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Standing
Committee for the
Scrutiny of Delegated
Legislation

Delegated Legislation Monitor

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Introduction

The Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, formerly the Senate Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinances, was established in 1932. The role of the committee is to examine the technical qualities of all legislative instruments, and to decide whether they comply with the committee's non-partisan scrutiny principles or otherwise give rise to matters of interest to the Senate.

The *Delegated Legislation Monitor* (the Monitor) details the committee's views in relation to its technical scrutiny of legislative instruments registered on the Federal Register of Legislation. Part I of the Monitor details the committee's scrutiny concerns arising under the technical scrutiny principles set out in Senate standing order 23(3), extracted below. Part II of the Monitor details matters which the committee has resolved to draw to the attention of the Senate under standing order 23(4).

This Monitor details matters relating to the committee's scrutiny of **107** legislative instruments registered on the Federal Register of Legislation between **17 April 2023** and **15 May 2023**.¹ This includes **98** disallowable instruments and **nine** instruments exempt from disallowance. It also details the committee's ongoing consideration of instruments registered in previous periods.

Committee information

Terms of reference

The committee's technical scrutiny principles are set out in Senate standing order 23(3), which requires the committee to scrutinise each instrument as to whether:

- (a) it is in accordance with its enabling Act and otherwise complies with all legislative requirements;
- (b) it appears to be supported by a constitutional head of legislative power and is otherwise constitutionally valid;
- (c) it makes rights, liberties, obligations or interests unduly dependent on insufficiently defined administrative powers;
- (d) those likely to be affected by the instrument were adequately consulted in relation to it;

1 One disallowable legislative instrument, the CASA EX52/23 – CRS and SM CRS Document to Cover Specialist Maintenance by a Class D AMO – Instrument 2023 [F2023L00482], was registered during this period without an explanatory statement. Scrutiny of this instrument has been deferred until an explanatory statement is registered. This instrument is not included in these statistics.

- (e) its drafting is defective or unclear;
- (f) it, and any document it incorporates, may be freely accessed and used;
- (g) the accompanying explanatory material provides sufficient information to gain a clear understanding of the instrument;
- (h) it trespasses unduly on personal rights and liberties;
- (i) it unduly excludes, limits or fails to provide for independent review of decisions affecting rights, liberties, obligations or interests;
- (j) it contains matters more appropriate for parliamentary enactment;
- (k) in the case of an instrument exempt from sunseting, it is appropriate for the instrument to be exempt from sunseting;
- (l) in the case of an instrument that amends or modifies the operation of primary legislation, or exempts persons or entities from the operation of primary legislation, the instrument is in force only for as long as is strictly necessary; and
- (m) it complies with any other ground relating to the technical scrutiny of delegated legislation that the committee considers appropriate.

Additionally, Senate standing order 23(4) requires the committee to scrutinise each instrument to determine whether the attention of the Senate should be drawn to the instrument on the ground that it raises significant issues, or otherwise gives rise to issues that are likely to be of interest to the Senate.

Senate standing order 23(4A) further provides that the committee may, for the purpose of reporting on its terms of reference, consider instruments made under the authority of Acts of the Parliament that are not subject to disallowance. The committee may also consider whether it is appropriate for such instruments to be exempt from disallowance.

Nature of the committee's scrutiny

Technical legislative scrutiny

The committee operates on a non-partisan basis to scrutinise delegated legislation made by the executive branch of government against its technical scrutiny principles.

Resolving minor technical scrutiny concerns

After scrutinising a legislative instrument, the committee may initially engage in informal correspondence with agencies via its secretariat to gather information or seek clarification to identify and resolve minor technical scrutiny concerns. This engagement with agencies assists the committee in deciding whether it is necessary to seek further advice from the relevant minister about those concerns. Agency

correspondence is not published; however, the relevant instruments are listed on the committee's website and in Chapter 3 of the Monitor.

Resolving significant technical scrutiny concerns

Where the committee considers that an instrument raises significant technical scrutiny concerns, it details its concerns in Part I of the Monitor for the benefit of the Senate in its oversight of delegated law-making powers. The committee generally seeks a formal response from the relevant minister in relation to concerns set out in this Part; however, in some circumstances the committee may report its scrutiny concerns to the Senate without seeking further information from the minister.

Undertakings

As a result of raising its scrutiny concerns with the relevant minister or agency, the committee may seek an undertaking for specific action to address its scrutiny concerns. The committee summarises outstanding and implemented undertakings in Chapter 4 of the Monitor. The committee will record relevant undertakings on the [Index of Undertakings](#) on its website.

Matters of interest to the Senate

The committee does not scrutinise the policy merits of delegated legislation. If the committee determines that an instrument raises significant issues, or otherwise gives rise to issues likely to be of interest to the Senate under standing order 23(4), it may draw these instruments to the attention of the Senate in Part II of the Monitor.

Disallowance process²

The disallowance process is one of the key mechanisms by which Parliament exercises control over delegated legislation. The conditions for the disallowance process are set out in the *Legislation Act 2003* and are reflected in Senate standing order 78.

The committee will give a 'protective' notice of motion to disallow an instrument where it is unable to conclude its consideration of an instrument before the original disallowance period expires. In addition, the committee may give such a notice where the committee requires an undertaking to be implemented before it can conclude its consideration of the instrument. The committee will usually withdraw a 'protective' notice when it receives a satisfactory response to its scrutiny concerns or confirmation that any outstanding undertakings have been implemented.

The committee may also give a notice of motion to disallow an instrument where it considers that the instrument raises significant and unresolved scrutiny concerns, and

2 For further information on the disallowance process see [Odgers' Australian Senate Practice](#) and [Guide to Senate Procedure No. 19 - Disallowance](#).

the committee has therefore resolved to recommend to the Senate that the instrument be disallowed. In these circumstances, the committee will detail its significant scrutiny concerns in Chapter 1 of the Monitor.

