© Commonwealth of Australia 2019

ISSN 2204-6356 (Print)

ISSN 2204-6364 (Online)

PO Box 6100 Parliament House Canberra ACT 2600

Phone: 02 6277 3823 Fax: 02 6277 5767

Email: human.rights@aph.gov.au

Website: http://www.aph.gov.au/joint_humanrights/

This report can be cited as: Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights, *Report 4 of 2019*; [2019] AUPJCHR 63.

This document was prepared by the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights and printed by the Senate Printing Unit, Department of the Senate, Parliament House, Canberra.

Membership of the committee

Members

Mr Ian Goodenough MP, Chair
Mr Graham Perrett MP, Deputy Chair
Senator Claire Chandler
Senator Patrick Dodson
Mr Steve Georganas MP
Senator Nita Green
Ms Celia Hammond MP
Senator Nick McKim
Senator David Van
Dr Anne Webster

Moore, Western Australia, LP
Moreton, Queensland, ALP
Tasmania, LP
Western Australia, ALP
Adelaide, South Australia, ALP
Queensland, ALP
Curtin, Western Australia, LP
Tasmania, AG
Victoria, LP
Mallee, Victoria, Nats

Secretariat¹

Anita Coles, Committee Secretary
Zoe Hutchinson, Principal Research Officer
Cristy Clark, Principal Research Officer
Charlotte Fletcher, Principal Research Officer
Laura Sweeney, Principal Research Officer
Andrew McIntyre, Senior Research Officer
Stephanie Lum, Legislative Research Officer

External legal adviser

Associate Professor Jacqueline Mowbray

The human rights committee secretariat is staffed by parliamentary officers drawn from the Department of the Senate Legislative Scrutiny Unit (LSU), which usually includes two principal research officers with specialised expertise in international human rights law. LSU officers regularly work across multiple scrutiny committee secretariats.

Table of contents

Membership of the committee	İİ
Committee information	vi
Chapter 1—New and continuing matters	1
Response required	
Migration Amendment (Repairing Medical Transfers) Bill 2019	. 2
Advice only	
Australian Passports Amendment (Identity-matching Services) Bill 20191	٥.
Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment (2019 Measures No. 1) Bill 20191	٥.
Identity-matching Services Bill 20191	٥.
Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 2019-2020, Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 2019-2020, and	
Appropriation (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 1) 2019-20201	.1
Crimes Legislation Amendment (Police Powers at Airports) Bill 20191	.8
Social Security (Administration) (Trial of Cashless Welfare Arrangements)	
(Declinable Transactions and Welfare Restricted Bank Account) Determination 2019 [F2019L00911]2	1
Bills and instruments with no committee comment2	:5
Chapter 2—Concluded matters2	:7
Appendix 1—Deferred legislation2	<u> 2</u> 9



Committee information

Under the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* (the Act), the committee is required to examine bills, Acts and legislative instruments for compatibility with human rights, and report its findings to both Houses of the Parliament. The committee may also inquire into and report on any human rights matters referred to it by the Attorney-General.

The committee assesses legislation against the human rights contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); as well as five other treaties relating to particular groups and subject matter.² A description of the rights most commonly arising in legislation examined by the committee is available on the committee's website.³

The establishment of the committee builds on Parliament's established tradition of legislative scrutiny. The committee's scrutiny of legislation is undertaken as an assessment against Australia's international human rights obligations, to enhance understanding of and respect for human rights in Australia and ensure attention is given to human rights issues in legislative and policy development.

Some human rights obligations are absolute under international law. However, in relation to most human rights, prescribed limitations on the enjoyment of a right may be permissible under international law if certain requirements are met. Accordingly, a focus of the committee's reports is to determine whether any limitation of a human right identified in proposed legislation is permissible. A measure that limits a right must be **prescribed by law**; be in pursuit of a **legitimate objective**; be **rationally connected** to its stated objective; and be a **proportionate** way to achieve that objective (the **limitation criteria**). These four criteria provide the analytical framework for the committee.

A statement of compatibility for a measure limiting a right must provide a detailed and evidence-based assessment of the measure against the limitation criteria.

These are the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

³ See the committee's *Short Guide to Human Rights* and *Guide to Human Rights*,

https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Human_Rights/Guidance_Notes_and_Resources

Where legislation raises human rights concerns, the committee's usual approach is to seek a response from the legislation proponent, or draw the matter to the attention of the proponent and the Parliament on an advice-only basis.

More information on the committee's analytical framework and approach to human rights scrutiny of legislation is contained in *Guidance Note 1*, a copy of which is available on the committee's website.⁴

-

⁴ See Guidance Note 1 – Drafting Statements of Compatibility, https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary Business/Committees/Joint/Human Rights/Guidance
Notes and Resources