

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



**Alert Digest**

**No. 10 of 2005**

**7 September 2005**



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# Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Bills

## Members of the Committee

Senator R Ray (Chair)  
Senator B Mason (Deputy Chair)  
Senator G Barnett  
Senator D Johnston  
Senator A McEwen  
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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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.



## Defence Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2005

Introduced into the Senate on 17 August 2005 and passed on 6 September 2005

Portfolio: Defence

### Background

This bill makes minor amendments to four Defence portfolio Acts:

- the *Defence Force Discipline Act 1982*, principally to ensure that the Act continues to incorporate offences which have been (or will be) transferred from the *ACT Crimes Act 1900* to the *ACT Criminal Code 2002*.
- the *Naval Defence Act 1910* to align the legislation governing eligible ages of Navy, Army and Air Force Cadets;
- the *Defence Act 1903* to change references from ‘investigating officers’ to ‘inquiry officers’ to ensure officers are conducting purely administrative rather than criminal investigations; and
- the *Military Superannuation and Benefits Act 1991* to remove the retention benefit available for certain ADF members, so that it will not be available to new members.

The bill also contains technical amendments to various Acts consequential upon the commencement of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*.

### Retrospective commencement

#### Schedule 5

Item 3 in the table to subclause 2(1) in this bill provides that the amendments in Schedule 5 would commence on 1 January 2005, immediately after the commencement of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*. As a matter of practice, the Committee draws attention to any bill which seeks to have retrospective impact and will comment adversely where such a bill has a detrimental effect on people. In this case, however, the explanatory memorandum notes, on page 8, that these amendments are technical only, and

‘do not in any way affect the operation of the Acts referred to’ in that Schedule.

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

## **Protection of the Sea (Shipping Levy) Amendment Bill 2005**

Introduced into the House of Representatives on 18 August 2005

Portfolio: Transport and Regional Services

### **Background**

According to the explanatory memorandum, the changes made by this bill will ‘fund a national approach to maritime emergency towage while maintaining the scope for funding of the National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and other Noxious and Hazardous Substances.’

The bill amends the *Protection of the Sea (Shipping Levy) Act 1981* to remove the cap of the levy rate of 6 cents per ton of the tonnage of a ship. This enables the amount of the levy to be prescribed by regulation under section 9 of the Act.

### **Setting the amount of a levy by regulation**

#### **Schedule 1, item 1**

Item 1 of Schedule 1 removes the cap which currently applies to the amount of the levy imposed by the *Protection of the Sea (Shipping Levy) Act 1981*. The effect of this amendment is that the amount of the levy will be fixed by regulation, with no upper limit set in the primary legislation.

The Committee has noted in the past, with similar provisions, that setting the amount of what could be a tax by delegated legislation may be regarded as an inappropriate delegation of legislative power. However, the Minister is clearly cognisant of the Committee’s views about fees and levies which are set by regulation and has sought to justify the approach taken in this bill.

Among other things, the Minister notes that section 48 of the *Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990* requires all revenues raised from this levy to be appropriated to the Australian Maritime Safety Authority, thus ensuring that this ‘impost on industry will not be used for other purposes.’ The Minister further advises that the ‘annual reporting requirements of [that Authority’s] ongoing operations and finances will ... be open to public scrutiny ... [which]

will act as a further safeguard against any possibility' of recovering more than the costs associated with a national emergency towage system, which is the purpose for the imposition of this levy.

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

## **Tax Laws Amendment (2005 Measures No. 5) Bill 2005**

Introduced into the House of Representatives on 18 August 2005

Portfolio: Treasury

### **Background**

This bill is an omnibus tax laws amendment bill, comprising six Schedules and making amendments to five Acts. Topics include:

- modification of some aspects of the foreign employment income exemption;
- extension of the 12.5 percent film tax offset refund to producers of certain eligible television series;
- clarification of the operation of the bad debt rules for multiple entry consolidated (MEC) groups;
- transitional provisions relating to the use of accounting standards to undertake thin capitalisation calculations;
- extension of the expiry date for the operation of the '12-month rule' for certain prepaid expenditure by investors in forestry managed investment schemes; and
- reduction of compliance costs on small businesses in relation to debt/equity rules.

The bill also contains consequential amendments and application and transitional provisions.