Publications

Delegated Legislation Monitor

The committee's usual practice is to table its [Delegated Legislation Monitor](#) each Senate sitting week. Legislative instruments detailed in the Monitor are also listed in the [Index of Instruments](#) on the committee's website.

Scrutiny News

[Scrutiny News](#) is a brief newsletter summarising significant matters arising in the Monitor, as well as in the reports of the Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Bills. Past editions, and information about subscribing to the mailing list, are available on the Scrutiny of Bills Committee's website.

Guidelines

[Guidelines](#) relating to the committee's scrutiny principles are published on the committee's website.

Other resources

Ministerial responses to the committee's concerns can be accessed on the committee's website through either the [Delegated Legislation Monitors](#) webpage or the [Index of Instruments](#).

The [Federal Register of Legislation](#) should be consulted for the text of instruments, explanatory statements, and associated information.

The [Senate Disallowable Instruments List](#) provides a listing of tabled instruments for which disallowance motions may be moved in the Senate.

The [Disallowance Alert](#) records all notices of motion for the disallowance of instruments, and their progress and eventual outcome.

Part I—Technical legislative scrutiny

Chapter 1

New and ongoing matters

1.1 This Chapter details the committee's significant new and ongoing scrutiny concerns in legislative instruments relating to the committee's technical legislative scrutiny principles in Senate standing order 23(3).

Ongoing matters

1.2 The committee requests further information from relevant ministers about its significant technical scrutiny concerns in relation to the instruments listed below.

Corporations Amendment (Design and Distribution Obligations—Income Management Regimes) Regulations 2023
Corporations Amendment (Litigation Funding) Regulations 2022
Treasury Laws Amendment (Rationalising ASIC Instruments) Regulations 2022¹

FRL No.	F2023L00193 ; F2022L01614 ; F2022L01629
Purpose	<p><i>F2023L00193</i>: Amends the Corporations Regulations 2001 to exempt the issuers of income management accounts from the obligation to make a target market determination under Part 7.8A of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>.</p> <p><i>F2022L01614</i>: Amends the Corporations Regulations 2001 to provide litigation funding schemes with an explicit exemption from the managed investment scheme regime, Australian Financial Services Licence requirements, product disclosure regime and anti-hawking provisions in the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>.</p> <p><i>F2022L01629</i>: Amends the Corporations Regulations 2001 and the National Consumer Credit Protection Regulations 2010 to incorporate longstanding and accepted matters currently contained in ASIC legislative instruments into the regulations.</p>
Authorising legislation	<p><i>All instruments: Corporations Act 2001</i></p> <p><i>F2022L01629 only: National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009</i></p>
Portfolio	Treasury
Disallowance	<p><i>F2023L00193</i>: 15 sitting days after tabling (tabled in the Senate on 7 March 2023)</p> <p><i>F2022L01614 and F2022L01629</i>: 15 sitting days after tabling (tabled in the Senate on 6 February 2023); notice of motion to disallow placed on 29 March 2023</p>

1 This entry may be cited as: Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, Corporations Amendment (Design and Distribution Obligations—Income Management Regimes Regulations 2023, Corporations Amendment (Litigation Funding) Regulations 2022 and Treasury Laws Amendment (Rationalising ASIC Instruments) Regulations 2022, *Delegated Legislation Monitor 6 of 2023*; [2023] AUSStaCSDLML 60.

Overview

1.3 The Corporations Amendment (Design and Distribution Obligations—Income Management Regimes) Regulations 2023, the Corporations Amendment (Litigation Funding) Regulations 2022 and the Treasury Laws Amendment (Rationalising ASIC Instruments) Regulations 2022 introduce a number of exemptions to requirements provided in primary legislation, including the *Corporations Act 2001* (the Corporations Act) and the *National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009* (the National Consumer Credit Protection Act).

1.4 These instruments introduce measures into the Corporations Regulations 2001 (the Corporations Regulations), which are exempt from sunseting. This invokes the committee's systemic scrutiny concerns about delegated legislation that amends or modifies the operation of primary legislation on an ongoing basis.

1.5 The committee previously raised concerns about these instruments, as follows:

- Regarding the Corporations Amendment (Design and Distribution Obligations—Income Management Regimes) Regulations 2023, the committee sought advice in *Delegated Legislation Monitor 4 of 2023*, on 29 March 2023.²
- Regarding the Treasury Laws Amendment (Rationalising ASIC Instruments) Regulations 2022, the committee sought advice in *Delegated Legislation Monitor 1 of 2023*, on 25 January 2023.³ The Assistant Treasurer responded on 20 February 2023.⁴ The committee sought further advice in *Delegated Legislation Monitor 3 of 2023*, on 8 March 2023.⁵ The Assistant Treasurer responded on 23 March 2023.⁶ The committee sought further advice in *Delegated Legislation Monitor 4 of 2023*, on 29 March 2023.⁷

2 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Delegated Legislation Monitor 4 of 2023](#) (29 March 2023) pp. 5–7.

3 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Delegated Legislation Monitor 1 of 2023](#) (25 January 2023) pp. 9–11.

4 See [correspondence](#) to the Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation on 20 February 2023, p. 16.

5 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Delegated Legislation Monitor 3 of 2023](#) (8 March 2023) pp. 26–31.

6 This correspondence was tabled with this Monitor and will be accessible via the [Index of Instruments](#) page on the committee's website.

7 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Delegated Legislation Monitor 4 of 2023](#) (29 March 2023) pp. 13–18.

