

**Senate Standing Committee  
for the  
Scrutiny of Bills**



**Alert Digest**

**No. 14 of 2000**

**11 October 2000**

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# Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Bills

## Members of the Committee

Senator B Cooney (Chairman)  
Senator W Crane (Deputy Chairman)  
Senator T Crossin  
Senator J Ferris  
Senator B Mason  
Senator A Murray

## Terms of Reference

Extract from **Standing Order 24**

- (1) (a) At the commencement of each parliament, a Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Bills shall be appointed to report, in respect of the clauses of bills introduced into the Senate, and in respect of Acts of the Parliament, whether such bills or Acts, by express words or otherwise:
- (i) trespass unduly on personal rights and liberties;
  - (ii) make rights, liberties or obligations unduly dependent upon insufficiently defined administrative powers;
  - (iii) make rights, liberties or obligations unduly dependent upon non-reviewable decisions;
  - (iv) inappropriately delegate legislative powers; or
  - (v) insufficiently subject the exercise of legislative power to parliamentary scrutiny.
- (b) The committee, for the purpose of reporting upon the clauses of a bill when the bill has been introduced into the Senate, may consider any proposed law or other document or information available to it, notwithstanding that such proposed law, document or information has not been presented to the Senate.



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- **The Committee has commented on these bills**

This Digest is circulated to all Honourable Senators.  
Any Senator who wishes to draw matters to the attention of the  
Committee under its terms of reference is invited to do so.



## **Commonwealth Electoral Legislation (Provision of Information) Bill 2000**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 4 October 2000 by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance and Administration. [Portfolio responsibility: Finance and Administration]

The bill proposes measures which:

- resolve any questions about past use by agencies of electronically supplied elector information;
- avoid any potential argument about the admissibility of evidence in court which has been gathered in reliance, in some way, on the use of such elector information; and
- resolve any questions about the future use of elector information that has been supplied electronically and has been incorporated into prescribed authorities' information systems.

The bill results from legal advice (including advice from the Solicitor-General) obtained in June and July 2000. This advice concerned the provision by the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) of elector information in electronic format to certain prescribed authorities (agency heads and authority CEOs of Commonwealth agencies as listed in Schedule 2 to the Electoral and Referendum Regulations 1940). The advice indicated that such information could only be provided in electronic format if permitted purposes for the use of the information had been prescribed. At the time of the advice, no such permitted purposes had been prescribed.

There was also concern that prescribed authorities may have difficulty in progressing cases, which had, in some way, relied upon elector information supplied electronically by the AEC.

### **Retrospective application**

#### **Clause 3**

Under clause 2, this bill will not commence until Assent. However clause 3 indicates that the bill is intended to have at least some retrospective application. The Minister states that “without the proposed amendments, there is a possibility that previous actions taken by prescribed authorities as a result



of the use of elector information could be called into question and that challenges to prosecutions may result in lengthier trials and an increase in the number of appeals. The government's legal advice is that such challenges and appeals are not likely to succeed; however, they could result in the unnecessary waste of court time and legal resources. It is, therefore, preferable that any doubt in relation to the past use of elector information by prescribed authorities be removed."

While the Committee is concerned where legislation retrospectively seeks to validate administrative actions, it seems that, in this case, it is simply the form in which information was provided, rather than the fact that information was provided, that is in issue.

*In these circumstances, the Committee makes no further comment on this provision.*

## **Horticulture Marketing and Research and Development Services Bill 2000**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 5 October 2000 by the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. [Portfolio responsibility: Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry]

The bill, together with the Horticulture Marketing and Research and Development Services (Repeals and Consequential Provisions) Bill 2000 proposes to create a 'not for personal profit' company to provide marketing and research and development services to the horticulture industry.

The new company, which will replace the Australian Horticultural Corporation, the Australian Dried Fruits Board, and the Horticultural Research and Development Board, will have industry representative bodies and voluntary funding contributors as its members, with voting rights allocated according to the amount of funds provided.

The bill provides that the Minister may declare a single company, or separate companies, to be the industry services body (which uses Commonwealth funds to provide marketing and research and development programs to the industry) and the export control body (which administers export control powers on behalf of the industry, issuing licences and charging fees for the purpose). Both bodies will be required to act in accordance with a Deed of Agreement which contains details about the body's accountability to the Commonwealth.

