

The Senate

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Standing  
Committee on  
Regulations and  
Ordinances

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Delegated legislation monitor

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# Membership of the committee

## Current members

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Senator Gavin Marshall (Deputy Chair)	Victoria, ALP
Senator Sam Dastyari	New South Wales, ALP
Senator Nova Peris OAM	Northern Territory, ALP
Senator Linda Reynolds	Western Australia, LP
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# Introduction

The *Delegated legislation monitor* (the monitor) is the regular report of the Senate Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinances (the committee). The monitor is published at the conclusion of each sitting week of the Parliament, and provides an overview of the committee's scrutiny of instruments of delegated legislation for the preceding period.<sup>1</sup>

The Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (FRLI) website should be consulted for the text of instruments and explanatory statements, as well as associated information. Instruments may be located on FRLI by entering the relevant FRLI number into the FRLI search field (the FRLI number is shown after the name of each instrument).

## The committee's terms of reference

Senate Standing Order 23 contains a general statement of the committee's terms of reference:

- (1) A Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinances shall be appointed at the commencement of each Parliament.
- (2) All regulations, ordinances and other instruments made under the authority of Acts of the Parliament, which are subject to disallowance or disapproval by the Senate and which are of a legislative character, shall stand referred to the committee for consideration and, if necessary, report.

The committee shall scrutinise each instrument to ensure:

- (a) that it is in accordance with the statute;
- (b) that it does not trespass unduly on personal rights and liberties;
- (c) that it does not unduly make the rights and liberties of citizens dependent upon administrative decisions which are not subject to review of their merits by a judicial or other independent tribunal;  
and
- (d) that it does not contain matter more appropriate for parliamentary enactment.

## Work of the committee

The committee scrutinises all disallowable instruments of delegated legislation, such as regulations and ordinances, to ensure their compliance with non-partisan principles of personal rights and parliamentary propriety.

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1 Prior to 2013, the monitor provided only statistical and technical information on instruments scrutinised by the committee in a given period or year. This information is now most easily accessed via the authoritative Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (FRLI), at [www.comlaw.gov.au](http://www.comlaw.gov.au)

The committee's longstanding practice is to interpret its scrutiny principles broadly, but as relating primarily to technical legislative scrutiny. The committee therefore does not generally examine or consider the policy merits of delegated legislation. In cases where an instrument is considered not to comply with the committee's scrutiny principles, the committee's usual approach is to correspond with the responsible minister or instrument-maker seeking further explanation or clarification of the matter at issue, or seeking an undertaking for specific action to address the committee's concern.

The committee's work is supported by processes for the registration, tabling and disallowance of legislative instruments, which are established by the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.<sup>2</sup>

## **Structure of the report**

The report is comprised of the following parts:

- Chapter 1, 'New and continuing matters', sets out new and continuing matters about which the committee has agreed to write to the relevant minister or instrument-maker seeking further information or appropriate undertakings;
- Chapter 2, 'Concluded matters', sets out any previous matters which have been concluded to the satisfaction of the committee, including by the giving of an undertaking to review, amend or remake a given instrument at a future date;
- Appendix 1 contains correspondence relating to concluded matters.
- Appendix 2 contains the committee's guideline on addressing the consultation requirements of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.

## **Acknowledgement**

The committee wishes to acknowledge the cooperation of the ministers, instrument-makers and departments who assisted the committee with its consideration of the issues raised in this report.

**Senator John Williams**

**Chair**

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2 For further information on the disallowance process and the work of the committee see *Odger's Australian Senate Practice*, 13<sup>th</sup> Edition (2012), Chapter 15.

# Chapter 1

## New and continuing matters

This chapter lists new matters identified by the committee at its meeting on **26 November 2014**, and continuing matters in relation to which the committee has received recent correspondence. The committee will write to relevant ministers or instrument makers in relation to substantive matters seeking further information or an appropriate undertaking within the disallowance period.

Matters which the committee draws to the attention of the relevant minister or instrument maker are raised on an advice-only basis and do not require a response.

