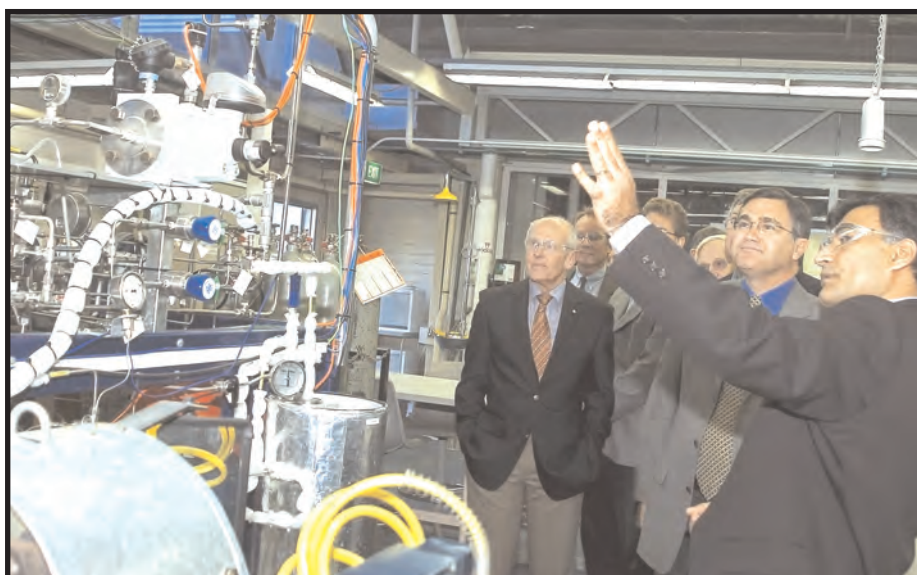
between industry and research partners and will build on Curtin's strengths in areas such as natural gas utilisation, petroleum engineering, chemical engineering, geophysics, geology, geochemistry, environmental biology and marine science and management training. Similarly the Western Australian Telecommunications Research Institute was established: a joint venture between Curtin and the University of Western Australia. It is the largest research institute in WA incorporating investment by both universities in staff and infrastructure to ensure critical mass. It has had significant success in technology spin-offs since its establishment.

Overall, Curtin has continued to build on its commercialisation of intellectual property further developing and enhancing our productive partnerships.

2004 also saw a significant increase in funding over 2003 for Curtin from the Australian Research Council Discovery Grants.

Open Day was again held in August, the second year in a row following a 12 year break. The day was well attended by members of the community, both parents and potential students alike and as in 2003, was strongly supported by all Divisions. Many staff and students gave their time both on the day and in the planning process. Planning is already underway for Open Day 2005.

In June, Curtin received a qualified audit from the Office of the Auditor General on two aspects of the University's 2003 financial statements. This was foreshadowed by the University which detected the two inconsistencies in 2003. The first related to the accuracy of our student fee accounts and secondly identified shortcomings in the University's bank reconciliation procedures.



The State Government announced a \$20 million commitment to WA ERA over five years.

Vice-Chancellor's Report on 2004

An internal team was established to investigate these matters and as a result procedural shortcomings were identified and rectified, staffing in the financial services and fee centre areas generally has been increased and additional staff and training have been arranged.

The appointment of a new Chief Financial Officer and an external forensic accountant enabled us to examine how these situations developed and a thorough review of the operations of our Financial and Commercial Services area conducted. These steps assured the University and the broader community that any shortcomings in the financial systems have been identified, explored and corrected.

Curtin continued to expand its commitment to regional education in Western Australia with the opening of the Margaret River Education Campus and our university education centres in Port Hedland and Karratha. In Margaret River, Curtin offers viticulture and oenology programs through the Centre for Wine Excellence and also offers a range of course options through the University's Centre for Regional Education (CRE). Similarly in the Pilbara, Curtin is delivering a range of course options through the CRE in conjunction with Pilbara TAFE. These courses are offered through mixed-mode delivery which includes face-to-face classes, teleconferences, videoconferences, weekend workshops, online tutorials, lectures and support.

Curtin's international student numbers continued to grow in 2004, with an increase in 10.7 per cent in the number of international students studying at the Bentley Campus. This is a significant achievement considering the general softening in international student growth nationwide. Curtin's offshore activities also performed well with several new programs commencing and an increase of 24 per cent in enrolments with offshore partners for the year. In a benchmarking survey published mid-year, conducted by the Australian Universities International Directors' Forum on eight specific aspects of international operations of Australian universities, results showed that Curtin outperformed the other universities in several key areas of international operations. Most significantly the results showed Curtin has the highest rate of conversion from application to enrolments.

Particular recognition should be made to Curtin's 'Students in Free Enterprise' team, who were extremely successful in 2004, firstly winning the national championships in Melbourne in July and then going on to win the World Cup held in Barcelona in September. This was the first time in the 29 years of the championships that this award has gone to a university outside of the United States – a milestone achievement.

Towards the end of the year, the major UK newspaper *The Times*, via their *Higher Education Supplement*, published

their ranking of the world's top 200 universities (05.11.04) which placed Curtin at number 76. Within the Asian region Curtin ranked 22 and number 1 in Western Australia. This is a tremendous result which reflects the growth in Curtin's reputation internationally.

Inarguably, 2004 has been a challenging year as I foreshadowed in 2003. However, this year has seen the introduction of a new budget model for the University from 2005 to better reflect the new funding arrangements arising from the *Higher Education Support Act 2003 (C'th)*. While the new budget model will continue to be refined for future years' budgets, it represents a significant advance on the previous model. In particular, it allows a much greater transparency in understanding the University's cost structure and has highlighted areas which we need to focus on in the economics of course and service delivery.

However, I am pleased to note that all the University's Divisions have been able to budget at least a breakeven position (before depreciation of buildings) for 2005. Similarly all central areas of the University have also budgeted at least a breakeven position before depreciation for 2005.

2005 too, will bring its own challenges. With the Coalition parties being returned to office, and with a majority in the Senate from mid next year, it is likely that further aspects of Minister Nelson's reform agenda, those that were blocked in 2003, may be passed enabling the possible further deregulation of the higher education sector.

Another challenge facing Curtin next year will be the review of Curtin's strategic positioning. A process has already begun to review Curtin's current Strategic Plan, which ends in 2005, in consultation with the Curtin community. The new plan will cover the following three-year period from 2006 to 2008. It will reflect Curtin's aim of continuing to improve teaching and learning while simultaneously developing Curtin's key research strengths to further position the University competitively both nationally and internationally. I look forward to working with the University community in developing the next Strategic Plan to continue to strengthen the University's global competitiveness.

Professor Lance Twomey AM

DipPT, TTC, BappSc(WAIT), BSc(Hons), PhD(WAust)

Vice-Chancellor

3. Curtin in Figures

The following information illustrates Curtin's changing student and staff profile in quantitative terms. Student activity is expressed as counts of individual students, or as the number of "equivalent full-time students" (EFTSU). The latter is often referred to as "load". Staff resources are expressed as the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff members employed. The reference dates used for these student statistics is 31 August – which is the end of the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) reporting year, and for staff resources the record date is the DEST standard 31 March. Where used, average annual percentage changes are the compound rate.

Student and staff information for Curtin's Kalgoorlie Vocational Training and Education Centre (VTEC) operations are also included.

Higher Education Student Profile

In 2004, during the DEST reporting year, Curtin enrolled 35,729 students of which 18,877 were full-time on-campus students, 13,892 were part-time on-campus students, and 2,960 were external (distance education) students. Overall they generated a student load of 24,733 EFTSU.

Between 2003 and 2004 student numbers and student load (EFTSU) both rose by 1.9%. The number of full-time students rose 1.9%, part-time students by 0.4%, and external students by 3.5%.

Over the last 10 years student numbers at Curtin have increased at an average rate of 5.5% pa, whilst the EFTSU total has grown at an average of 5.6% pa. The rate of growth over the period in full-time students is 5.8% and part-time 4.6%.

Figure 1: Enrolments by Division 2004

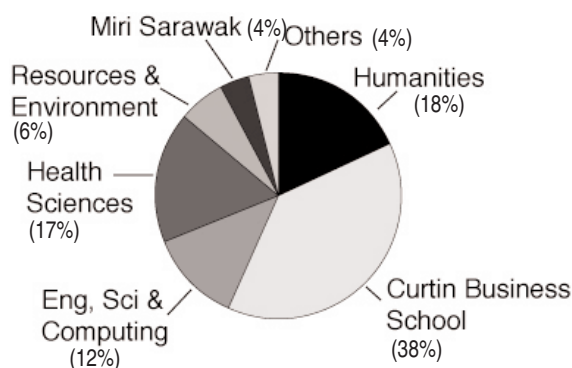
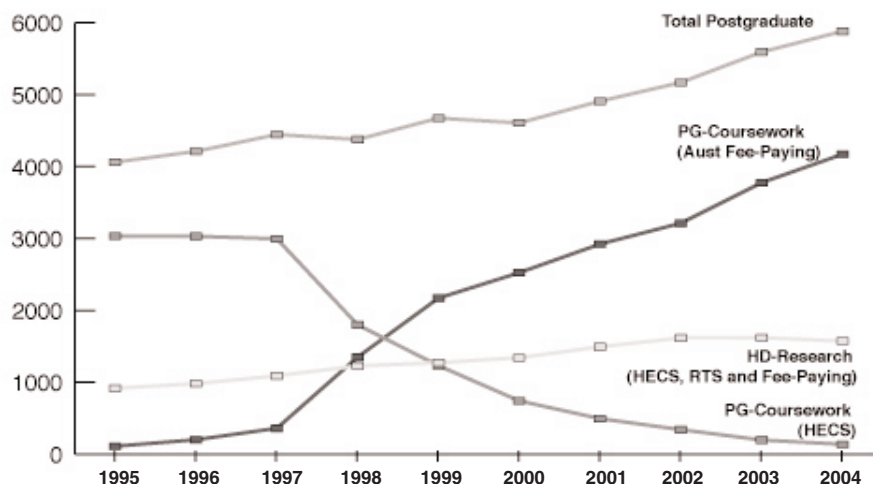


Figure 1 shows the relative size of Curtin's six academic Divisions. Curtin Business School (CBS) is the largest, enrolling 13,938 students in 2004 (38.4% of Curtin's total) and generating 35.7% of the total EFTSUs. Since 1994 CBS has shown the most rapid growth of all the Divisions with an average annual EFTSU increase of 7.6%, due mainly to its rapid advance into the international fee-paying student market.

In 2004 12,436 EFTSU (50.3%) of Curtin's total EFTSU were funded through student contributions through the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) and Commonwealth subsidies; 9,816 EFTSU (39.7%) were purchased by international students both on-shore and off-shore (including Curtin Sarawak), with the remaining 2,481 EFTSU (10.0%) being Australian fee-paying students and Australian research students enrolled under the Commonwealth Government's Research Training Scheme.

Figure 2: Enrolments by Level of Course (Postgraduate only) 1995 – 2004*



* Includes enrolments from Miri Campus.

Since 1994 postgraduate student enrolments have grown at an annual average rate of 7.3%, rising from 4,099 to 8,267 in 2004. In comparison, the annual average growth in undergraduate is 5.5% pa (from 17,030 to 29,126). Between 2003 and 2004, undergraduate student enrolments rose by 1.9%, and postgraduates by 2.5%. Doctoral enrolments (included in the postgraduate numbers above) continue to grow, rising from 214 in 1991 to 1,381 in 2004. Rates of increase in EFTSU over the last 10 years have been similar to those of enrolments, in all categories.

Australian fee-paying postgraduate coursework enrolments increased from 43 in 1993 to 4,171 in 2004. This corresponds to a load increase from 17.3 EFTSU to 1555.8 EFTSU (see **Figure 2**) and came at a time of reducing Commonwealth funded load in this area.

Since 1994, the number of female students enrolled each year has grown at an annual average rate of 5.9%. Male student numbers grew at a rate of 5.0% pa on average over the same period. In 2004 53.1% of Curtin's students were female, which is similar to the 2003 ratio.

The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) student enrolments and EFTSU over the last 10 years has increased at an average annual rate of 4.2% and 2.5% respectively. Numbers increased from 380 in 1995 to 548 in 2004, at which time ATSI students comprised 1.5% of total enrolments and 1.6% of total EFTSU.

Since 1994, the number of fee-paying international students enrolled in Curtin courses, both on-shore and off-shore has on average grown by 15.3% annually. Their numbers totalled 13,880 in 2004, representing 38% of all Curtin enrolments. Of these, 7,325 were enrolled in off-shore programmes, mainly in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore.

In 2004 the largest nationality group amongst international students was Malaysian with 3,993 enrolments (see **figure 3**). Between 2003 and 2004 Malaysian student numbers were further boosted by enrolments at Curtin Sarawak (Miri), which contributed to a 10.4% increase in students from that country (see **figure 4**). Indicative of the diversification of nationalities enrolled at Curtin is the growth of the catch-all 'Other' category which stood at 30.3% of international enrolments in 2004 compared with 11% in 1999. Indeed, Curtin draws students from over 95 different countries each year.

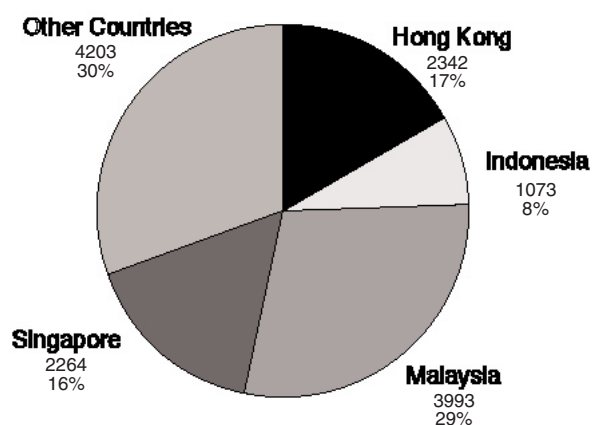
At the Kalgoorlie Campus, the Vocational Training and Education Centre enrolled 3,998 students generating 699,587 curriculum hours in 2004. By mode of study, 25% were full-time students (based on a minimum of 232 enrolled student curriculum hours per semester) and 75% were part-time students.

Vocational Education & Training sector student numbers increased by 8% from 3,712 to 3,998 between 2003 and 2004. Australian National Training Authority (ANTA)-funded delivery was 79% of curriculum hours, non-ANTA funded delivery and commercial activity constituted 21% of the total. 35% of VTEC enrolments were female and 65% were male. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander enrolments represented over 11% of the student body in 2004.

Staff Summary

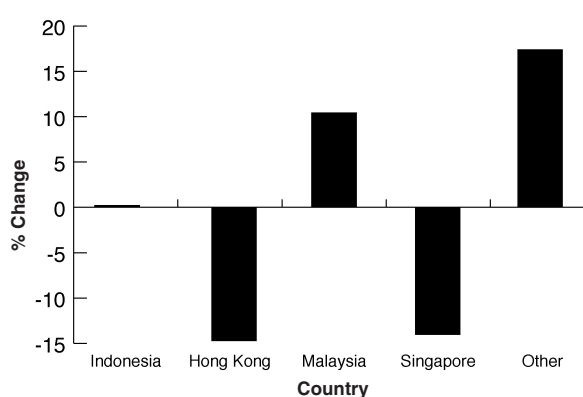
Curtin employed 2,903 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in 2004 (see **table 1**); with 1,305 classified as academic and 1,598 classified as general. The 2004 census showed a similar number of academic staff FTE and an increase of over 100 general staff FTE over the previous year. Curtin's total

Figure 3: International Student Enrolments by Country of Origin, 2004*



* Includes enrolments from Miri Campus.

Figure 4: Percentage Increase in Student Enrolments by Students' Country of Origin 2003 – 2004*



* Includes enrolments from Miri Campus.

Table 1: Curtin Higher Education Full-Time Equivalent Staff 2003 – 2004
by Classification and Appointment (As at 31 March each year)

Classification	Full or Fractional Time Staff				Hourly Paid / Sessional Staff		Total	
	Continuing/ Permanent		Fixed Term/ Temporary		2003	2004	2003	2004
	2003	2004	2003	2004				
Academic Staff	697	690	339	375	274	240	1304	1305
General Staff	1137	1177	280	335	80	86	1497	1598
Total	1834	1867	613	710	354	326	2801	2903

staff FTE has risen by 23% since 1995, with the rates of increase of academic staff levels and general staff levels at 15.5% and 29.3% respectively (see figure 5).

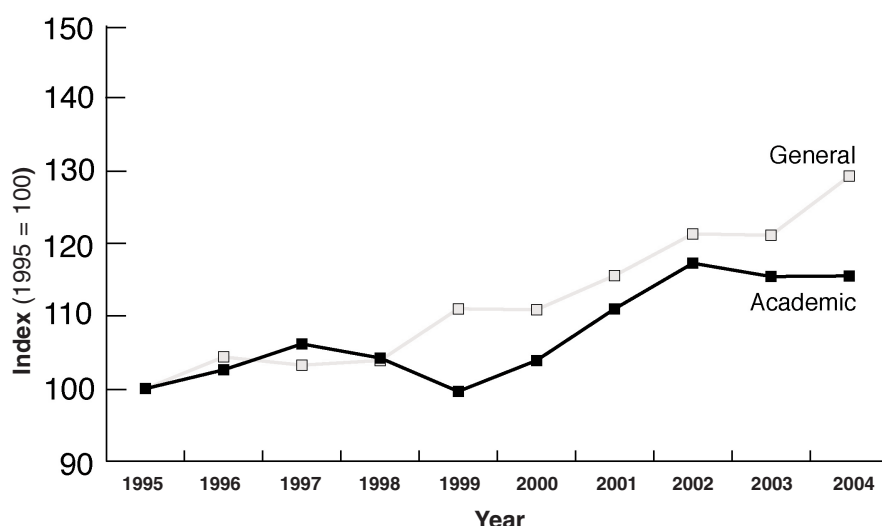
The proportion of continuing and fixed term academic staff with a Doctoral qualification has risen from 28% in 1994 to 44% in 2004.

Between 1994 and 2004, the annual average rate of growth for academic staff was 3.4% pa, while student load (EFTSU) grew at an average of 3.5% pa over the same peri-

od. This is reflected in Curtin's student load – academic staff ratio, which has increased marginally from 15.9 to 16.1 (calculation excludes Curtin Sarawak EFTSU).

The creation of Curtin University of Technology Kalgoorlie brought staff from the VET sector into the University. In 2004 there were 126 FTE staff in VET operations: 56 classified as academic and 70 general. (These data are not included in Table 1 figures.)

**Figure 5: Indices of Curtin FTE Academic and General Staff
1995 – 2004**
(1995 = 100)



Curtin in Figures

Statistics at a Glance

Financial Information ('000)

(year ending 31 December 2004)

Total Equity	610,212
Total Revenue from Ordinary Activities	418,048
Total Expenditure from Ordinary Activities	406,192
Movement in Cash Held	2,663
Net Operating Result	11,856
Additions to Property, Plant & Equipment	21,913

Student Enrolments by Study Mode

(year ending 31 August 2004)

Full Time	18,877
Part Time	13,892
External	2,960
Total Enrolments	35,729

Student Enrolments by Gender

(year ending 31 August 2004)

Female	18,956
Male	16,773
Total Enrolments	35,729

Teaching Student Load (Equivalent Full Time Students)

by Division (year ending 31 August 2004)

Centre for Aboriginal Studies	322
Humanities	4,506
Curtin Business School	9,481
Engineering, Science and Computing	3,382
Health Sciences	4,282
Resources & Environment	1,504
Curtin Sarawak	1,229
Cross Institution	27
Total EFTSU	24,733

Teaching Student Load (Equivalent Full Time Students)

by Course Level (year ending 31 August 2004)

Doctorate (PhD)	829
Master by Research	94
Master by Coursework	1,795
Postgraduate Diploma/Graduate Diploma	879
Graduate Certificate	268
Bachelor Honours	232
Bachelor Pass	19,683
Diploma	8
Associate Degree	250
Not for Degree	695
Total EFTSU	24,733

Enrolled Student Load (Equivalent Full Time Students)

by Funding Category (year ending 31 August 2004)

Commonwealth Funded	12,436
Research Training Scheme	550
Fee Paying International onshore	5,240
Fee Paying International offshore (excluding Curtin Sarawak)	3,347
Fee Paying International offshore at Curtin Sarawak	1,229
Australian Fee Paying – Postgraduate	1,639
Australian Fee Paying – Undergraduate	292
Total EFTSU	24,733

Award Completions by Course Level 2004

(year ending 31 December 2004)

Doctorate (PhD)	143
Master by Research	55
Master by Coursework	1,190
Postgraduate Diploma/Graduate Diploma	541
Graduate Certificate	403
Bachelor Graduates	75
Bachelor Honours	603
Bachelor Pass	5,852
Diploma	22
Associate Diploma	52
Total Completions	9,018

Staff (Full Time Equivalent) by Classification

(as at 31 March 2004)

Academic Staff	1,305
General Staff	1,598
Total FTE	2,903

4. Activities of 2004

The range of activities that took place in 2004 reflects Curtin's status as Western Australia's largest university, and indeed, one of the largest businesses in the state.

In 2000, the University began the process of positioning itself so as to become more competitive and market-focused. A five-year strategic plan was developed to provide the University with direction to meet the challenges ahead by building on its strengths and pursuing new opportunities. In particular, the Strategic Plan identified the development of productive partnerships as the key strategy for the University's further development.

As the University's namesake, former Prime Minister John Curtin said,

"The great university... should look ever forward; for it the past should be but a preparation for the greater days to be".

With a firm foundation in the University's Vision, Mission and Goals statement, the Strategic Plan set a framework for the development of key plans and strategies across all teaching and administrative areas.

This Annual Report evidences the primary statements in the Vision, Mission and Goals statement, the Teaching and Learning Plan, the Research Management Plan, the Internationalisation Plan, and the Valuing Curtin Staff Plan.

Curtin's Vision, Mission and Goals statement is:

VISION

Curtin aspires to be a world-class university of technology.

MISSION

Curtin is dedicated to the advancement of knowledge and the enrichment of culture.

The University places particular value on:

- the search for innovative applications of technology in all fields of human endeavour;
- the cultivation of responsive and responsible links with the wider community emphasising service, practical relevance, social justice and ethical behaviour;
- the development of students and staff as citizens of the world, emphasising an international outlook, cultural diversity, and an informed respect for indigenous peoples

GOALS

The Curtin community is united by a commitment to scholarship that embraces teaching and research as complementary and inter-linked. Through productive partnerships, the University strives for excellence in:

- teaching and learning, developing graduates as lifelong learners who make a positive contribution to society;
- research and development, resulting in creative solutions to significant problems.

Curtin's Vision, Mission and Goals

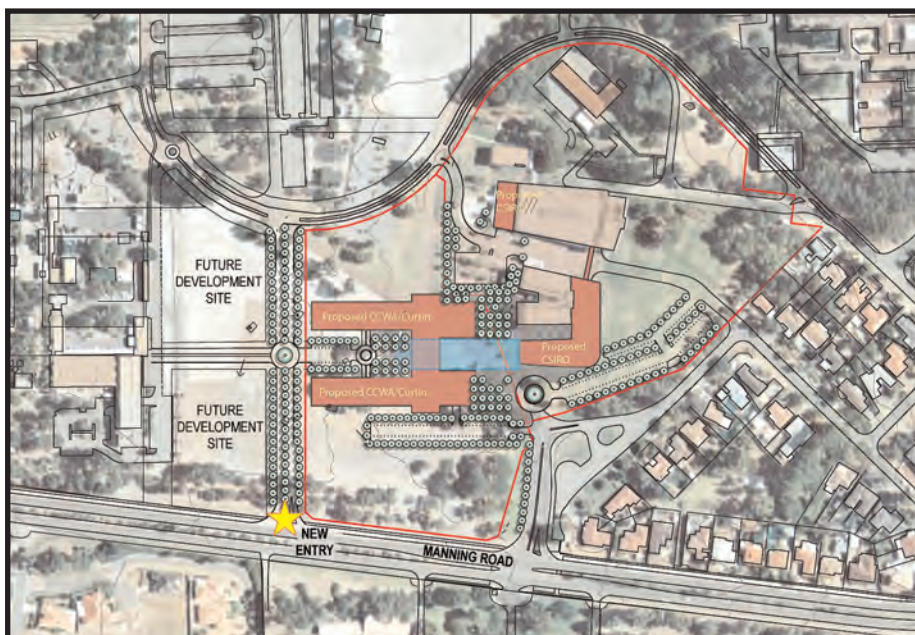
Curtin aspires to be a world-class university of technology

The UK newspaper The Times, via its Higher Education Supplement, published a ranking of the world's top 200 universities in November 2004. Curtin came in at number 76 in this ranking, the highest ranked Western Australian university.

The State Government of Western Australia decided to relocate the Chemistry Centre (WA) to Curtin's Bentley Campus, paving the way for the establishment of a Minerals and Chemistry Precinct which will involve 200 professional research and teaching staff. Most staff will be applied

chemists working in an international centre of excellence in applied chemistry. The precinct will incorporate Curtin, CSIRO Minerals and the Chemistry Centre, and has the potential to house the headquarters of several large research centres.

The Minerals and Chemistry Precinct is planned for the south end of Curtin's Bentley Campus.



- A team of Curtin University of Technology students claimed a world prize: being named as world champions at the 2004 Students In Free Enterprise (SIFE) World. This outstanding achievement places Curtin students as international leaders in a comprehensive series of projects aimed at teaching entrepreneurship, economics, business ethics and financial and social responsibility to the community. Teams from 37 countries participated in the competition.
- Following the completion of two highly successful laboratory facilities – Advanced Ultra-Clean Environment Facility and Sensitive High Resolution Ion MicroProbe, the John de Laeter Centre for Mass Spectrometry and Clean Laboratories is regarded as one of the most advanced mass-spectrometry-based equipment and laboratory facilities in the world, and is used to analyse materials for a wide range of scientific research. It was officially opened in February 2004.
- Curtin celebrated the 25th anniversary of the School of Public Health in August 2004. The School has attracted students from over 30 countries. The School of Public Health has been a member of the Asia-Pacific Consortium for Public Health for the past 20 years. This relationship has provided the University with a high profile in the region, links with prestigious universities, high quality research students and collaborative research projects.
- Penny Forlano, a lecturer in architecture, was invited to exhibit designs at the prestigious Milan Furniture Fair. It is believed to be the first time a Western Australian has been invited to participate in this major international event.
- Curtin PhD graduate Gianluca Paglia was awarded the Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering (AINSE) gold medal for research into the structure of γ -alumina. Curtin Applied Physics graduates have now won two of the eight gold medals awarded by AINSE since the introduction of the medal in 1994.