### **Parliamentary scrutiny of Ministerial decisions**

#### **Clauses 9 and 10**

As noted above, clause 9 of this bill authorises the Minister to declare that an appropriately constituted company limited by guarantee, incorporated under the Corporations Law, which has entered into a deed of agreement with the Commonwealth, is the relevant industry services body and/or export control body.

Similarly, clause 10 authorises the Minister to declare that either company ceases to be the relevant industry services or export control body.

Under subclauses 9(6) and 10(5), copies of each such declaration are to be published in the *Gazette*, but no provision is made to ensure that only appropriate bodies may be so declared, or that such declarations are subject to Parliamentary oversight. The Committee, therefore, **seeks the Minister's advice** as to why such declarations are not subject to Parliamentary scrutiny. The Committee also **seeks the Minister's advice** as to how the new corporate framework to be established for the horticultural services industry compares with the corporate structures established elsewhere in the agricultural sector.

*Pending the Minister's advice, the Committee draws Senators' attention to these provisions, as they may insufficiently subject the exercise of delegated legislative power to parliamentary scrutiny, in breach of principle 1(a)(v) of the Committee's terms of reference.*

## **Non-disallowable Ministerial directions**

### **Clause 29**

Subparagraph 29(1)(a)(i) of this bill authorises the Minister to give a written direction to the industry services body or the export control body if the Minister is satisfied that such a direction is in the national interest "because of exceptional and urgent circumstances". Under subclause 29(2), the body must comply with such a direction.

Under subclause 29(3) the Minister must table a copy of such a direction within 15 sitting days "unless the Minister makes a written determination that doing so would be likely to prejudice the national interest of Australia or the body's commercial activities".

Neither "the national interest" nor "exceptional and urgent circumstances" are defined in the bill or referred to in the Explanatory Memorandum. In addition, clause 29 makes no provision for Parliamentary scrutiny of a Ministerial direction to either body. Further, were the Minister to make a written determination not to table such a direction (on national interest or commercial prejudice grounds), it is not clear whether, and how, Parliament would be informed of the fact that such a determination had been made.

Clause 29 seems to adopt an approach similar to that taken in section 32 of the current *Australian Horticultural Corporation Act 1987*. However existing section 32 contains a number of safeguards that do not appear in new clause 29. Specifically, section 32 requires:

- that a Ministerial direction also be published in the *Gazette* (s 32(3)(a)(i));
- that particulars of the direction and its impact on the operations of the relevant body be reported on (s 32(3)(b)); and
- where the Minister declines to table a determination for reasons of likely prejudice to commercial activities, that this occurs only on the recommendation of the body concerned (s 32(4)(a)).

The Committee, therefore, **seeks the Minister's advice** as to:

- the circumstances contemplated by the terms “the national interest” and “exceptional and urgent circumstances”;
- the reason why the bill makes no provision for Parliamentary scrutiny of directions under clause 29, or how the Parliament is to be made aware of, and able to scrutinise, determinations not to table such directions;
- the reason why the bill does not include the additional safeguards contained in section 32 of the existing *Australian Horticultural Corporation Act 1987*; and
- the appropriateness of retaining key powers, such as the ability to issue binding Ministerial directions, while establishing a new company which is to be “accountable to shareholders for the effective use of funds provided”.

*Pending the Minister's advice, the Committee draws Senators' attention to this provision, as it may insufficiently subject the exercise of delegated legislative power to parliamentary scrutiny, in breach of principle 1(a)(v) of the Committee's terms of reference.*

## **Horticulture Marketing and Research and Development Services (Repeals and Consequential Provisions) Bill 2000**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 5 October 2000 by the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. [Portfolio responsibility: Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry]

Consequential on the Horticulture Marketing and Research and Development Services Bill 2000, the bill abolishes the Australian Horticultural Corporation, the Australian Dried Fruits Board and the Horticultural Research and Development Board. It also deals with various matters arising from the transition to the new corporate industry services and export control bodies, including the transfer of assets, liabilities and staff from the existing statutory authorities; a 2 year phase-in period for a new export control system; establishment of a trust to hold Australian dried fruit industry reserves; annual reporting requirements; and a regulation making power.