### **Retrospective commencement and application Schedules 1, 2, 3 and 6**

As a matter of practice the Committee draws attention to any bill which seeks to have retrospective impact and will comment adversely where such a bill has a detrimental effect on people. The bill contains a number of relevant provisions:

- items 3 and 5 in the table to subclause 2(1) provide that the amendments in items 1 to 5 and 7 to 13 of Schedule 6 would commence on 1 July 2005. The explanatory memorandum notes, on page 7, that these amendments have ‘an estimated revenue cost of up to \$11 million ... for the 2005-2006 income year, increasing to \$14 million ... in the 2009-2010 income year,’ suggesting that the amendments are beneficial to taxpayers.
- items 4 and 6 in the table to subclause 2(1) provide that the amendments in item 6 of Schedule 6, and in Part 2 of Schedule 6, would commence on 1 July 2001, immediately after the commencement of the *New Business Tax System (Debt and Equity) Act 2001*. The explanatory memorandum notes, on page 7, that these amendments are technical only, and that their financial impact is unquantifiable.
- subitems 5(1) and (2) of Schedule 1 provide that the amendments in items 1 and 2 of that Schedule would apply from the 2002-2003 year of income. The explanatory memorandum notes, on page 3, that the financial impact of these amendments is at least \$1 million for 2005-2006, again suggesting that the amendments are beneficial to taxpayers.
- item 13 of Schedule 2, provides that the amendments proposed by that Schedule would apply to expenditure incurred on and after 1 July 2004. The explanatory memorandum notes, on page 4, that the financial impact of these amendments will be \$2 million for 2005-2006, rising to \$6 million in 2007-2008.
- item 33 of Schedule 3 provides that the amendments proposed by that Schedule would apply on and after 1 July 2002. The explanatory memorandum notes, on page 5, that the financial impact of these amendments is nil.

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

## Therapeutic Goods Amendment Bill 2005

Introduced into the House of Representatives on 17 August 2005

Portfolio: Health and Ageing

### Background

The bill amends the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* to provide additional enforcement options to enhance the Therapeutic Goods Administration's ability to secure compliance with the Act.

The bill proposes a tiered offences regime with sanctions that match the degree of seriousness of the consequences of conduct and will allow for an alternative and quicker process for dealing with a wide range of legislative breaches.

The bill extends the liability of a body corporate to executive officers in certain circumstances if the body corporate commits an offence and introduces an offence for failing to provide assistance to the Secretary that is relevant to an application for a civil penalty order.

The bill contains consequential amendments.

### Retrospective commencement

#### Schedule 1, item 118

Item 3 in the table to subclause 2(1) in this bill provides that the amendment in item 118 of Schedule 1 commences on 27 November 2003. As a matter of practice, the Committee draws attention to any bill which seeks to have retrospective impact and will comment adversely where such a bill has a detrimental effect on people. In this case, the explanatory memorandum makes it clear, both on page 9 and on page 36, that the amendment will be beneficial to advertisers of therapeutic goods, in that it will remove the obligation to display approval numbers in television advertisements.

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

## **Strict liability**

### **Various provisions**

Various provisions proposed to be inserted in the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* by this bill will, by express provision, be offences of strict liability. The provisions are proposed new subsections 14(2), (7) and (11); 15(3); 19B(2); 21A(2), (6), (10) and (13); 22A(2); 30EC(2); 30F(4C); 31(5B); 35(2) and (7); 35B(2); 41EI(2); 41FE(2); 41JB(5); 41KC(2); 41MA(2), (6) and (10); 41MC(3); 41ME(2) and (6); 41MI(2); 41MN(2) and (6); 41MO(2) and (6); and 42V(6A).

In respect of all of these provisions, the explanatory memorandum, on pages 7 to 8, provides a clear explanation of the nature of strict criminal liability, and a justification for its inclusion in the above provisions. Although there is no express reference to the Committee's *Sixth Report of 2002 on Absolute and Strict Liability Offences* nor to the *Guide to the Framing of Commonwealth Offences* issued by the Minister for Justice and Customs, it appears that the principles set out in those documents have been applied in this bill.

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

## **Reversal of the onus of proof**

### **Schedule 1, items 14 and 103**

Proposed new subsection 19B(5) of the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989*, to be inserted by item 14 of Schedule 1, and proposed new subsection 41MI(6) of the same Act, to be inserted by item 103, would reverse the onus of proof in a criminal prosecution. However, the explanatory memorandum, on pages 12 to 13, gives a full and clear explanation of the reasons for these provisions, including a reference to the response by the Committee to earlier amendments to the same legislation.

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

## Legislative Instruments Act – Declarations Schedule 1, item 34

Proposed new subsection 30F(4A) of the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989*, to be inserted by item 34 of Schedule 1, would declare that a written notice given by the Secretary to the Department under that section is not a legislative instrument.

