

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



**Alert Digest**

**No. 4 of 2001**

**28 March 2001**



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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.



## Crimes Amendment (Age Determination) Bill 2001

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 7 March 2001 by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for the Environment and Heritage. [Portfolio responsibility: Justice and Customs]

The bill proposes to amend the *Crimes Act 1914* to insert provisions to permit the carrying out of prescribed procedures, including X-rays, to determine a person's age where that person is suspected of having committed, or has been charged with, a Commonwealth offence and where it is not practicable to determine a person's age by other means. A prescribed procedure may only be carried out with the suspect's informed consent, or if ordered by a magistrate.

These measures are intended to assist in the identification of suspected offenders (particularly foreign nationals involved in people-smuggling offences) as adults or juveniles, so that they may be treated appropriately according to law.

The measures are designed to be consistent with existing provisions of the *Crimes Act 1914* governing forensic and identification procedures, in Parts 1D and 1AA, respectively.

### **Inappropriate delegation of legislative power**

#### **Proposed new section 3ZQA**

Schedule 1 to this bill proposes to insert a new Division 4A in Part 1AA of the *Crimes Act 1914*. This proposed new Division will permit investigating officials to seek authority to carry out a "prescribed procedure" in certain circumstances.

Proposed new subsection 3ZQA(1) defines *prescribed procedure* as "a procedure specified by regulations made for the purposes of subsection (2) to be a prescribed procedure for determining a person's age". Proposed new subsection (2) states that regulations may specify a particular procedure, which may include the taking of an X-ray of a part of a person's body, to be a prescribed procedure for determining a person's age.

Proposed new subsection (4) states that, before making such a regulation, the relevant Minister must consult with the Minister responsible for administering the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989*.

In discussing this definition, the Explanatory Memorandum notes that ‘prescribed procedure’ is “a neutral term to allow for future advances in age determining technology”. The EM goes on to argue that it is necessary to define the term in the regulations “because of the flexibility required to keep pace with anticipated technological developments”. Consultations at Ministerial level are seen as sufficient to ensure that “only relevant equipment is prescribed and that all appropriate safeguards apply to protect suspects from any health risks associated with the use of certain equipment”.

As defined in this bill, the term ‘prescribed procedure’ is clearly very wide in scope. Arguably, it could encompass the use of novel or experimental or invasive or potentially dangerous procedures. And such procedures are to be used not to determine guilt or innocence, but simply the question of age.

While the Committee acknowledges a need for flexibility, it considers that any new prescribed procedure should be provided for in primary legislation rather than in regulations, and **seeks the Minister’s advice** as to why such a significant term should not be defined in the bill itself, where it can be properly evaluated by the Parliament.

*Pending the Minister’s advice, the Committee draws Senators’ attention to the provision, as it may be considered to delegate legislative powers inappropriately, in breach of principle 1(a)(iv) of the Committee’s terms of reference.*

## Customs Tariff Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2001

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 8 March 2001 by the Minister for the Arts and the Centenary of Federation. [Portfolio responsibility: Justice and Customs]

The bill proposes to amend the *Customs Tariff Act 1995* to:

- increase the customs duty on aviation turbine fuel (avtur) from 13 May 2000;
- increase the rate of customs duty on alcoholic beverages, as contained in chapter 22 of the Customs Tariff, to offset the removal of the 37% wholesale sales tax from 1 July 2000;
- introduce a three-tiered duty structure for beer based on alcohol content from 1 July 2000;
- introduce a new duty structure for mixed alcoholic beverages from 1 July 2000;
- create a new category of alcoholic beverages subject to the wine equalisation tax from 1 July 2000 in line with rates applying to other spirits;
- reduce the customs duty on leaded and unleaded petrol, diesel and potential fuel substitutes by 6.656 cents per litre from 1 July 2000; and
- reduce the rate of duty on leaded and unleaded petrol, diesel fuel and other petroleum products by 1.5 cents per litre, and by a proportional amount for other fuels with effect from 2 March 2001.

### Retrospective commencement

#### Subclauses 2(2) and (3)

Item 1 in Schedule 1 to this bill proposes to increase the rate of duty on aviation kerosene to fund airport regulation activities by the ACCC. Subclause 2(2) provides that this amendment is taken to have commenced on 13 May 2000.

The items contained in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the bill proposes to introduce a new tariff structure and duty rates for imported alcohol and alcoholic

beverages to give effect to certain tax reform measures. Subclause 2(3) provides that these amendments are taken to have commenced on 1 July 2000.

Each of the proposed changes has been tabled as a Customs Tariff proposal, and it is usual for such proposals to be introduced in legislation which operates retrospectively. While the Committee is generally prepared to accept the need for some retrospectivity in these circumstances, there has been a delay of between 8 and 10 months in the introduction of these provisions. The Explanatory Memorandum does not provide any explanation for this delay. The Committee, therefore, **seeks the Minister's advice** as to the reason for the delay in incorporating these Tariff proposals in legislation.

*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.*

## **Customs Tariff Amendment (Petrol Tax Cut) Bill 2001**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 5 March 2001 by Mr Beazley as a Private Member's bill.

The bill proposes to amend the *Customs Tariff Act 1995* to reduce the indexation of rates of customs duty applying to petroleum from 1 February 2001.