The bill also repeals the *Australian Horticultural Corporation Act 1987* and the *Horticultural Research and Development Corporation Act 1987*; amends the proposed Horticulture Marketing and Research and Development Services Act 2000 in relation to references to the AAT and the operation of the *Privacy Act 1988*; and makes consequential amendments to 5 other Acts.

### **Contingent commencement Schedules 1 and 2**

As noted above, this bill accompanies the Horticulture Marketing and Research and Development Services Bill (“the primary bill”) and, unless otherwise provided, commences at the same time as Part 2 of that bill.

By virtue of subclause 2(2), Schedule 1 to this bill (which provides for repeals) and Schedule 2 to the bill (which provides for consequential amendments) are to commence on a day determined by the Minister as the “transfer day”. However, this must be a day within 6 months after the commencement of clause 12 of the bill (see paragraph 12(2)(b)), and is therefore a ‘fixed time’ within the scope of *Drafting Instruction No 2 of 1989* issued by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

*In these circumstances, the Committee makes no further comment on these provisions.*

### **Contingent commencement Schedule 3**

By virtue of subclause 2(3), Schedule 3 to the bill (which contains references to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal) is to commence either at the time when Parts 4 to 10 of the Act that establishes the Administrative Review Tribunal commences (nominated as either the *Administrative Review Tribunal Act 2000* or the *Administrative Review Tribunal Act 2001*) or the time immediately after the principal Act receives Royal Assent – whichever is the later.

While the commencement of Schedule 3 is, therefore, indeterminate, and (if the Act establishing the Administrative Review Tribunal does not commence) may never take place, the Explanatory Memorandum states that these amendments simply replace references in the principal Act to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal with references to its proposed successor – the Administrative Review Tribunal.

*In these circumstances, the Committee makes no further comment on this provision.*

### **Contingent commencement Schedule 4**

By virtue of subclause 2(4), Schedule 4 to the bill (which relates to the operation of the Privacy Act) is to commence either at the time when Schedule 1 to the *Privacy Amendment (Private Sector) Act 2000* commences, or the time immediately after the principal Act receives Royal Assent – whichever is the later.

While the commencement of Schedule 4 is, therefore, indeterminate, and (if Schedule 1 to the *Privacy Amendment (Private Sector) Act 2000* does not commence) may never take place, the Explanatory Memorandum states that this amendment is to take effect when the *Privacy Act 1988* applies to the export control body (which will only happen when the proposed *Privacy*

*Amendment (Private Sector) Act 2000* commences). Schedule 4 will retain the remedies available to a person under the *Privacy Act 1988* in relation to the industry export body notwithstanding the general rule in clause 25 of the Horticulture Marketing and Research and Development Services Bill which exempts that body and its officers from liability for damages.

*In these circumstances, the Committee makes no further comment on this provision.*

## **Taxation Laws Amendment (Superannuation Contributions) Bill 2000**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 7 September 2000 by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance and Administration. [Portfolio responsibility: Treasury]

The bill proposes to amend the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*, the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* and the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986* to prevent individuals reducing their taxable income by entering into aggressive tax planning schemes involving superannuation. This will be achieved by:

- clarifying the definition of ‘eligible employee’ in section 82AAA of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* to put beyond doubt the fact that a taxpayer cannot be an employee of themselves;
- amending the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to deny deductions for employer contributions knowingly made to non-complying superannuation funds; and
- amending the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986* to ensure that the exclusion of payments to superannuation funds and retirement savings accounts from the term ‘fringe benefits’ applies only to payments made for the employee – contributions made by an employer for the benefit of an associate of the employee will be subject to fringe benefits tax.

The bill also contains application and transitional provisions.

The Committee considered this bill in *Alert Digest No. 13 of 2000* in which it referred to the issue of legislation by press release. The Committee has since received correspondence from the Taxation Institute of Australia (copy appended to this *Digest*) which draws attention to other aspects of the bill. These aspects are discussed below.