This report considers all disallowable instruments tabled between 23 October 2014 and 30 October 2014. All instruments tabled in this period are listed on the Senate Disallowable Instruments List.<sup>1</sup>

### New matters

#### **Fisheries Management (Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Management Plan 1995) Temporary Order 2014 No. 1 [F2014L01414]**

<b>Purpose</b>	Removes current impediments in the Management Plan to vary remake or revoke the determination of Australia's national catch allocation and the actual live weight for a Statutory Fishing Right for 2013–2014 and or 2014–2015 following a further amount of Southern Bluefin Tuna being allocated to Australia
<b>Last day to disallow<sup>2</sup></b>	10 February 2015
<b>Authorising legislation</b>	<i>Fisheries Management Act 1991</i>
<b>Department</b>	Agriculture

#### **Issue:**

*Insufficient information regarding consultation*

Section 17 of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003* directs a rule-maker to be satisfied that appropriate consultation, as is reasonably practicable, has been undertaken in relation to a proposed instrument, particularly where that instrument is likely to have

1 Senate Disallowable Instruments List, available at [http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary\\_Business/Bills\\_Legislation/leginstruments/Senate\\_Disallowable\\_Instruments\\_List](http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Bills_Legislation/leginstruments/Senate_Disallowable_Instruments_List)

2 'Last day to disallow' refers to the last day on which notice may be given of a motion for disallowance in the Senate.

an effect on business. Section 18, however, provides that in some circumstances such consultation may be unnecessary or inappropriate. The explanatory statement (ES) which must accompany an instrument is required to describe the nature of any consultation that has been carried out or, if there has been no consultation, to explain why none was undertaken (section 26). With reference to these requirements, the committee notes the ES for the instrument states that section 43 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*, under which the instrument is made, 'does not require the [Australian Fisheries Management] Authority to consult with the relevant Management Advisory Committee or provide any set period of notice prior to making [the instrument]'. However, there is no reference to the consultation requirements of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*. **The committee therefore requests further information from the minister; and requests that the ES be updated in accordance with the requirements of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.**

### **Spent and Redundant Instruments Repeal Regulation 2014 (No. 2) [F2014L01358]**

### **Australian Communications and Media Authority Omnibus Revocation Instrument 2014 (No. 2) [F2014L01373]**

#### **Issue:**

#### *Mass repeal of redundant instruments under the Legislative Instruments Act 2003*

The two instruments listed above repeal 279 legislative instruments and two provisions from two legislative instruments, and 56 legislative instruments, respectively, that are either spent or not otherwise required. They include amending and repealing instruments and commencement instruments that have no further effect, because they have fulfilled their purpose. Mass repeal of such instruments was enabled by amendments to the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003* in 2012. **The committee therefore draws the attention of the Senate to the mass repeal of redundant legislative instruments.**

## **Continuing matters**

### **Multiple instruments that appear to rely on subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901***

The committee has identified a number of instruments that appear to rely on subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, which provides that the power to make an instrument includes the power to vary or revoke the instrument. If that is the case, the committee considers it would be preferable for the ES for any such instrument to identify the relevance of subsection 33(3), in the interests of promoting the clarity and intelligibility of the instrument to anticipated users. **The committee provides the following example of a form of words which may be included in an ES where subsection 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* is relevant:**

Under subsection 33 (3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*, where an Act confers a power to make, grant or issue any instrument of a legislative or administrative character (including rules, regulations or by-laws), the power shall be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like conditions (if any) to repeal, rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such instrument.<sup>3</sup>

**The committee therefore draws this issue to the attention of ministers and instrument-makers responsible for the following instruments:**

Vehicle Standard (Australian Design Rule 50/00 – Front Fog Lamps) 2006 Amendment 2 [F2014L01364]

Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities (Indirect Tax Concession Scheme) Amendment Determination 2014 (No. 1) [F2014L01394]

Radiocommunications (Charges) Amendment Determination 2014 (No. 1) [F2014L01406]

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3 For more extensive comment on this issue, see *Delegated legislation monitor* No. 8 of 2013, p. 511.



## **Chapter 2**

### **Concluded matters**

There are no concluded matters arising from the committee's meeting on **26 November 2014**.



# **Appendix 1**

## **Correspondence**

No correspondence received.



## Appendix 2

### Guideline on consultation

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#### Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinances

##### Addressing consultation in explanatory statements

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##### *Role of the committee*

The Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinances (the committee) undertakes scrutiny of legislative instruments to ensure compliance with [non-partisan principles](#) of personal rights and parliamentary propriety.

##### *Purpose of guideline*

This guideline provides information on preparing an explanatory statement (ES) to accompany a legislative instrument, specifically in relation to the requirement that such statements must describe the nature of any consultation undertaken or explain why no such consultation was undertaken.

The committee scrutinises instruments to ensure, inter alia, that they meet the technical requirements of the [Legislative Instruments Act 2003](#) (the Act) regarding the description of the nature of consultation or the explanation as to why no consultation was undertaken. Where an ES does not meet these technical requirements, the committee generally corresponds with the relevant minister seeking further information and appropriate amendment of the ES.