- Regarding the Corporations Amendment (Litigation Funding) Regulations 2022, the committee sought advice in *Delegated Legislation Monitor 1 of 2023*, on 25 January 2023.⁸ The Assistant Treasurer responded on 20 February 2023.⁹ The committee retained scrutiny concerns and sought further advice in *Delegated Legislation Monitor 3 of 2023*.¹⁰ The Assistant Treasurer responded on 23 March 2023.¹¹ The committee sought further advice in *Delegated Legislation Monitor 4 of 2023*, on 29 March 2023.¹²

1.6 The Assistant Treasurer responded to the concerns raised with all three instruments on 15 May 2023.¹³

Scrutiny concerns

Exemption from the operation of primary legislation;¹⁴ parliamentary oversight¹⁵

Corporations Amendment (Design and Distribution Obligations—Income Management Regimes) Regulations 2023

1.7 The committee had sought the Assistant Treasurer's advice as to:

- why it is considered necessary and appropriate to use delegated legislation, rather than primary legislation, to introduce this exemption to requirements in the Corporations Act;
- how the exemption in this instrument is consistent with the exemptions in the ASIC Corporations (Design and Distribution Obligations Interim Measures) Instrument 2021/784, noting that the ASIC instrument appears to self-repeal on 5 October 2023 and is subject to sunseting while the Corporations Regulations are not; and

8 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Delegated Legislation Monitor 1 of 2023](#) (25 January 2023) p. 5.

9 See [correspondence](#) to the Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation on 20 February 2023, pp. 6–8.

10 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Delegated Legislation Monitor 3 of 2023](#) (8 March 2023), pp. 10–15.

11 This correspondence was tabled with this Monitor, and will be accessible via the [Index of Instruments](#) page on the committee's website.

12 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Delegated Legislation Monitor 4 of 2023](#) (29 March 2023) pp. 8–12.

13 This correspondence was tabled with this Monitor and will be accessible via the [Index of Instruments](#) page on the committee's website.

14 Senate standing order 23(3)(l).

15 Senate standing order 23(3)(m).

- whether there is any intention to include these exemptions in the Corporations Act and, if not, whether the instrument can be amended to provide that the measures cease within three years after commencement.

*Assistant Treasurer's response*¹⁶

1.8 The Assistant Treasurer advised that the explanatory memorandum to the *Treasury Laws Amendment (Design and Distribution Obligations and Product Intervention Powers) Act 2019* (the DDO Act) provides that the regulation-making power was necessary to include and exclude products from the DDO regime. The inclusion of the regulation-making power is for 'future proofing the new regime by providing flexibility to exempt products where appropriate'. As such, he advised it is necessary and appropriate to achieve these exemptions via regulations.

1.9 The Assistant Treasurer reiterated previous advice provided to the committee about these similar instruments, specifically:

Given the breadth of the coverage of the design and distribution obligations, the number and technical nature of financial products within its scope and the variety of ways in which those products are distributed, it is desirable that limits to and expansions of the regime in relation to specific types of products may be effected by delegated legislation.

1.10 The Assistant Treasurer further advised that he does not intend to amend the Corporations Act to include the above matters nor amend the Corporations Regulations to provide that these measures cease after three years.

Corporations Amendment (Litigation Funding) Regulations 2022

1.11 The committee had requested the Assistant Treasurer's advice as to:

- why the amendments this instrument makes to the managed investment scheme regime, Australian Financial Services Licence requirements and product disclosure regime cannot be time-limited to three years or at least subject to sunseting, when the hawking-related amendments will be,¹⁷ noting the concerns around clarity and consistency in the law; and
- noting the Assistant Treasurer's previous advice that creating bespoke exemptions in the Act for litigation funding schemes would affect clarity and

16 This correspondence was tabled with this Monitor and will be accessible via the [Index of Instruments](#) page on the committee's website.

17 The committee previously engaged with the Assistant Treasurer regarding the Financial Sector Reform (Hayne Royal Commission Response) (Hawking of Financial Products) Regulations 2021 [F2021L01080]. The Assistant Treasurer undertook to amend the instrument to provide that the exemptions it introduced would cease after three years; see [Delegated Legislation Monitor 9 of 2022](#) (30 November 2022) p. 24.

navigability, whether it is possible to move not only these exemptions, but also other exemptions, into the Corporations Act.

*Assistant Treasurer's response*¹⁸

1.12 The Assistant Treasurer advised that as the amendments are intended to be ongoing, time-limiting the amendments would create significant commercial uncertainty for litigation funders and other market participants. Further, consistent with the broader Corporations Regulations, the amendments are exempt from sunseting because they are part of an intergovernmental scheme, and it would therefore be inappropriate for the Commonwealth to unilaterally sunset the regulations.

1.13 Additionally, the Assistant Treasurer advised that moving such exemptions into the Corporations Act would not improve the clarity and consistency of the primary law, because the Act provides legal authority to prescribe various matters in regulations, and this reflects Parliament's intention that these details are appropriate for delegated legislation. He also stated that delegated legislation has an important role in removing prescriptive detail from the primary law, aiding with clarity and navigability of the law.

Treasury Laws Amendment (Rationalising ASIC Instruments) Regulations 2022

1.14 The committee sought the Assistant Treasurer's advice as to:

- further detail about the Law Improvement Program;
- whether the committee's principles were considered in developing the Law Improvement Program, particularly in relation to the principle in Senate standing order 23(3)(l);
- what factors were considered when deciding to shift time-limited exemptions from primary legislation into ongoing measures which are not subject to sunseting; and
- noting the Assistant Treasurer's previous advice that the exemption from sunseting provides 'certainty to stakeholders, and the regular review and amendment of individual provisions', further detail about what 'regular review' means in this context, including any formal review mechanisms that apply and the frequency of such reviews to ensure measures remain fit for purpose and up to date.

18 This correspondence was tabled with this Monitor and will be accessible via the [Index of Instruments](#) page on the committee's website.