### **The superannuation rights of Australians temporarily working overseas Schedules 1, 2 and 3**

The Taxation Institute of Australia (TIA) states that this bill impacts adversely on Australians who, as residents, have provided for their retirement in



complying superannuation funds that later become non-complying funds as a result of a period of non-residency by the main contributor (for example, through an overseas posting for more than 6 months). Specifically, the TIA states that “if an Australian is overseas for a short period they should be extended the same tax treatment as their fellow Australians, not treated in the same way we treat foreigners working in Australia who ultimately are likely to retire in their home countries”.

The Committee, therefore, **seeks the Minister’s advice** as to the effect of the bill on the superannuation entitlements of Australians working overseas for a period but intending to retire in Australia.

*Pending the Minister’s advice, the Committee draws Senators’ attention to these provisions, as they may be considered to trespass unduly on personal rights and liberties, in breach of principle 1(a)(i) of the Committee’s terms of reference.*



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10 OCT 2000

Senate Standing Committee  
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6 October 2000

Senator B Cooney  
Chair  
Scrutiny of Bills Committee  
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Facsimile number (02) 62775838

Dear Senator Cooney

**Taxation Laws Amendment (Superannuation Contributions) Bill 2000**

The Taxation Institute of Australia has a number of concerns with both the Taxation Laws Amendment (Superannuation Contributions) Bill 2000 and its Explanatory Memorandum which we believe would be of interest to your Committee. Our very balanced and relevant comments about the serious impact the proposed legislation relating to non-complying superannuation funds would have on contributions to genuine government or employer sponsored overseas pension funds have been put to the Assistant Treasurer, both following his Press Release and prior to introduction of the Bill and in a subsequent letter.

We have two major concerns:

The first is in classifying all non-complying funds as aggressive tax avoidance vehicles. This affects legitimate large United States' 401K pension plans, the large United Kingdom plans, the Japanese retirement funds and similar overseas retirement schemes. These plans, sanctioned as they are by their home governments, are anything but aggressive tax planning. Despite our advice on this, the Government has used language in both the Explanatory Memorandum and the Second Reading Speech suggesting that non-complying funds are by their nature aggressive tax avoidance vehicles in its attempt to justify its blanket tax treatment of non-complying funds. Further, the attempt in the regulatory impact statement to measure the impact of the legislation by reference to ATO lodgement statistics is quite misleading. As these overseas funds are not required to lodge tax returns in Australia, the impact of the proposed legislation on them cannot be measured in this way.

Secondly, the legislation impacts adversely on Australians who, as residents, have provided for their retirement in complying funds that have become non-complying due to a period of non-residency; (eg. an overseas posting) by the main contributor. Ordinary law abiding Australians have been lumped in with, and tarred as, tax avoiders by this broad brush approach. This, I might add, is similar to the Government's approach in respect of the Ultimate Beneficiary (UB) rules where thousands of innocent taxpayers have had an intolerable compliance burden placed upon them because of the tax avoidance activities of a few.

In respect of the first issue Senator Kemp wrote to me, in a letter dated 20 September 2000, stating:

In relation to your comments regarding the Explanatory Memorandum and the Regulation Impact Statement, I refer you to paragraph 2.3 of the Explanatory Memorandum which states that "... non-complying superannuation funds have been targeted by some tax planners who seek to gain much greater tax concessions than those originally intended to be available" (emphasis added). Paragraph 2.4 then explains that these planners are using tax planning structures to avoid Fringe Benefits Tax. Clearly the emphasis is on the inappropriate behaviour of some planners. The Regulation Impact Statement should also be read in this light.

Notwithstanding the reference to "some", the legislation as drafted applies to all funds. No attempt has been made to identify those cases where avoidance occurs and legislate to deal with the mischief. Instead, the innocent are caught in a blunt attempt to stop the few who abuse the law.

In respect of the second issue the Minister stated:

In our meeting, you also raised specific concerns about non-residents employed outside Australia by an Australian resident company. Under the new Bill, a deduction would be denied for contributions made to a superannuation fund in the employee's place of employment because it would be a non-complying fund by virtue of its (Australian) non-residency. However, as noted in our meeting, contributions made to a non-resident superannuation fund on behalf of non-residents who derive income from a source outside Australia are not subject to FBT. The proposed amendments will not change that treatment. Therefore, while the amendments will result in a deduction being denied for contributions to non-resident funds, there is no FBT liability where a non-resident derives income from a source outside Australia, so such contributions will only be "taxed once". This is entirely consistent with the treatment of contributions for "exempt visitors".