Activities of 2004

Curtin's Vision, Mission and Goals

*The University places particular value on: the search for innovative applications of **technology** in all fields of human endeavour*

Curtin was one of seven universities in the Asia-Pacific region to win research support for the innovative mobile teaching and learning project. Curtin's research project, managed by Dr Beverly Oliver of the Learning Support Network, is called 'Writing Better by Writing More' and involves staff working with first-year business and engineering students using HP IPAQ Pocket computers in Malaysia, Africa and Australia. The project aims to determine whether the use of hand-held computers improves first-year students' confidence and ability in communication skills. The project, which will be piloted over two semesters in 2005, began in July 2004 with the recruitment and training of teachers who will be involved in the project.

Students use the new HP IPAQ Pocket computers.



- Curtin successfully established a spin-off company – Cool Energy Pty Ltd – aimed at commercialising technology for small and large scale gas liquefaction. This project has received multi-million dollar support over the past five years from Woodside Energy Ltd, Shell and Core Laboratories Australia Pty Ltd.
- Other new commercialisation activities for 2004 included:
 - The University is preparing a patent application for a discovery by Dr. Deidre Coombs of the School of Biomedical Sciences, covering the underlying science of glycosaminoglycans – GAGs – a new class of drugs potentially capable of treating a range of diseases;
 - Curtin and the University of Western Australia are investigating avenues for commercialisation of Microphone-Array Speech Enhancement technology developed at the Western Australia Telecommunications Research Institute (WATRI) which will significantly improve voice communications in environments where acoustic signal-to-noise ratios are problematic;
 - Cortec Systems Pty Ltd has been awarded a \$1.2 million Commonwealth Research and Development Start Grant to develop technologies for Voice over Internet Protocols. Cortec Systems was developed to commercialise technology developed by WATRI and the Australian Telecommunications Cooperative Research Centre.
 - Professor Vijay Rangan, from the Department of Civil Engineering, has developed a method of using fly ash (the by-product in coal-burning power plants) to create geopolymer concrete. It is marketed as Polymatrix and is stronger and more durable than concrete;
 - Sea Gyro Pty Ltd – a joint venture company established to commercialise an innovative boat stabilisation system – is patenting its new software-based 'active' gyroscope technology developed by Marine Science and Technology student Colin Ayres, under the supervision of Mr Kim Klaka and Dr Tim Gourlay;
- A combination of aquaculture training and innovative research will be the focus at Curtin's Aquaculture and Seafood Centre at Bandy Creek in Esperance. Curtin's Esperance Education Centre received TAFE innovations funding that will enable students to become actively involved in the research and development of the Abalone Pilot Project.

Curtin's Vision, Mission and Goals

The University places particular value on: the cultivation of responsive and responsible links with the wider community emphasising service, practical relevance, social justice and ethical behaviour



The 2004 John Curtin Medal was awarded to the Venerable Ajahn Brahmavamso who has spent the past 30 years as a Buddhist monk, practising and sharing his deep knowledge of Buddhist teachings in Western Australia, Australia more generally, and internationally. After graduating from Cambridge University with a degree in theoretical physics, he travelled to northeast Thailand where he was ordained as a Buddhist monk in the Theravada Forest Tradition. He came to Western Australia in 1983 to establish a monastery at Serpentine.

2004 John Curtin Medallist, the Venerable Ajahn Brahmavamso.

- A new journal, *Life Writing*, edited by Dr Mary Besemeres and Dr Maureen Perkins is Australia's first journal on biographical and autobiographical writing and only the fourth worldwide. The journal is published by the Australian Public Intellectual Network, based at Curtin.
- The Alcoa Research Centre for Stronger Communities focuses on research for social, cultural, economic and technological aspects of community life. The Centre is headed by Professor Daniela Stehlik, a noted scholar on disability policy in Western Australia, on community and individual resiliency particularly in times of crisis such as drought, and on the role of industry as a corporate citizen contributing to the strength of communities.
- Curtin Volunteers! (CV!) is a student-run, non-profit organisation that aims to get Curtin students, staff and other willing individuals involved in the community through volunteer work. CV! has over 500 members and coordinates programs that offer volunteers experience in a diverse range of community services. The John Curtin Weekend (9-10 October) saw over 350 volunteers participate in projects in 24 rural communities.
- Curtin FM 100.1 produced an 11 week series 'Bridging the Gap' examining the contribution of individuals and organisations helping to build greater cultural understanding in Western Australia.

Activities of 2004

Curtin's Vision, Mission and Goals

*The University places particular value on: the development of students and staff as citizens of the world, emphasising an international outlook, **cultural diversity**, and an informed respect for indigenous peoples*

In 2004 the University was successful in obtaining Commonwealth funding to establish the Structured Training and Employment Program (STEP). The program is designed to promote employment opportunities for Indigenous Australians. The first appointment under the Program led to the employment of the first Indigenous Australian in the Office of the University Secretary. Two indigenous staff were employed by the Division of Resources and Environment, both in Kalgoorlie (one a trainee and the other a general staff member). The Division of Humanities also employed three staff members under the STEP program, one general staff and two academic staff members respectively.



An Aboriginal dancer performs a traditional dance on Open Day in August.

- In 2004 Curtin received funding from the Nurses Board of Western Australia to establish an Indigenous Nursing Student Mentoring Program.
- As a result of receiving European Quality Improvement System accreditation (EQUIS), Curtin Business School is focussed on Europe and the United Kingdom to establish links with international institutions and open up more opportunities for students.
- As in previous years the Division of Health Sciences conducted two study tours to Asia together with a Nursing tour to Thailand.

Curtin's Vision, Mission and Goals

Through productive partnerships, the University strives for excellence in: teaching and learning, developing graduates as lifelong learners who make a positive contribution to society.

The Department of Languages and Intercultural Education was successful in a consortium bid to win the Government tender for the National Centre for Language Training. The project involves a \$4.6 million investment in language training for business, government and individuals. The members of the consortium include: Curtin, the University of New South Wales, Griffith University, the University of South Australia, Monash University and TAFE NSW.



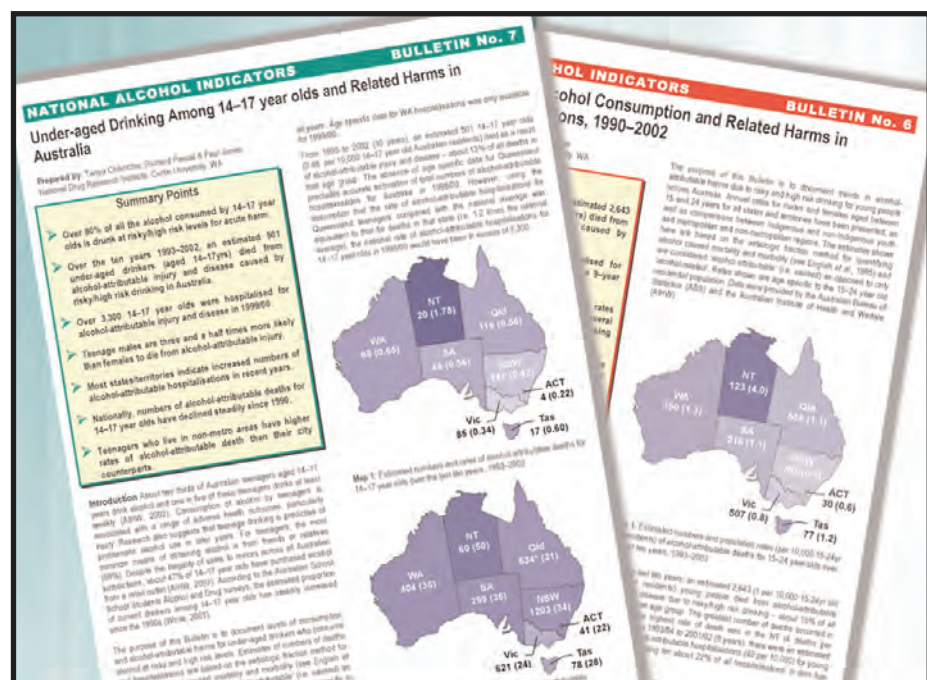
Former WA Premier, Sir Charles Court, with one of the participants in the Sir Charles Court Young Leaders Program.

- The Sir Charles Court Young Leaders Program, a joint initiative of Curtin and the History Teachers Association of Western Australia, brings 30 high-achieving Year 10 students who have shown an interest in history to a residential program held at Curtin during the July school holidays. The theme for the 2004 program was 'Making Connections'. The program, which began in 1999, has now had 150 participants. A Sir Charles Court Young Leaders Program Alumni Program was held in May;
- In April, the first graduation ceremony for Bachelor of Science (Nursing) graduates who had studied at the Geraldton Universities Consortium at the Central West College of TAFE was held. The graduation highlights the success of the collaborative program between Curtin's School of Nursing and Midwifery and the Central West College of TAFE. The program represents 15 years of successful collaboration and reaffirms Curtin's continuing commitment to a strong regional focus in its health science partnerships;
- Fourteen Applied Geology students under the direction of their supervisor discovered new iron ore deposits while undertaking a geological mapping project at the southern end of the Mt Finnerty tenements owned by Reed Resources.

Through productive partnerships, the University strives for excellence in: research and development, resulting in creative solutions to significant problems

Curtin's Department of Exploration Geophysics is undertaking comprehensive research to assess the feasibility of using seismic methods for gold exploration in Western Australia. With funding from the Minerals and Energy Research Institute of Western Australia (MERIWA) and four gold mining companies totalling more than \$900,000, Dr Milovan Urosevic and Professor Brian Evans have embarked on the largest MERIWA project ever conducted. The research will assist in making gold mining more economical.

The National Drug Research Institute announced new findings on alcohol abuse in Australia.

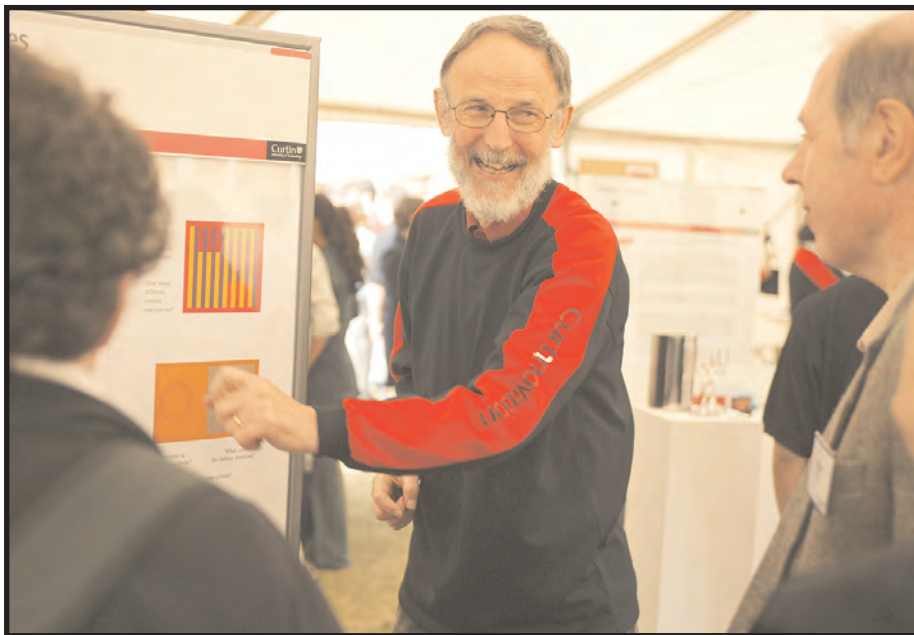


- The proposed Western Australian Agricultural Research Institute is a partnership between the Department of Agriculture, Curtin, Murdoch University and the University of Western Australia, and proposes to address industry's research needs, focus on the full food chain from the paddock gate to the consumer plate and train the next generation of scientists.
- Associate Professor Robert Dunstan from the School of Biomedical Sciences conducted new research with the Medical Research Council at University College, London, to develop a new screening test for the human version of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.
- Research from Curtin's National Drug Research Institute found new trends in alcohol abuse in Australia and is setting international standards for alcohol-related epidemiology. The research report, *Australian Alcohol Indicators 1990 – 2001: Patterns of Alcohol Use and Reduced Harms for Australian States and Territories* was released by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Secretary for Health.
- Curtin and the University of Western Australia are partners in the Interactive Virtual Environment Centre, which, in conjunction with CSIRO, provides significant visualisation and High Performance Computing capability for the resources sector.
- A Memorandum of Understanding for a strategic alliance between Curtin and the Defence Science and Technology Organisation was signed. This will facilitate cooperation in research activities between the two organisations.

The Teaching and Learning Plan

The priorities of Curtin's Teaching and Learning Plan are to:

- Establish Curtin's culture as a learning community at its urban, regional and off-shore campuses;
- Define and implement learning outcomes in all Teaching and Learning Programs;
- Develop and apply a framework for demonstrating teaching effectiveness;
- Expand Curtin's flexible teaching and learning programs through innovative applications of technology;
- Promoting excellence in Teaching and Learning.



Open Day in August provided an opportunity for Curtin teaching staff to showcase their skills and knowledge.

Activities of 2004

The Teaching and Learning Plan

To establish Curtin's culture as a learning community at its urban, regional and off-shore campuses

In May, Curtin's education centres in Port Hedland and Karratha were officially opened. Curtin is now delivering a wide range of course options in the area through the Centre for Regional Education, in conjunction with Pilbara TAFE. Courses are offered through mixed mode delivery, which includes face-to-face classes, teleconferences, video conferences, weekend workshops, online tutorials, lectures and support. The delivery of university courses for the northwest is a significant achievement for Curtin and the local communities, proving that distance is not an insurmountable barrier to opportunities for higher education.

Vice-Chancellor Lance Twomey opens the Centre for Regional Education in Karratha.



- Curtin's Vocational Training and Education Centre (VTEC) in conjunction with Edith Cowan University, launched an Outback Learning Towns Project in 2002. The project, which utilises a Mobile Computer Room, visited the indigenous community of Karrawang to deliver specialised training in horticulture and offered specialised training in aged care in Esperance. This initiative proved successful in identifying and narrowing gaps in providing education to remote and rural areas.
- After a distinguished career at Western Australia's Department of Agriculture, Professor Graeme Robertson was appointed as the Director of Curtin's Muresk Institute. Muresk, one of the nation's leading education providers of agribusiness and rural sciences and technology, is expanding its horizons and now includes Curtin's academic areas of Applied Bioscience, Agribusiness and Environmental Biology.
- The level of support for Curtin's presence in the Pilbara has been excellent: BHP Billiton agreed to provide \$50,000 over two years to assist in meeting the Centre for Regional Education's Pilbara-related operational costs, and Hammersley Iron offered a four-year, \$100,000 scholarship commitment. Other discussions are underway with Woodside Energy whilst local support from Municipal Associations and our partner Pilbara TAFE have also been excellent.

The Teaching and Learning Plan

To defining and implement learning outcomes in all Teaching and Learning Programs

Curtin's revised Teaching and Learning Plan identifies outcomes-focused education as a strategic way to build on current achievements. It shifts the focus from teaching to learning.



Senior Curtin and TAFE staff at the signing of an articulation agreement between Curtin and Central TAFE.

- Throughout the year Schools and Faculties worked through a series of School and Faculty based workshops and seminars to integrate Curtin's Graduate Attributes (Learning Outcomes) into curricula and complete the curriculum review process designed to incorporate learning outcomes into Curtin degree programs.
- Curtin introduced a new round of Learning Effectiveness Alliance Program (LEAP) initiatives with each Division receiving \$100,000 Teaching and Learning Funding to improve the quality of teaching and learning in the Division. A number of the Divisional projects have incorporated the implementation of Outcomes Focused Education as a priority focus during 2004-2005.
- Curtin introduced a new course approvals process which will provide Schools and Faculties with more appropriate pathways to develop new courses.

To develop and apply a framework for demonstrating teaching effectiveness

- Throughout 2004 a Working Party of the University Teaching and Learning Committee was involved in developing a new Student Evaluation of Teaching instrument and process to ensure Curtin has an effective teaching and learning quality improvement cycle which includes regular student input. Several pilot studies were trialled over 2004 and the new instrument and electronic process will be further trialled in 2005.

Activities of 2004

The Teaching and Learning Plan

To expand Curtin's flexible teaching and learning programs through innovative applications of technology

The Common First-Year Engineering Studio was opened in February by His Excellency, the Governor of Western Australia, Lieutenant General John Sanderson. The studio opening is a significant step forward in the delivery of engineering education at Curtin. First-year students will be able to form multidisciplinary teams for problem solving, replicating 'real world' industry situations.



Use of the Common First-Year Engineering Studio helped build a community atmosphere at Curtin.

- The Humanities Abacus Laboratory was opened. This is a significant resource, housing 100 computers and remaining open 23 hours a day. The new facilities are a collaborative effort between the Library and Information Service, Information Management Services and the Division of Humanities.
- The online Oasis program and the CD Rom StartUp 2004 provided an Information and Communication Technology system for students including: official university communications and electronic letters, a student e-mail service, online library catalogues and other library resources, online courses and course materials, enrolment details, results to-date and the examination timetable.
- StartUp 2004, provides online assistance with study skills, online learning, and information on a variety of services and information in one convenient web-formatted package.
- Through a new round of Distance, Open Flexible and eLearning grants, Divisions were allocated funds to encourage innovative flexible learning programs.

Promoting excellence in Teaching and Learning at Curtin

The University again sponsored the Excellence and Innovation in Teaching Awards (ERITA) and five nominations for the national Australian University Teaching Awards. This year Curtin had three finalists in the national Awards, and the team from the Centre for Aboriginal Studies won the prestigious Neville Bonner Award for Indigenous Education.



Graduate School of Business students study in a refurbished building in the central business district.

- The Graduate School of Business won the inaugural \$30,000 Owen Watts Excellence in Teaching in Schools Award sponsored by the Vice-Chancellor.
- Teaching and Learning's Big Day Out – the Excellence and Innovation in Teaching Awards and Seminars – was held in September and included the presentation of seminars on teaching excellence from across the University, as well as the presentation of the Owen Watts Award for Teaching Excellence for Schools to the Graduate School of Business.

The Research Management Plan

The priorities of Curtin's Research Management Plan are to:

- Maintain and further develop critical Research and Development capability in key areas;
- Attract new strategic partners to Curtin;
- Increase the level of external support for Research and Development.

The Curtin Aquatic Research Laboratories in Technology Park opened in November.



To maintain and further develop critical Research and Development capability in key areas



The key research areas of research excellence in 2004 were:

- Resources and energy
- Information technology and communication
- Life sciences
- Liveable communities

Curtin's innovative research programs are highlighted within *R&D NOW*, the magazine from the Office of Research and Development.

- Curtin has a strong alliance with Woodside Energy Ltd (WEL) through the Woodside-Curtin Research Alliance and the recently formed R2D3 alliance involving the University of Western Australia and CSIRO. These parties, under Curtin's leadership, have established the Centre of Excellence in Natural Gas Utilisation. This initiative is an example of collaboration between industry and research partners and will build on Curtin's strengths in areas such as natural gas utilisation, petroleum engineering, chemical engineering, geophysics, geology, geochemistry, environmental biology, marine science and management training. The program has the potential to boost jobs and investment in the State and develop a major resources focus at Technology Park.
- The Western Australian Telecommunications Research Institute embarked on a new phase of development with funding from the State government of more than \$1.6 million to support a significant research initiative with National ICT Australia.
- The recently established Institute for Multisensor Processing and Content Analysis (IMPCA) is the only significant node of the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Western Australia – Centre for Perceptive and Intelligent Machines in Complex Environments. IMPCA secured more than \$5 million in national and state funding over the next five years.
- Major initiatives within the School of Public Health include the formation of the Centre for Developmental Health with the Telethon Institute for Child Health Research.
- Associate Professor Ruth Durack was appointed as Director of the new Centre for Urban Design, a joint effort with the University of Western Australia. BankWest has provided space in the BankWest Tower for the Centre which is largely financed by the Western Australian government.
- In September, the Western Australian node of the Australian Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Emerging Infectious Diseases was announced. Key Curtin staff in epidemiology, microbiology, molecular biology, nanochemistry and spatial sciences will have an important role in the Perth node and the national and international efforts of the Centre. The Centre is expected to secure more than \$8 million in external funding for new collaborative multidisciplinary research and education programs in Western Australia over the next seven years. Professor John Mackenzie, Premier's Science Research Fellow, and Professor Aileen Plant are participants with the Australian Biosecurity CRC.
- Curtin was accepted as a partner in the national CRC for Coastal Zone, Estuary and Waterway Management. The CRC, which provides knowledge and tools to manage coastal resources, was established in response to population expansion in Australia's coastal regions placing pressures on those habitats. Professor John Penrose, from the Centre for Marine Science and Technology, is leading the project.
- The Curtin Aquatic Research Laboratories, opened in November, brings together in one location the former Muresk hatchery and outdoor field trial areas in a new facility at Technology Park, Bentley. This multidisciplinary facility aims to provide unique learning opportunities and promote collaborative research at Curtin.

Activities of 2004

The Research Management Plan

To attract new strategic partners to Curtin

The Water Corporation of Western Australia agreed to provide more than \$2.7 million in funding and considerable in-kind support for the establishment of a Curtin Water Quality Research Centre based within the Centre for Applied Organic Geochemistry.

- The Western Australian Wine and Viticulture Alliance, a major research and development alliance between the Department of Agriculture, Curtin and the University of Western Australia was launched in October to benefit the State's wine industry.

To increase the level of external support for Research and Development

The Premier of Western Australia provided two Premier's Research Fellowships, each worth more than \$1 million, to Professor Julian Gale, who will be working with the Nanochemistry Research Institute using computers to model the behaviour of atoms; and to Professor John Mackenzie, an internationally recognised expert in microbiology and its applications to public health, renowned for his work with the World Health Organisation.



Professor Julian Gale (left) and Professor John Mackenzie (right) receive their Fellowships from WA Premier Geoff Gallop.

- Curtin's National Drug Research Institute was awarded a five-year \$8.5 million grant under the National Drug Strategy from the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, and received an additional five years' funding from the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.
- The Division of Health Sciences received more than \$6.2 million in grants from the National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC) in 2004. This is Curtin's best performance in NH&MRC grant applications outcomes.
- The John Curtin Gallery, Curtin's showcase art gallery, has been allocated \$40,000 per year from Arts WA and additional \$50,000 every two years for support of The Biennale of Electronic Arts Perth (BEAPworks), a program to encourage the development of new electronic work by Western Australian artists.

The Internationalisation Plan

The priorities of Curtin's Internationalisation Plan are to:

- Commit to internationalising the curriculum and increasing opportunities for international mobility;
- Provide flexible delivery of programs and service;
- Increase Curtin's profile, recognition and reputation overseas;
- Develop emerging and growth markets with long term potential;
- Maintain and grow market share in Curtin's existing markets;
- Enhance the educational experience of international students, both onshore and offshore.



Curtin's volunteer programs allow international students to participate in a range of community and social activities during their time at Curtin.

Activities of 2004

The Internationalisation Plan

To commit to internationalising the curriculum and increasing opportunities for international mobility

In 2004, 103 Exchange students and 199 Study Abroad students visited Curtin. In addition, 69 Curtin students participated in outbound Exchange programs.

- Twenty-two Curtin Business School students were awarded scholarships in 2004 to assist with their expenses in studying abroad. Destinations included the United Kingdom, Sweden, The Netherlands, France, Denmark, Canada and the United States.
- Graduate Shell employees can gain credit towards a Master of Technology award that combines on-the-job competency and a research project supervised by Curtin academics within the framework of an internationally recognised master degree program. Almost 1,400 graduates working in technical positions with Shell world-wide, are enrolled in the program. Gerry Flanagan, Head of Faculty, Surface Team, at the Shell Learning Centre in The Netherlands, was appointed an Honorary Teaching Fellow at Curtin.

To provide for flexible delivery of programs and service

In partnership with the African Virtual University (AVU), Curtin is delivering accredited diploma and degree programs in business to four AVU partner institutions in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania. Curtin Business School is offering the Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) and the Vocational Training and Educational Centre at Kalgoorlie is offering a Diploma.

An 'evidencing' campaign during the year focussed on Curtin's efforts with the African Virtual University.



Highlights for 2004 included:

- Successful multi-node delivery of the first and second semesters of the BBA and Diploma to our partner institutions: Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia), University Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), Kenyatta University (Kenya) and Kigali Institute of Science, Technology and Management (Rwanda).
- A number of online resources were implemented in 2004, including online student evaluations of learning; a Learning Exchange Network for Curtin students at the Bentley Campus, to share ideas and information with their African peers; and a comprehensive website of resources for staff and students in the AVU partner institutions to assist with their teaching and learning.

To increase Curtin's profile, recognition and reputation overseas

The Australian Universities International Directors' Forum conducted a benchmarking survey on eight specific aspects of international operations of 33 Australian universities. The survey results show that Curtin outperformed the other universities in several key areas of international operations. Most significantly, Curtin had the highest rate of conversion from applications to enrolments. The survey also showed that Curtin continued to grow in the number of international onshore student enrolments in 2004 (14 per cent).



Curtin's Campus in Miri, Sarawak, attracted over 1,200 students in 2004. Facilities mirror those at Curtin's Bentley Campus in Perth.

- Enrolments at the Curtin Sarawak Campus in Miri grew from 765 in 2003 to 1,207 in 2004.
- In June 2004, His Majesty, the King of Malaysia, SPB Yang DiPertuan Agong. XII, Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin Ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Syed Putra Jamalullail, visited the Curtin Sarawak Campus. After visiting the Campus, he gave it the Royal Seal of Approval during a special address.
- The 2004 Higher Education, Research and Development Society of Australasia (HERDSA) International Conference was hosted by the Sarawak Campus from 4-7 July 2004. The success of the conference reflects the maturing of the Sarawak Campus and its growing international recognition.
- Curtin's Unit for Sustainable Energy and Communications was launched in Sarawak in May. The Unit will carry out development, education and training in renewable energy systems and information and communication technologies in the rural areas of Sarawak, Sabah, and Peninsular Malaysia. Professors Chem Nayar and Kah-Seng Chung were presented with \$RM 59,100 by Deputy Chief Minister of Sarawak Tan Sri Datuk Amar Dr George Chan to fund the initial phase of a research project to be undertaken in remote Borneo.
- An initiative between Curtin and the State Government of Western Australia provided scholarships to five outstanding students from Sarawak to study at the University's Bentley Campus for one year.