*Assistant Treasurer's response*¹⁹

1.15 The Assistant Treasurer advised that the Treasury Law Improvement Program will support the 'regulatory stewardship of Treasury portfolio legislation'. Further, he noted that the 'Government intends to pursue regular improvement and maintenance opportunities under this Program to ensure that Treasury portfolio laws remain current, fit-for-purpose and transparent', and confirmed that the Rationalisation of Ending ASIC Instrument Measures (REAIM) work forms part of program.

1.16 In relation to whether the committee's principles were considered in developing the Law Improvement Program, the Assistant Treasurer advised that 'while Treasury takes into account the Committee's principles when designing new law, it is also necessary to balance the application of those principles with the policy intent of any particular legislative measure, the needs of stakeholders and complexities in designing functional and effective law across the portfolio's legislation'.

1.17 In response to the committee's question about what factors were considered when deciding to shift time-limited exemptions into ongoing measures which are not subject to sunseting, the Assistant Treasurer advised that he considered the 'content and nature of the necessary amendments and decided to co-locate these with similar exemptions,' and that because the exemptions are necessary on an ongoing basis, he did not consider sunseting them.

1.18 Regarding the meaning of 'regular review', in the context of the sunseting exemption that applies to the Corporations Regulations, the Assistant Treasurer explained that explanatory statement to the Legislation (Exemptions and Other Matters) Amendment (Sunsetting Exemptions) Regulations 2017, which exempt the Corporations Regulations 2001 from sunseting, states that:

[The Corporations Regulations 2001] are currently being reviewed as part of other reform processes (including implementation of the recommendations of the Financial System Inquiry). Due to the size of the Corporations Regulations, the current approach to updating the Regulations to ensure they remain fit for purpose is to review and reform discrete sections of the Regulations on a thematic basis.

1.19 The Assistant Treasurer further advised that:

Relevant Government-initiated reviews since 2017 have included:

- the Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry (2019);
- the Review of insolvent trading safe harbour (2021);

19 This correspondence was tabled with this Monitor and will be accessible via the [Index of Instruments](#) page on the committee's website.

- the Review of the Legislation Act (2021-2022); and
- the Quality of Advice Review (2023).

Australian Law Reform Commission: Financial Services Legislation: Interim Report B

1.20 In considering its ongoing scrutiny concerns in relation to these instruments, committee has also considered the Australian Law Reform Commission's (the ALRC) *Financial Services Legislation: Interim Report B*,²⁰ tabled in Parliament on 30 September 2022. This report focuses on regulatory design and the hierarchy of primary law provisions, regulations, class orders, and standards in relation to corporations and financial services law.

1.21 The *Financial Services Legislation: Interim Report B* provides a number of recommendations including that a proposed new model for Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act be developed, as follows:

- an Act legislating fundamental norms and obligations, and other provisions appropriately enacted only by Parliament;
- a Scoping Order (a single consolidated legislative instrument) containing exclusions, class exemptions, and other detail necessary for adjusting the scope of the Act; and
- thematic 'rulebooks' (consolidated legislative instruments) containing rules giving effect to the Act in different regulatory contexts as appropriate.²¹

1.22 Further, the committee understands that the ALRC is considering that the following safeguards could also apply in this proposed model:

- consultation when making delegated legislation, including with an appointed advisory committee;²²
- explanatory statements that explain how the effect of the instrument is consistent with or advances the objects of the Act;²³ and

20 Australian Law Reform Commission, [Financial Services Legislation: Interim Report B](#) (September 2022).

21 Australian Law Reform Commission, [Financial Services Legislation: Interim Report B](#) (September 2022) p. 52.

22 Australian Law Reform Commission, [Financial Services Legislation: Interim Report B](#) (September 2022) p. 54.

23 Australian Law Reform Commission, [Financial Services Legislation: Interim Report B](#) (September 2022) p. 53.

- the scoping order²⁴ and rulebooks²⁵ should be subject to 10-year sunseting.

1.23 While the committee acknowledges the ARLC's report is at the interim stage, it welcomes the view that delegated legislation made under the Corporations Act should be subject the sunseting, in addition to the other safeguards set out in detail by the ALRC.

Committee view

1.24 While the committee thanks the Assistant Treasurer for his response, its significant scrutiny concerns regarding these instruments are not allayed by the justifications provided, particularly for including ongoing exemptions from the operation of primary law in delegated legislation.

1.25 As previously advised, it is the committee's longstanding view that while exemptions to primary law may be necessary, if they are required on an ongoing basis, such measures should be included in the primary law itself. Not only does this provide all stakeholders with certainty in the law, but it also provides the appropriate level of parliamentary oversight over such measures.

1.26 If this approach is not feasible, the committee expects that the exemptions will be time-limited to as long as strictly necessary. This expectation is set by the Senate and reflected in Senate standing order 23(3)(l), which requires that the committee consider whether such instruments are in force 'only for as long as strictly necessary'. The committee also considered this issue in detail in its inquiry into the exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight.²⁶

1.27 In the case of the three instruments examined in this Monitor entry, the committee's concerns are heightened as these measures were previously subject to sunseting, or would have self-repealed. However, they are now being moved in the Corporations Regulations which are exempt from sunseting. This contravenes the committee's minimum expectations that such exemptions to primary legislation only exist as long as necessary, which is consistent with the ALRC's view about the importance of sunseting.

1.28 Additionally, the committee notes the Assistant Treasurer's advice that the Corporations Regulations are reviewed as part of other reform processes, and due to

24 Australian Law Reform Commission, [Financial Services Legislation: Interim Report B](#) (September 2022) p. 65.

25 Australian Law Reform Commission, [Financial Services Legislation: Interim Report B](#) (September 2022) p. 71.

26 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, *Exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight: Interim Report* (December 2020); [Final Report](#) (March 2021).

the size of the regulations, the current approach to updating them to ensure they remain fit for purpose is to review discrete sections on a thematic basis.