Where a provision specifies that an instrument is *not* a legislative instrument, the Committee would expect the explanatory memorandum to explain whether the provision is merely declaratory (and included for the avoidance of doubt) or expresses a policy intention to exempt an instrument (which *is* legislative in character) from the usual tabling and disallowance regime set out in the Legislative Instruments Act. Where the provision is a substantive exemption, the Committee would expect to see a full explanation justifying the need for the provision. (See the Committee's *Second Report of 2005* under the heading 'Legislative Instruments Act – Declarations'.)

It appears from the context that this provision is no more than declaratory of the existing law. However, the explanatory memorandum does not indicate the reason for its inclusion. The Committee therefore **seeks the Minister's advice** as to whether the provision is indeed no more than declaratory (and included for the avoidance of doubt) and, if so, whether it would have been appropriate to include that information in the explanatory memorandum.

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

## **Trade Practices Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2005 – Supplementary Comments**

[Introduced in the House of Representatives on 24 June 2004 and reintroduced on 10 February 2005. Portfolio: Treasury]

### **Abrogation of the privilege against self-incrimination Schedule 8, item 4**

In *Alert Digest No. 2 of 2005*, the Committee commented on proposed new subsection 154R(3) of the *Trade Practices Act 1974*, to be inserted by item 4 of Schedule 8 to this bill, because it would abrogate the privilege against self-incrimination. In that Alert Digest, the Committee accepted that the provision struck a reasonable balance between the competing interests of obtaining information and protecting individual's rights. It has been brought to the Committee's attention that it may be necessary to revise that view.

In all occasions in the past where the Committee has been prepared to accept an abrogation of the privilege against self-incrimination, the provision has gone on to protect not only the use of the information itself but also the use of any other information, document or thing which has been obtained as a direct or indirect consequence of the giving of the information, typically referred to as 'derivative use immunity.' It appears, however, that proposed new subsection 154R(4) of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* protects from admissibility in criminal proceedings only the answer actually given by the relevant person. The proposed subsection does not protect against the use of other information obtained as a direct or indirect consequence of the giving of the initial information.

The Committee **seeks the Treasurer's advice** as to whether it is the case that derivative use is not protected and, if so, the reason for the diminution on this occasion of the protection afforded to some-one who is required, by force of proposed new subsection 154R(1), to provide information despite the fact that the information might tend to incriminate him or her.

*Pending the Treasurer's advice, the Committee draws Senators' attention to the provision, as it 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.*

## **COMMENTARY ON AMENDMENTS**

The Committee routinely comments on amendments to legislation made by either House of the Parliament which come within the Committee's terms of reference.

### **Building and Construction Industry Improvement Bill 2005**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 9 March 2005. In its *Alert Digest No. 3 of 2005*, the Committee noted that the Government had foreshadowed significant amendments to the bill, based on an earlier version introduced in the previous Parliament. The Committee stated that it would again consider the bill when those amendments were produced.

The Committee commented on clauses 4 to 10 and Chapter 6 (as introduced) as they were to commence as from the date that the bill was introduced into the Parliament. The bill was extensively amended in the House of Representatives on 11 August 2005.

#### **Retrospective commencement**

##### **Clauses 4 to 8, 36, 37, 38, 41 and 42**

Items 2, 4 and 6 in the table to subclause 2(1) in this bill provide that clauses 4 to 8, 36, 37, 38, 41 and 42 commence on 9 March 2005.

The revised explanatory memorandum mentions that this commencement date is that of the introduction of the bill into the Parliament, but makes no further comment on it. Clauses 4 to 8, 36 and 37 provide definitions of various terms used in the other clauses, while clauses 38 and 41 forbid certain industrial action in the building industry, and impose a civil penalty for infraction of the terms of those clauses. The amount of the civil penalty is currently \$22,000 for an individual and \$110,000 for a body corporate.

The effect of this retrospective commencement is therefore to render a person potentially liable to a pecuniary penalty in a substantial amount for engaging in conduct which (if carried out at any time after 9 March but before this bill has passed the Parliament and been assented to) is perfectly legal at the time that it was engaged in. The retrospective imposition of penalties – whether for criminal conduct or a civil penalty – is a matter which the Committee has regularly brought to the attention of the Senate. The Committee notes that the relevant provisions of this bill (as read a first time) were generally the same as those in the Building and Construction Industry Improvement Bill 2003, which had lapsed prior to the commencement of this Parliament.

In its *Alert Digest No. 3* the Committee reiterated its long-standing position that, in principle, legislation which changes the nature of people's rights should commence after it is finally passed by the Parliament, rather than on the date of its introduction. The Committee

noted that the approach in this bill ‘carries with it the assumption that citizens should arrange their affairs in accordance with announcements made by the Executive rather than in accordance with laws passed by the Parliament.’ The uncertainty this creates is compounded by the possibility that the Parliament may – quite properly – pass the legislation in an amended form.