Activities of 2004

The Internationalisation Plan

To develop emerging and growth markets with long-term potential

In 2004, Curtin entered into agreements for the provision of off-shore programs in partnership with institutions in China, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Vietnam as well as in its established markets of Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore. Pakistan, Sweden and Germany were of note in terms of development. New markets outreached in 2004 included Canada and the United Kingdom.

To maintain and grow market share in Curtin's existing markets

In the latest data available from the Australian Government's Department of Education, Science and Training, from 2002 to 2003 Curtin improved its national ranking in relation to the enrolment of international students from eighth to seventh for onshore international students, and from fourth to second for offshore international students. Overall Curtin ranked third.

International students comprise over 30% of the student body, with half studying in Australia and half at campuses overseas.



- Curtin's market share in relation to onshore international students increased by 12 per cent from Semester 1 2003 to Semester 1 2004. Student enrolments grew from 5,215 to 5,819. The greatest number of students came from Malaysia, with a 14 per cent increase to 1,407. Enrolments from Singapore declined by 17 per cent but still remained the third most important source of international enrolments with 598 students enrolled in 2004 (down from 717 in 2003). Curtin remained the market leader in Western Australia for both on-shore and off-shore international student enrolments.
- The total number of Equivalent Full-Time Student Units (EFTSUs) for onshore international students continued to grow, increasing by 12.2 per cent between 2003 and 2004.
- In 2004, the rate of transfer of students from the private Curtin International College was 87 per cent or 611 students.

The Valuing Curtin Staff Plan

The Valuing Curtin Staff Plan has, as its priorities, to:

- Develop collegial and ethical partnerships;
- Attract a highly competent international workforce enabling maximum organisational effectiveness;
- Attract, retain and reward staff through the provision of competitive, contemporary performance based rewards;
- Develop dynamic, cost effective HR systems, services and information that enable the provision of reliable organisational reporting to support business planning, performance measurement and good governance;
- Establish a set of people services, measures and reports that support the effective management of the University's most valuable and expensive resource.



Associate Professor Frank Sheehy receives the Vice-Chancellors Award for his work as part of the team running the HERDSA conference in Miri, Sarawak.

Activities of 2004

The Valuing Curtin Staff Plan

To develop collegial and ethical partnerships

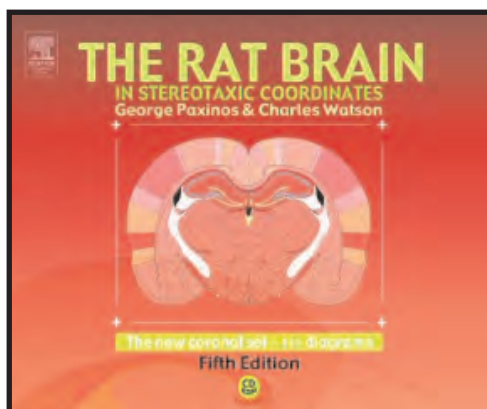
Highlights included:

- The Quality of Working Life survey and Exit Surveys were implemented and findings communicated to the University community, and included in the various reporting processes;
- Promotion of the Guiding Ethical Principles through references in University policies and declaratory statements.

To attract a highly competent international workforce enabling maximum organisational effectiveness

Curtin's success in attracting a highly competent workforce was evidenced by the distinguished achievements of staff in 2004. Highlights of the successes of Curtin staff in 2004 included:

- Professor Peter Lee, Executive Dean of Engineering, Science and Computing, was included in the Top 100 Most Influential Engineers list of The Engineers Magazine of Australia.
- Professor Michael Wood was invited to join the Scientific Council of Euro-Med, the Marseilles Business School, to advise on its research plans.
- Professor Dong-Ke Zhang was elected as a Fellow in the Australian Academy of Technological Science and Engineering.
- Dr Glen Whisson was made an Honorary Life Member of the International Association of Astacology in London for outstanding service to the Association.
- Professor Charles Watson, Executive Dean of Health Sciences, was made a member of the General Division of the Order of Australia (AM) for his service to public health and education, as an administrator and educator, and contributions to neuroscience and to the community. The fifth edition of his book 'The Rat Brain', a 'brain function atlas' was launched in October. It is the second most cited book in *Science*.
- Professor Laurie Hegvold, former Dean of the Faculty of Built Environment, Art and Design and Acting Executive Dean Curtin Sarawak, was also honoured with an AM for services to architecture, particularly through education and professional associations, and to the development of export opportunities for Australian educational services. Professor Hegvold was also awarded the inaugural President's Award of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the Institute and to architectural education at state, national and international levels, particularly in relation to cross-cultural education and the promotion of architecture to professional, industry and community groups.
- Emeritus Professor John Penrose was recognised for his ongoing contributions to marine science by being appointed to the Council of the National Maritime Museum in Sydney.
- Dr David Hay from the School of Psychology was appointed to the Executive of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Training Awards Committee for the next triennium. The committee has the important job of awarding most of the NHMRC scholarships and fellowships.
- Professor Mario Zadnik was awarded the Australian Institute of Physics 2004 Education Medal. The Medal, the Institute's highest education award, recognises an outstanding contribution to physics education methodology.
- Mr Jeff Hughes, Senior Lecturer with the School of Pharmacy, was named 2004 Pharmacist of the Year by the Pharmaceutical Society of Australia.



The Valuing Curtin Staff Plan

To attract, retain and reward staff through the provision of competitive, contemporary performance based rewards

Highlights for 2004 included:

- A 360 degree feedback tool Quality Leadership Program was piloted and introduced for the senior management group;
- Academic promotion policies and processes were reviewed and new systems trialled to support the changes;
- Induction sessions for all new staff, including sessional academics, were in place and occurring regularly;
- Negotiations for new enterprise bargaining agreements commenced in 2004. As an act of good faith, the University provided salary increases of 1.5 per cent in April 2004 and 1.5 per cent in October 2004. The emerging landscape for enterprise bargaining post 2004 is complicated and contentious for a number of reasons. These included the *Electrolux Home Products v Australian Workers' Union* decision in the High Court, and changes to industrial relations legislation mooted by the Australian Government.

To develop dynamic, cost effective HR systems, services and information that enable the provision of reliable organisational reporting to support business planning, performance measurement and good governance

Highlights for 2004 included:

- A substantial review of Human Resources policies was undertaken. Recommendations for revised or new policies commenced their progress through the committee system.



Jeff Hughes, a lecturer in the School of Pharmacy, was named 2004 Pharmacist of the Year.

Activities of 2004

The Valuing Curtin Staff Plan

To establish a set of people services, measures and reports that support the effective management of the University's most valuable and expensive resource

Highlights for 2004 included:

- The University's procedure for annual review of staff achievements and developmental needs Management for Continuous Improvement and Growth (MCIG) continued in 2004 with clear evidence of a growing acceptance of the program and the establishment of work plans for staff.
- Curtin's Occupational Safety and Health performance was excellent in respect of lag performance indicators with improvements across all key measures and industry benchmarks. Curtin workers' compensation performance was markedly improved with the 2004 deposit premium over 28 per cent less than 2003 premium and 36 per cent (net) below the average premium paid in 2001. The number of workers' compensation claims dropped from 84 in 2002, to 73 in 2003. The incidence rate also dropped from 0.4 in 2002 to 0.2 in 2003. Given the size of the workplace, the number of workers' compensation claims is low. A significant factor in achieving this outcome is the process the University had in place to assist staff, supported by its injury managers, to return to work following an injury.
- The Curtin Leadership Program (CLP) is part of Curtin's organisational development strategy which aims to give participants the knowledge and skills necessary to undertake leadership and managerial responsibilities within Departments, Schools, Faculties, and Areas across the University. During 2004, a two-strand program centred around four themes linked to Curtin's Strategic Plan was offered.
- Sick leave is an area that is benchmarked nationally as part of the University's ongoing monitoring. Human Resources benchmarking with other universities is now well established. The average number of sick days taken by staff during 2004 was well below the average recorded under the Australian Universities Human Resources Benchmarking Program.

Curtin staff benefit from a range of services, measures, policies and procedures which add value to the working experience.



5. Governance of the University

The University is established under *The Curtin University of Technology Act 1966 (WA)*. The Act provides the legislative machinery for the governance of the University; it establishes the governing body (the Council) which is empowered to 'have the entire control and management of the affairs of the University'. It gives the Council powers to act in the interests of the University through the making of Statutes, Rules, By-Laws and Policies, and through the approval of the annual budget. It provides powers of delegation to the Council, so that day-to-day management of the University can be delegated to officers employed by the University.

The University is responsible to the State Minister for Education for the proper conduct of its business under the legal framework established by State legislation. However, the University receives much of its funding from the Federal Government and it is therefore responsible to the Australian Minister for Education for the delivery of its teaching and research programs and for the provision of adequate infrastructure to support those programs.

The Council

The Council is the governing body of the University and has such powers, consistent with the *Curtin University of Technology Act 1966 (WA)*, to discharge its functions and provide such facilities for its staff and students, as it considers desirable.

The *Act* provides for a Council comprising of the Chancellor, members appointed by the Governor in Executive Council, ex-officio members, co-opted members, members elected by full-time academic staff, members elected by the Curtin Student Guild Council and a member elected by full-time general staff.

In 2004, the Council comprised the following members:

Chancellor

Dr Eric Tan

Term expires 2 March 2006

Members Appointed by the Governor

Ms Georgina Carnegie

Term expires 31 March 2007

Tan Sri Datuk Amar Dr George Chan Hong Nam

Term expires 31 March 2006

Ms Michele Dolin (Pro Chancellor)

Term expires 31 March 2007

Dr Brian Hewitt

Term expires 31 March 2006

Dr David Karpin

Term expires 31 March 2007

Mr Wayne Zekulich

Term expires 31 March 2006

Ex-Officio Members

Vice Chancellor

Professor Lance Twomey

Nominee of the Chief Executive Officer, Education Department of WA

Ms Norma Jeffery

Chairperson, Kalgoorlie Campus Council

Vacant

Nominee of the Board, Muresk Institute

Adjunct Professor Peter Browne

Term expires 19 October 2005

Chairperson, Academic Senate

Associate Professor Douglas Yorke

Term expires 31 March 2007

Governance of the University

Co-opted Members

Ms Zelinda Bafile
Term expires 31 March 2007

Mr Donald Humphreys
Term expires 31 March 2008

Dr Ruth Shean
Term expires 31 March 2008

Ms Barbara Whittle
Term expired 31 March 2004

Members Elected by Full-time Academic Staff

Associate Professor David Charnock
Term expires 31 March 2007

Dr Malcolm Innes-Brown
Term expires 31 March 2005

Members Elected by Curtin Student Guild Council

Undergraduate

Ms Kristal Mihal
Term expired 30 November 2004

Mr Patrick Gorman
From 1 December 2004
Term expires 30 November 2005

Postgraduate

Mr Timothy Simmons
Term expired 30 November 2004

Ms Tanya Vernon
From 1 December 2004
Term expires 30 November 2005

Member Elected by Full-time General Staff

Mrs Jennie Walsh
Term expired 31 March 2004

Mr Todd Hutchison
From 1 April 2004
Term expires 31 March 2007

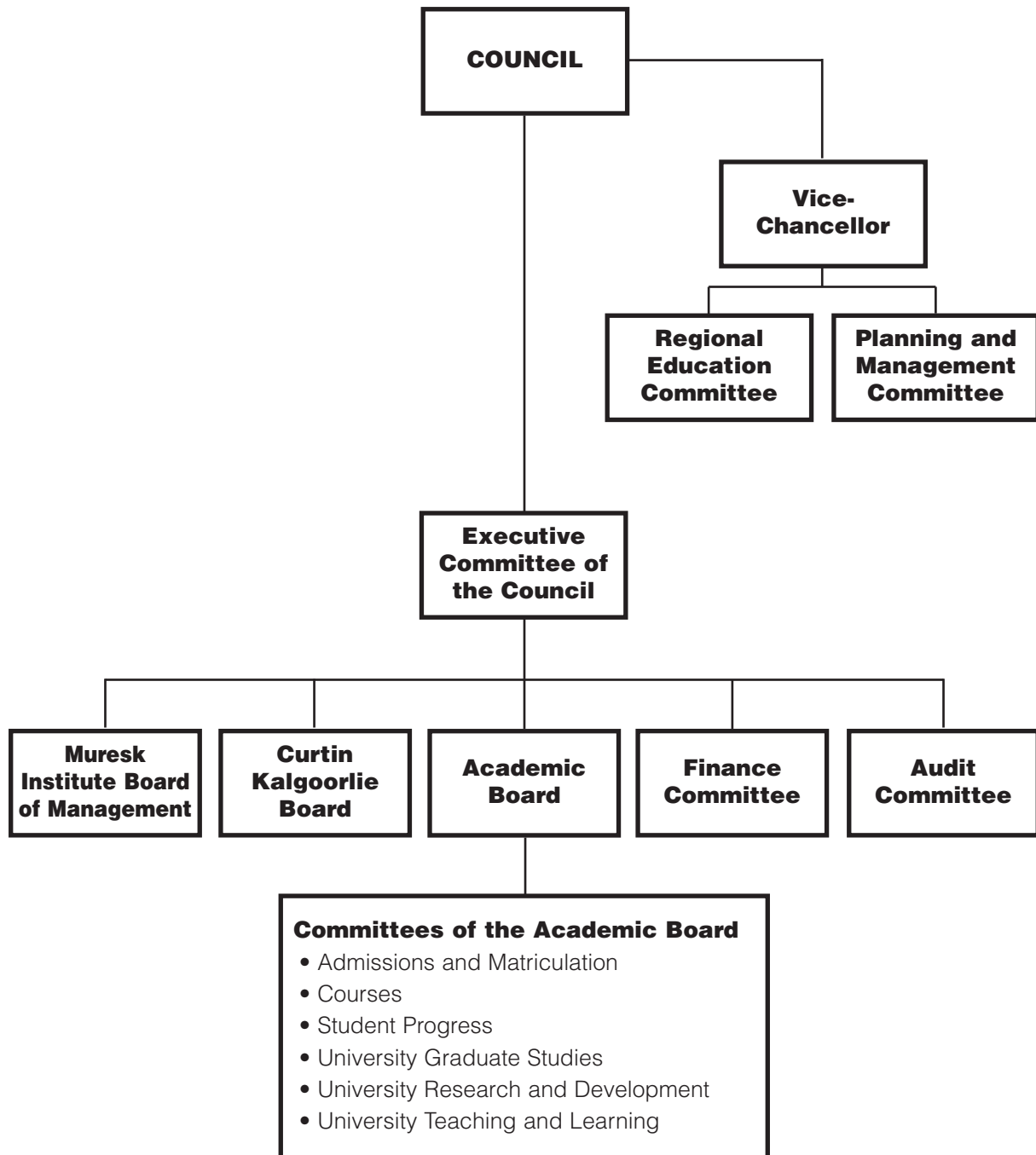
Member Elected by Alumni Association

Vacant

Subsidiary Bodies of Curtin University of Technology

Company	Office Bearers	Term of Appointment	Method of Appointment	2004 Update
UniServices Kalgoorlie P/L	Professor Eric John Grimsey (Director)	Indefinite	Appointed by Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd of Uni Services Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd	Resigned 11/02/04
	Ms Llesa Diane Hawke (Director & Secretary)	Indefinite	"	
	Mr Massimo Montisci	Indefinite	"	Resigned 6/05/04
	Prof. Peter Lilly	Indefinite	"	Appointed 11/02/04
Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd	Mr Stephen Phillips (Chairman)	Indefinite	Appointed by Directors of Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd	
	Mr Massimo Montisci	Indefinite	"	Resigned 6/05/04
	Professor Bevil Milton Glover	Indefinite	'	

Curtin Governance Structure for 2004



Risk Management Report

In the second half of 2003, the University undertook a concerted program of surveying all senior officers at the level of Executive Manager (direct reports to the Vice-Chancellor), and academic Heads of School/Faculty on their personal assessment of the principal risks to the University, and to their own operational areas. The data gathered through this exercise were consolidated at the beginning of 2004, to create a comprehensive listing of risk issues. This list was discussed by the Planning and Management Committee chaired by the Vice-Chancellor and comprising all Executive Managers. It is intended that the list be used as a guide to the risk issues to be borne in mind in each Area's operations. The resulting risk issues summary will also be used in the review and update of the University's Strategic Plan.

During the latter part of 2004, the risk issues summary was used to develop a higher-level analysis of the principal strategic and operational risks to the University. This analysis includes two data fields not included in the initial summary, namely: likelihood of each risk occurring; and recommended action for each risk identified. This will form the basis for individual consultation with Executive Managers in early 2005, after which the consolidated summary will be presented to the Council via the Audit Committee.

The development of a comprehensive University Risk Management Plan neared completion at the end of 2004. The time taken in constructing the summary documents was an important part of the educational process as it has enabled the senior managers of the University to focus on the University's risks from their particular perspectives.

The exercise of identifying the University's principal risks acknowledged internet use as an area of high vulnerability. In particular, the University recognised the need to eliminate peer-to-peer traffic with its associated security risks and costs, and the need to be able to accurately identify users of internet resources. A major risk management development during 2004 was the implementation of an internet monitoring and reporting system and a package to block peer-to-peer traffic. The use of the "Websense" and "Packetshaper" solutions has enabled the University to identify excessive internet traffic users or inappropriate internet use. These solutions have enabled the University to be proactive in preventing and managing breaches of University policies on internet use, and allowed the University to more effectively budget for internet traffic costs.

Curtin is amongst the most successful Australian universities in terms of international education. Although international on-shore students come from over 100 countries, three countries accounted for the majority of the enrolments: the

Peoples' Republic of China (including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region), Singapore and Malaysia. During the year, the University devoted significant effort to the diversification of markets from which its international students come. New collaborative partnerships were developed with a range of countries ranging from the United Kingdom to New Zealand. New North Asian markets were also pursued.

Changes to Legal Environment affecting the University in 2004

The proclamation of the *Higher Education Support Act 2003 (Cth)* (HESA) at the end of 2003 brought in a period of significant administrative work in 2004 to achieve compliance. In the area of student administration, major changes to the computerised student information system had to be programmed within a timeframe which was substantially less than that normally invested for such modifications. A large number of policies and procedures relating to the admissions process had to be rewritten and new ones introduced, for implementation in 2005. Considerable effort was involved in these preparations and in the roll-out of an education program for the large number of staff who needed to understand the meaning of the changes, and the significance of observing the new requirements.

HESA provided the opportunity for universities to receive additional Commonwealth grant funding, conditional upon the observance of 11 'National Governance Protocols' and the option for employees to opt for Australian Workplace Agreements (AWAs) in lieu of industrially negotiated Enterprise Agreements. The Council devoted significant time to the introduction of arrangements in order to demonstrate either full compliance with the National Governance Protocols or significant progress towards such compliance. The University also provided the Australian Government with an undertaking that future Enterprise Agreements would include provision for staff to choose AWAs as their contracts of employment. At the end of 2004 the University received confirmation that it had successfully met the conditions for the receipt of an additional 2.5 per cent of recurrent funding from the Commonwealth for 2005.

As a university established under legislation of the State of Western Australia, Curtin is subject to a range of legislation which applies to Government Departments or statutory authorities. The application of the *State Records Act (WA)* to Curtin's records required substantial work to develop a Recordkeeping Plan, and the implementation of an education program to inform all staff of their compliance obligations. Tenders were invited for the introduction of an elec-

tronic document management system, with a closing date in early 2005.

Amendments to the *Occupational Safety and Health Act (WA)* introduced more stringent obligations upon the University and more serious penalties for infringements. A review of the University's practices in the handling and storage of hazardous substances led to a decision to create the new position of Occupational Hygienist to help develop safety Protocols, and implement them.

Effect of Economic and Other Factors

The key areas of the University's finances and operations affected by economic conditions and market forces are income from investments, staffing costs and international student markets.

In relation to Commonwealth funding, the following factors are influential: the limited number of allocated places, the inadequacy of operating grant indexation and the cap on research training scheme funding.

International fee income is vulnerable to the strength of the Australian dollar but Curtin, in contrast to a number of other Australian universities, continued to experience growth in on-shore international student numbers, albeit at a reduced rate. An appreciating Australian dollar particularly against the US currency theoretically should impact negatively on Curtin's market position vis-a-vis American universities. However, tightened US visa requirements made student access to the USA more difficult. The consequent downturn in international students prompted some US institutions to establish campuses offshore, including in some of Curtin's primary markets such as Singapore. Competition also increased from other international and local providers in Curtin's main overseas markets out of which Curtin continues to diversify. Other risk factors outside the University's control included the impact of terrorist activity and potential new pandemics such as avian influenza.

The changes heralded by *Higher Education Support Act 2003 (Cth)* for 2005 potentially may have both positive and negative effects on the University's finances and operations. A major impact is the opportunity to increase the contributions from domestic students, for both Commonwealth supported and full fee-paying places. More flexible employment conditions should reduce the costs of supplying educational services and boost the demand for these from industry. Some of the challenges stemming from this legislation are the increased competition from both local and international private providers on-shore, and containing the increased costs incurred meeting onerous additional statutory reporting requirements.

University Publications

The major publications produced by the University each year are:

- the *Annual Report*
- undergraduate and postgraduate prospectuses
- *Curtin Courses Handbook*
- *Cite* (twice a year)
- *R&D Now* and other research focussed publications
- *CurtinLink*

In addition, Curtin's five Divisions also issue publications each year.

Major promotional, public relations or marketing activities undertaken include:

- educational expos
- Curtin Open Day
- the annual John Curtin Medals presentation
- involvement in Innovation Week and National Science Week
- promotion of Curtin achievements to the media
- Curtin facility and program launches
- Curtininnovation corporate branding campaign
- undergraduate and postgraduate recruitment campaigns, course and public interest lecture advertising on an ad hoc basis for many schools and teaching areas.

The Annual Reports and Courses Handbook may be found on the Curtin website, at:

<http://annualreport.curtin.edu.au/> and
<http://handbook.curtin.edu.au/> respectively.

The other documents can be obtained in hard copy from Corporate Communications.

Management

- Professor Jeanette Hacket was appointed as the Deputy Vice-Chancellor. Professor Hacket previously held the position of Pro Vice-Chancellor International and Enterprise where she instigated a number of key initiatives that have had University-wide impact on the nature, quality and competitive success of Curtin's learning and teaching activities – particularly in relation to the development, planning and monitoring of internationalisation strategies.
- Professor Barney Glover was appointed as the inaugural Pro-Vice-Chancellor Research and Development. The appointment places Professor Glover at the helm of research and development activities across the University, further building on his previous role of Director, Research and Development.
- Higher education specialist Dr Jane den Hollander was appointed as Pro Vice-Chancellor Academic Services. As Pro Vice-Chancellor Academic Services, Dr den Hollander heads up a portfolio encompassing the administrative and service areas that underpin the delivery and promotion of high quality teaching and learning at Curtin.
- Professor Graeme Lodwick was appointed as Pro-Vice Chancellor, Curtin Sarawak
- Mr David Menarry was appointed Chief Financial Officer. Mr Menarry has a great breadth of commercial experience and prior to taking the role was a Director at International accounting firm Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

Statements Of Compliance Under State Government Guidelines

The Government of Western Australia issued an Annual Report Framework for public sector agencies in June 2001. As an entity established by an Act of the Parliament in Western Australia, this Report complies with that framework for reporting required by the State.

Exemption from Treasurer's Instruction 953

Curtin University of Technology applied for, and was granted by Treasury, exemption from the provisions of Treasurer's Instruction 953, which requires publication of estimates in the Annual Report. Exemption was granted on the grounds that Curtin's annual budget documents are prepared as a separate major public document.