1.29 The committee is concerned that this approach does not ensure that the regulations are regularly and systematically reviewed to ensure relevancy. The committee is of the view that thematic review as particular issues are considered is inadequate in the absence of sunseting.

1.30 The committee also considered the Assistant Treasurer's advice regarding whether the committee's principles were considered in developing the Law Improvement Program. The Assistant Treasurer advised that 'while Treasury takes into account the Committee's principles when designing new law, it is also necessary to balance the application of those principles with the policy intent of any particular legislative measure, the needs of stakeholders and complexities in designing functional and effective law across the portfolio's legislation'. The committee is deeply concerned that this is the view of the Assistant Treasurer, noting that the Senate established the committee's principles in the standing orders. As such, the needs of various stakeholders or the policy intent should not override the intention of Parliament, particularly in relation to its crucial oversight responsibility.

1.31 Given the committee's ongoing concerns in relation to these instruments, the committee requests that the Assistant Treasurer consider a 10-year sunseting date for these measures, if a three-year time limitation cannot be provided for. The committee is of the view that this respects the importance of parliamentary oversight whilst also providing the legislative certainty required by stakeholders.

1.32 In addition, while the committee welcomes the very important work of the ALRC in reviewing the existing legislative framework and developing proposed models for reform, it is of the view that in the interim the Corporations Regulations should be made subject to sunseting to ensure proper oversight.

1.33 The committee therefore requests the Assistant Treasurer's further advice as to whether amendments can be progressed to ensure that the Corporations Regulations are subject to sunseting to allow a minimum degree of parliamentary oversight; or alternatively, whether the measures introduced in these three instruments can be subject to 10-year sunseting period, noting that they are creating exemptions to primary legislation.

Chapter 2

Concluded matters¹

2.1 This Chapter details the committee's concluding comments on significant technical scrutiny issues in legislative instruments relating to the committee's principles in Senate standing order 23(3).

2.2 In this Monitor, the committee is not concluding its examination of any instruments raising significant technical scrutiny concerns.

1 This chapter can be cited as: Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, Chapter 2: Concluded matters, *Delegated Legislation Monitor 6 of 2023*; [2023] AUSStaCSDLM 61.

Chapter 3

Agency engagement¹

3.1 As part of its technical scrutiny of legislative instruments, the committee may engage with relevant agencies via its secretariat to gather information or seek clarification to resolve minor technical scrutiny concerns. While this correspondence is confidential, the committee lists the relevant instruments on its website and provides a statistical overview of the relevant scrutiny issues raised in its *Annual Reports*. The committee reports on matters which cannot be satisfactorily resolved via engagement with the relevant agency in Chapter 1 of the Monitor.

3.2 Some instruments may be listed as both 'new' and 'concluded', where the committee via its secretariat has both raised and resolved concerns with the relevant agency in the period covered by the Monitor.

New matters

3.3 Of the instruments registered on the Federal Register of Legislation between 17 April and 15 May 2023, the committee commenced engaging with the relevant agency via its secretariat about the following **two** instruments.²

Instrument

Extradition (Republic of North Macedonia) Regulations 2023 [F2023L00447]

Human Services (Medicare) (Medicare Programs) Amendment Specification 2023 [F2023L00522]

Ongoing matters

3.4 The committee is continuing to engage with relevant agencies via its secretariat about potential scrutiny concerns raised by **two** instruments.³

Instrument

Auditing Standard ASA 2023-1 Amendments to Australian Auditing Standards [F2023L00295]

CASA EX27/23 — Remotely Piloted Aircraft Operations Beyond Visual Line of Sight Exemption 2023 [F2023L00422]

1 This chapter can be cited as: Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, Chapter 3: Agency engagement, *Delegated Legislation Monitor 6 of 2023*; [2023] AUSStaCSDLM 62.

2 For further details, see the [Index of Instruments](#) page on the committee's website.

3 For further details, see the [Index of Instruments](#) page on the committee's website.

Concluded matters

3.5 The committee has concluded its consideration of the following **44** instruments after engagement with relevant agencies via its secretariat.⁴

Instrument

Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards 2023 [F2023L00440]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 1 of 2023 [F2023L00313]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 2 of 2023 [F2023L00288]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 3 of 2023 [F2023L00349]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 4 of 2023 [F2023L00247]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 5 of 2023 [F2023L00307]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 6 of 2023 [F2023L00249]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 7 of 2023 [F2023L00306]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 8 of 2023 [F2023L00315]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 9 of 2023 [F2023L00250]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 10 of 2023 [F2023L00251]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 11 of 2023 [F2023L00253]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 12 of 2023 [F2023L00256]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 13 of 2023 [F2023L00259]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 14 of 2023 [F2023L00262]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 15 of 2023 [F2023L00266]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 16 of 2023 [F2023L00267]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 17 of 2023 [F2023L00301]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 18 of 2023 [F2023L00254]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 19 of 2023 [F2023L00255]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 20 of 2023 [F2023L00258]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 21 of 2023 [F2023L00280]

4 For further details, see the [Index of Instruments](#) page on the committee's website.

Instrument

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 22 of 2023 [F2023L00338]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 23 of 2023 [F2023L00310]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 24 of 2023 [F2023L00337]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 25 of 2023 [F2023L00264]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 26 of 2023 [F2023L00275]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 27 of 2023 [F2023L00316]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 28 of 2023 [F2023L00317]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 29 of 2023 [F2023L00318]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 30 of 2023 [F2023L00319]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 31 of 2023 [F2023L00257]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 32 of 2023 [F2023L00268]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 33 of 2023 [F2023L00311]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 34 of 2023 [F2023L00321]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 35 of 2023 [F2023L00312]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 36 of 2023 [F2023L00302]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 37 of 2023 [F2023L00300]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 38 of 2023 [F2023L00265]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 49 of 2023 [F2023L00404]

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 51 of 2023 [F2023L00405]

Migration (Specification of evidentiary requirements—family violence) Instrument (LIN 23/026) 2023 [F2023L00382]

Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation (Defence-related Claims)—Guide to the Assessment of the Degree of Permanent Impairment 2023 [F2023L00364]

Transport Security Legislation Amendment (Criminal Intelligence Threshold) Regulations 2023 [F2023L00192]

Chapter 4

Undertakings¹

4.1 This Chapter contains a summary of undertakings that the committee is aware have been implemented or remain outstanding since the committee's last Monitor.

