

PREFACE

Terms of reference

On 29 September 2010, a resolution of the Senate allocated the following portfolios to the Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs:

- Attorney-General's portfolio; and
- Immigration and Citizenship portfolio.¹

This report was prepared pursuant to Standing Order 25(20) relating to the consideration of annual reports by committees. The Standing Order states:

Annual reports of departments and agencies shall stand referred to the committees in accordance with an allocation of departments and agencies in a resolution of the Senate. Each committee shall:

- (a) Examine each annual report referred to it and report to the Senate whether the report is apparently satisfactory;
- (b) Consider in more detail, and report to the Senate on, each annual report which is not apparently satisfactory, and on the other annual reports which it selects for more detailed consideration;
- (c) Investigate and report to the Senate on any lateness in the presentation of annual reports;
- (d) In considering an annual report, take into account any relevant remarks about the report made in debate in the Senate;
- (e) If the committee so determines, consider annual reports of departments and budget-related agencies in conjunction with examination of estimates;
- (f) Report on annual reports tabled by 31 October each year by the tenth sitting day of the following year, and on annual reports tabled by 30 April each year by the tenth sitting day after 30 June of that year;
- (g) Draw to the attention of the Senate any significant matters relating to the operations and performance of the bodies furnishing the annual reports; and
- (h) Report to the Senate each year whether there are any bodies which do not present annual reports to the Senate and which should present such reports.

This report examines annual reports tabled in the Senate or presented to the President between 1 May and 31 October 2013. It includes the reports of bodies that were allocated to the committee's portfolios following a Senate resolution on 13 November 2013.

¹ Following a resolution of the Senate on 13 November 2013, the Immigration and Citizenship portfolio was renamed the Immigration and Border Protection portfolio.

Role of annual reports

Annual reports place a great deal of information about government departments and agencies on the public record. Accordingly, the tabling of annual reports is an important element of accountability to Parliament, as the information provided in annual reports assists in the effective examination of the performance of departments and agencies, and the administration of government programs.

Annual reporting requirements

Standing Order 25(20)(f) requires that committees report on annual reports tabled by 31 October each year by the tenth sitting day of the following year, and on annual reports tabled by 30 April each year by the tenth sitting day after 30 June of that year.

Pursuant to subsections 63(2) and 70(2) of the *Public Service Act 1999*, departments of state and executive agencies must prepare annual reports in accordance with the *Requirements for Annual Reports for Departments, Executive Agencies and FMA Act Bodies* (Requirements for Annual Reports). As a matter of policy, the Requirements for Annual Reports also apply to prescribed agencies under section 5 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act).²

The 2012–13 annual reports are prepared in accordance with the Requirements for Annual Reports issued on 24 June 2013. Amendments to the latest issue of the Requirements for Annual Reports are:

- Spatial reporting – a new requirement has been added for selected portfolio agencies to report on expenditure in relation to the *Spatial Reporting Framework*.³

Orders made by the minister under section 48 of the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* (CAC Act) set out guidelines for the annual reports of Commonwealth authorities. The content of annual reports of Commonwealth companies is based on the reporting requirements under the *Corporations Act 2001*, in accordance with section 36 of the CAC Act.

Statutory authorities must also report in accordance with their establishing legislation.

Guidelines for the annual reports of non-statutory bodies are set out in the government response to recommendations of the then Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Government Operations, in its report entitled *Reporting Requirements for the Annual Reports of Non-Statutory Bodies*. The government response was incorporated into the Senate Hansard of 8 December 1987.⁴

2 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC), *Requirements for Annual Reports for Departments, Executive Agencies and FMA Act Bodies* (Requirements for Annual Reports), 24 June 2013, Part 1, subsection 3(1).

3 DPMC, *Requirements for Annual Reports*, 24 June 2013, p. i.

4 *Official Senate Hansard*, 8 December 1987, pp 2643–2645.

'Apparently satisfactory'

Under the terms of Standing Order 25(20)(a), the committee is required to report to the Senate whether reports are 'apparently satisfactory'. In making this assessment, the committee considers such aspects as compliance with relevant reporting guidelines.

The committee found all of the reports submitted to be 'apparently satisfactory', describing the functions, activities, performance and financial positions of the departments and agencies. In considering the reports, the committee did not identify any relevant remarks about the reports made in debate in the Senate.