Senior Officers of Curtin University of Technology in 2004

Vice-Chancellor

Professor Lance Twomey

Deputy Vice-Chancellor

Professor Jeanette Hacket

Pro Vice-Chancellor, Academic Services

Professor Jane den Hollander

Pro Vice-Chancellor, Research and Development

Professor Barney Glover

Executive Dean, Curtin Business School

Professor Michael Wood

Executive Dean/Pro Vice-Chancellor, Curtin Sarawak

Professor Graham Lodwick

Executive Dean, Division of Engineering, Science and Computing

Professor Peter Lee

Executive Dean, Division of Health Sciences

Professor Charles Watson

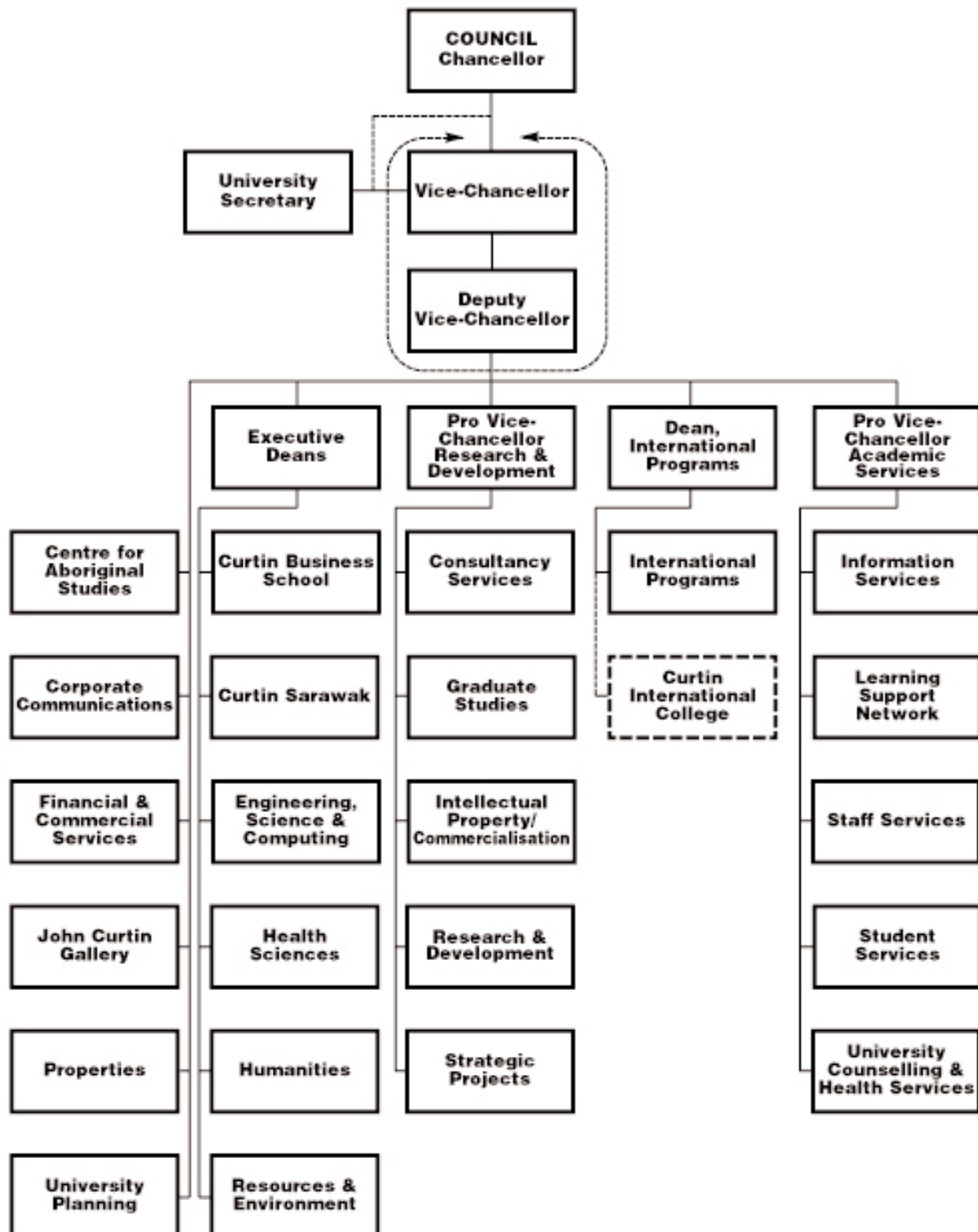
Executive Dean, Division of Humanities

Professor Tom Stannage

Acting Executive Dean, Division of Resources and Environment

Associate Professor Graeme Wright

Organisational structure



Prescribed Interests

Treasurer's Instruction 903 requires Council members and senior officers of Curtin University of Technology to declare in the Annual Report any pecuniary interests in a subsidiary, related or affiliated body of the University. Declared interests of members of Council and senior officers as listed in the Annual Report are as follows:

Professor Bevil Milton Glover

Pro Vice-Chancellor Research and Development

A minor shareholding in Neuromonics Ltd, a company in which the University has a minority shareholding.

Adjunct Professor Peter Browne

Educational consultant, Member of Council

Provided consultancy services to Curtin in the area of regional education.

Mr David Menarry

Chief Financial Officer

Mr Menarry is a Director of Curtin (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd.

This company is a party to a joint venture with the University regarding operation of the Curtin Sarawak campus.

Margaret River Education Campus

The Margaret River Education Campus, which embraces the co-location of Curtin University of Technology, Edith Cowan University and the South West Regional College of TAFE on part of the Margaret River Senior High School site, was completed and occupied in April/May 2004.

The Curtin/Edith Cowan University component of this project, funded by the Commonwealth Capital Development Pool at \$4.591 million was completed within budget.

Electrical and Mechanical Infrastructure

Planning and some early forward works for a new high-voltage substation and a new Mechanical Central Plant Building commenced in 2004.

These projects were estimated to cost some \$7.5 million at 2003 cost levels and will be funded and implemented over 2005/2006.

Pricing Policies on Outputs Provided

These may be found from our website, www.curtin.edu.au.

Capital Works Program 2004

In 2004 there were three main areas of operation in the Capital Works Program:

Bentley Campus – Building 300 Project

The Building 300 project is an amalgamation of a number of facilities required by the University to deliver its teaching and research programs in 2005 as follows:

- Additional classrooms for 2006;
- Additional Pharmacy teaching laboratory for 2006;
- Small Animal Holding Research facility; and
- Physical Containment (PC3) Research laboratory.

By December, the Building 300 project was nearing the end of its documentation stage and is programmed for completion and occupation in late 2005 or early 2006.

The original budget of \$10.291 million funded over 2004/2005 was supplemented by a further \$910,000 from the Capital Programs for 2006 to cover the extraordinary cost escalation increases experienced in the building industry in 2004 which are projected to continue into 2005.

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Certification of Performance Indicators

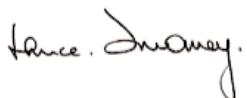
I hereby certify that the performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to access Curtin University of Technology's performance, and fairly represent the performance of Curtin University of Technology for the financial year ended 31 December, 2004.



Dr Eric Tan, AM

Chancellor

Dated this 21 day of March 2005.



Professor Lance Twomey

Vice-Chancellor

Dated this 21 day of March, 2005.



AUDITOR GENERAL

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

**CURTIN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004**

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the key effectiveness and efficiency performance indicators of Curtin University of Technology are relevant and appropriate to help users assess the University's performance and fairly represent the indicated performance for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Scope

The University Council's Role

The University Council is responsible for developing and maintaining proper records and systems for preparing performance indicators.

The performance indicators consist of key indicators of effectiveness and efficiency.

Summary of my Role

As required by the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985, I have independently audited the performance indicators to express an opinion on them. This was done by looking at a sample of the evidence.

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the performance indicators is error free, nor does it examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the performance indicators.

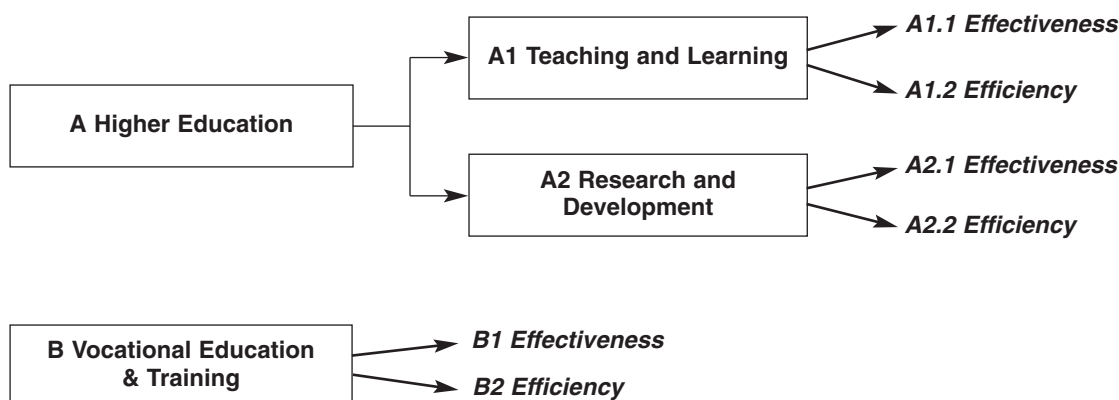
D D R PEARSON
AUDITOR GENERAL
March 23, 2005

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Introduction

Curtin's efficiency and effectiveness Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) demonstrate the University's progress towards meeting its outcomes in Teaching and Learning and Research and Development. These focus primarily on the University's higher education operations, found in Section A. Section B reports KPIs for Curtin's Kalgoorlie based vocational training and education programs (VTEC).

The KPIs are analysed as measures of effectiveness and efficiency that reflect, inasmuch as possible, output performance in terms of Curtin's Teaching and Learning and Research and Development goals. The following diagram summarises the approach,



and the following definitions are adopted:

- Effectiveness measures the extent to which outcomes have been achieved
- Efficiency measures the resources used to attain a certain level of output

Data for the last three to four years are provided to illuminate trends. As some of the indicators are prone to signif-

icant yearly changes attributable to small number distortion, it is advisable to seek evidence of underlying performance change in the trend rather than the direction of the most recent year's data. It should also be noted that although for some measures Divisional and other categories data are provided, the Key Performance Indicators focus on the overall University performance.

Section A – Higher Education

	Ref	Name	Output/Objective
A1 Teaching and Learning (T&L)			
A1.1 Effectiveness	a	Employment & Study Destinations of New First Degree Graduates	Graduate Quality
	b	Perceived Teaching Quality – Course Experience Questionnaire	Teaching Quality
	c	Subject Load Pass Rate	Student Progress & Achievement
	d	Research Higher Degree Enrolments as a Percentage of Total Enrolments	Input
A1.2 Efficiency	e	Teaching and Learning Expenditure per EFTSU	T&L Expenditure
	f	Teaching and Learning Expenditure per Successful EFTSU	T&L Expenditure
	g	Graduate Productivity Rate	Student Progress & Achievement
A2 Research and Development (R&D)			
A2.1 Effectiveness	h	Research Performance Index (RPI) Points by Range of Research Programs	RPI Output
	i	Institutional Grants Scheme (IGS): Comparison between Curtin and all Australian Universities	IGS Funding
	j	All Research Funding: Comparison between Curtin and the Averages for ATN and all Australian Universities	Research Funding
	k	Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) Funding: Comparison between Curtin and all Australian Universities	Research Funding
	l	Number of Research Publications: Comparison between Curtin and the Averages for ATN and all Australian Universities	Research Publications
A2.2 Efficiency	m	Research Expenditure and RPI Points	Resource Use
	n	Research Performance Index Points per FTE Academic Staff	RPI Productivity
	o	Research Funding per 10 FTE Academic Staff: Comparison between Curtin and the Averages for ATN and all Australian Universities	Comparative Research Funding
	p	Research Publications per 10 FTE Academic Staff: Comparison between Curtin and the Averages for ATN Universities and all Australian Universities.	Research Publications

The KPIs are aggregated from Curtin's Course, School and Divisional levels. Within Curtin the indicators are monitored both as time series and comparative measures.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Section A – Higher Education

A1 Teaching & Learning

While Curtin's intended Teaching and Learning outcomes are summarised as

to achieve excellence in teaching and learning, developing graduates as lifelong learners and equipping them to make a positive contribution to society

the planning framework adopted in 2000 enables these outcomes to be re-conceptualised according to the following themes:

Culture	Enhanced development of Curtin as an innovative and reflective learning community
Core Activities	Establishment of high quality programs in a flexible learner-centred environment
Clients	Provision of learning opportunities and services that exceed the expectations of students and client groups
Financial Security	Increased flow of resources to educational programs and efficient use of those resources

The refinement of measures appropriate to these themes is ongoing. Measures of Curtin's Core Activities related to

teaching and learning are reflected in the effectiveness indicators A1.1 c and d, and the Client theme is picked up in indicators a and b. The Efficiency indicators under A1.2 address financial security in terms of how resources flow towards meeting student needs.

A 1.1 Effectiveness Indicators

Quality of Graduates

(a) Employment and Study Destinations of New First Degree Graduates (GDS)

Table 1 uses Graduate Destination Survey (GDS) returns to summarise the major activities of new first degree (ie bachelor, bachelor honours, and diploma) Curtin graduates measured at 30 April in each year of the series and compares these with the national average sourced from Graduate Careers Council of Australia (GCCA) survey.

This indicator measures Curtin's effectiveness in both assisting students to reach their full potential and in producing graduates who are of practical value to the community.

The percentage of graduates in their 'mode of choice', at 79%, remains the same as in 2003.

Table 1 Employment and Study Destinations Of New First Degree Graduates* 2001 – 2004

Australian Citizens and Permanent Residents only

Activity	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Curtin %	All** %	Curtin %	All %	Curtin %	All %	Curtin %	All %
Full-Time Work	60%	56%	56%	53%	54%	53%	55%	n/a
Full-Time Study	21%	23%	21%	24%	22%	23%	21%	n/a
Not Working, Seeking FT Work	5%	4%	6%	5%	7%	5%	7%	n/a
PT Work, Seeking FT Work	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	n/a
PT Work, Not Seeking FT Work	5%	6%	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%	n/a
Not Working, Seeking PT Work	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	n/a
Unavailable for Work/Study	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	n/a
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a
% Graduates in Mode of Choice***	84%	84%	82%	82%	79%	81%	79%	n/a
Total Number of Respondents	1,645	57,938	1,630	59,629	2,337	65,158	2,044	n/a
Response Rate	55%	n/a	70%	n/a	71%	n/a	61%	n/a

Rounding errors may occur

* Data are taken from the 2001 – 2004 national Graduate Destination Surveys conducted by the GCCA of all graduates. In common with 90% of other institutions Curtin supplements GCCA survey data (using internal student records) by including the number of graduates who go on to further study at Curtin.

** All refers to All Australian Universities.

*** Definition: The percentage of new first degree graduates working in the mode of their choice as a percentage of the total number of graduates seeking work.

Mode of Choice = (the number of graduates in full time work + number in part-time work, not seeing f/t work) / (total number of respondents minus those in full-time study and those unavailable for study or work).

National data for 2004 are not yet available

Section A – Higher Education

Quality of Teaching

(b) Perceived Teaching Quality – Course Experience Questionnaire (CEQ)

The 25 item Course Experience Questionnaire (CEQ) – included with the annual Graduate Destination Survey (GDS) conducted by the aforementioned GCCA and sent to all graduates – provides outcome measures of teaching and learning excellence. The CEQ asks graduates to rate their perceptions using six aspects of their recently completed course: good teaching; clear goals and appropriate standards; appropriate assessment; appropriate workload; generic skills; and overall satisfaction. Graduates' perceptions of the extent to which they have developed 'Generic Skills', together with their 'Overall Satisfaction', are fundamental to the University's pursuit of excellence in teaching and learning.

In the years 2001 to 2004, CEQ data for all universities were analysed by the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER) on behalf of the GCCA. Graduates assign scores across a range from -100 to +100 against each criterion. A score of -100 corresponds to *complete disagreement* with the criterion, while at the other extreme +100 would mean *complete agreement*. Graduates assigned Curtin and national average scores can be found in Table 2.

The percentage of broadly satisfied Curtin graduates in 2004 (row 7) remains close to the historic 90% average. The

sub-categories 'Clear Goals and Standards' and 'Appropriate Assessment' register ongoing declines over the recording period. These unwanted trends are both addressed in the University current 2003-2005 Teaching and Learning Plan.

Australian university CEQ rankings for 2004, recently reported in the media (*The Australian*, 26 January 2005), placed Curtin second under the 'Generic Skills' sub-category and sixth under that for 'Good Teaching'.

Student Achievement and Progress

The indicator *Subject Load Pass Rate* is a measure of quantity and timeliness. Sound curriculum design, appropriate assessment practices and good pedagogy should sustain pass rates while minimising completion times.

(c) Subject Load Pass Rate (SLPR)

This indicator is the percentage of assessed subject load measured as Equivalent Full-Time Student Units (EFTSU) in each of the 2001 to 2004 academic years for which students were awarded a passing grade (Table 3). The rate can be influenced by the learning support provided in the discipline area in which students are enrolled. No similarly defined national comparative data are available. The SLPR has remained steady at close to 90% over the last four years.

Table 2 Perceived Teaching Quality – Course Experience Questionnaire (CEQ) 2001 – 2004

Graduate assigned scores from: -100 (complete disagreement) to +100 (complete agreement)

CEQ Scale	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Curtin	All	Curtin	All	Curtin	All	Curtin	All
1. Good Teaching	14	13	14	15	17	17	16	n/a
2. Clear Goals and Standards	22	21	20	19	19	17	17	n/a
3. Appropriate Assessment	28	29	22	26	21	24	20	n/a
4. Appropriate Workload	-2	6	0	7	1	7	0	n/a
5. Generic Skills	34	34	39	36	39	36	37	n/a
6. Overall Satisfaction	32	38	36	38	36	38	34	n/a
7. Percent Broad Agreement ⁽¹⁾								
Overall Satisfaction	88%	89%	93%	90%	91%	90%	89%	n/a
8. Number of Respondents	1,928	58,354	2,123	59,482	3,221	66,893	2,584	n/a
9. Response Rate	50%	n/a	52%	n/a	56% ⁽²⁾	n/a	41%	n/a

* Since 1998, where a student has undertaken a double major they have been able to complete two Course Experience Questionnaires. The 2004 survey saw 2,584 and 612 provided information about a second field of study.

** All refers to All Australian Universities.

National data for 2004 are not yet available

(1) Broad agreement includes responses of 3, 4 and 5 on a 5-point scale where 5 is strongly agree, so eliminating disagree and disagree strongly.

(2) In the 2003 Annual Report a new method for calculating the response rate was used, resulting in a rate of 79%. This determination was subsequently reconsidered and a 56% response rate agreed for 2003, methodologically consistent with those for 2001 and 2002. The 2004 rate, 41%, follows the same approach, its fall reflecting both a decline in the number of responses and an increase in the number of CEQ forms sent out.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Section A – Higher Education

Table 3 Subject Load Pass Rate (SLPR) by Branch of Learning* 2001 – 2004

Student Load Passed as a Percentage of Student Load Assessed

Branch of Learning	2001 %	2002 %	2003 %	2004 %
Humanities	84%	85%	86%	87%
Social Studies	88%	90%	89%	90%
Education	91%	93%	94%	93%
Sciences	88%	89%	88%	89%
Mathematics, Computing	82%	82%	82%	83%
Visual/Performing Arts	90%	90%	91%	90%
Engineering, Processing	85%	85%	85%	85%
Health Sciences	95%	95%	95%	95%
Admin, Business, Economics, Law	88%	89%	89%	86%
Built Environment	91%	92%	93%	91%
Agriculture, Renewable Resources	92%	89%	88%	89%
Curtin University of Technology	88%	89%	89%	88%

* Data are derived from the Commonwealth annual student statistical collections. The Subject Load Pass Rates presented in the table exclude Higher Degree by Research student load.

Input

(d) Research Higher Degree Enrolments (Load) as a Percentage of Total Enrolments (Load)

One of Curtin's educational strategies consistent with its aim to raise the University's research profile is to increase research higher degree enrolments and EFTSU beyond 5% of total enrolments and EFTSU. Tables 4A (enrolment) and 4B (EFTSU) show that while the former remains on target, the latter in terms of share of EFTSU reports a four-year

decline since 2001. Nevertheless, actual EFTSU rose modestly. Also, noteworthy are the increase in Doctoral enrolments, which can be set against a trend decline in those undertaking Master by Research degrees, and the rising share of Doctoral EFTSU expressed as a percentage of total research EFTSU, from 80% in 2000 to 87% in 2004.

**Table 4A Research Higher Degree Enrolments by Level
And Total Research Enrolments as a Percentage of Total Curtin Enrolments:
2000 – 2004**

Research Higher Degree	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Master	246	251	274	247	210
Doctoral	998	1123	1213	1403	1445
Total Research	1244	1374	1487	1650	1655
% of Total Enrolments	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%

Note that 2002 data for Curtin's Miri enrolments are included for the first time in the Total Enrolment denominator and so may have a deflationary impact on the 2002 percentage compared to 2001. All enrolment data are to the year at 31 March.

Section A – Higher Education

**Table 4B Research Higher Degree EFTSU by Level
and Total Research EFTSU
2000 – 2004**

Research Higher Degree	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Master	132	158	158	110	89
Doctoral	626	726	766	814	840
Total Research	758	884	924	924	929
% of Total EFTSU	4.2%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%

Note that 2002 data for Curtin's Miri enrolments are included for the first time in the Total EFTSU denominator and so may have a deflationary impact on the 2002 percentage compared to 2001. All EFTSU data are to the year at 31 March.

A1.2 Efficiency Indicators

Teaching and Learning Expenditure

(e) Teaching and Learning Expenditure per EFTSU

(f) Teaching and Learning Expenditure per Successful EFTSU

Teaching and Learning expenditure relates to the teaching of award course programs. The two indicators reported in Table 5A show: (i) the average cost of teaching each Equivalent Full-Time Student Unit (EFTSU) where load is sourced from the Commonwealth annual statistical collections; and (ii) the average cost of teaching each successful EFTSU. Both of these provide an insight into the efficiency with which monies directed towards the Teaching and

Learning goal have been spent. Table 5B shows the comparison after adjusting for inflation.

It is important to note that average expenditure per EFTSU is largely dependent upon the mix of disciplines taught by an institution. Curtin's high representation of laboratory-based courses raises service delivery costs when compared to institutions where non-laboratory based courses feature more prominently. Also, Curtin incurs higher than average costs in supporting the delivery of regional higher education services through its major investments in Kalgoorlie, Northam, Esperance and Margaret River.

**Table 5A Teaching and Learning Expenditure at Historical Cost
2001 – 2004**

Expenditure & EFTSU details	2001	2002	2003	2004
(1) Actual Expenditure (\$'000)	\$297,802	\$300,532	\$312,896	\$325,837
(2) Total Taught EFTSU	19,709	20,886	22,184	22,543
(3) Successful EFTSU	17,324	18,547	19,677	19,748
Indicator (i) Teaching and Learning Expenditure (\$)/EFTSU	\$15,110	\$14,389	\$14,105	\$14,454
Indicator (ii) Teaching and Learning Expenditure (\$)/ Successful EFTSU	\$17,190	\$16,204	\$15,901	\$16,500

Note:

a Teaching and Learning Expenditure reported above excludes that for the Kalgoorlie VET sector. All University Expenditure is now reported: (i) on Teaching and Learning or Research and Development, in line with the University's goals; and (ii), consistently with the University's Financial Operating Statement. For these reasons, the data may differ from those shown in earlier Annual Reports.

b Both 2002 EFTSU and Expenditure data reported in the table include, for the first time, information on Miri that may distort the time series.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Section A – Higher Education

**Table 5B Teaching and Learning Expenditure at Constant Dollar Value
2001 – 2004**

Expenditure & EFTSU details	2001	2002	2003	2004
(1) Actual Expenditure (\$'000)	\$319,212	\$314,837	\$320,217	\$325,837
(2) Total Taught EFTSU	19,709	20,886	22,184	22,543
(3) Successful EFTSU	17,324	18,547	19,677	19,748
Indicator (a) Teaching and Learning Expenditure (\$)/EFTSU	\$16,196	\$15,074	\$14,435	\$14,454
Indicator (b) Teaching and Learning Expenditure (\$)/Successful EFTSU	\$18,426	\$16,975	\$16,274	\$16,500
Cost Adjustment Factor	1.108650	1.134358	1.161183	1.188354

Note:

a Cost Adjustment Factors in the Table are extracted from Appendix C, page 1, of DEST Higher Education Report for 2004 – 2006 Triennium and can be used to convert historical cost figures to December 2004 price levels.

b Both the 2002 EFTSU and Expenditure data reported in the table include, for the first time, information on Miri that may distort the time series.

Student Progress and Achievement

(g) Graduate Productivity Rates

These rates show changes over time in the output of graduates for every 10 full-time equivalent staff. Table 6A provides the rates for undergraduate and postgraduate coursework students, where the numerator is based on graduate numbers and the denominator on 'teaching' and 'teaching and research' staff only.

Table 6B shows Postgraduate Research productivity rates

with the data disaggregated to the Master and Doctoral levels. The numerator uses completions rather than graduations while the denominator is restricted to staff eligible to supervise research students.

Both rates have declined from the 2003 high but are, with the exception of undergraduate, still markedly above the 2001 level, particularly in postgraduate coursework and doctoral research.

**Table 6A Undergraduate and Postgraduate Coursework Degree
Productivity Rates* 2001 – 2004**
Graduations per 10 FTE Academic Staff**

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Undergraduate	55.6	56.5	62.2	52.6
Postgraduate Coursework	14.3	21.0	22.0	18.9

* For each year shown (X) graduates (the numerator) are taken as those with awards approved in the period 1 January to 31 December in year X. Thus for 2004 there would have been 71.5 graduates for every 10 FTE teaching in the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2004.

** Included in the denominator are staff from all funding sources categorised as 'teaching' or 'teaching and research'. An average of the staff in the current and previous two years is taken.

Source: Student Record System S1.

Table 6B Research Higher Degree Productivity Rate 2001 – 2004
Research Higher Degree Completions per 10 full-time equivalent Academic Staff*

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Master	0.74	0.54	0.91	0.79
Doctoral	1.16	1.47	2.37	2.15
All Research	1.89	2.02	3.29	2.94

* Staff data comprise a three year average of teaching and research academic staff of Lecturer B level and above in academic organisational units only and from all funding sources. Hourly paid academic staff are excluded. These staff data are derived from the Commonwealth annual statistical collections.

Source: Graduate Studies.

Section A – Higher Education

A2 Research & Development

Curtin is committed to excellence in research and development, monitored in terms of improvements to existing research and development activities as well as the growth in new activities. Measures such as research funding, an indicator of the means with which to enhance the output from the University's research and development activities and publications, enable an assessment of absolute and year-to-year performance change. These indicators can also be compared with those for other universities to determine Curtin's relative performance and are thus presented here alongside averages for the universities in the Australian Technology Network (ATN)¹ and the broad spectrum of Australian universities. The research funding and publications indicators presented below signal the University's performance in relation to Curtin's goal

to strive for excellence in research and development, resulting in creative solutions to significant problems.

This is pursued mindful that the University conceives as part of its mission the need to "search for innovative applications of technology in all fields".

Research funding is considered an important measure of performance throughout the university sector given that the awarding of a research grant or contract demonstrates favourable assessment of the overall merits of both prior and present research performance and achievements, and of anticipated successful future contributions and outcomes. The allocation of further or new research funding is also recognition by the assessors that a university has a record of effective application of resources to achieve specific research objectives. The assessment process includes expert peer review of the proposed piece of research having regard to the level of collaboration with other organisations, the advancement of knowledge, and the degree of innovation and value to the community, business or industry.

As with the indicators for Teaching and Learning, those applying to Research and Development may be assessed in terms of Curtin's planning framework in which indicators of performance are presented for the key themes of *Culture*, *Core Activities*, *Clients*, and *Financial Security* emerge. At present KPIs A2.1 i-l, and A2.2 n and p, each measuring aspects of research funding performance, are aligned with the *Financial Security* and *Client* themes, while A2.1 i and m,

and B2 o and q, are measures of performance in respect of *Core Activities*. The KPIs also reflect Commonwealth policy change bringing together the Research Quantum and the Small Research Grants Scheme as the Institutional Grant Scheme (IGS) from 2002.

A2.1 Effectiveness Indicators

Data for five performance indicators that assist in demonstrating how effectively the University is meeting its Research and Development Goal are presented below. One indicator (h) uses the University's Research Performance Index (RPI), which measures the quantity, quality and impact of research outputs and outcomes; three indicators (i), (j) and (k) show the quantity of research funding; while another indicator (l) shows research publications.