The Committee concluded that the retrospective measures in the bill may be regarded as trespassing on personal rights and liberties. The Committee **left for the Senate as a whole** the question of whether the bill trespasses on those rights *unduly*. The Committee continues to leave that matter to the Senate for its determination.

*The Committee draws Senators’ attention to the 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.*

### **Retrospective effect of regulations Subclause 5(3), paragraph 78(3)(a)**

It was noted above that those provisions of this bill (as read a third time) which impose civil penalties are generally the same as those in the 2003 bill. However, paragraph 78(3)(a) would permit the first regulations made under subclause 5(3) to be expressed to take effect from 9 March 2005. Subclause 5(3) permits the definition of **building work** to include ‘any activity that is prescribed by the regulations’. Clause 36, which provides definitions for the purposes of clauses 38 and 41, includes the phrase ‘building work’. It is therefore possible that a regulation, expressed to take effect from 9 March 2005, may render a person or body liable to a civil penalty for conduct which was not only completely lawful at the time that it was engaged in, but which also had not been described in any bill put before the Parliament as being potentially subject to a civil penalty.

Again, the Committee notes that this measure is retrospective in operation and may be regarded as trespassing on personal rights and liberties. The Committee **leaves for the Senate as a whole** the question of whether it trespasses on those rights *unduly*.

*The Committee draws Senators’ attention to the provision, as it 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.*

### **Abrogation of the privilege against self-incrimination Clause 53**

At common law, people can decline to answer questions on the grounds that their replies might tend to incriminate them. Legislation which interferes with this common law entitlement trespasses on personal rights and liberties. Paragraph 53(1)(b) would abrogate the privilege against self-incrimination for a person required to give information, produce a document or answer a question under clause 52.

The Committee does not see this privilege as absolute, recognising that the public benefit in obtaining information may outweigh the harm to civil rights. One of the factors the Committee considers is the subsequent use that may be made of any incriminating disclosures. In this case, subclause 53(2) limits the circumstances in which information so provided is admissible in evidence in proceedings against the affected person, and the Committee accepts that the provisions strike a reasonable balance between the competing interests of obtaining information and protecting individuals' rights.

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

## PROVISIONS OF BILLS WHICH IMPOSE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS FOR A FAILURE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

The Committee's *Eighth Report of 1998* dealt with the appropriate basis for penalty provisions for offences involving the giving or withholding of information. In that Report, the Committee recommended that the Attorney-General develop more detailed criteria to ensure that the penalties imposed for such offences were 'more consistent, more appropriate, and make greater use of a wider range of non-custodial penalties'. The Committee also recommended that such criteria be made available to Ministers, drafters and to the Parliament.

The Government responded to that Report on 14 December 1998. In that response, the Minister for Justice referred to the ongoing development of the Commonwealth *Criminal Code*, which would include rationalising penalty provisions for 'administration of justice offences'. The Minister undertook to provide further information when the review of penalty levels and applicable principles had taken place.

For information, the following Table sets out penalties for 'information-related' offences in the legislation covered in this *Digest*. The Committee notes that imprisonment is still prescribed as a penalty for some such offences, including in the Building and Construction Improvement Bill 2005 (see p.16 of this Digest).

**TABLE**

<b>Bill/Act</b>	<b>Section/Subsection</b>	<b>Offence</b>	<b>Penalty</b>
Building and Construction Industry Improvement Bill 2005	Subclause 52(6)	Fail to provide information to a public authority	Imprisonment for 6 months
Therapeutic Goods Amendment Bill 2005	Schedule 1, item 44	Fail to provide information to a public authority	400 penalty units

## STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE SCRUTINY OF BILLS

## INDEX OF BILLS COMMENTED ON AND MINISTERIAL RESPONSES SOUGHT/RECEIVED - 2005

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE		REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE		SOUGHT	RECEIVED	
<b>Bills dealt with in 2004</b>							
Australian Communications and Media Authority Bill 2004	12(8.12.04)	2.12.04	7.3.05	Communications, Information Technology and the Arts	9.12.04	14.3.05	3(16.3.05)
<i>Copyright Legislation Amendment Act 2004</i>	12(8.12.04)	9.12.04	30.11.04	Attorney-General	9.12.04	2.2.05	1(9.2.05)
<i>James Hardie (Investigations and Proceedings) Act 2004</i>	12(8.12.04)	2.12.04	8.12.04	Treasury	9.12.04	1.7.05	7(10.8.05)
Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards Bill 2004	9(4.8.04) 12(8.12.04)	24.6.04	12.8.04	Environment and Heritage Reintroduced – no response required	5.8.04	24.12.04	1(9.2.05)
<b>Bill dealt with in 2005</b>							
Aged Care Amendment (Transition Care and Assets Testing) Bill 2005	2(9.3.05)	10.2.05	7.3.05	Ageing	10.3.05	15.3.05	3(16.3.05)
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Legislation Amendment (Levy and Fees) Bill 2005	2(9.3.05)	17.2.05	9.3.05	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	10.3.05	11.3.05	3(16.3.05)
Asbestos-related Claims (Management Of Commonwealth Liabilities) Bill 2005	5(1.6.05)	25.5.05	14.6.05	Employment and Workplace Relations	1.6.05	14.6.05	5(15.6.05)

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE		REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE		SOUGHT	RECEIVED	
AusLink (National Land Transport) Bill 2004	1(9.2.05)	9.12.04	10.2.05	Transport and Regional Services	10.2.05	28.4.05	4(11.5.05)
Border Protection Legislation Amendment (Deterrence of Illegal Foreign Fishing) Bill 2005	2(9.3.05)	17.2.05	11.5.05	Fisheries, Forestry and Conservation	10.3.05	4.5.05	4(11.5.05)
Civil Aviation Legislation Amendment (Mutual Recognition with New Zealand) Bill 2005	8(10.8.05)		23.6.05	Transport and Regional Services	11.8.05		
Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Bill 2005	8(10.8.05) 9(17.8.05)	23.6.05		Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs	11.8.05		
<i>Defence Amendment Act 2005</i>	2(9.3.05)	10.2.05	7.3.05	Defence	10.3.05	22.6.05	7(10.8.05)
Family and Community Services Legislation Amendment (Family Assistance and Related Measures) Bill 2005	5(1.6.05)	26.5.05	15.6.05	Family and Community Services	1.6.05	20.6.05	6(22.6.05)
Film Licensed Investment Company Bill 2005	5(1.6.05)	26.5.05	16.6.05	Communications, Information Technology and the Arts	1.6.05	21.6.05	6(22.6.05)
Higher Education Legislation Amendment (Workplace Relations Requirements) Bill 2005	8(10.8.05)	23.6.05		Education, Science and Training	11.8.05		
Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Serious Drug Offences and Other Measures) Bill 2005	5(1.6.05)	18.8.05	26.5.05	Justice and Customs	1.6.05	26.7.05	7(10.8.05)

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE		REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE		SOUGHT	RECEIVED	
Maritime Transport Security Amendment Bill 2005	5(1.6.05)	25.5.05	14.6.05	Transport and Regional Services	1.6.05	21.6.05	6(22.6.05)
<i>Medical Indemnity Legislation Amendment Act 2005</i>	2(9.3.05)	17.2.05	9.3.05	Health and Ageing	10.3.05	28.4.05	4(11.5.05)
New International Tax Arrangements (Foreign-owned Branches and Other Measures) Bill 2005	4(11.5.05)	17.3.05	20.6.05	Treasurer	12.5.05	31.5.05	5(15.6.05)
Offshore Petroleum Bill 2005	8(10.8.05)	23.6.05	18.8.05	Industry, Tourism and Resources	11.8.05	19.8.05	9(7.9.05)
Offshore Petroleum (Annual Fees) Bill 2005	8(10.8.05)	23.6.05	18.8.05	Industry, Tourism and Resources	11.8.05	19.8.05	9(7.9.05)
Offshore Petroleum (Registration Fees) Bill 2005	8(10.8.05)	23.6.05	18.8.05	Industry, Tourism and Resources	11.8.05	19.8.05	9(7.9.05)
Payment Systems (Regulation) Amendment Bill 2005	3(16.3.05)	10.3.05	14.6.05	Treasury	17.3.05	10.6.05	5(15.6.05)
Superannuation Bill 2005	5(1.6.05)	12.5.05	14.6.05	Finance and Administration	1.6.05	14.6.05	5(15.6.05)
Tax Laws Amendment (2005 Measures (No. 4) Bill 2005	8(10.8.05)	23.6.05	11.8.05	Treasury	11.8.05	16.8.05	8(17.8.05)
Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment (Protection of Submarine Cables and Other Measures) Bill 2005	8(10.8.05)	23.6.05	11.8.05	Communications, Information Technology and the Arts	11.8.05		
Trade Practices Amendment (National Access Regime) Bill 2005	6(15.6.05)	2.6.05		Treasury	15.6.05	11.8.05	8(17.8.05)