4.2 A full list of undertakings is published on the *Index of Undertakings* on the committee's website.² Further information about the scrutiny concerns leading to these undertakings can be found through the links published on the *Index of Instruments* available on the committee's website.³

Implemented undertakings

4.3 Since the last Monitor was tabled, an amendment was made to one explanatory statement in response to the committee's scrutiny concerns. The committee is not aware of any undertakings to amend an Act or legislative instrument or to conduct a review that have been implemented since the last Monitor was tabled.

Outstanding undertakings

4.4 During this period, two new undertakings were made to amend explanatory statements to instruments in response to the committee's scrutiny concerns. No new undertakings were made to amend an Act or legislative instrument or to conduct a review in the relevant period.

1 This chapter can be cited as: Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, Chapter 4: Undertakings, *Delegated Legislation Monitor 6 of 2023*; [2023] AUSStaCSDLM 63.

2 See the [Index of Undertakings](#) page on the committee's website.

3 See the [Index of Instruments](#) page on the committee's website.

Part II—Matters of interest to the Senate

Chapter 5

Instruments raising significant issues¹

5.1 This Chapter identifies the instruments which the committee has resolved to draw to the attention of the Senate and the relevant legislation committee under standing order 23(4), on the basis that they raise significant issues.² This may include instruments which:

- set out significant elements of a regulatory scheme;
- significantly trespass on personal rights and liberties;
- amend primary legislation; or
- contain significant policy matters.

5.2 In this Monitor, there are no instruments which the committee has resolved to draw to the attention of the Senate and the relevant legislation committee under standing order 23(4) on the basis that they raise significant issues.

1 This chapter can be cited as: Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, Chapter 5: Instruments raising significant issues, *Delegated Legislation Monitor 6 of 2023*; [2023] AUSStaCSDLM 64.

2 Details of all instruments which the committee has resolved to draw to the attention of the Senate under standing order 23(4) are published on the [committee's website](#).

Chapter 6

Expenditure and taxation in delegated legislation¹

6.1 This Chapter identifies the instruments which the committee has resolved to draw to the attention of the Senate under standing order 23(4) in the interests of promoting appropriate parliamentary scrutiny and control of Commonwealth expenditure in delegated legislation.² This Chapter is divided into two sections, covering expenditure-related matters and the levying of taxation in delegated legislation.

Commonwealth expenditure

6.2 This section contains two broad categories of expenditure-related instruments:

- instruments specifying Commonwealth expenditure under the *Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Act 1997* and the *Industry Research and Development Act 1986*; and
- instruments providing grants to the states and territories under the *Federal Financial Relations Act 2009*.

Instruments specifying expenditure under the Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Act 1997 and Industry Research and Development Act 1986

6.3 The *Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Act 1997* (the FF(SP) Act) and the *Industry Research and Development Act 1986* (the IRD Act) authorise the Commonwealth to spend public money on grants and programs specified in instruments made under those Acts. Consequently, the specification of expenditure in an instrument made under these Acts effectively authorises the Commonwealth to spend public monies on the relevant grant or program. The scrutiny of these instruments is a key aspect of parliamentary scrutiny and control of Commonwealth expenditure.³ Accordingly, the committee has resolved to draw the Senate's

1 This chapter can be cited as: Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, Chapter 6: Expenditure and taxation in delegated legislation, *Delegated Legislation Monitor 6 of 2023*; [2023] AUSStaCSDLM 65.

2 Details of all instruments which the committee has resolved to draw to the attention of the Senate under standing order 23(4) are published on the [committee's website](#).

3 For further information see the committee's guideline on [Scrutiny of Commonwealth expenditure](#) and Chapter 7 of the report of the committee's inquiry, [Parliamentary scrutiny of delegated legislation](#).

attention to Commonwealth expenditure authorised by delegated legislation made under the FF(SP) Act and IRD Act under Senate standing order 23(4).⁴

6.4 The table below lists the expenditure specified in legislative instruments made under the FF(SP) Act and IRD Act registered in the relevant period.

Instrument	Amount	Grant/Program
Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Amendment (Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Measures No. 1) Regulations 2023 [F2023L00541]	Up to \$26.6 million in 2022-23	National livestock traceability reform to enhance agricultural biosecurity in relation to exports
Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Amendment (Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water Measures No. 2) Regulations 2023 [F2023L00546]	\$40 million in 2022-23 \$9.8 million over four years from 2022-23; \$2.6 million per year ongoing from 2026-27 \$8 million over four years from 2022-23	Murray-Darling Basin Aboriginal Water Entitlements Program Environmental legal services Goyder Institute for Water Research Program
Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Amendment (Defence Measures No. 2) Regulations 2023 [F2023L00537]	\$5.1 million over three years from 2022-23	Build renewable fuels plant in the Burdekin region
Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Amendment (Education Measures No. 2) Regulations 2023 [F2023L00543]	\$1.5 million in 2022-23	Grant to Aurora Education Foundation Limited
Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Amendment (Finance Measures No. 1) Regulations 2023 [F2023L00462]	Not specified	Arrangements to acquire CEA Technologies Pty Limited
Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Amendment (Health and Aged Care Measures No. 1) Regulations 2023 [F2023L00545]	\$600 pro rata per year for up to ten years	Assisted Reproductive Technology Storage Funding Program