Timeliness

Under Standing Order 25(20)(c), the committee must also report to the Senate on any lateness in the presentation of annual reports.

In accordance with the Requirements for Annual Reports, agencies are required to present:

A copy of the annual report...to each House of the Parliament on or before 31 October in the year in which the report is given. If Senate Supplementary Budget Estimates hearings are scheduled to occur prior to 31 October, it is best practice for annual reports to be tabled prior to those hearings.

...

Where an agency's own legislation provides a timeframe for its annual report, for example "within six months" or "as soon as practicable after 30 June in each year", that timeframe applies.⁵

If a department or agency is unable to meet this deadline, the secretary or agency head is to advise the responsible minister of the reasons for the delay and the expected tabling date. The responsible minister is to table this explanation in the Parliament.⁶

Subsection 9(1) of the CAC Act requires the director of a Commonwealth authority to:

- (a) prepare an annual report in accordance with Schedule 1 for each financial year; and
- (b) give it to the responsible Minister by the deadline for the financial year for presentation to the Parliament.

...

- (2) The deadline is:
 - (a) the 15th day of the 4th month after the end of the financial year; or
 - (b) the end of such further period granted under subsection 34C(5) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

5 DPMC, *Requirements for Annual Reports*, 24 June 2013, Part 1, section 4.

6 DPMC, *Guidelines for the Presentation of Documents to the Parliament (including government documents, government responses to committee reports, ministerial statements, annual reports and other instruments)*, October 2013, p. 5. Provisions for seeking an extension to the reporting period can be found in subsections 34C(4) to (7) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

Under section 36 of the CAC Act:

- (1) A Commonwealth company must give the responsible Minister:
- (a) a copy of the company's financial report, directors' report and auditor's report that the company is required by the *Corporations Act 2001* to have for the financial year (or would be required by that Act to have if the company were a public company); and
 - (b) any additional report under subsection (2); and
 - (c) in the case of a wholly-owned Commonwealth company— any additional information or report required by the Finance Minister's Orders.

(1A) The Commonwealth company must give the reports and information by:

- (a) if the company is required by the *Corporations Act 2001* to hold an annual general meeting—the earlier of the following:
 - (i) 21 days before the next annual general meeting after the end of the financial year;
 - (ii) 4 months after the end of the financial year; and
- (b) in any other case—4 months after the end of the financial year; or the end of such further period granted under subsection 34C(5) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.

In the absence of any specific provision, the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* requires bodies to present annual reports to ministers within six months after the end of the period reported upon (subsection 34C(2)), and ministers must table reports within 15 sitting days after receipt.

A table listing the annual reports of departments and agencies tabled in the Senate (or presented out of session to the President of the Senate) between 1 May 2013 and 31 October 2013, and which have been referred to the committee for examination, can be found at Appendix 1.⁷ Also included in this table is the date each report was tabled in the House of Representatives.

The annual reports included and examined in this report met the reporting deadline of 31 October 2014. The Migration Review Tribunal and Refugee Review Tribunal missed the deadline in the Senate, tabling their report on 12 November 2013.

Two Commonwealth authorities provided annual reports to the responsible minister one day after the reporting deadline under Subsection 9(1) of the CAC Act that requires reports of Commonwealth authorities to be given to the responsible minister for presentation to parliament by the 15th day of the 4th month after the end of the financial year.⁸ The following bodies presented their annual reports on the 16 October 2013:

- Australian National Maritime Museum; and
- National Library of Australia.

7 The table also includes reports on the operation of acts or programs which have been referred to the committee.

8 *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997*, subsection 9(1).

The committee is pleased that the majority of reports presented to Parliament were available for examination prior to the Supplementary Budget Estimates hearings on 18 and 19 November 2013, noting that this may have been due to the scheduling of hearings after the tabling deadline for the reporting period. Even so, the committee acknowledges the timely presentation of the reports and continues to encourage bodies to table annual reports before the Supplementary Budget Estimates hearings in October each year, in accordance with best practice, as outlined in the Requirements for Annual Reports.⁹

Requirement for non-reporting bodies to report

In accordance with Standing Order 25(20)(h), the committee is required to report on bodies which do not present an annual report to the Senate and which should present such a report.

On this occasion, the committee has no bodies to report which failed to present an annual report.

9 DPMC, *Requirements for Annual Reports*, 24 June 2013, Part 1, section 4.