In your letter, you have raised the situation where an Australian company could be required to contribute to a superannuation fund in another country on behalf of an Australian resident. I note that in the majority of cases where there is a legislative framework which requires compulsory contributions to non-complying superannuation funds, such contributions are likely to be deductible in the country in which they are made. ...

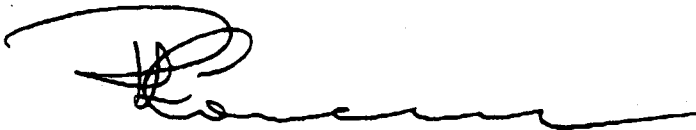
I note in this respect that in many cases the compulsory "contributions" to which you refer may well not be contributions to a non-complying superannuation fund, but compulsory payments to government schemes which are more akin to payroll tax. In such cases, the Bill has no effect on the deductibility of any payments, as deductibility would instead be considered under the general provisions.

The Taxation Institute does not accept this reasoning. First, Australian employers are contributing amounts to Australian funds (not compulsory foreign levies) in order to ensure their offshore Australian employee's retirement is financially secure and not disadvantaged by an overseas placement. Secondly, if an Australian is overseas for a short period they should be extended the same tax treatment as their fellow Australians, not treated in the same way we treat foreigners working in Australia who ultimately are likely to retire in their home countries. The Australian, on the other hand, is likely to retire in Australia, thus making it highly desirable to have adequate financial security in retirement.

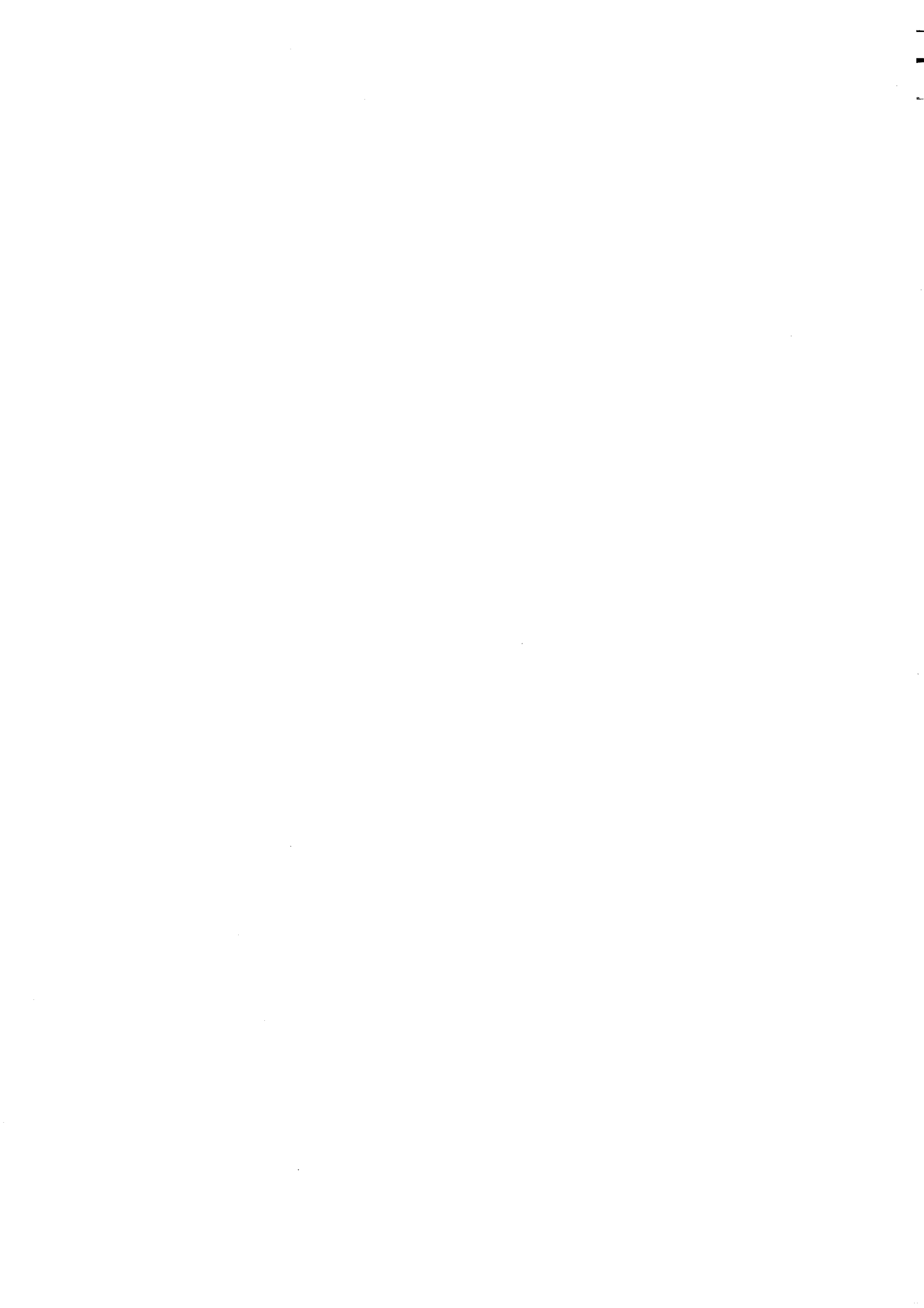
The Assistant Treasurer's Press Release No 49 of 2000 goes some of the way to addressing the impact upon funds but does not deal with the inconsistent treatment of Australians posted offshore. In any event, the proposed changes will only apply from Royal Assent thus leaving a gap where inappropriate treatment will apply.