Ensuring that the technical requirements of the Act are met in the first instance will negate the need for the committee to write to the relevant minister seeking compliance, and ensure that an instrument is not potentially subject to [disallowance](#).

It is important to note that the committee's concern in this area is to ensure only that an ES is technically compliant with the descriptive requirements of the Act regarding consultation, and that the question of whether consultation that has been undertaken is appropriate is a matter decided by the rule-maker at the time an instrument is made.

However, the nature of any consultation undertaken may be separately relevant to issues arising from the committee's scrutiny principles, and in such cases the committee may consider the character and scope of any consultation undertaken more broadly.

### ***Requirements of the Legislative Instruments Act 2003***

Section 17 of the Act requires that, before making a legislative instrument, the instrument-maker must be satisfied that appropriate consultation, as is reasonably practicable, has been undertaken in relation to a proposed instrument, particularly where that instrument is likely to have an effect on business.

Section 18 of the Act, however, provides that in some circumstances such consultation may be 'unnecessary or inappropriate'.

It is important to note that section 26 of the Act requires that explanatory statements describe the nature of any consultation that has been undertaken or, if no such consultation has been undertaken, to explain why none was undertaken.

It is also important to note that requirements regarding the preparation of a Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) are separate to the requirements of the Act in relation to consultation. This means that, although a RIS may not be required in relation to a certain instrument, the requirements of the Act regarding a description of the nature of consultation undertaken, or an explanation of why consultation has not occurred, must still be met. However, consultation that has been undertaken under a RIS process will generally satisfy the requirements of the Act, provided that that consultation is adequately described (see below).

If a RIS or similar assessment has been prepared, it should be provided to the committee along with the ES.

### ***Describing the nature of consultation***

To meet the requirements of section 26 of the Act, an ES must *describe the nature of any consultation that has been undertaken*. The committee does not usually interpret this as requiring a highly detailed description of any consultation undertaken. However, a bare or very generalised statement of the fact that consultation has taken place may be considered insufficient to meet the requirements of the Act.

Where consultation has taken place, the ES to an instrument should set out the following information:

#### ***Method and purpose of consultation***

An ES should state who and/or which bodies or groups were targeted for consultation and set out the purpose and parameters of the consultation. An ES should avoid bare statements such as 'Consultation was undertaken'.

#### ***Bodies/groups/individuals consulted***

An ES should specify the actual names of departments, bodies, agencies, groups et cetera that were consulted. An ES should avoid overly generalised statements such as 'Relevant stakeholders were consulted'.

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### *Issues raised in consultations and outcomes*

An ES should identify the nature of any issues raised in consultations, as well as the outcome of the consultation process. For example, an ES could state: 'A number of submissions raised concerns in relation to the effect of the instrument on retirees. An exemption for retirees was introduced in response to these concerns'.

### ***Explaining why consultation has not been undertaken***

To meet the requirements of section 26 of the Act, an ES must *explain why no consultation was undertaken*. The committee does not usually interpret this as requiring a highly detailed explanation of why consultation was not undertaken. However, a bare statement that consultation has not taken place may be considered insufficient to meet the requirements of the Act.

In explaining why no consultation has taken place, it is important to note the following considerations:

#### *Specific examples listed in the Act*

Section 18 lists a number of examples where an instrument-maker may be satisfied that consultation is unnecessary or inappropriate in relation to a specific instrument. This list is not exhaustive of the grounds which may be advanced as to why consultation was not undertaken in a given case. The ES should state why consultation was unnecessary or inappropriate, and explain the reasoning in support of this conclusion. An ES should avoid bare assertions such as 'Consultation was not undertaken because the instrument is beneficial in nature'.

#### *Timing of consultation*

The Act requires that consultation regarding an instrument must take place before the instrument is made. This means that, where consultation is planned for the implementation or post-operative phase of changes introduced by a given instrument, that consultation cannot generally be cited to satisfy the requirements of sections 17 and 26 of the Act.

In some cases, consultation is conducted in relation to the primary legislation which authorises the making of an instrument of delegated legislation, and this consultation is cited for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of the Act. The committee may regard this as acceptable provided that (a) the primary legislation and the instrument are made at or about the same time and (b) the consultation addresses the matters dealt with in the delegated legislation.

*Seeking further advice or information*

Further information is available through the committee's website at [http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary\\_Business/Committees/Senate\\_Committees?url=regord\\_ctte/index.htm](http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate_Committees?url=regord_ctte/index.htm) or by contacting the committee secretariat at:

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