Research Performance Index

(h) Research Performance Index Points by Range of Research Programs

This indicator uses Curtin's RPI as a measure of research effectiveness. Curtin's Research and Development Committee gathers pertinent research data as the basis for distributing research funds within the University. These research performance data are subjected to a careful peer review process before they are accepted as a reliable basis for funding allocation². The data are allocated point scores with the aim of achieving a balance between research inputs and outputs. The aggregate of RPI points is therefore considered to be a relevant measure of the University's progress toward achieving its research objectives. Outputs include acknowledged achievement in obtaining grants; scholarly achievements by way of refereed journal articles; published books; conference papers and other professional achievements, and postgraduate research student supervision to completion. Research inputs relate to research funding, although the ability to generate research funds is also an important measure of research outcome as noted above.

As a guide to the allocation of RPI points, 50 points, for example, is the research funding equivalent to receiving a peer-reviewed national competitive research grant of \$4,000 or it is the output research equivalent to publishing an article in a high status refereed journal with an international or national editorial board. The indicators carry a one-year time

¹ The ATN universities consist of the five major former Institutes of Technology across Australia: Queensland University of Technology; University of Technology, Sydney; Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University; the University of South Australia and Curtin University of Technology.

² Publications' and financial data comply with the DEST return substantiation requirements.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Section A – Higher Education

lag because RPI point data for a given calendar year cannot be determined until all input data have been subject to internal verification by the Office of Research and Development. Verification commences at the start of the year following the year in which the research activity occurred. As such, the latest available data are for 2003.

Annual reviews of the RPI scheme by the University's Research and Development Committee have progressively made it a more effective instrument, better capturing research excellence, scholarship and productivity rather than

simply reflecting the amount of general research activity.

Table 7 shows RPI points by research area for the years 2000 to 2003. The four trend data demonstrate an overall increase in research activity, particularly in Exploration Geophysics, Education, and Enterprise Effectiveness and Economic Performance programs. Yearly fluctuations in RPI levels by research programs result from higher (or lower) research performance, the commencement of new research efforts within programs, and the phasing out of other programs.

Table 7 RPI Points by Range of Research Programs 2000 – 2003

Research Program	RPI Points			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Public Health & Rehabilitation	59,721	65,952	59,951	66,980
Exploration Geosciences	26,520	33,975	40,586	46,328
Cultural & Regional Studies	17,506	26,287	27,182	30,916
Education	21,816	18,785	24,173	42,889
Environmental Management	34,485	34,554	35,245	39,451
Engineering Technology	22,349	18,264	17,772	19,374
Telecommunications Research	15,772	14,723	10,891	12,418
Mining & Minerals Technology	36,048	33,015	27,418	31,686
Biomedical Science & Technology	20,827	17,450	21,404	17,556
Enterprise Effect. & Econ. Performance	27,123	21,981	18,376	35,848
Cognitive Science & Cognitive Ergonomics	11,333	8,076	8,102	9,415
Marine Science & Technology	11,470	11,296	11,781	9,330
Information Systems & Technology	9,502	9,245	13,195	9,771
Agribusiness	0	1,039	2,536	2,917
Curtin University of Technology	314,471	314,642	318,612	374,878

Institutional Grant Scheme

(i) Institutional Grant Scheme Allocation: Comparison between Curtin and all Australian Universities

The IGS was implemented by the Commonwealth on 1 January 2002 and comprises funding previously allocated under the Research Quantum and the Small Research Grant Scheme. It is distributed across universities by a performance-based formula comprising research income, weighted 60 per cent; publications, 10 per cent; and using the two most recent years' data higher degree research student places (measured in EFTSU), 30 per cent. The Research Quantum (RQ) was that component of the Operating Grant used to support research activities other than those directly linked to teaching and research training. The IGS is considered a key national research performance indicator.

Curtin rose one place to 15th in 2004.

Table 8, providing IGS allocations by university, is ranked according to each institution's share of the total IGS for 2004. Curtin sits above the midpoint in this ordering in which the ATN universities are identified through use of italics, the Western Australian universities with bold type, and those with medical schools and supporting departments with the letter 'M'. This last group of universities have the advantage of enhanced access to National Competitive Research Grants schemes (for example, medical research funding through NHMRC). They include the University of Western Australia, the only Western Australian university performing at a higher level than Curtin. Curtin's IGS allocation should be assessed in this context.

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**Table 8 Institutional Grant Scheme (\$'000) Funds and Percentage Shares
2002 – 2004**

Ranking According to % IGS Share in 2004

	2004 (\$'000)	% Share 2004	% Share 2003	% Share 2002
University of Melbourne (M)	31,395	11.0	10.7	11.0
University of Sydney (M)	29,162	10.2	9.8	10.0
University of Queensland (M)	28,947	10.2	10.2	9.9
University of New South Wales (M)	24,519	8.6	9.2	9.4
Monash University (M)	20,331	7.1	6.9	6.9
Australian National University	15,970	5.6	6.0	6.1
University of Western Australia (M)	15,969	5.6	5.8	5.8
University of Adelaide (M)	15,951	5.6	5.5	5.6
University of Tasmania (M)	7,358	2.6	2.5	2.4
Flinders University of SA (M)	6,778	2.4	2.5	2.6
University of Newcastle (M)	6,769	2.4	2.5	2.6
Griffith University	6,518	2.3	2.2	2.1
La Trobe University	6,046	2.1	2.3	2.3
Macquarie University	6,020	2.1	2.2	2.3
CURTIN UNIVERSITY	5,624	2.0	1.9	1.8
University of Wollongong	5,331	1.9	1.9	2.0
<i>Queensland University of Technology</i>	4,903	1.7	1.8	1.8
<i>Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology</i>	4,896	1.7	1.6	1.6
<i>University of South Australia</i>	4,766	1.7	1.6	1.6
Murdoch University	4,580	1.6	1.5	1.5
James Cook University	4,077	1.4	1.4	1.4
<i>University of Technology, Sydney</i>	3,865	1.4	1.3	1.2
University of New England	3,704	1.3	1.4	1.4
University of Western Sydney	3,416	1.2	1.1	1.1
Deakin University	3,154	1.1	1.1	1.0
Swinburne University of Technology	1,876	0.7	0.6	0.6
University of Canberra	1,820	0.6	0.6	0.6
Victoria University of Technology	1,783	0.6	0.6	0.6
Edith Cowan University	1,535	0.5	0.5	0.5
Southern Cross University	1,304	0.5	0.4	0.5
Charles Sturt University	1,300	0.5	0.4	0.4
Charles Darwin University*	1,189	0.4	0.4	0.5
Central Queensland University	1,043	0.4	0.3	0.3
University of Southern Queensland	965	0.3	0.3	0.3
Australian Catholic University	515	0.2	0.2	0.2
University of Ballarat	511	0.2	0.2	0.2
Australian Maritime University	256	0.1	0.1	0.1
Melbourne College of Divinity	154	0.1	0.1	0.0
University of Sunshine Coast	138	0.0	0.0	0.0
University of Notre Dame, Australia	101	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bond University	64	0.0	0.0	0.0
Batchelor Inst Indigenous Tertiary Education	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	284,614	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Formerly known as Northern Territory University.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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Research Funding

(j) **All Research Funding: Comparison between Curtin, the Average of all ATN Universities, and the Average of all Australian Universities**

In Table 9 the indicator *All Research Funding* uses allocations by source to demonstrate the level of research undertaken at Curtin in 2001, 2002, and 2003 compared with the ATN and all Australian universities' averages. Evidence of

outcomes in relation to the Research and Development goal can be demonstrated by Curtin's continued overall higher performance in relation to the ATN average. However, although the amount of funding gained by Curtin continues to increase, the percentage in comparison to the sector is trending downwards, indicating increasing competition for available funds.

Table 9 All Research Funding (\$'000):
Comparison between Curtin, the Average of all ATN Universities and the Average of all Australian Universities 2001 – 2003
(Curtin and ATN% of research funding against the sector)

Source of Research Funding	Curtin	2001 ATN	All	Curtin	2002 ATN	All	Curtin	2003 ATN	All
Australian Competitive Research Grants	5,518 (46%)	4,741 (40%)	11,920 (100%)	4,566 (36%)	4,500 (35%)	12,697 (100%)	6,277 (41%)	6,303 (41%)	15,486 (100%)
Other Public Sector Research Funding	6,480 (136%)	4,934 (103%)	4,768 (100%)	8,558 (157%)	6,415 (118%)	5,434 (100%)	9,602 (151%)	7,837 (123%)	6,378 (100%)
Industry & Other Funding for Research	9,671 (103%)	7,408 (79%)	9,379 (100%)	9,588 (94%)	6,515 (64%)	10,162 (100%)	9,528 (88%)	6,725 (62%)	10,808 (100%)
Cooperative Research Centres Funds#	3,571 (187%)	1,780 (93%)	1,907 (100%)	4,443 (200%)	2,242 (101%)	2,221 (100%)	4,620 (173%)	2,701 (101%)	2,668 (100%)
Other Sources (ie IGS Research Quantum & Research Infrastructure)	5,057 (68%)	4,535 (61%)	7,383 (100%)	6,084 (66%)	5,387 (59%)	9,168 (100%)	6,733 (68%)	5,852 (59%)	9,864 (100%)
Total	30,297 (86%)	23,398 (66%)	35,356 (100%)	33,239 (84%)	25,058 (63%)	39,682 (100%)	36,761 (81%)	29,418 (65%)	45,204 (100%)

* ATN refers to the average of all ATN Universities.

** All refers to the average of all Australian Universities.

Research funds data for National Competitive Research Grants, Other Public Sector Research Funding and Industry & Other Funding for Research are collected via the Commonwealth's Finance and Publications Research Data Collection and made available to institutions by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee (AVCC). CRC data are obtained for all Australian universities from the Department of Education, Science and Technology (DEST). Except for CRC data, which are reported for financial years, financial data are for calendar year periods.

For further information see Table 12.

Data for 2001 have been retrospectively revised by DEST.

(k) **Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) Funding: Comparison between Curtin and all Australian Universities**

Table 10 expanding upon the *Cooperative Research Centre Funding* data in Table 9, demonstrates the amount of applied collaborative research at Curtin reflecting in particular the University's commitment to collaboration with external organisations in research and development, technology transfer and innovation. Success in CRC funding is thus an expression of the University's strategy of 'productive partnerships'.

Established through the Commonwealth Government's Cooperative Research Centres Program, CRCs link public and private sectors across Australia, bringing together a wide range of expertise and facilities, with a focus on new and innovative research, leading to competitive technological applications. Commonwealth CRC funding data differs from those for the other sources insofar as it covers the financial rather than the calendar year.

Although Curtin's percentage share of CRC funding decreased in 2003/04, the University occupies 11th place in the national rankings.

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Table 10 DEST CRC Funding (\$'000) Financial Year 2003/2004
% DEST CRC Funding Financial Years 2001/2002, 2002/2003 and 2003/2004
University Ranking According to % Share in 2003/2004

	03/04 (\$'000)	% Share 03/04	% Share 02/03	% Share 01/02
University of Queensland	15,157	13.5	13.9	14.8
University of Sydney	9,469	8.4	6.8	9.8
Monash University	8,771	7.8	8.0	5.4
University of Melbourne	8,227	7.3	5.8	8.2
James Cook University	5,981	5.3	6.2	7.0
University of Tasmania	5,484	4.9	5.4	4.3
University of New South Wales	5,378	4.8	8.0	7.9
University of Adelaide	5,049	4.5	4.4	4.5
University of Western Australia	4,839	4.3	2.5	1.4
Griffith University	4,781	4.3	4.2	3.9
CURTIN UNIVERSITY	4,620	4.1	4.8	4.5
<i>Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology</i>	4,559	4.1	3.1	2.0
Australian National University	4,036	3.6	3.2	3.1
Swinburne University of Technology	3,299	2.9	2.1	2.3
Murdoch University	3,154	2.8	4.2	2.8
University of Wollongong	2,700	2.4	1.9	1.3
<i>Queensland University of Technology</i>	2,559	2.3	2.1	2.4
University of New England	2,179	1.9	1.8	2.3
University of Canberra	1,687	1.5	2.2	1.6
La Trobe University	1,564	1.4	1.1	0.8
University of Newcastle	1,532	1.4	1.1	1.5
<i>University of South Australia</i>	1,099	1.0	1.7	1.8
Charles Darwin University*	939	0.8	1.1	1.3
Southern Cross University	821	0.7	0.6	1.0
Macquarie University	812	0.7	0.4	0.5
Charles Sturt University	669	0.6	0.9	0.8
<i>University of Technology, Sydney</i>	666	0.6	0.3	0.4
University of Central Queensland	621	0.6	0.2	0.3
Victoria University of Technology	604	0.5	0.5	1.0
Deakin University	403	0.4	0.4	0.4
Flinders University of SA	383	0.3	0.9	0.6
Edith Cowan University	28	0.0	0.1	0.0
Australian Catholic University	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australian Maritime College	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bond University	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Institute of Advance Studies	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melbourne College of Divinity	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
University of Ballarat	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
University of Notre Dame, Australia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
University of Southern Queensland	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
University of Sunshine Coast	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
University of Western Sydney	0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	112,070	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Formerly known as Northern Territory University.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Section A – Higher Education

Research Publications

(l) Number of Research Publications: Comparison between Curtin, the Average of all ATN Universities, and the Average of all Australian Universities

Research publications are considered an important measure of research performance throughout the university sector. The publication of a piece of research demonstrates that referees, expert in the appropriate field, have judged the work worthy of acceptance and dissemination. The number of publications produced is a measure of the quantity and qual-

ity of research and development underway or completed.

Table 11 gives Curtin's relative performance in respect of the *Publications* indicator over the period 2001 – 2003 against averages for the ATN and all Australian universities. The publication rate continues to recover from the low of 2001. The rising staff/student ratio and consequent increase in teaching workloads may be impacting on the time staff members have to write for publication. Additional strategies to increase publication rates are being implemented in 2005.

Table 11 Number of Research Publications: Comparison between Curtin, Average of all ATN Universities and Average of all Australian Universities* 2001 – 2003

Publication Type	Curtin	2001 ATN**	All***	Curtin	2002 ATN	All	Curtin	2003 ATN	All
Books	10.5	4.8	9.7	5.0	6.8	13.4	7.0	8.5	12.4
Book Chapters****									
Journal Articles									
Conference Publications	538.2	575.9	610.8	588.6	667.0	691.6	672.3	819.2	776.7
Patents#	0.0	1.6	1.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	548.7	582.3	621.6	593.6	673.7	705.0	679.3	827.7	789.0

* Research publications data, like research funding data, are collected via the Commonwealth's Finance and Publications Research Data Collection and made available to institutions by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee (AVCC).

** ATN refers to the average of all ATN Universities.

*** All refers to the average of all Australian Universities.

**** For 2001 DEST collapsed the three thereto separately reported counts for Book Chapters, Journal Articles and Conference Publications into one count; renamed "Authored Research" as "Books"; and introduced the new classification "Patents"

Collection discontinued by DEST in 2002

n/a – not applicable

A2.2 Efficiency Indicators

Data relating to four performance indicators that show the efficiency with which the University is meeting its Research and Development Goal are presented. Two indicators: (m) *Research Expenditure and Research Performance Index (RPI) Points*, and (n) the *Research Performance Index Points per FTE Academic Staff*, use the University's own Research Performance Index; the third (o), *Research Funding*, is self explanatory; and the fourth (p) details *Research Publications* performance.

Research Performance Index (RPI)

(m) Research Expenditure and Research Performance Index Points

The research expenditure shown in Table 12 comprises expenditure from funds specifically provided for research,

including infrastructure funds. In line with the University's Goal statement, expenditure can only be on activities supporting either the Research and Development (R&D) or Teaching and Learning Goals. Two indicators reflect the University's performance in respect of R&D. These are *Research Expenditure*, and Curtin's internal *Research Performance Index (RPI)*. The RPI is based approximately 50% on research income (weighted to encourage performance in specific grants) and 50% on non-financial research performance indicators, such as research publications, post-graduate completions and conference presentations. The financial aspect of the RPI therefore has a relationship to research expenditure whilst the non-financial aspects do not. The two indicators may therefore be expected to change at differing rates as they are measuring different aspects of research performance.

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**Table 12 Research Expenditure at Historical and Constant Cost Levels
and Research Performance Index Points, 2000 – 2004**

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Actual Research Expenditure (\$'000)	\$46,601	\$50,916	\$52,672	\$59,402	\$64,862
Cost Adjustment Factor	1.085211	1.108650	1.134358	1.161183	1.188354
Constant Research Expenditure (\$'000)	\$51,030	\$54,576	\$55,179	\$60,792	\$64,862
RPI Points	314,471	314,642	318,612	374,878	n/a

NB Cost Adjustment Factors in the Table are extracted from Appendix C, page 1, of DEST Higher Education Report for 2004 – 2006 Triennium and can be used to convert historical cost figures to December 2003 price levels.

All University Expenditure is now reported: (i) on Teaching and Learning or Research and Development, in line with the University's goals; and (ii), consistently with the University's Financial Operating Statement. For these reasons, the data may differ from those shown in earlier Annual Reports.

n/a – not currently available

RPI points are partly determined by expenditure data. The determinants of RPI points are more fully described in the narrative accompanying Table 7.

**(n) Research Performance Index Points per FTE
Academic Staff**

Table 13 links RPI points and the University's full-time equivalent (FTE) research staff as a ratio of points per FTE academic³.

These data are impacted by the capping of the amount of funding available for distribution under the RPI scheme and

the improved accuracy of staff classification in 2003. A number of staff formerly excluded from the denominator for this measure, are now correctly counted as contributing to research. The downward trend evident in 2001 – 2002 has been reversed in 2003, with a four year high of 463 points per FTE academic staff member.

**Table 13 RPI Points per FTE Academic Staff*
1999 – 2003**

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
RPI points	296,294	314,471	314,642	318,612	374,878
FTE Academics*	767	682	716	793	810
RPI points/FTE Academic	386	461	440	402	463

* Academic research staff are defined as Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) academic staff from all funding sources in academic organisational units only, and include teaching & research staff with a level of Lecturer B or above and research-only academic staff at all levels. Hourly paid academic staff are excluded.

Research Funding

**(o) Research Funding per 10 FTE Academic Staff:
Comparison between Curtin, the Average of all
ATN Universities, and the Average of all
Australian Universities**

Table 14 compares Curtin's research funding performance per 10 FTE academic staff with the averages for the

ATN and all Australian universities. Curtin's funding of \$453,000 per 10 FTE remains above the ATN average but dropping behind the sector. Given the impact of the increased denominator in this calculation (see explanation accompanying Table 13), the 2003 results are satisfactory.

³ A discontinuity in the time series emerged with the introduction of the HORACE human resources system that allowed, from 2000, data to be drawn from the system according to staff by function. Beforehand, this exercise had relied on annual survey returns. Work has been undertaken since 2001 on to ensure staff are correctly classified in HORACE.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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Table 14 Research Funding (\$'000) per 10 FTE Academic Staff: Comparison between Curtin, the Average of all ATN Universities and the Average of all Australian Universities 2001 – 2003*
(Curtin and ATN % of research funding per 10 FTE academic against the sector)

Source of Research Funding	2001			2002			2003		
	Curtin	ATN**	All***	Curtin	ATN	All	Curtin	ATN	All
Australian Competitive Research Grants	77 (56%)	64 (47%)	137 (100%)	58 (42%)	58 (42%)	137 (100%)	77 (50%)	80 (52%)	155 (100%)
Other Public Sector Research Funding	91 (142%)	65 (102%)	64 (100%)	108 (135%)	80 (100%)	80 (100%)	118 (136%)	96 (110%)	87 (100%)
Industry & Other Funding for Research	135 (135%)	99 (99%)	100 (100%)	121 (116%)	83 (80%)	104 (100%)	118 (113%)	84 (81%)	104 (100%)
Cooperative Research Centre Funds	50 (200%)	24 (96%)	25 (100%)	56 (193%)	28 (97%)	29 (100%)	57 (173%)	32 (97%)	33 (100%)
Other Sources (ie IGS, Research Quantum & Research Infrastructure)	71 (81%)	60 (68%)	88 (100%)	77 (69%)	69 (62%)	112 (100%)	83 (74%)	73 (65%)	112 (100%)
Total	424 (102%)	312 (75%)	414 (100%)	420 (91%)	318 (69%)	462 (100%)	453 (92%)	365 (74%)	491 (100%)

* FTE Academics are from all funding sources in academic organisational units and include the category of teaching & research staff with a level of Lecturer B or above and research only academic staff at all levels. Hourly paid academic staff are excluded. All staff data are derived from the Commonwealth annual statistical collections.

** ATN refers to the average of all ATN Universities.

*** All refers to the average of all Australian Universities.

Research Publications

(p) Number of Research Publications per 10 FTE

Academic Staff: Comparison between Curtin, the Average of all ATN Universities, and the Average of all Australian Universities

Research publications per 10 full-time equivalent (FTE) academic staff at Curtin are provided in Table 15 and compared with the publication rates for ATN and all Australian universities. All staff data are derived from the

Commonwealth annual statistical collections. The definition of academic research staff is identical to that used for efficiency indicators (n) and (o).

Table 15 shows that in respect of the number of research publications per 10 FTE Academic staff, Curtin's output over the last three years is increasing more slowly than the ATN universities and the sector. Once again the increase in the staff denominator impacts on the data.

Table 15 Number of Research Publications per 10 FTE Academic Staff*: Comparison of Curtin, Average of all ATN Universities and Average of all Australian Universities, 2001 – 2003

Publication Type	2001			2002			2003		
	Curtin	ATN**	All***	Curtin	ATN	All	Curtin	ATN	All
Books	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Book Chapters									
Journal Articles									
Conference Publications	7.5	7.7	8.5	7.4	8.5	8.8	8.3	10.2	10.7
Patents	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	7.7	7.7	8.7	7.5	8.6	9.1	8.4	10.3	10.9

* FTE Academics are from all funding sources in academic organisational units and include the category of teaching & research staff with a level of Lecturer B or above and research only academic staff at all levels. Hourly paid academic staff are excluded.

** ATN refers to the average of all ATN Universities.

*** All refers to the average of all Australian Universities.

n/a – not applicable

Section B – Vocational Education & Training

	Ref	Name	Output/Objective
B1 Effectiveness	q	Percentage of Graduates Satisfied with Courses	Graduate Satisfaction
	r	Employment Rate of Graduates	Employability
	s	Graduates in Further Study	Eligibility
B2 Efficiency	t	Expenditure per Student Curriculum Hour	Resources Use

Curtin's desired outcome in respect of Vocational Skills Formation and Development is

to supply quality teaching and skills formation services to both meet customer needs and provide education and training for employment in the region

The indicators appearing in box above and described below assist performance assessment.

B1 Effectiveness Indicators

Note: The University is unable to provide an update to the KPI's (q), (r) and (s) (see Tables 16, 17 and 18) as statistically valid TAFE college level data are not available for 2004.

The National Centre for Vocational Education Research intends to conduct surveys with an appropriate sampling design to produce statistically reliable College level data in alternative years commencing from 2005.

(q) Percentage of Graduates Satisfied with Courses

Table 16 covering the years 2001 – 2004, signals the extent to which Curtin met individual student needs in terms of skills formation outcomes through provision of training services, and as assessed as part of a nationally conducted Graduate Survey. In 2004 Curtin exceeded both State and National levels and demonstrated a significant improvement on the previous year.

Table 16 Graduate Satisfaction 2001 – 2003

	2001	2002	2003
Curtin	N/A	(79%)	73% (73%)
State	N/A	(77%)	78% (77%)
National	N/A	(78%)	79% (78%)

Note: Bracketed percentages represent estimates prepared by the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research (NCVER), provided to the Western Australian Department of Training and Employment (WADOT), and were intended as a better measure of the full year's outcomes given the data collected in June. No estimate was provided by WADOT in 2001. Unbracketed percentages generated from actual rather than estimated responses. Rounding errors may occur. Data for 2004 are unavailable because the national surveying body has switched from annual to biannual 'detailed' small area sampling. Consequently the relevant 2004 survey returns for Curtin are deemed insufficient for reporting purposes. The series will be reinstated in 2005.

(r) Employment Rate of Graduates

Table 17, showing the proportion of graduates in employment in the year following their graduation, indicates the extent to which the desired outcomes were successfully achieved in terms of an employable and adaptable workforce.⁴ Historically, comparative State and National data suggest that Curtin performs better in terms of employment outcomes (**Table 18**).

(s) Graduates in Further Study

The proportion of graduates who enrol in further study provides another measure of effectiveness in achieving the desired outcome of meeting customer needs. **Table 18** provides these data for the period 2001 – 2004, with Curtin benchmarked against State and National data⁵. Note that respondents may also be in work whilst engaging in further study.

⁴ The TAFE 2003 Student Outcome Survey of 2002 graduates, who were in paid employment as at 30 May 2003, was conducted by I-view on behalf of the National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

⁵ Source: 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 Student Outcomes Survey

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Section B – Vocational Education & Training

Table 17 Graduates' Employment and Unemployment Rates 2001 – 2003

	2001		2002		2003	
	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
Employed						
Curtin	N/A	N/A	105	(79%)	159	81% (79%)
State	N/A	N/A	4357	(72%)	4085	73% (73%)
National	N/A	N/A	30109	(73%)	29996	75% (74%)
Unemployed						
Curtin	N/A	N/A	16	(10%)	16	8% (10%)
State	N/A	N/A	776	(12%)	657	12% (12%)
National	N/A	N/A	5305	(13%)	4785	12% (13%)
Not in Labour Force						
Curtin	N/A	N/A	15	(10%)	19	10% (10%)
State	N/A	N/A	992	(15%)	772	14% (13%)
National	N/A	N/A	5795	(14%)	4556	11% (11%)

Note: Bracketed percentages represent estimates prepared by the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research (NCVER), provided to the Western Australian Department of Training and Employment (WADOT), and were intended as a better measure of the full year's outcomes given the data collected in June. The non-bracketed results for 2000 and 2003 are consistent with those for 1999. No estimate has been provided by WADOT in 2001. Unbracketed percentages generated from actual rather than estimated responses. Rounding errors may occur. Data for 2004 are unavailable because the national surveying body has switched from annual to biannual 'detailed' small area sampling. Consequently the relevant 2004 survey returns for Curtin are deemed insufficient for reporting purposes. The series will be reinstated in 2005.