4 Details of all instruments which authorise Commonwealth expenditure are published on the [committee's website](#).

Instrument	Amount	Grant/Program
Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Amendment (Home Affairs Measures No. 2) Regulations 2023 [F2023L00542]	\$38.3 million over four years from 2022-23	Grant to Disaster Relief Australia
	\$1.7 million for two years from 2021-22	National Resource Sharing Centre
	\$10 million in 2022-23	National Emergency Management Stockpile
Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Amendment (Social Services Measures No. 2) Regulations 2023 [F2023L00544]	\$3.2 million over two years from 2023-24	Employment Assistance and Other Services
Industry Research and Development (Costa Berry Distribution Centre Expansion Program) Instrument 2023 [F2023L00525]	\$2.1 million over two years from 2022-23	Costa Berry Distribution Centre Expansion Program
Industry Research and Development (Ingham's Sorell Facility Upgrade Program) Instrument 2023 [F2023L00448]	\$11.1 million over three years from 2022-23	Ingham's Sorell Facility Upgrade Program

Instruments providing for Commonwealth grants to states and territories under the Federal Financial Relations Act 2009

6.5 The *Federal Financial Relations Act 2009* (the Federal Financial Relations Act) is a key source of legislative authority for funding provided by the Commonwealth to the states and territories. It empowers the relevant minister to make determinations providing for payments of general revenue assistance to the states and territories (under section 9) and specific purposes agreed with a state or territory (under section 16). Such instruments are not subject to disallowance by Parliament.⁵

6.6 The Annual Appropriation Acts set a debit limit on the total amounts that can be provided in general revenue assistance and specific purpose payments under sections 9 and 16 of the Federal Financial Relations Act. The *Appropriation Act (No. 2) 2021-2022* sets these limits at \$5 billion and \$25 billion, respectively. Noting the significant amount of expenditure which the relevant minister may determine subject to these limits, together with the non-disallowable status of the

5 *Federal Financial Relations Act 2009*, sections 9(5) and 16(5).

determinations, the committee has resolved to draw these instruments to the attention of the Senate under standing order 23(4).

6.7 The following tables list instruments providing for Commonwealth grants pursuant to the Federal Financial Relations Act framework registered in the relevant period.

General revenue assistance – section 9, Federal Financial Relations Act

Instrument	Amount	Description
Federal Financial Relations (General Purpose Financial Assistance—2022-23 Payment No. 10) Determination 2023 [F2023L00450]	\$109 264 970.15	Determines amounts of general purpose financial assistance to be paid to Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.

Specific purpose payments – section 16, Federal Financial Relations Act

Instrument	Amount	Description
Federal Financial Relations (National Partnership Payments—2022-23 Payment No. 11) Determination 2023 [F2023L00520]	\$1 426 862 435.74	Determines amounts of financial assistance to be paid to the states, the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory to: support the delivery of agreed outputs or projects; facilitate state and territory reforms; and reward states and territories for nationally significant reforms.

Chapter 7

Exemptions from disallowance and sunseting¹

7.1 This Chapter lists the instruments which the committee has resolved to draw to the attention of the Senate under standing order 23(4) because they are exempt from disallowance and sunseting and do not satisfy the committee's expectations in relation to the source and appropriateness of the exemptions following the committee's scrutiny under standing orders 23(4A) and 23(3)(k).

Exemptions from disallowance

7.2 On 16 June 2021, the Senate resolved that delegated legislation should be subject to disallowance to permit appropriate parliamentary scrutiny and oversight unless there are exceptional circumstances and any claim that circumstances justify exemption from disallowance will be subjected to rigorous scrutiny with the expectation that the claim will only be justified in rare cases.²

7.3 Senate standing order 23(4A) provides that the committee may consider instruments that are not subject to disallowance, including whether it is appropriate for these instruments to be exempt from disallowance. Noting the Senate's concern about the exemption of delegated legislation from disallowance, this section identifies the instruments which do not satisfy the committee's expectations regarding the circumstances of their exemption from disallowance.

7.4 Subject to exceptional circumstances, the committee's expectations will not be met where the instrument:

- is exempt from disallowance under one of the broad classes of exemptions in section 9 of the Legislation (Exemptions and Other Matters) Regulation 2015;³

1 This chapter can be cited as: Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, Chapter 7: Exemptions from disallowance and sunseting, *Delegated Legislation Monitor 6 of 2023*; [2023] AUSStaCSDLML 66.

2 For further information on the resolutions adopted by the Senate on 16 June 2021, see the committee's website, [Resolutions relating to oversight of delegated legislation](#).

3 Items 1 to 4 of section 9 of the Legislation (Exemptions and Other Matters) Regulation 2015 exempt the following classes of instruments from disallowance: instruments requiring the approval of either or both Houses of Parliament; instruments that are directions by a minister to any person or body; instruments (other than a regulation) relating to superannuation; and instruments made under annual Appropriation Acts.

- is exempt from disallowance under the blanket exemption for instruments facilitating the establishment or operation of an intergovernmental body or scheme in section 44(1) of the *Legislation Act 2003*;⁴
- overrides or modifies primary legislation;
- triggers, or is a precondition to, the imposition of custodial penalties or significant pecuniary penalties;
- restricts personal rights and liberties;
- facilitates the expenditure of public money, including Advance to the Finance Minister determinations; or
- otherwise contains a matter requiring parliamentary oversight.

7.5 To assess whether an instrument is appropriately exempt from disallowance, the committee expects that at a minimum, the explanatory statement will contain a statement that provides the source and the exceptional circumstances that justify the exemption from disallowance.