I hope these views are of use to your Committee.

Yours sincerely,



Ray Conwell  
NATIONAL PRESIDENT



## STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE SCRUTINY OF BILLS

## INDEX OF BILLS COMMENTED ON AND MINISTERIAL RESPONSES SOUGHT/RECEIVED - 2000

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE SOUGHT RECEIVED	REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE			
<b>Bills Carried over from 1999</b>						
Convention on Climate Change (Implementation) Bill 1999	14(22.9.99)	2.9.99	2.9.99	Senator Brown	3.9.99	
Copyright Amendment (Digital Agenda) Bill 1999	14(22.9.99)	2.9.99	14.8.00	Attorney-General	23.9.99	10(16.8.00)
Criminal Code Amendment (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences) Bill 1999	19(1.12.99)	24.11.99		Justice and Customs	2.12.99	15.3.00
Fair Prices and Better Access for All (Petroleum) Bill 1999	14(22.9.99)	30.8.99		Mr Fitzgibbon	23.9.99	23.12.99 DC 3.4.00
Fisheries Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 1999	14(22.9.99)	1.9.99	14.10.99	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	23.9.99	14.2.00 1(16.2.00) Act No. 143
<i>Migration Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 1999</i> (previous citation: Migration Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1998)	1(15.2.99)	30.6.99	3.12.98	Immigration and Multicultural Affairs	16.2.99 23.3.99 25.3.99 22.6.99 24.6.99 20.12.99 7.2.00	4(24.3.99) 10(23.6.99) 1(16.2.00)
<i>Telecommunications (Interception) Amendment Act 1999</i>	14(22.9.99)	2.9.99	14.10.99	Attorney-General	23.9.99 19.10.99 21.10.99 16.3.00	17(20.10.99) 3(5.4.00)