Section B – Vocational Education & Training

Table 18 Graduates Enrolled in Further Study 2001 – 2003

	2001		2002		2003	
Curtin	N/A	N/A	44	(29%)	45	34% (32%)
State	N/A	N/A	2624	(42%)	1576	44% (45%)
National	N/A	N/A	16238	(40%)	10729	42% (43%)

Note: Bracketed percentages represent estimates prepared by the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research (NCVER), provided to the Western Australian Department of Training and Employment (WADOT), and were intended as a better measure of the full year's outcomes given the data collected in June. No estimate has been provided by WADOT in 2001. Rounding errors may occur.

Unbracketed percentages are generated from actual rather than estimated responses.

Data for 2004 are unavailable because the national surveying body has switched from annual to biannual 'detailed' small area sampling. Consequently the relevant 2004 survey returns for Curtin are deemed insufficient for reporting purposes. The series will be reinstated in 2005.

B2 Efficiency Indicator

(t) Expenditure per Student Curriculum Hour

Table 19 records expenditure and Student Curriculum Hours (SCH). Ratios of Expenditure to SCH, with the numerator defini-

tion altered to reflect *Teaching* or *Non-Teaching* Costs respectively, are shown together with an overall *Total Cost per SCH* indicator.

Table 19 Expenditure per Student Curriculum Hour 2001 – 2004

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total Student Curriculum Hours	738,674	814,338	778,501	699,587
Total T&L Expenditure	\$11,196,442	\$12,860,042	\$14,065,597*	\$15,492,823*
Teaching Expenditure per Student Curriculum Hour	\$8.79	\$9.60	\$11.28	\$11.29
Non-Teaching Expenditure per Student Curriculum Hour	\$6.37	\$6.19	\$6.76	\$10.86
Total Teaching Expenditure per Student Curriculum Hour	\$15.16	\$15.79	\$18.04	\$22.15

Student curriculum hour data are preliminary pending validation by Western Australian Department of Training and Employment.

Note that 2002 and 2003 figures include non-teaching expenditure so as to fully reflect operational efficiency.

Total T&L expenditure for 2002 has been revised in accordance with advice from the Office of the Auditor General.

* Total T&L expenditure includes \$8.584m of other non-teaching related expenditure.

Rounding Errors may occur.

Financial report

For the year ended 31 December 2004

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Statement of compliance

HON ALAN J CARPENTER

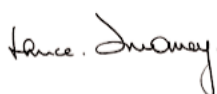
MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

In accordance with Section 66 of the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985, we hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of Curtin University of Technology for the financial year ended 31 December 2004.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985 and all other relevant written laws.



Eric Tan, AM
Chancellor



Lance Twomey
Vice-Chancellor

Dated this 4th day of March 2005.

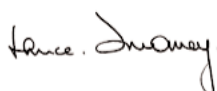
Certification of financial statements

The accompanying financial statements of Curtin University of Technology and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provision of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ending 31 December 2004 and the financial position as at 31 December 2004.

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



Eric Tan
Chancellor



Lance Twomey
Vice-Chancellor



David Menarry
Principal Accounting Officer

Dated this 4th day of March 2005.


Certification of financial statements required by DEST

I declare that:

- at the time of this certification there are reasonable grounds to believe that Curtin University of Technology will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due; and
- the amount of Commonwealth financial assistance expended during the financial year ending 31 December 2004 was for the purpose(s) for which it was provided.



Eric Tan
Chancellor



Lance Twomey
Vice-Chancellor

Dated this 4th day of March 2005.

Auditor-General's Opinion



AUDITOR GENERAL

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

**CURTIN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004**

Audit Opinion

In my opinion,

- (i) the controls exercised by Curtin University of Technology provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of moneys, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions; and
- (ii) the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and the financial position of the University and the consolidated entity at December 31, 2004 and their financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Scope

The University Council's Role

The University Council is responsible for keeping proper accounts and maintaining adequate systems of internal control, preparing the financial statements, and complying with the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985 (the Act) and other relevant written law.

The financial statements consist of the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows of the University and the consolidated entity and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Summary of my Role

As required by the Act, I have independently audited the accounts and financial statements to express an opinion on the controls and financial statements. This was done by looking at a sample of the evidence.

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the financial statements is error free. The term "reasonable assurance" recognises that an audit does not examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the financial statements.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D D R Pearson'.

D D R PEARSON
AUDITOR GENERAL
March 23, 2005

Statement of Financial Performance

For the year ended 31 December 2004

	Note	Consolidated 2004 \$'000		Parent Entity 2004 \$'000	
		2003 \$'000		2003 \$'000	
Revenue from Ordinary Activities					
Commonwealth Government financial assistance					
Commonwealth Government grants	3	139,354	130,493	139,354	130,493
Higher Education Contribution Scheme					
• Student contributions		11,871	10,920	11,871	10,920
• Commonwealth payments	3	51,392	52,755	51,392	52,755
Commonwealth loan programs	3	11,640	7,897	11,640	7,897
State and Local Government financial assistance	4	16,371	15,316	16,371	15,316
Superannuation – Deferred Government contributions		3,102	1,039	3,102	1,039
Fees and charges	5	121,085	115,059	121,085	115,059
Investment income	6	5,986	4,505	5,986	4,505
Royalties, trademarks and licences	7	5,692	5,090	5,692	5,090
Consultancy and contract research	8	17,927	14,846	16,303	9,305
Other revenue	9	33,628	38,348	35,248	41,139
Total revenue from ordinary activities		418,048	396,268	418,044	393,518
Expenses from Ordinary Activities					
Employee benefits and on-costs	10	246,279	229,958	245,820	228,752
Depreciation and amortisation	11	22,306	20,274	22,306	20,258
Repairs and maintenance	12	15,591	16,028	15,632	16,044
Borrowing costs	13	2,064	2,397	2,064	2,397
Bad and doubtful debts	14	4,308	7,282	4,304	7,281
Other expenses	15	115,644	119,501	116,055	117,668
Total expenses from ordinary activities		406,192	395,440	406,181	392,400
Net Operating Result		11,856	828	11,863	1,118
Net increase in asset revaluation reserve	28(e)	79,560	-	79,560	-
Total Changes in Equity Other than those Resulting from Transactions with Owners as Owners		91,416	828	91,423	1,118

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2004

	Note	Consolidated 2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	Parent Entity 2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Current Assets					
Cash assets	17	30,688	28,025	30,486	27,636
Receivables	18	35,329	22,262	35,533	20,968
Inventories	19	1,826	2,319	1,823	2,312
Other financial assets	20	16,657	9,210	16,687	9,240
Restricted other financial assets	21	31,580	34,309	31,580	34,309
Other assets	22	11,183	12,125	11,171	13,475
Total Current Assets		127,263	108,250	127,280	107,940
Non-Current Assets					
Receivables	18	64,736	61,852	64,736	61,852
Other financial assets	20	4,208	1,715	4,228	1,715
Property, plant and equipment	23	603,671	525,583	603,671	525,545
Total Non-Current Assets		672,615	589,150	672,635	589,112
Total Assets		799,878	697,400	799,915	697,052
Current Liabilities					
Payables	24	2,448	3,662	2,486	3,585
Interest bearing liabilities	25	2,715	601	2,715	536
Provisions	26	37,128	37,365	37,128	37,283
Other liabilities	27	37,355	31,528	37,355	31,413
Total Current Liabilities		79,646	73,156	79,684	72,817
Non-Current Liabilities					
Interest bearing liabilities	25	26,185	26,867	26,185	26,867
Provisions	26	83,835	78,581	83,835	78,581
Total Non-Current Liabilities		110,020	105,448	110,020	105,448
Total Liabilities		189,666	178,604	189,704	178,265
Net Assets		610,212	518,796	610,211	518,787
Equity					
Reserves	28	180,063	101,162	180,064	101,162
Retained surplus	28	430,149	417,634	430,147	417,625
Total Equity		610,212	518,796	610,211	518,787

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2004

	Note	Consolidated 2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	Parent Entity 2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Receipts					
Commonwealth Government financial assistance					
Commonwealth Government grants		123,256	125,289	123,256	125,289
Higher Education Contribution Scheme					
• Student contributions		11,871	13,120	11,871	13,120
• Commonwealth payments		50,284	50,555	50,284	50,555
Commonwealth loan programs		11,568	7,573	11,568	7,573
Fees and charges		122,190	115,638	120,697	115,643
Interest		5,882	4,400	5,882	4,400
Royalties, trademarks and licences		4,741	4,652	4,741	4,652
Consultancy and contract research		17,927	14,846	16,303	9,305
Other		33,401	26,177	34,503	29,257
Payments					
Payments to employees		(241,259)	(215,064)	(240,713)	(214,247)
Payments to suppliers		(123,630)	(133,710)	(121,994)	(131,822)
Interest paid		(2,064)	(2,636)	(2,064)	(2,636)
Net cash provided by operating activities	37	14,167	10,840	14,334	11,089
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(20,584)	(17,178)	(20,634)	(17,171)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		479	1,438	504	1,438
Proceeds from repayment of loans		-	10	-	30
Purchase of investments		(7,106)	(1,558)	(7,126)	(1,559)
Net cash used in investing activities		(27,211)	(17,288)	(27,256)	(17,262)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities					
Repayment of borrowings		(664)	(796)	(599)	(796)
Net cash used in financing activities		(664)	(796)	(599)	(796)
Cash Flows from State Government					
Financial assistance		16,371	15,603	16,371	15,603
Net cash provided by State Government		16,371	15,603	16,371	15,603
Net increase in cash held		2,663	8,359	2,850	8,634
Cash assets at the beginning of the financial year		28,025	19,666	27,636	19,002
Cash assets at the end of the financial year	17	30,688	28,025	30,486	27,636

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Accounts

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Notes to the Accounts

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation of the financial statements. Unless otherwise stated these policies are consistent with those adopted in the previous year.

General statement

The financial statements constitute a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Consensus Views as applied by the Treasurer's Instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's Instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording. The Financial Administration and Audit Act and the Treasurer's Instructions are Western Australian State legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements for statutory authorities and, in the event of conflict, take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards, Statements of Accounting Concepts, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and UIG Consensus Views.

If any such modification has a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and where practicable, the resulting financial effects are disclosed in individual notes to these financial statements.

Additional disclosures are also provided to meet Commonwealth Department of Education Science and Training (DEST) requirements.

Basis of accounting

The statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, with the exception of certain non-current assets which are measured at fair value as disclosed at note 1(f).

a The impact of adopting international accounting standards

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) is adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for application to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005. The AASB has issued Australian equivalents to IFRS, and the Urgent Issues Group has issued interpretations corresponding to IASB interpretations originated by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee. The adoption of IFRS will be first reflected in the consolidated entity's financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2005.

Entities complying with IFRS for the first time will be required to restate their comparative financial statements to amounts reflecting the application of IFRS to that comparative period. Most adjustments required on transition to IFRS will be made retrospectively, against opening retained surplus or reserves as at 1 January 2004.

Management of the transition to IFRS

The consolidated entity has established a project team to manage the transition to IFRS, including training of staff and system and internal control changes necessary to gather all the required financial information. The project team is chaired by the Chief Financial Officer and reports regularly to the Audit Committee. The project team has prepared a detailed timetable for managing the transition and is currently on schedule. To date the project team has analysed the impact of IFRS on the consolidated entity and has identified a number of accounting policy changes that will be required. In some cases choices of accounting policies are available, including elective exemptions under AASB 1 "First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards". Some of these choices are still being analysed to determine the most appropriate accounting policy for the consolidated entity.

Key differences in accounting policies

Changes identified to date that will be required to the consolidated entity's existing accounting policies include the following (references to new AASB standards below are Australian equivalents of IFRS standards):

1. AASB 1 "First Time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards" provides the option of recognising assets at either cost/deemed cost or fair value. Deemed cost may be used where, on first time implementation, the asset was previously recognised at fair value but will be recognised on the cost basis in future. The standard permits the use of that fair value as the deemed cost. This is unlike-

ly to have any significant impact on the consolidated entity's opening net assets as at 1 January 2004. However, the revaluation increment of \$79.56 million recognised in these financial statements at 31 December 2004 will be reversed on the application of deemed cost under IFRS standards.

2. Under the new AASB 119 "Employee Benefits" the net position of each defined benefit superannuation scheme must be recognised as an asset or liability, as applicable. Movements in the carrying amount of this liability or asset will be recognised as a revenue or expense and are likely to result in increased earnings volatility. This is unlikely to have any significant impact on the consolidated entity's opening net assets as at 1 January 2004.
3. Under the new AASB 136 "Impairment of Assets" non-current assets will be subject to assessment for impairment. Impairment must be measured for non-current assets with indications of impairment. Impairment is measured by comparing the recoverable amount with its carrying amount. The asset is considered impaired if the recoverable amount is less than the assets carrying value. This is likely to reduce the consolidated entity's opening net assets as at 1 January 2004 by approximately \$9.846 million.

The above items have been identified as significant areas of differences affecting the consolidated entity on adoption of IFRS. This does not represent an exhaustive list of the differences that will arise, and further analysis may change the consolidated entity's assessment of the importance or otherwise of the various differences.

b Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by combining the financial statements of all entities that comprise the consolidated entity, being the University (the parent entity) and its controlled entities, in accordance with AAS 24 "Consolidated Accounts" and modified by Treasurer's Instruction 1105. A list of controlled entities appears in note 35. Consistent accounting policies have been employed in the preparation and presentation of the consolidated and parent entity financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements include the information and results of each controlled entity from the date on which the University obtains control and until such time as the University ceases to control such entities.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-entity balances and transactions arising within the consolidated entity are eliminated in full.

c Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets and the rendering of services, is recognised when the University has passed control of the goods or other assets or has provided the service to the customer.

- *Government financial assistance*
Government financial assistance received in advance is deferred in accordance with AAS 15 "Revenue".
- *Other contributions revenue*
Donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions are recognised as revenue when the University obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control is normally obtained upon their receipt. Contributions of assets are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

d Acquisition of assets

The cost method of accounting is used for all acquisitions of assets. Cost is measured at fair value of the assets given up or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition, including incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

Assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

In accordance with UIG Abstract 11 "Accounting for Contributions of, or Contributions for the Acquisition of, Non-Current Assets", works of art that the University receives as donations (which are contributions to non-current assets) are recognised as an asset and revenue when the consolidated entity gains control of those works of art.

Notes to the Accounts

Assets costing less than \$1,000 and personal computers which individually cost less than \$5,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

e Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are depreciated or amortised from the time when the asset becomes available for use over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits.

Depreciation is calculated on both the reducing balance and straight-line basis depending on the class of assets, using rates which are reviewed annually. Expected useful lives for each class of depreciable assets are:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| • Land | Not depreciated |
| • Buildings | 50 years or remaining useful life |
| • Leasehold land and Improvements | 99 years (life of lease) |
| • Computing equipment | 25% reducing balance |
| • Other equipment and furniture | 12.5% reducing balance |
| • Motor vehicles | 5 years |
| • Leased plant and equipment | 12.5% straight line |
| • Library collections are depreciated at 100% of total acquisitions made during the fourth year preceding the current year (note 1(f)). | |
| • Works of art controlled by the consolidated entity are classified as non-current assets. They are anticipated to have indeterminate useful lives. Their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period. As such, no amount for depreciation is recognised. | |

f Revaluation of land, buildings, works of art and library collections

- *Land, buildings and works of art*
The consolidated entity values land, buildings and works of art at fair value. Valuations are in accordance with AASB 1041 "Revaluation of Non-Current Assets", and occur every 3 years. The last valuation for land and buildings occurred in December 2004 with the land valuation being undertaken by the Valuer General's Office and the valuation for buildings was undertaken by Ralph Beattie Bosworth Pty Ltd. Fair value was determined on the basis of indicative market values where a ready market exists or, if not, using approximate current capital replacement values. The most recent valuation of works of art was undertaken by Christie's Australia Pty Ltd in December 2002. Fair value was determined on the basis of 'double low auction estimate' method.
- *Library collections*
All the universities within Western Australia have jointly adopted the approach that the total cost of the last three years' acquisition of library books represents an acceptable carrying value of the library collection. In each year, that year's cost of acquisition is added onto the carrying value and the earliest year's cost of acquisition within the carrying value is written off as an acceptable estimate of the depreciation of the library collection for the current year.

g Leases

The provisions of AAS 17 "Leases" are adopted for the purposes of accounting for operating and finance leases.

The consolidated entity has entered into a number of operating lease arrangements for office equipment where the lessors effectively retain all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items held under the operating leases. Equal instalments of the lease payments over the lease term are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

The consolidated entity's rights and obligations under finance leases, which are leases that effectively transfer to the University all of the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the leased items, are initially recognised as assets and liabilities equal in amount to the present value of the minimum lease payments. The assets are disclosed as leased assets, and are depreciated to the Statement of Financial Performance over the period during which the University is expected to benefit from the use of the leased assets. Minimum lease payments are allocated between interest expense and reduction of the lease liability, according to the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Finance lease liabilities are allocated between current and non-current components. The principal component of lease payments due on or before the end of the succeeding year is disclosed as a current liability, and the remainder of the lease liability is disclosed as a non-current liability.

h Cash

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash at bank and cash on hand.

Foreign currency deposits and overseas bank accounts are expressed in their Australian dollar equivalent as at balance date. All translation of foreign currencies to Australian dollars were determined as the average of buy and sell rates available on the close of business at balance date.

i Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a weighted average cost basis.

Livestock is valued on a weighted average cost basis, the hay and grains are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

j Receivables

Current accounts receivable are recognised at the nominal amounts receivable as they are due for settlement no more than 30 days from the date of recognition. Non-current accounts receivable, with the exception of unfunded superannuation (see below), are recognised at the nominal amounts receivable.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off as bad debts. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised where some doubts as to collection exist.

Existing arrangements provide for the Commonwealth to reimburse the University on an emerging cost basis for payments made to employees of the unfunded scheme. The University has adopted the guidance from UIG Abstract 51 "Recovery of Unfunded Superannuation of Universities" as to the treatment of the Commonwealth reimbursement and consequently a receivable is recognised in the financial statements equivalent to the respective liability (see also note 1(n)). The liability and equivalent receivable are measured actuarially.

k Investments, foreign currency deposits and overseas bank accounts

Investments other than unlisted shares are stated at market value. Unlisted shares are stated at historical cost unless there has been a permanent diminution in value, in which event a recoverable amount write-down is made.

Interest revenue is recognised when it is earned (ie on an accrual basis).

l Payables

Payables, including accruals (expenses not yet billed), are recognised when the consolidated entity becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. Payables are generally settled with a 30 day term.

m Interest bearing liabilities

Bank loans and other interest bearing liabilities are recorded at an amount equal to the net proceeds received. Borrowing costs expense is recognised on an accrual basis.

Notes to the Accounts

n Employee benefits

Employee entitlements are accounted for in accordance with AASB 1028 “Employee Benefits”.

- *Annual leave*

This benefit is recognised at the reporting date in respect of employees’ service up to that date and is measured at nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled, including anniversary increments, anticipated increases arising through enterprise bargaining agreements and on-costs.

- *Long service leave*

Long service leave entitlements owing to employees are based on an actuarial valuation by independent valuer, Barton Consultancy.

The liability for long service leave expected to be settled within twelve months of the reporting date is recognised in the provisions for employee benefits as a current liability and is measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

The liability for long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date is recognised in the provisions for employee benefits as a non-current liability and is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Consideration is given, when assessing expected future payments, to expected future wage and salary levels including relevant on costs, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

- *Superannuation*

The University contributes to a number of superannuation schemes that provide benefits for the University’s employees and their dependants on retirement, disability or death as outlined in note 34.

- *Unfunded superannuation*

The consolidated entity contributes to the schemes as and when staff become beneficiaries. Existing arrangements provide for the Commonwealth to reimburse the University on an emerging cost basis for payments made to employees of the unfunded scheme. The University has adopted the guidance from UIG Abstract 51 “Recovery of Unfunded Superannuation of Universities” as to the treatment of the Commonwealth reimbursement and consequently a receivable is recognised in the financial statements equivalent to the respective liability.

- *Accrued or prepaid salaries*

Accrued salaries represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year, as the end of the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. The consolidated entity considers the carrying amount approximates net fair value.

If the payroll is paid on a date prior to the end of both the end of the financial year and the fortnightly payroll cycle which overlaps the year end, the amount prepaid which relates to the following reporting period is treated as a current asset.

o Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the rates in existence at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency receivables and payables at reporting date are translated at exchange rates current at reporting date. Exchange gains and losses are brought to account in determining the operating result for the year.

p Special reserves

Special Reserves are created for funds which are retained for expenditure on specified items in future years.

q Endowment and trust funds

Endowments are received by the University to fund research activities, scholarships, donations, prizes and lectures. Being restricted investments, these funds are held in trust and are not available to the University for general expenditure. However, to the extent that the University has direct control over the funds, they are includ-

ed within revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance and within restricted assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

r Amenities and services fee

The University is required by the Western Australian State legislation to impose an annual amenities and services fee. That portion of the fee collected from Curtin Student Guild members is passed on to the Student Guild after deducting an amount to cover University administrative charges. The portion of the fee collected from non-Student Guild members is applied by the University for the benefit of students on amenities and services such as social, cultural and sporting activities, student welfare and advocacy.

s Taxes

- *Income tax*

Curtin University of Technology is exempt from income tax as per Subdivision 50-B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

- *Goods and services tax (GST)*

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- Where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

- *Fringe benefits tax*

The University is liable to pay Fringe Benefits Tax, and it is included in “Other Expenses” in the Statement of Financial Performance.

t Comparative figures

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

u Rounding

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Notes to the Accounts

2 Disaggregation Information

(a) Industry – Dual Sector Providers [Parent Entity]

Statement of Financial Performance

	2004		2003	
	Higher Education \$'000	TAFE \$'000	Higher Education \$'000	Total Parent TAFE \$'000
Revenue from Ordinary Activities				
Commonwealth Government financial assistance				
Commonwealth Government grants	139,346	8	139,354	112
Higher Education Contribution Scheme				
• Student contributions	11,871	-	11,871	-
• Commonwealth payments	51,392	-	51,392	-
Commonwealth loan programs	11,640	-	11,640	-
State and Local Government financial assistance	6,112	10,259	16,371	9,928
Superannuation – Deferred Government contributions	2,558	544	3,102	-
Fees and charges	120,305	780	121,085	767
Investment income	5,952	34	5,986	55
Royalties, trademarks and licences	5,692	-	5,692	-
Consultancy and contract research	16,303	-	16,303	-
Other revenue	31,746	3,502	35,248	39,068
Total revenue from ordinary activities	402,917	15,127	418,044	380,585
				393,518
Expenses from Ordinary Activities				
Employee benefits and on-costs	237,252	8,568	245,820	7,174
Depreciation and amortisation	21,333	973	22,306	818
Repairs and maintenance	15,243	389	15,632	403
Borrowing costs	1,606	458	2,064	512
Bad and doubtful debts	4,302	2	4,304	43
Other expenses	110,953	5,102	116,055	112,517
Total expenses from ordinary activities	390,689	15,492	406,181	378,299
				14,101
Net operating result	12,228	(365)	11,863	2,286
				(1,168)
				1,118

2 Disaggregation Information (continued)

(a) Industry – Dual Sector Providers [Parent Entity]

Statement of Financial Position

	2004			2003		
	Higher Education \$'000	TAFE \$'000	Total Parent \$'000	Higher Education \$'000	TAFE \$'000	Total Parent \$'000
Current Assets						
Cash assets	36,812	(6,326)	30,486	34,646	(7,010)	27,636
Receivables	35,267	266	35,533	20,084	884	20,968
Inventories	1,789	34	1,823	2,278	34	2,312
Other financial assets	16,687	-	16,687	9,240	-	9,240
Restricted other financial assets	31,580	-	31,580	34,309	-	34,309
Other assets	11,162	9	11,171	13,416	59	13,475
Total Current Assets	133,297	(6,017)	127,280	113,973	(6,033)	107,940
Non-Current Assets						
Receivables	64,192	544	64,736	61,852	-	61,852
Other financial assets	4,228	-	4,228	1,715	-	1,715
Property, plant and equipment	559,490	44,181	603,671	487,218	38,327	525,545
Total Non-Current Assets	627,910	44,725	672,635	550,785	38,327	589,112
Total Assets	761,207	38,708	799,915	664,758	32,294	697,052
Current Liabilities						
Payables	2,304	182	2,486	3,541	44	3,585
Interest bearing liabilities	2,255	460	2,715	76	460	536
Provisions	36,655	473	37,128	37,352	(69)	37,283
Other liabilities	37,244	111	37,355	31,151	262	31,413
Total Current Liabilities	78,458	1,226	79,684	72,120	697	72,817

Notes to the Accounts

2 Disaggregation Information (continued)

Statement of Financial Position	2004		2003	
	Higher Education \$'000	TAFE \$'000	Higher Education \$'000	Total Parent TAFE \$'000
Non-Current Liabilities				
Interest bearing liabilities	20,720	5,465	20,956	26,185
Provisions	83,063	772	77,559	83,835
Total Non-Current Liabilities	103,783	6,237	98,515	110,020
Total Liabilities	182,241	7,463	170,635	189,704
Net Assets	578,966	31,245	494,123	610,211
Equity				
Reserves	157,551	22,513	85,264	180,064
Retained surplus	421,415	8,732	408,859	430,147
Total Equity	578,966	31,245	494,123	610,211

Notes to the Accounts

2 Disaggregation Information (continued)

Statement of Cash Flows

	2004		2003	
	Higher Education \$'000	TAFE \$'000	Higher Education \$'000	TAFE \$'000
		Total Parent \$'000		Total Parent \$'000
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Receipts				
Commonwealth Government financial assistance				
Commonwealth Government grants	123,248	8	123,256	112
Higher Education Contribution Scheme				
• Student contributions	11,871	-	11,871	-
• Commonwealth payments	50,284	-	50,284	-
Commonwealth loan programs	11,568	-	11,568	-
Fees and charges	116,415	4,282	120,697	4,333
Interest	5,848	34	5,882	55
Royalties, trademarks and licences	4,741	-	4,741	-
Consultancy and contract research	16,303	-	16,303	-
Other	34,503	-	34,503	-
Payments				
Payments to employees	(232,604)	(8,109)	(240,713)	(7,113)
Payments to suppliers	(117,051)	(4,943)	(121,994)	(8,219)
Interest paid	(1,606)	(458)	(2,064)	(512)
Net cash provided by operating activities	23,520	(9,186)	14,334	11,089
Cash Flows From Investing Activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(20,634)	-	(20,634)	(249)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	446	58	504	-
Proceeds from repayment of loans	-	-	-	-
Purchase of investments	(7,126)	-	(7,126)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(27,314)	58	(27,256)	(249)
			(17,013)	(17,262)