7.6 Further information about the committee's expectations regarding the exemption of delegated legislation from disallowance are contained in the committee's guidelines and the reports of its inquiry into the exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight.⁵

Instruments which do not meet the committee's expectations

7.7 The following instruments do not meet the committee's expectations under standing order 23(4A):

Instrument

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code — Schedule 20 — Maximum residue limits Variation Instrument No. APVMA 2, 2023 [F2023L00445]

Clean Energy Regulator (Human-Induced Regeneration Projects) Direction 2023 [F2023L00530]

Family Law (Superannuation) (Methods and Factors for Valuing Particular Superannuation Interests) Amendment Approval 2023 [F2023L00534]

4 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Inquiry into the exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight: Final report](#) (March 2021) pp. 50–53 and 106–107.

5 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Guidelines](#), 2nd edition (February 2022) pp. 47–49; Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Inquiry into the exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight: Interim report](#) (December 2020) pp. 61–72; Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Inquiry into the exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight: Final report](#) (March 2021) pp. 99–123.

Instrument

Federal Financial Relations (General Purpose Financial Assistance—2022-23 Payment No. 10) Determination 2023 [F2023L00450]

Federal Financial Relations (National Partnership Payments—2022-23 Payment No. 11) Determination 2023 [F2023L00520]

Food Standards (Application A1253 – Bovine Lactoferrin in Infant Formula Products) Variation [F2023L00452]

Food Standards (Application A1256 – Colour of pregnancy warning labels for corrugated cardboard packaging) Variation [F2023L00523]

Exemptions from sunseting

7.8 Senate standing order 23(3)(k) requires the committee to scrutinise instruments which are exempt from the sunseting provisions of the *Legislation Act 2003* (the Legislation Act), including whether it is appropriate for these instruments to be exempt from sunseting.

7.9 The sunseting framework established under section 50 of the Legislation Act provides that all legislative instruments registered on the Federal Register of Legislation after 1 January 2005 are automatically repealed ten years after registration. Sunseting provides the opportunity for Parliament (as well as ministers and agencies) to ensure that the content of delegated legislation remains appropriate, and for Parliament to maintain effective, regular oversight of delegated powers.

7.10 On 16 June 2021, the Senate resolved that delegated legislation should be subject to sunseting to permit appropriate parliamentary scrutiny and oversight unless there are exceptional circumstances and any claim that circumstances justify exemption from sunseting will be subjected to rigorous scrutiny with the expectation that the claim will only be justified in rare cases.⁶

7.11 Where an instrument is exempt from sunseting, Senate standing order 23(3)(k) requires the committee to scrutinise each instrument as to whether the exemption is appropriate. Noting the Senate's concern about the exemption of delegated legislation from sunseting, this section identifies instruments which do not satisfy the committee's expectations regarding the appropriateness of their exemption from sunseting.

7.12 Subject to exceptional circumstances, the committee's expectations will not be met where the instrument:

6 For further information on the resolutions adopted by the Senate on 16 June 2021, see the committee's website, [Resolutions relating to oversight of delegated legislation](#).

- is exempt from sunseting under one of the broad classes of exemptions in section 11 of the Legislation (Exemptions and Other Matters) Regulation 2015;⁷
- is exempt from sunseting under the blanket exemption of instruments facilitating the establishment or operation of an intergovernmental body or scheme in section 54(1) of the *Legislation Act 2003*;⁸
- overrides or modifies primary legislation;
- triggers, or is a precondition to, the imposition of custodial penalties or significant pecuniary penalties;
- restricts personal rights and liberties;
- facilitates the expenditure of public money on an ongoing basis; or
- otherwise contains a matter requiring parliamentary oversight.

7.13 To assess whether an instrument is appropriately exempt from sunseting, the committee expects that at a minimum, the explanatory statement will contain a statement that provides the source and the exceptional circumstances that justify the exemption from sunseting.

7.14 Further information about the committee's expectations about the exemption of delegated legislation from sunseting are contained in the committee's guidelines and the reports of its inquiry into the exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight.⁹

7 Items 1 to 7 of section 11 of the Legislation (Exemptions and Other Matters) Regulation 2015 exempt the following classes of instruments from sunseting: instruments giving effect to international obligations of Australia; instruments that establish a body having power to enter into contracts; instruments that are directions by a minister to any person or body; instruments which confer power on a self-governing Territory; ordinances made under a power delegated in an Act providing for the government of a non-self-governing Territory; instruments (other than a regulation) relating to superannuation; and instruments made under annual Appropriation Acts.

8 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Inquiry into the exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight: Final report](#) (March 2021) pp. 50–53 and 106–107.

9 Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Guidelines](#), 2nd edition (February 2022) pp. 34–35; Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Inquiry into the exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight: Interim report](#) (December 2020) pp. 89–90; Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, [Inquiry into the exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight: Final report](#) (March 2021) pp. 87–88 and 99–123.

Instruments which do not meet the committee's expectations

7.15 Instruments listed below do not meet the committee's expectations under standing order 23(3)(k).

Instrument

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code — Schedule 20 — Maximum residue limits Variation Instrument No. APVMA 2, 2023 [F2023L00445]

Clean Energy Regulator (Human-Induced Regeneration Projects) Direction 2023 [F2023L00530]

Family Law (Superannuation) (Methods and Factors for Valuing Particular Superannuation Interests) Amendment Approval 2023 [F2023L00534]

Food Standards (Application A1253 – Bovine Lactoferrin in Infant Formula Products) Variation [F2023L00452]

Food Standards (Application A1256 – Colour of pregnancy warning labels for corrugated cardboard packaging) Variation [F2023L00523]

**Senator Linda White
Chair**