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE		REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE		SOUGHT	RECEIVED	
<b>Bills being dealt with during 2000</b>							
A New Tax System (Family Assistance and Related Measures) Bill 2000	3(15.3.00)	9.3.00	5.4.00	Family and Community Services	16.3.00	4.4.00	5(12.4.00)
Administrative Review Tribunal Bill 2000	10(16.8.00)	28.6.00		Attorney-General	17.8.00		
Aged Care Amendment Bill 2000	13(4.10.00)	7.9.00		Health and Aged Care	5.10.00		
Aviation Noise Ombudsman Bill 2000	13(4.10.00)	4.9.00		Mr Albanese MP	5.10.00	6.10.00	
Broadcasting Services Amendment Bill (No. 3) 1999	1(16.2.00)	6.12.99	9.12.99	Communications, Information and the Arts	17.2.00	4.5.00	Act No.198 7(7.6.00)
Broadcasting Services Amendment Bill (No. 4) 1999	1(16.2.00)	9.12.99		Communications, Information and the Arts	17.2.00	4.5.00	
Child Support Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2000	12(6.9.00)	30.8.00		Family and Community Services	7.9.00	25.9.00	
Crimes Amendment (Forensic Procedures) Bill 2000	12(6.9.00)		30.8.00	Justice and Customs	7.9.00	27.9.00	13(4.10.00)
Criminal Assets Recovery Bill 2000	4(5.4.00)	13.3.00		Mr Kerr, ALP	6.4.00	17.5.00	
Criminal Code Amendment (United Nations and Associated Personnel) Bill 2000	10(16.8.00)	28.6.00	7.9.00	Attorney-General	17.8.00	3.10.00	13(4.10.00)
Customs Legislation Amendment (Criminal Sanctions and Other Measures) Bill 2000 (previous citation: Customs Legislation Amendment (Criminal Sanctions and Other Measures) Bill 1999	*19(1.12.99) 2(8.3.00)	24.11.99	13.3.00	Justice and Customs	9.3.00		Act No. 23

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST		INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE SOUGHT		REPORT NUMBER
			HOUSE	SENATE		RECEIVED		
Dairy Industry Adjustment Bill 2000	2(8.3.00)	16.2.00	15.3.00	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	9.3.00	14.3.00	2(15.3.00)	
Defence Legislation Amendment (Aid to Civilian Authorities) Bill 2000	10(16.8.00)	28.6.00	14.8.00	Defence	17.8.00	25.8.00	11(28.8.00)	
Education Services for Overseas Students (Assurance Fund Contributions) Bill 2000	12(6.9.00)	30.8.00		Education, Training and Youth Affairs	7.9.00			
Education Services for Overseas Students	12(6.9.00)	30.8.00		Education, Training and Youth Affairs	7.9.00			
Education Services for Overseas Students (Registration Charges) Amendment Bill 2000	12(6.9.00)	30.8.00		Education, Training and Youth Affairs	7.9.00			
Excise Amendment (Compliance Improvement) Bill 2000	9(28.6.00)	21.6.00	22.6.00	Treasurer	29.6.00	11.8.00	10(16.8.00)	
Family and Community Services Legislation Amendment Bill 2000	3(15.3.00)	9.3.00	13.4.00	Family and Community Services	16.3.00	4.4.00	6(10.5.00)	
Financial Management and Accountability Amendment Bill 2000	7(7.6.00)	10.5.00	8.6.00	Finance and Administration	8.6.00	20.6.00	8(21.6.00)	
Financial Sector Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2000	6(10.5.00)	13.4.00	26.6.00	Treasurer	11.5.00	25.5.00	9(28.6.00)	
Fuel Quality Standards Bill 2000	13(4.10.00)		7.9.00	Communications, Information Technology and the Arts	5.10.00	10.10.00	14(11.10.00)	
Gene Technology Bill 2000	9(28.6.00)	22.6.00	30.8.00	Health and Aged Care	29.6.00			
Gene Technology (Licence Charges)	9(28.6.00)	22.6.00	30.8.00	Health and Aged Care	29.6.00			



NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE		REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE		SOUGHT	RECEIVED	
Interactive Gambling (Moratorium) Bill 2000	11(30.8.00)	17.8.00		Communications, Information Technology and the Arts	31.8.00	3.10.00	13(4.10.00)
Jurisdiction of Courts Legislation Amendment Bill 2000	3(15.3.00)	8.3.00	11.4.00	Attorney-General	16.3.00	30.3.00 13.4.00	5(12.4.00) 6(10.5.00)
Migration Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2000	4(5.4.00)	14.3.00		Immigration and Multicultural Affairs	6.4.00	26.4.00	
Migration Legislation Amendment (Parents and Other Measures) Bill 2000	8(21.6.00)	7.6.00	27.6.00	Immigration and Multicultural Affairs	22.6.00	27.6.00	9(28.6.00)
National Crime Authority Amendment Bill 2000	4(5.4.00)	13.3.00		Mr Kerr	6.4.00	17.5.00	
New Business Tax System (Miscellaneous) Bill (No. 2) 2000	6(10.5.00)	13.4.00	27.6.00	Treasurer	11.5.00	8.6.00	9(28.6.00)
Pooled Development Funds Amendment Bill 1999	1(16.2.00)	8.12.99	13.4.00	Industry, Science and Resources	17.2.00	2.3.00	6(10.5.00)
Postal Services Legislation Amendment Bill 2000	5(12.4.00)	6.4.00		Communications, Information Technology and the Arts	13.4.00		
Privacy Amendment (Private Sector) Bill 2000	6(10.5.00)	12.4.00		Attorney-General	11.5.00	4.10.00	
Product Grants and Benefits Administration Bill 2000	6(10.5.00)	12.4.00	11.5.00	Treasurer	11.5.00	5.6.00	7(7.6.00)
Protection of the Sea (Civil Liability) Amendment Bill 2000	10(16.8.00)	28.6.00	31.8.00	Transport and Regional Services	17.8.00 7.9.00	4.9.00 15.9.00	12(6.9.00) 13(4.10.00)

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE		REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE		SOUGHT	RECEIVED	
Renewable Energy (Electricity) Bill 2000	9(28.6.00)	22.6.00	14.8.00	Environment and Heritage	29.6.00	14.8.00	10(16.8.00)
Sales Tax (Industrial Safety Equipment) (Transitional Provisions) Bill 2000	7(7.6.00)	11.5.00	5.6.00	Treasurer	8.6.00	20.6.00	8(21.6.00)
Sex Discrimination Legislation Amendment (Pregnancy and Work) Bill 2000	4(5.4.00)	13.3.00		Mrs Macklin	6.4.00		
Sex Discrimination Legislation Amendment (Pregnancy and Work) Bill 2000 [No. 2]	4(5.4.00)		14.3.00	Senator Crossin	6.4.00	7.9.00	13(4.10.00)
Social Security and Veterans' Entitlements Legislation Amendment (Private Trusts and Private Companies-Integrity of Means Testing) Bill 2000	11(30.8.00)	17.8.00	3.10.00	Family and Community Services		20.9.00	13(4.10.00)
States Grants (Primary and Secondary Education Assistance) Bill 2000	11(30.8.00)	29.6.00	9.10.00	Education, Training and Youth Affairs	31.8.00	4.9.00	14(11.10.00)
Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Bill 1999	1(16.2.00)		8.12.99	Environment and Heritage	17.2.00	22.3.00	3(5.4.00)
Taxation Laws Amendment Bill (No. 11) 1999	1(16.2.00) 2(8.3.00)	9.12.99	10.5.00	Treasurer	17.2.00 9.3.00	30.3.00 5.4.00	7(7.6.00)
Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2000	7(7.6.00)	10.5.00	22.6.00	Communications, Information Technology and the Arts	8.6.00	2.8.00	10(16.8.00)
Telecommunications (Consumer Protection and Service Standards) Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2000	10(16.8.00)	29.6.00	11.10.00	Communications, Information Technology and the Arts	17.8.00	10.10.00	14(11.10.00)

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE		REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE		SOUGHT	RECEIVED	
Telecommunications (Universal Service Levy) Amendment Bill 2000	10(16.8.00)	29.6.00	11.10.00		10.10.00		14(11.10.00)
Telecommunications (Interception) Legislation Amendment Bill 2000	3(15.3.00)	16.2.00	13.3.00	Attorney-General	16.3.00	27.4.00	6(10.5.00)
Trade Practices Amendment (Unconscionable Conduct—Saving of State and Territory Laws) Bill 2000	8(21.6.00)	5.6.00		Mr Fitzgibbon	22.6.00		
Veterans' Affairs Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2000	10(16.8.00)	29.6.00	5.9.00	Veterans' Affairs	17.8.00	29.8.00	12(6.9.00)