Notes to the Accounts

2 Disaggregation Information (continued)

Statement of Cash Flows

	2004		2003	
	Higher Education \$'000	TAFE \$'000	Total Parent \$'000	Total Parent \$'000
Cash Flows From Financing Activities				
Repayment of borrowings	(153)	(446)	(599)	(647)
Net cash used in financing activities	(153)	(446)	(599)	(796)
Cash Flows From State Government				
Financial assistance	6,112	10,259	16,371	9,923
Net cash provided by State Government	6,112	10,259	16,371	15,603
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	2,165	685	2,850	8,634
Cash assets at the beginning of the financial year	34,647	(7,011)	27,636	(4,693)
Cash assets at the end of the financial year	36,812	(6,326)	30,486	(7,010)

(b) Geographical - [Consolidated]

	Revenue		Results		Assets	
	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Australia	396,334	372,560	10,204	(2,927)	795,198	687,756
Asia	21,641	23,711	1,652	3,755	4,645	9,607
Other	73	(3)	-	-	35	37
	418,048	396,268	11,856	828	799,878	697,400

Notes to the Accounts

	Note	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
		2004	2003	2004	2003
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
3 Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance					
(including HECS and other Commonwealth loan programs)					
(a) DEST – Teaching and Learning	41.1				
Operating grants		93,625	86,314	93,625	86,314
Capital Development Pool		2,549	2,091	2,549	2,091
Total DEST – Teaching and Learning		96,174	88,405	96,174	88,405
(b) HECS and other Commonwealth loan programs	41.2				
HECS – Commonwealth payments		51,392	52,755	51,392	52,755
Postgraduate Education Loans Scheme (PELS)		11,619	7,894	11,619	7,894
Bridging for Overseas Trained Professional Loans Scheme (BOTPLS)		21	3	21	3
Total HECS and other Commonwealth loan programs		63,032	60,652	63,032	60,652
(c) Scholarships	41.3				
Australian Postgraduate Awards		1,938	1,734	1,938	1,734
International Postgraduate Research Scholarships		459	542	459	542
Commonwealth Education Costs Scholarships		204	-	204	-
Commonwealth Accommodation Scholarships		388	-	388	-
Total Scholarships		2,989	2,276	2,989	2,276
(d) DEST – Research	41.4				
Institutional Grants Scheme		5,624	5,234	5,624	5,234
Research Training Scheme		11,341	10,554	11,341	10,554
Systemic Infrastructure Initiative		1,100	1,300	1,100	1,300
Research Infrastructure Block Grants		1,564	1,513	1,564	1,513
Total DEST – Research		19,629	18,601	19,629	18,601
(e) DEST – Other					
Innovation Program – HEIMS		250	-	250	-
Innovation Program – Teaching Awards		40	-	40	-
Equity Program		142	140	142	140
Student Disability Education Support		14	12	14	12
Total DEST – Other		446	152	446	152
(f) Australian Research Council	41.5				
(f)(i) Discovery					
Project		2,572	2,177	2,572	2,177
Fellowships		(5)	95	(5)	95
Total Discovery		2,567	2,272	2,567	2,272
(f)(ii) Linkages	41.6				
Special Research Initiatives		-	20	-	20
Infrastructure		546	952	546	952
International		122	45	122	45
Projects		2,097	1,329	2,097	1,329
Total Linkages		2,765	2,346	2,765	2,346
(g) Other Commonwealth Government financial assistance					
Other (includes Cooperative Research Centre funding)		14,784	16,441	14,784	16,441
Total Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance		202,386	191,145	202,386	191,145

Notes to the Accounts

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation				
Commonwealth Government grants [a+c+d+e+f+g]	139,354	130,493	139,354	130,493
HECS – Government payments	51,392	52,755	51,392	52,755
Commonwealth loan programmes [PELS + BOTPLS]	11,640	7,897	11,640	7,897
Total Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance	202,386	191,145	202,386	191,145
4 State and Local Government Financial Assistance				
WA Department of Training	9,980	9,773	9,980	9,773
WA Government – other	6,391	5,543	6,391	5,543
Total State and Local Government Financial Assistance	16,371	15,316	16,371	15,316
5 Fees and Charges				
Course Fees and Charges				
Continuing education	5,875	6,134	5,875	6,134
Fee-paying overseas students	96,360	90,351	96,360	90,351
Fee-paying domestic postgraduate students	6,912	6,254	6,912	6,254
Fee-paying domestic undergraduate students	13	-	13	-
Total Course Fees and Charges	109,160	102,739	109,160	102,739
Other Fees and Charges				
Amenities and service fees	2,332	2,336	2,332	2,336
Student accommodation	4,852	4,419	4,852	4,419
Examination fees	1,183	867	1,183	867
Late fees	337	198	337	198
Library fines	132	185	132	185
Parking fees	1,350	1,247	1,350	1,247
Registration fees	852	799	852	799
Consumable fees	246	243	246	243
Other	641	2,026	641	2,026
Total Other Fees and Charges	11,925	12,320	11,925	12,320
Total Fees and Charges	121,085	115,059	121,085	115,059
6 Investment Income				
Dividends from investment shares	27	40	27	40
Distributions from managed funds	723	656	723	656
Unrealised value in investments	517	156	517	156
Realised value of investments sold	456	-	456	-
Interest received	4,263	3,653	4,263	3,653
Total Investment Income	5,986	4,505	5,986	4,505
7 Royalties, Trademarks and Licences				
Royalties	5,692	5,090	5,692	5,090

Notes to the Accounts

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
8 Consultancy and Contract Research				
Consultancy	6,040	6,551	4,362	1,010
Contract research	10,998	7,872	11,052	7,872
Other contract revenue	889	423	889	423
Total Consultancy and Contract Research	17,927	14,846	16,303	9,305
9 Other Revenue				
Trading income – sale of goods	12,843	12,948	12,476	12,932
Donations	3,879	1,944	3,879	1,944
Rental income	2,146	1,892	2,097	1,874
Sundry income from Australian business	3,299	3,171	3,435	6,002
Sundry income from Australian non-profit organisations	5,026	8,180	5,747	8,174
Sundry income from overseas sources	2,156	1,788	2,857	1,788
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	479	1,438	504	1,438
Insurance claims	213	397	213	397
Staff salary recoveries	378	698	378	698
Proceeds from sale of minor equipment	121	122	143	122
Conference income	593	511	593	511
Other	2,495	5,259	2,926	5,259
Total Other Revenue	33,628	38,348	35,248	41,139
10 Employee Benefits and on-costs				
Academic				
Salaries	94,959	91,470	94,959	91,470
Contributions to superannuation and pension schemes:				
Funded	17,964	14,092	17,964	14,092
Payroll tax	7,207	6,691	7,207	6,691
Workers' compensation	360	237	360	237
Long service leave expense	3,366	2,369	3,366	2,369
Annual leave	7,318	6,050	7,318	6,050
Total Academic	131,174	120,909	131,174	120,909
Non-academic				
Salaries	82,242	77,441	81,815	76,619
Contributions to superannuation and pension schemes:				
Funded	14,059	10,910	14,029	10,720
Payroll tax	6,146	5,652	6,133	5,611
Workers' compensation	292	193	290	189
Long service leave expense	2,925	2,007	2,925	2,007
Annual leave	6,339	5,147	6,352	4,998
Total Non-academic	112,003	101,350	111,544	100,144
Total Academic and Non-academic	243,177	222,259	242,718	221,053
Deferred employee benefits for superannuation	3,102	7,699	3,102	7,699
Total Employee Benefits and on-costs	246,279	229,958	245,820	228,752

Notes to the Accounts

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
11 Depreciation and Amortisation				
Buildings	10,649	10,881	10,649	10,881
Computing equipment	2,115	1,998	2,115	1,998
Other equipment, furniture and motor vehicles	4,398	3,037	4,398	3,021
Leased assets	372	7	372	7
Library collections	4,772	4,351	4,772	4,351
Total Depreciation and Amortisation	22,306	20,274	22,306	20,258
12 Repairs and Maintenance				
Property	10,683	10,143	10,682	10,143
Minor new works	2,412	3,025	2,412	3,023
Grounds maintenance	2,496	2,860	2,538	2,878
Total Repairs and Maintenance	15,591	16,028	15,632	16,044
13 Borrowing Costs				
Interest paid	2,064	2,397	2,064	2,397
14 Bad and Doubtful Debts				
Bad debts written off	1,871	137	1,864	136
Movement in allowance for doubtful debts	2,437	7,145	2,440	7,145
Total Bad and Doubtful Debts	4,308	7,282	4,304	7,281
15 Other Expenses				
Scholarships, grants and prizes	11,087	10,292	11,087	10,292
Telecommunications	1,760	3,718	1,750	3,695
Non-capitalised equipment	732	1,849	738	1,849
Travel, staff development and training	16,991	16,162	16,988	16,140
Inventory used and sold	7,945	7,056	8,396	7,056
Recoverable amount write down of non-current assets	-	316	-	316
Lease and rental expenses	3,417	3,128	3,417	3,015
Net foreign exchange loss	224	745	224	745
Contract work	14,725	13,853	14,784	13,849
Amenities and service expense	2,104	2,101	2,104	2,101
Offshore partner fee share	6,929	8,053	6,929	8,053
Utilities and cleaning	4,428	4,063	4,464	4,102
Fees and commissions	6,471	5,770	6,462	5,723
Books	899	889	899	889
Advertising	2,408	2,450	2,394	2,420
Computer peripherals and parts	11,113	13,136	10,991	13,063
Consumables	11,345	10,405	11,349	9,376
Carrying amount of assets sold	1,072	2,604	1,072	2,604
Hospitality	865	564	875	556

Notes to the Accounts

	Note	Consolidated 2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	Parent Entity 2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
15 Other Expenses (continued)					
Postage and courier		1,416	1,324	1,416	1,319
Subscriptions		2,473	2,282	2,473	2,282
Publications		1,015	895	1,015	888
Staff recruitment		450	311	450	308
Graduations		699	822	701	822
Financial assistance provided/research support		1,228	1,538	1,228	1,538
Security		204	382	200	382
Insurance		1,719	1,968	1,719	1,968
Occupational health safety and welfare		111	137	110	137
Other		1,814	2,688	1,820	2,180
Total Other Expenses		115,644	119,501	116,055	117,668
16 Sale of Assets					
Proceeds from sale					
Property, plant and equipment		479	1,438	504	1,438
Carrying amount of assets sold					
Property, plant and equipment		1,072	2,604	1,072	2,604
Net Loss on Sale of Assets		(593)	(1,166)	(568)	(1,166)
17 Cash Assets					
Cash on hand		44	45	43	43
Cash at bank		30,644	27,980	30,443	27,593
Total Cash Assets		30,688	28,025	30,486	27,636
18 Receivables					
Current					
Student receivables ¹		24,757	9,884	24,757	9,884
Less allowance for doubtful debts		(7,724)	(7,724)	(7,724)	(7,724)
		17,033	2,160	17,033	2,160
General receivables		15,826	15,411	16,030	14,114
Less allowance for doubtful debts		(2,930)	(493)	(2,930)	(490)
		12,896	14,918	13,100	13,624
Deferred government contribution for superannuation	34b	5,400	5,184	5,400	5,184
Total Current		35,329	22,262	35,533	20,968
Non-Current					
Deferred government contribution for superannuation	34b	64,736	61,852	64,736	61,852
Total Receivables		100,065	84,114	100,269	82,820

¹ Student receivables as at 31 December 2004 includes student invoicing generating 2005 fees in advance totaling \$18.098 million [2003: \$4.201 million].

Notes to the Accounts

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
19 Inventories				
Inventories held for resale:				
Merchandise (at cost)	1,375	1,716	1,372	1,716
Inventories not held for resale:				
General stores (at cost)	152	389	152	382
Farming stores (at net realisable value)	299	214	299	214
Total inventories not held for resale	451	603	451	596
Total Inventories	1,826	2,319	1,823	2,312
20 Other Financial Assets				
Current				
Unrestricted investments				
Listed Securities				
– Shares (at fair value)	77	63	77	63
Unlisted Securities				
– Managed funds (at fair value)	13,415	8,758	13,415	8,758
– Fixed deposits (at fair value)	2,685	-	2,685	-
– Equity shares (at cost)	447	357	447	357
– Shares in controlled entities (at cost)	-	-	30	30
Total Unlisted Securities	16,547	9,115	16,577	9,145
Total Current Unrestricted Investments	16,624	9,178	16,654	9,208
Interest bearing loans advanced:				
Department of Education and Training	33	32	33	32
Total Current Other Financial Assets	16,657	9,210	16,687	9,240
Non-Current				
Unrestricted Investments				
Unlisted Securities				
– Managed funds (at fair value)	-	1,005	-	1,005
– Fixed deposits (at fair value)	3,820	-	3,820	-
	3,820	1,005	3,820	1,005
Interest bearing loans advanced:				
Department of Education and Training	388	428	388	428
Non-interest bearing loans advanced:				
Wholly-owned controlled entities	-	40	20	40
Other entities	-	242	-	242
Total non-interest bearing loans advanced	-	282	20	282
Total Non-Current Other Financial Assets	4,208	1,715	4,228	1,715
Total Other Financial Assets	20,865	10,925	20,915	10,955

Notes to the Accounts

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
21 Restricted Other Financial Assets				
Managed funds				
- Research activities	-	3,219	-	3,219
Fixed deposits				
- Research activities	15,970	14,722	15,970	14,722
- Donations and prizes	13,077	13,179	13,077	13,179
- Trusts	2,533	3,189	2,533	3,189
Total Fixed Deposits	31,580	31,090	31,580	31,090
Total Restricted Other Financial Assets	31,580	34,309	31,580	34,309
22 Other Assets				
Prepayments	6,668	6,105	6,656	6,105
Accrued income	4,515	6,020	4,515	7,370
Total Other Assets	11,183	12,125	11,171	13,475
23 Property, Plant and Equipment				
Land and buildings were revalued in December 2004 in accordance with an independent valuation by the Valuer General's Office for land valuations and Ralph Beattie Bosworth Pty Ltd for building valuations. Fair value has been determined on the basis of indicative market values (see note 1) and approximate current capital replacement values.				
The revaluation of works of art was performed in December 2002 in accordance with an independent valuation by Christie's Australia Pty Ltd.				
Part of the site upon which the University is located, namely the Bentley campus, Western Australia is held in trust, in perpetuity. On 4 December 1968, by virtue of the provisions of Section 33 of the Land Act 1933-1968, the Governor directed that Reserve No. 27142 vest in and be held by the University in trust for its present objects and purpose. The University has power under the direction to lease the whole or any portion of the land for any term not exceeding 21 years, or with approval of the Governor, for a longer term.				
Land				
At fair value	84,620	82,391	84,620	82,391
Buildings				
At fair value	446,933	396,201	446,933	396,201
Accumulated depreciation	-	(21,272)	-	(21,272)
	446,933	374,929	446,933	374,929
Leasehold land and improvements				
At fair value	4,812	4,654	4,812	4,654
Accumulated amortisation	-	(333)	-	(333)
	4,812	4,321	4,812	4,321
Work in progress				
Capital projects (at cost)	5,002	2,935	5,002	2,935

Notes to the Accounts

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
23 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)				
Computing equipment				
At cost	31,073	35,480	31,073	35,480
Accumulated depreciation	(24,346)	(27,929)	(24,346)	(27,929)
	6,727	7,551	6,727	7,551
Other equipment and furniture				
At cost	62,343	60,583	62,343	60,463
Accumulated depreciation	(34,101)	(33,171)	(34,101)	(33,089)
	28,242	27,412	28,242	27,374
Motor vehicles				
At cost	1,889	1,958	1,889	1,958
Accumulated depreciation	(1,156)	(94)	(1,156)	(94)
	733	1,864	733	1,864
Leased plant and equipment				
At cost	2,346	260	2,346	260
Accumulated amortisation	(288)	(227)	(288)	(227)
	2,058	33	2,058	33
Library collections				
At cost	20,072	19,957	20,072	19,957
Depreciation	(4,772)	(4,351)	(4,772)	(4,351)
	15,300	15,606	15,300	15,606
Works of art				
At fair value	9,244	8,541	9,244	8,541
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	603,671	525,583	603,671	525,545

23 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Reconciliations – Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below.

2004

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Leasehold land and improvements \$'000	Work in progress \$'000	Computing equipment \$'000	Other equipment and furniture \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Leased plant and equipment \$'000	Library collections \$'000	Works of art \$'000	Total \$'000
Consolidated											
Carrying amount at start of year	82,391	374,929	4,321	2,935	7,551	27,412	1,864	33	15,606	8,541	525,583
Additions	-	2,266	-	5,937	1,343	4,674	398	2,119	4,466	710	21,913
Cost of disposals	(45)	-	-	-	(6,269)	(2,711)	(467)	(7)	-	(2)	(9,501)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	6,217	2,168	37	7	-	-	8,429
Cost of write-offs during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	(5)	(11)
Accumulated depreciation on write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Transfers in/(out)	-	3,870	-	(3,870)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments	2,274	76,517	769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,560
Depreciation charge	-	(10,649)	(278)	-	(2,115)	(3,299)	(1,099)	(94)	(4,772)	-	(22,306)
Carrying amount at end of year	84,620	446,933	4,812	5,002	6,727	28,242	733	2,058	15,300	9,244	603,671
Parent Entity											
Carrying amount at start of year	82,391	374,929	4,321	2,935	7,551	27,374	1,864	33	15,606	8,541	525,545
Additions	-	2,266	-	5,937	1,343	4,712	398	2,119	4,466	710	21,951
Cost of disposals	(45)	-	-	-	(6,269)	(2,673)	(467)	(7)	-	(2)	(9,463)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	6,217	2,130	37	7	-	-	8,391
Cost of write-offs during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	(5)	(11)
Accumulated depreciation on write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Transfers in/(out)	-	3,870	-	(3,870)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments	2,274	76,517	769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,560
Depreciation charge	-	(10,649)	(278)	-	(2,115)	(3,299)	(1,099)	(94)	(4,772)	-	(22,306)
Carrying amount at end of year	84,620	446,933	4,812	5,002	6,727	28,242	733	2,058	15,300	9,244	603,671

Notes to the Accounts

	Note	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
		2004	2003	2004	2003
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
24 Payables					
Current					
Trade payables		2,448	3,662	2,486	3,585
25 Interest Bearing Liabilities					
Current					
Finance lease liabilities ¹		2,096	2	2,096	-
Treasury loans		619	599	619	536
Total Current		2,715	601	2,715	536
Non-Current					
Treasury loans		26,185	26,867	26,185	26,867
Total Interest Bearing Liabilities		28,900	27,468	28,900	27,403
¹ Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.					
Assets pledged as security					
The carrying amounts of non-current assets pledged as security are:					
Finance lease		2,096	2	2,096	-
26 Provisions					
Current					
Employee benefits					
Annual leave		15,569	16,090	15,569	16,013
Long service leave		16,005	15,964	16,005	15,964
Superannuation					
Deferred benefits for superannuation	34b	5,400	5,184	5,400	5,184
Other university pension funds	34c	154	127	154	122
Total Current Provisions		37,128	37,365	37,128	37,283
Non-Current					
Employee benefits					
Long service leave		16,638	14,051	16,638	14,051
Superannuation					
Deferred benefits for superannuation	34b	64,736	61,852	64,736	61,852
Other university pension funds	34c	2,461	2,676	2,461	2,676
Building maintenance (a)		-	2	-	2
Total Non-Current Provisions		83,835	78,581	83,835	78,581
Total Provisions		120,963	115,946	120,963	115,864

Notes to the Accounts

	Note	Consolidated 2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	Parent Entity 2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
<i>(a) Building maintenance</i>					
Provision for Building Maintenance was previously used for amounts set aside for maintenance of the University's buildings. This provision is no longer required.					
Movements in provision					
Balance at beginning of year		2	2	2	2
Reductions resulting from the re-measurement of the estimated future sacrifice or the settlement of the provision without cost to the entity.		(2)	-	(2)	-
Balance at end of year		-	2	-	2

27 Other Liabilities**Current**

Income received in advance ¹	27,389	21,805	27,389	21,805
Accrued expenses	8,288	8,366	8,288	8,251
Trusts	1,678	1,357	1,678	1,357
Total Other Liabilities	37,355	31,528	37,355	31,413

¹ Income received in advance as at 31 December 2004 includes:

- (a) Student invoicing generating 2005 fees totaling \$18.098 million [2003: \$4.201 million];
- (b) Commonwealth funding in advance of \$nil [2003: \$12.974 million].

28 Reserves and Retained Surplus**Reserves**

Bookshop grants	28(a)	79	211	79	210
Bookshop future developmental	28(b)	550	550	551	551
General	28(c)	3,208	3,579	3,208	3,579
Currency and investment	28(d)	-	156	-	156
Asset revaluation	28(e)	176,226	96,666	176,226	96,666
Total Reserves		180,063	101,162	180,064	101,162
Retained surplus	28(f)	430,149	417,634	430,147	417,625

(a) Bookshop grants

The Bookshop Grants Reserve is used to provide grants for the purchase of textbooks and other reading material.

Movements in reserve

Balance at beginning of year	211	230	210	229
Transfer to reserve	2	105	3	105
Transfer from reserve	(134)	(124)	(134)	(124)
Balance at end of year	79	211	79	210

Notes to the Accounts

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>(b) Bookshop future developmental</i>				
The Bookshop Future Developmental Reserve is used to fund special projects or other capital spending undertaken by the Bookshop.				
Movements in reserve				
Balance at beginning of year	550	471	551	472
Transfer to reserve	-	79	-	79
Transfer from reserve	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	550	550	551	551
<i>(c) General</i>				
The General Reserve represents funding set aside for the ongoing development of University infrastructure and special initiatives.				
Movements in reserve				
Balance at beginning of year	3,579	3,986	3,579	3,986
Transfer to reserve	2,858	401	2,858	401
Transfer from reserve	(3,229)	(808)	(3,229)	(808)
Balance at end of year	3,208	3,579	3,208	3,579
<i>(d) Currency and Investment</i>				
The Currency and Investment Reserve was previously used for amounts set aside for unrealised gains and losses in the University's foreign currency holdings and investment portfolio. This reserve is no longer utilised.				
Movements in reserve				
Balance at beginning of year	156	-	156	-
Transfer to reserve	-	156	-	156
Transfer from reserve	(156)	-	(156)	-
Balance at end of year	-	156	-	156
<i>(e) Asset revaluation</i>				
The Asset Revaluation Reserve is used to record increments and decrements in the value of the University's land, buildings and works of art.				
Movements in reserve				
Balance at beginning of year	96,666	96,666	96,666	96,666
Transfer to reserve (note 23)	79,560	-	79,560	-
Transfer from reserve	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	176,226	96,666	176,226	96,666
<i>(f) Retained surplus</i>				
Balance at beginning of year	417,634	416,615	417,625	416,316
Net operating result	11,856	828	11,863	1,118
Transfers to reserves	(2,860)	(742)	(2,860)	(742)
Transfers from reserves	3,519	933	3,519	933
Balance at end of year	430,149	417,634	430,147	417,625

29 Financial Instruments*(a) Terms, conditions and accounting policies*

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which revenues and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements.

Notes to the Accounts

(b) Interest rate risk

The following table details the consolidated entity's exposure to interest rate risk as at the reporting date:

2004	Average interest rate %	Variable interest rate \$'000	Fixed interest rate maturity			Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
			Less than 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000		
Financial Assets							
Cash assets	5.3%	30,644	-	-	-	44	30,688
Receivables		-	-	-	-	100,065	100,065
Accrued income		-	-	-	-	4,515	4,515
Unrestricted investments:							
- Listed securities		-	-	-	-	77	77
- Unlisted securities		-	-	-	-	447	447
- Interest bearing loans advanced	7.5%	421	-	-	-	-	421
- Managed funds		-	-	-	-	13,415	13,415
- Fixed deposits	5.5%	4,811	1,694	-	-	-	6,505
Restricted investments:							
- Fixed deposits	5.5%	1,076	30,504	-	-	-	31,580
Total Financial Assets		36,952	32,198	-	-	118,563	187,713
Financial Liabilities							
Payables		-	-	-	-	2,448	2,448
Interest bearing liabilities	7%	10,050	-	-	18,850	-	28,900
Employee benefits		-	-	-	-	120,963	120,963
Other liabilities		-	-	-	-	37,355	37,355
Total Financial Liabilities		10,050	-	-	18,850	160,766	189,666
2003							
Financial Assets							
Cash assets	4.2%	27,980	-	-	-	45	28,025
Receivables		-	-	-	-	84,114	84,114
Accrued income		-	-	-	-	6,020	6,020
Unrestricted investments:							
- Listed securities		-	-	-	-	63	63
- Unlisted securities		-	-	-	-	357	357
- Interest bearing loans advanced	7.8%	460	-	-	-	-	460
- Non-interest bearing loans advanced		-	-	-	-	282	282
- Managed funds		-	-	-	-	9,763	9,763
Restricted investments:							
- Managed funds		-	-	-	-	3,219	3,219
- Fixed deposits	5%	13,588	17,502	-	-	-	31,090
Total Financial Assets		42,028	17,502	-	-	103,863	163,393
Financial Liabilities							
Payables		-	-	-	-	3,662	3,662
Interest bearing liabilities	7%	2,182	-	-	25,286	-	27,468
Provisions		-	-	-	-	2	2
Employee benefits		-	-	-	-	115,944	115,944
Other liabilities		-	-	-	-	31,528	31,528
Total Financial Liabilities		2,182	-	-	25,286	151,134	178,604

Notes to the Accounts

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The consolidated entity measures credit risk on a fair value basis and allowance is made for doubtful debts as appropriate.

The consolidated entity does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

(d) Net Fair Value

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximates their net fair values.

The net fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined by reference to standard terms and conditions or, if traded on active liquid markets, by reference to quoted market prices.

30 Remuneration of Members of the Accountable Authority and Senior Officers

30.1 Remuneration of Members of the Accountable Authority

Names of Persons who were members of the Accountable Authority

For the purposes of the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985, the University Council is the Accountable Authority of the University.

The University's council members are:

Chancellor

Dr Eric Tan

Members Appointed by Governor in Council

Ms Georgina Carnegie

Dr George Chan Hong Nam

Ms Michele Dolin, Pro Chancellor

Dr Brian Hewitt

Dr David Karpin

Mr Wayne Zekulich

Member Nominated by the Minister for Education and Training

Ms Norma Jeffery

Ex-Officio Members

Prof Lance Twomey, Vice-Chancellor

Adjunct Prof Peter Browne, nominee of the Board, Muresk Institute

Assoc Prof Doug Yorke, Chairperson, Academic Senate

Co-opted Members

Mr Don Humphreys

Dr Ruth Shean

Ms Zelinda Bafle (*Appointed 24 June 2004*)

Ms Barbara Whittle (*Term expired 31 March 2004*)

Members Elected by Full-time (Academic) Staff

Assoc Prof David Charnock

Dr Malcolm Innes-Brown

Members Elected by Full-time Salaried (General) Staff

Mrs Jennie Walsh (*Term expired 31 March 2004*)

Mr Todd Hutchison (*Appointed 1 April 2004*)

Members Elected by Curtin Student Guild Council

Undergraduate

Ms Kristal Mihal (*Term expired 30 November 2004*)

Mr Patrick Gorman (*Appointed 1 December 2004*)

Postgraduate

Mr Tim Simmons (*Term expired 30 November 2004*)

Ms Tanya Vernon (*Appointed 1 December 2004*)

Notes to the Accounts

Controlled Entities

The controlled entities' (refer to note 35) directors are:

Uniservices Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd

Ms Llesa Hawke

Prof Peter Lilly (*Appointed 11 February 2004*)

Prof Eric Grimsey (*Resigned 11 February 2004*)

Mr Max Montisci (*Resigned 7 April 2004*)

Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd

Mr Conrad Crisafulli (*Appointed 5 July 2004*)

Prof Barney Glover (*Appointed 8 December 2004*)

Mr Max Montisci (*Resigned 7 April 2004*)

Ms Gem Cheong (*Appointed 8 December 2004*)

Mr Stephen Phillips (*Resigned 8 December 2004*)

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Remuneration of Members of the Accountable Authority				
Total remuneration relates to Members' executive or contracted roles at the University. No remuneration was paid or payable to Members for their role as members of Council or as Directors except for Mr Stephen Phillips who received a director's fee of \$22,690 for the year in connection with the management of the affairs of Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd [2003: \$25,000].				
The number of members of the Accountable Authority, whose total fees, salaries, superannuation and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:				
Nil - \$10,000	19	23	18	23
\$10,001 - \$20,000	1	-	-	-
\$20,001 - \$30,000	2	2	1	1
\$40,001 - \$50,000	1	1	-	-
\$50,001 - \$60,000	1	1	1	-
\$60,001 - \$70,000	2	-	1	-
\$70,001 - \$80,000	1	1	-	-
\$90,001 - \$100,000	-	2	-	2
\$100,001 - \$110,000	-	1	-	1
\$110,001 - \$120,000	1	-	1	-
\$130,001 - \$140,000	-	2	-	-
\$140,001 - \$150,000	1	-	-	-
\$150,001 - \$160,000	1	-	1	-
\$160,001 - \$170,000	-	1	-	1
\$180,001 - \$190,000	-	1	-	-
\$190,001 - \$200,000	-	1	-	-
\$210,001 - \$220,000	1	-	-	-
\$390,001 - \$400,000	-	1	-	1
\$450,001 - \$460,000	1	-	1	-
	Consolidated	2003	Parent Entity	2003
	2004	\$'000	2004	\$'000
	\$'000		\$'000	
Aggregate Remuneration of Members of the Accountable Authority	1,468	1,752	874	893

Notes to the Accounts

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	Number	Number	Number	Number
30.2 Remuneration of Senior Officers				
The number of Senior Officers other than Senior Officers reported as Members of the Accountable Authority, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:				
\$40,001 - \$50,000	1	-	1	-
\$50,001 - \$60,000	-	2	-	1
\$60,001 - \$70,000	1	-	-	-
\$70,001 - \$80,000	-	1	-	1
\$80,001 - \$90,000	1	-	1	-
\$100,001 - \$110,000	2	1	1	1
\$110,001 - \$120,000	-	-	-	-
\$120,001 - \$130,000	1	1	1	1
\$130,001 - \$140,000	-	2	-	1
\$140,001 - \$150,000	3	1	3	1
\$160,001 - \$170,000	1	2	1	2
\$170,001 - \$180,000	-	2	-	2
\$180,001 - \$190,000	-	5	-	5
\$190,001 - \$200,000	3	2	3	2
\$200,001 - \$210,000	1	1	1	1
\$210,001 - \$220,000	2	1	2	1
\$220,001 - \$230,000	3	-	3	-
\$260,001 - \$270,000	-	1	-	1
	Consolidated	Consolidated	Parent Entity	Parent Entity
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Aggregate Remuneration of Senior Officers	3,018	3,498	2,847	3,310

31 Remuneration of Auditors

During the year the following fees (excluding GST) were paid for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity and non-related audit firms:

(a) Auditor of the parent entity

Auditing the financial report

154 195 150 171

(b) Other auditors

Other services

34 35 34 35

Total Remuneration of Auditors

188 230 184 206

32 Contingent Assets and Liabilities**Contingent Asset**

[1] *Curtin Sarawak*

At 31 December 2003, the University had a contingent receivable asset of \$0.434 million (Malaysian Ringgit RM1.24 million), representing royalty fee income earned by the University from the Curtin Sarawak campus over the triennium 1999 to 2001. This amount, along with royalty fee income for 2002 to 2004, totals \$1.62 million (RM4.81 million) and is now recognised in the financial statements within receivables for the year ended 31 December 2004 (2003: \$0.79 million / RM2.26 million).

Contingent Liabilities*[1] Legal Actions*

The University is exposed to a number of contingent liabilities as a result of legal actions that have arisen in the normal course of business and which are being defended by the University. While the amounts cannot be reliably quantified, the University does not believe that these legal actions would result in material loss to the consolidated entity, with the exception of the matters below.

[2] Superannuation Entitlements

The University is negotiating the settlement of a claim from a former employee regarding superannuation entitlements. The potential exposure to the University is approximately \$800,000 (2003: \$800,000). The University is defending the action.

[3] Native Title Claims

Native Title Claims have been lodged with the National Native Title Tribunal in respect of a portion of land, being crown land vested in the University, including the Kalgoorlie and Bentley campuses. The University is unable to reasonably estimate the financial impact if the claims were to be successful.

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

33 Commitments for Expenditure**(a) Capital expenditure commitments**

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

Within 1 year	1,755	3,665	1,755	3,665
The capital commitments include amounts for:				
Buildings	1,755	3,665	1,755	3,665

(b) Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Commitments in relation to leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	4,969	4,676	4,969	4,676
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,567	6,550	4,567	6,550
Later than 5 years	25,218	1,587	25,218	1,587
Total Non-cancellable Operating Lease Commitments	34,754	12,813	34,754	12,813
Representing:				
Non-cancellable operating leases	34,754	12,813	34,754	12,813

(c) Finance lease commitments

Finance lease commitments are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	2,306	2	2,306	-
Minimum lease payments	2,306	2	2,306	-
Future finance charges	-	-	-	-
Total Lease Liability	2,306	2	2,306	-

Finance lease liability on equipment capitalised

Current	2,096	2	2,096	-
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(d) Other expenditure commitments

Commitments in relation to purchase orders, are payable as follows:

Within 1 year ¹	10,452	7,672	10,452	7,672
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These commitments are all inclusive of GST.

¹As at 31 December 2004, the University had entered into an agreement to provide, in January 2005, an unsecured loan of \$250,000 to IDP Education Australia Limited. The loan will be interest free and will be repayable by 24 equal monthly instalments commencing 2 years after the loan is provided.

Notes to the Accounts

34 Superannuation Plans

The University contributes to the following superannuation schemes on behalf of its employees:

(a) Unisuper Limited

- **Defined Benefit Plan (DBP) / Investment Choice Plan (ICP)**

The employer's contribution rate as at 31 December 2004 was 7% for staff contributing 3.5% and 14% for staff contributing 7% of their salary.

Details of the Defined Benefit Plan is as follows:

Accrued benefits		Net market value of assets		Surplus		Vested benefits	
2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
150.2	130.5	169.1	137.6	18.8	18.0	174.6	156.1

Net market value of assets and vested benefits were determined with reference to the most recent audited financial statements from Unisuper Limited, being 30 June 2004.

Accrued benefits were determined in accordance with the most recent actuarial review by Towers Perrin which was completed on 16 May 2003 and conducted as at 31 December 2002.

The difference between the accrued benefits and net market value of plan assets has not been recognised in the financial statements.

- **Award Plus Plan (APP)**

This is a non-contributing employee scheme whereby the University contributes 3% of base salaries for staff who are in Unisuper DBP/ICP and 9% for the University's casual and non-permanent employees who are not members of Unisuper DBP/ICP.

(b) Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB)

- **Unfunded Pension and Unfunded Gold State (Lump sum) Schemes**

Existing arrangements provide for the Commonwealth to reimburse the University on an emerging cost basis for payments made to employees of the unfunded scheme. The University has adopted the guidance from UIG Abstract 51 "Recovery of Unfunded Superannuation of Universities" as to the treatment of the Commonwealth reimbursement and consequently a receivable is recognised in the financial statements equivalent to respective liability (refer note 18).

Details of the unfunded liability (refer note 26), which is recognised as a liability and an asset within the financial statements as at 31 December 2004 for both the consolidated and parent entities is as follows:

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Unfunded Pension Scheme	64,586	66,116
Unfunded Gold State Super Scheme	5,550	920
Total	70,136	67,036
Current	5,400	5,184
Non-current	64,736	61,852
Total	70,136	67,036

(c) Curtin University of Technology Superannuation Scheme 1968-1993

- **Supplementary Pension Scheme**

This scheme provides retirement pension benefits after age 65 to eligible ex-members and their spouses with the University funding these benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis (unfunded).

Notes to the Accounts

- Invalid Pension Scheme

This scheme provides a pension on disablement prior to retirement age with the University funding these benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis (unfunded) to eligible members.

Details of the unfunded liability, which is recognised as a liability within the financial statements (refer note 26) is as follows:

	Supplementary Pension Scheme		Invalid Pension Scheme		Total	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued liability	2,489	2,675	181	208	2,670	2,883
Less: Net assets	37	50	18	30	55	80
Total Unfunded Liability	2,452	2,625	163	178	2,615	2,803
Current	132	118	22	9	154	127
Non-current	2,320	2,507	141	169	2,461	2,676
Total	2,452	2,625	163	178	2,615	2,803

35 Investments in Controlled Entities

Name of Entity	Legal Form	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest		Cost of Investment	Contribution to Result
			2004	2003	\$'000	\$'000
Parent Entity						
Curtin University of Technology	Statutory Authority	WA				
Controlled Entity						
Uniservices Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd (ACN 009 332 334)	Proprietary company limited by shares	WA	100%	100%	30	(16)
Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd (ACN 008 751 175) ¹	Company limited by guarantee	WA	100%	100%	-	-

¹ During 2004, Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd documented a plan for the voluntary winding up of the company. This strategy is based upon the transfer of operations to the parent entity. Although the relevant documents have not yet been lodged with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC), all assets have been acquired by the parent entity together with the assignment of all contracts.

Non-controlled Entity

Numbers Investments Pty Ltd (ACN 069 361 235) ²	Proprietary company limited by shares	WA	100%	100%	-	-
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² The company is the trustee of the Curtin University of Technology Superannuation Scheme.

36 Events Occurring After Reporting Date

No events have occurred since balance date that are likely to have a material impact on the financial report of the University.

Notes to the Accounts

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
37 Reconciliation of Operating Result From Ordinary Activities to Net Cash Inflow From Operating Activities				
Net operating result	11,856	828	11,863	1,118
Non-cash items:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22,306	20,274	22,306	20,256
Movement in allowance for doubtful debts	2,437	7,147	2,440	7,148
Net loss on sale of assets	593	1,166	568	1,116
Recoverable amount write down of non-current assets	-	316	-	316
Unrealised (gains)/losses	(293)	707	(293)	707
Other non-cash items	962	(807)	975	(755)
Financial assistance receipts from WA Government	(16,371)	(15,314)	(16,371)	(15,314)
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(18,388)	4,815	(19,889)	5,996
(Increase) decrease in inventories	493	104	489	104
(Increase) decrease in other assets	942	(1,385)	2,304	(2,757)
Increase (decrease) in payables	(1,214)	17	(1,099)	595
Increase (decrease) in provisions	5,017	(5,213)	5,099	(5,606)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	5,827	(1,815)	5,942	(1,835)
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	14,167	10,840	14,334	11,089

38 Non-Cash Financing and Investing Activities

During the financial year, there were no assets/liabilities transferred/assumed from other Universities or government agencies and therefore not reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows.

The consolidated entity has both operating and finance leased assets. These are accounted for in accordance with note 1(g) "Leases". The consolidated entity entered into a finance lease for the purchase of computer equipment \$2.032 million [2003: \$2,000] which did not result in any cash flows during the year but affected assets and liabilities that have been recognised in the financial statements.

39 Explanatory Statement

(i) Significant variations between actual revenues and expenditure for the financial year and revenues and expenditures for the immediately preceding financial year.

Details and reasons for significant variations between actual results with the corresponding items of the preceding year are detailed below. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10%.

Note	Category	Consolidated		Variance	
		2004 Actuals \$'000	2003 Actuals \$'000	\$'000	%
Revenue from ordinary activities					
[1]	Commonwealth loans programs	11,640	7,897	3,743	47%
[2]	Superannuation – Deferred Government contributions	3,102	1,039	2,063	199%
[3]	Investment income	5,986	4,505	1,481	33%
[4]	Royalties, trademarks and licences	5,692	5,090	602	12%
[5]	Consultancy and contract research	17,927	14,846	3,081	21%
[6]	Other revenue	33,628	38,348	(4,720)	(12%)

Notes to the Accounts

Note	Category	Consolidated		Variance	
		2004 Actuals \$'000	2003 Actuals \$'000	\$'000	%
Expenses from ordinary activities					
[7]	Borrowing costs	2,064	2,397	(333)	(14%)
[8]	Bad and doubtful debts	4,308	7,282	(2,974)	(41%)
Note	Commentary				
[1]	Commonwealth loans programs	An increase in student numbers together with an increase in the level of tuition fees contributed to the increase of PELS income.			
[2]	Superannuation – Deferred Government contributions	In 2002, an error was made whereby the deferred superannuation receivable and liability did not reconcile. This error was subsequently corrected in 2003. This revenue is normally matched by an equivalent expense within the employee benefits expense (refer note 10).			
[3]	Investment income	The increase in 2004 investment income is contributed by an increase in interest rates and a larger cash position base for investment activities.			
[4]	Royalties, trademarks and licences	In 2003 the agreement with Curtin (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd was under negotiation and the final royalty fee could not be determined, hence in 2004 additional royalty fees were invoiced for 2003.			
[5]	Consultancy and contract research	This can be attributed to the University being successful in gaining additional research contracts, particularly from private industries.			
[6]	Other revenue	Other revenue has decreased and this can be partly attributed to less proceeds received from the sale of non-current assets compared to 2003.			
[7]	Borrowing costs	Decreased borrowing costs due to the reduction in principal on State Treasury loans.			
[8]	Bad and doubtful debts	The reduction in the Bad and Doubtful Debts expense is primarily due to an exceptional increase in 2003 in the allowance for doubtful debts from student fees.			

(ii) Significant variations between budget estimates and actual results for the financial year.

The following notes are in respect to the 2004 University budget as approved by Council and the actual outcomes as disclosed in these financial statements. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10%.

Note	Category	Actuals \$'000	Budget \$'000	Variance \$'000	%
Revenue from ordinary activities					
[1]	Superannuation – Deferred Government contributions	3,102	-	3,102	100%
[2]	Investment income	5,986	2,391	3,595	150%
[3]	Consultancy and contract research	17,927	13,300	4,627	35%
Expenses from ordinary activities					
[4]	Repairs and maintenance	15,591	18,872	(3,281)	(17%)
[5]	Bad and doubtful debts	4,308	87	4,221	4,852%

Notes to the Accounts

Note Commentary

[1] **Superannuation – Deferred Government contributions**

This revenue is not budgeted for because there is an offsetting expenditure in “Employee benefits and on costs”.

[2] **Investment income**

The variance to budget in 2004 investment income is contributed by an increase in interest rates and a larger cash position base in the investment pool.

[3] **Consultancy and contract research**

This can be attributed to the University being more successful than expected in gaining additional research contracts, particularly from private industries.

[4] **Repairs and maintenance**

The variance is due to delays or postponement of some budgeted projects, primarily in electrical infrastructure and minor capital projects.

[5] **Bad and doubtful debts**

The variance in bad and doubtful debts expense is mainly due to write off of student debtors resulting from the University's review of historical balances and an increase in the allowance made for doubtful debts for general debtors.

40 Related Parties

1. Transactions with specified accountable authority and senior officers

1.1 *Accountable authority and senior officers' remuneration and retirement benefits*

Details of remuneration and retirement benefits are disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements.

1.2 *Other transactions with specified accountable authority and senior officers*

University Council members, or their related entities, conduct transactions with the consolidated entity that occur within a normal employee, customer or supplier relationship on terms and conditions that are no more favorable than those with which it is reasonable to expect the consolidated entity to adopt if it was dealing at arm's length in similar circumstances.

These transactions include the following and have been quantified below where the transactions are considered likely to be of interest to users of these financial statements:

Transaction Type	Related party	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Purchase consulting services	Peter Browne Consulting ¹	91	88
Purchase of shares	Neuromonics Ltd ²	54	305
Purchases	Curtin Student Guild ³	2,631	2,611
Revenue	Curtin (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd ⁴	1,586	2,518
	Curtin Student Guild ³	608	2,523
Receivable at 31 December	Curtin (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd ⁴	3,110	3,849
	Curtin Student Guild ³	272	84
Payable at 31 December	Curtin Student Guild ³	4	-

¹ Fees charged to the consolidated entity during the year for consultancy services provided by a related party, Peter Browne Consulting, of which Adjunct Prof. Peter Browne is the principal, totalled \$90,818 [2003: \$87,885]. There was no outstanding balance at reporting date.

² Preference shares purchased in a related party, Neuromonics Ltd totalled \$54,000 [2003: \$305,333]. The consolidated entity has a minority shareholding in Neuromonics Ltd. Prof. Barney Glover, a Senior Officer of the University, is a Director and holds 5,000 'A' Preference Shares in Neuromonics Ltd. Mr Conrad Crisafulli, a Director of Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd, is a Director of Neuromonics Ltd and holds 134,429 'A' Preference Shares.

- ³ Purchases from the Curtin Student Guild, a related party, aggregated \$2.631 million [2003: \$2.611 million]. At reporting date \$3,847 [2003: \$nil] remained outstanding. Sales of \$608,410 [2003: \$2,523 million] were made during the year. At reporting date \$272,198 remained outstanding [2003: \$84,460].
- ⁴ Mr David Menarry and Prof. Graham Lodwick, both Senior Officers of the University, are Director's of Curtin (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd. This company is a party to an agreement with the consolidated entity regarding operation of the Curtin Sarawak campus. Revenue earned during the year totalled \$1.586 million [2003: \$2.518 million]. At reporting date \$3.11 million [2003: \$3.849 million] formed part of receivables.

2. Transactions within the wholly-owned group

Curtin University of Technology is the ultimate parent entity. The following transactions within the wholly-owned group occurred during the year:

Transaction Type	Related party	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Revenue	Uniservices Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd	116	110
	Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd	2,659	2,186
Expenses	Uniservices Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd	222	261
	Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd	113	29
Receivable at 31 December	Uniservices Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd ¹	111	54
	Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd	242	565
Payable at 31 December	Uniservices Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd	30	48
	Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd	21	17

Revenue

Sales of \$115,981 [2003: \$110,022] were made during the year to Uniservices Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd. At reporting date \$110,537 [2003: \$53,921] formed part of the parent entity's general receivables.

Sales of \$2.659 million [2003: \$2.186 million] were made during the year to Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd. At reporting date \$242,221 [2003: \$564,906] formed part of the parent entity's general receivables.

Expenses

Purchases from Uniservices Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd made under normal commercial terms and conditions for the period aggregated \$221,737 [2003: \$261,095]. At reporting date, \$29,651 [2003: \$48,324] remained payable, forming part of the balance of the parent entity's trade payables.

Purchases from Curtin Consultancy Services Ltd made under normal commercial terms and conditions for the period aggregated \$112,820 [2003: \$28,646]. At reporting date \$20,983 [2003: \$17,425] remained payable, forming part of the balance of the parent entity's trade payables.

¹ Loan

Curtin University of Technology has provided an interest free loan to Uniservices Kalgoorlie Pty Ltd totalling \$20,000 with no fixed repayment date. There were no repayments during the year.

Notes to the Accounts

41 Acquitment of Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance**41.1 DEST – Teaching and Learning**
Consolidated and Parent Entity

	Operating Grant		Capital Development Pool		Total	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assistance received in CASH during the reporting period	94,257	89,895	1,049	2,091	95,306	91,986
Net accrual adjustments	(632)	(3,581)	1,500	-	868	(3,581)
Revenue for the period	93,625	86,314	2,549	2,091	96,174	88,405
Accrual surplus/(deficit) from the previous year	-	(384)	-	-	-	(384)
Total accrual revenue	93,625	85,930	2,549	2,091	96,174	88,021
Less accrual expenses	(93,625)	(85,930)	(3,541)	(2,091)	(97,166)	(88,021)
Accrual surplus/(deficit) for reporting period	-	-	(992)	-	(992)	-

41.2 HECS and other Commonwealth Loan Programs

	Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS)		Postgraduate Education Loans Scheme (PELS)		Bridging for Overseas Trained Professional Loans Scheme (BOTPLS)		Total
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assistance received in CASH during the reporting period	50,284	50,555	11,547	7,294	21	3	61,852
Net accrual adjustments	1,108	2,200	72	600	-	-	1,180
Revenue for the period	51,392	52,755	11,619	7,894	21	3	63,032
Accrual surplus/(deficit) from the previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total accrual revenue	51,392	52,755	11,619	7,894	21	3	63,032
Less accrual expenses	(51,392)	(52,755)	(11,619)	(7,894)	(21)	(3)	(63,032)
Accrual surplus/(deficit) for reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

41 Acquitment of Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance (Continued)**41.3 Scholarships***Consolidated and Parent Entity*

	Australian Postgraduate Awards Pre 2002 2004 2003 \$'000 \$'000	Australian Postgraduate Awards Post 2002 2004 2003 \$'000 \$'000	International Postgraduate Research Scholarships 2004 2003 \$'000 \$'000	Commonwealth Education Costs Scholarships 2004 2003 \$'000 \$'000	Commonwealth Accommodation Scholarships 2004 2003 \$'000 \$'000	Total						
Financial assistance received in CASH during the reporting period	264	542	1,674	1,192	459	542	204	-	388	-	2,989	2,276
Net accrual adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue for the period	264	542	1,674	1,192	459	542	204	-	388	-	2,989	2,276
Accrual surplus/(deficit) from the previous year	(223)	49	398	106	(91)	(161)	-	-	-	-	84	(6)
Total accrual revenue	41	591	2,072	1,298	368	381	204	-	388	-	3,073	2,270
Less accrual expenses	(30)	(814)	(1,759)	(900)	(228)	(472)	(195)	-	(364)	-	(2,576)	(2,186)
Accrual surplus/(deficit) for reporting period	11	(223)	313	398	140	(91)	9	-	24	-	497	84

41.4 DEST Research

	Institutional Grants Scheme		Research Training Scheme		Systemic Infrastructure Initiative		Research Infrastructure Block Grants		Total	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assistance received in CASH during the reporting period	5,624	5,234	11,341	10,554	1,100	1,300	1,564	1,517	19,629	18,605
Net accrual adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Revenue for the period	5,624	5,234	11,341	10,554	1,100	1,300	1,564	1,513	19,629	18,601
Accrual surplus/(deficit) from the previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	456	447	456	447
Total accrual revenue	5,624	5,234	11,341	10,554	1,100	1,300	2,020	1,960	20,085	19,048
Less accrual expenses	(5,624)	(5,234)	(11,341)	(10,554)	(1,113)	(1,300)	(1,594)	(1,504)	(19,672)	(18,592)
Accrual surplus/(deficit) for reporting period	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	426	456	413	456

Notes to the Accounts

41 Acquitment of Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance (Continued)**41.5 Australian Research Council***(a) Discovery**Consolidated and Parent Entity*

	Projects		Fellowships		Indigenous Researchers Development		Total	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assistance received in CASH during the reporting period	2,572	2,117	(5)	88	-	-	2,567	2,205
Net accrual adjustments	-	60	-	7	-	-	-	67
Revenue for the period	2,572	2,177	(5)	95	-	-	2,567	2,272
Accrual surplus/(deficit) from the previous year	(1,180)	(1,512)	28	1	(535)	(535)	(1,687)	(2,046)
Total accrual revenue	1,392	665	23	96	(535)	(535)	880	226
Less accrual expenses	(2,201)	(1,845)	(3)	(68)	-	-	(2,204)	(1,913)
Accrual surplus/(deficit) for reporting period	(809)	(1,180)	20	28	(535)	(535)	(1,324)	(1,687)

41.6 Australian Research Council*(b) Linkages*

	Special Research Initiatives		Infrastructure Research Exchange		International		Projects		Total
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assistance received in CASH during the reporting period	-	20	546	952	122	43	2,097	1,342	2,765
Net accrual adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	(13)	-
Revenue for the period	-	20	546	952	122	45	2,097	1,329	2,765
Accrual surplus/(deficit) from the previous year	439	419	1,876	950	20	8	611	478	2,946
Total accrual revenue	439	439	2,422	1,902	142	53	2,708	1,807	5,711
Less accrual expenses	(439)	-	(1,049)	(26)	(84)	(33)	(1,284)	(1,196)	(2,856)
Accrual surplus/(deficit) for reporting period	-	439	1,373	1,876	58	20	1,424	611	2,855
									2,946