*The Committee has no comment on this bill.*

## **Electoral and Referendum Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2001**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 7 March 2001 by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance and Administration. [Portfolio responsibility: Finance and Administration]

The bill proposes technical amendments to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* and the *Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984* to implement recommendations of the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters following their inquiry into the 1998 Federal Election. The major amendments proposed:

- improve identification provisions for persons enrolling or voting from overseas;
- provide for the rejection, with review rights, of applications for enrolment from persons who have changed their names to something ‘inappropriate’;
- authorise the provision of certain electronic lists to candidates, members of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and registered political parties;
- allow for the amendment or withdrawal of Group Voting Tickets (GVT) or Individual Voting Tickets (IVT) under certain circumstances up until the closing time for the lodgement of such statements;
- improve provisions for the return of Senate nomination deposits; substitution of candidates in bulk nominations; management of multiple declaration votes; initialing of ballot papers; display of GVT and IVT information; and abbreviations for registered party names; and
- provide the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) with the power to review the continuing eligibility of registered political parties.

The bill also contains transitional provisions.

### **Commencement on Proclamation Clause 2**

Clause 2 of this bill provides that it is to commence on Proclamation, with no further date specified for its commencement in any event. This clause,

therefore, gives the Executive an unfettered discretion as to when (and whether) the legislation is to come into force.

In discussing this provision, the Explanatory Memorandum states that the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) will be “working to implement the Act, and have it proclaimed, as soon as possible. However, should a federal election be called before the AEC is in a position to implement the Act, the amendments would not be effective for the purpose of that election.”

*Given this explanation, the Committee makes no further comment on this provision.*

### **Refusing enrolment in the ‘public interest’ Proposed new subsections 93A(3) and 98A(3)**

The bill proposes to insert new sections 93A and 98A in the Principal Act. In each case, a Divisional Returning Officer (DRO) or Australian Electoral Officer (AEO) has a discretion to refuse to include in a Roll, or transfer to a Roll, a person’s name if the officer considers:

- that the name is fictitious, frivolous, offensive or obscene, or is not the name by which the person is usually known, or is not written in English; or
- that it would be “contrary to the public interest”.

Decisions made by DROs under these provisions will be reviewable by the relevant AEO, and decisions made by AEOs will be reviewable by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (or Administrative Review Tribunal).

The Explanatory Memorandum justifies these amendments by noting “an increasing tendency towards people using names which have electoral and political, and in some cases commercial, significance for enrolment and nomination. The placement of enrolled electors on the electoral roll, or candidates names on ballot papers, was never intended to give electors or candidates free publicity for the particular cause they espouse or business that they run”.

The Committee acknowledges that ballot papers should not include offensive or obscene or misleading names adopted by candidates. However, these

amendments provide a returning officer or electoral officer with an apparently unqualified discretion to declare that a voter should not be enrolled under a particular name because someone considers that name to be “frivolous” or “contrary to the public interest” – terms which themselves seem broad and lacking in definition. While a voter may have the right to seek review where their enrolment is refused, the AAT (or ART) will be left with the same difficulties in interpreting a broadly expressed provision.

Any candidate or voter is entitled to know, with some certainty, whether he or she complies with defined and specific criteria as to their eligibility. The expressions used in these provisions are not specific enough to give a voter that certainty.

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

- why the bill should not limit the exercise of these powers in some way, or better define them; and
- whether the AEC will be required to produce any criteria or guidelines governing how the powers are to be exercised fairly, consistently and with certainty for those affected.

*Pending the Minister’s advice, the Committee draws Senators’ attention to the provisions, as they may be considered to make rights, liberties or obligations unduly dependent upon insufficiently defined administrative powers, in breach of principle 1(a)(ii) of the Committee’s terms of reference.*

## **Employee Protection (Employee Entitlements Guarantee) Bill 2001**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 5 March 2001 by Mrs Crosio as a Private Member's bill.

The bill proposes the establishment and administration of a scheme to guarantee the payment of wages and certain other liabilities owed to employees in the event of employer insolvency.

*The Committee has no comment on this bill.*

## Excise Tariff Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2001

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 8 March 2001 by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for the Arts and the Centenary of Federation. [Portfolio responsibility: Treasury]

The bill proposes to amend the *Excise Tariff Act 1921* to:

- increase the rate of excise duty on aviation kerosene, known as avtur, by 0.036 cents per litre to fund airport regulation activities by the ACCC with effect from 13 May 2000;
- increase the rate of excise duty on alcoholic beverages to offset the removal of the 37% wholesale sales tax from 1 July 2000;
- introduce a three-tiered duty rate structure for beer, based on alcohol content from 1 July 2000;
- impose an excise duty on alcoholic beverages not previously covered, such as designer drinks and coolers, and not subject to the Wine Equalisation Tax from 1 July 2000;
- impose a new duty structure for mixed alcoholic beverages in line with rates applying to other spirits from 1 July 2000;
- reduce excise duties on leaded and unleaded petrol, diesel and potential fuel substitutes from 1 July 2000;
- vary the expression of the excise rate for petroleum based oils and lubricants and their synthetic equivalents from two decimal places to five decimal places to ensure that the indexation applies correctly to the products from 31 January 2001;
- allow for set offs of customs duty which have been previously paid on petroleum product against excise liabilities where the product is used in further excise manufacture in Australia from 1 January 2001; and
- reduce excise duty by 1.5 cents per litre for leaded and unleaded petrol, diesel and other petroleum products that attract equivalent rates of duty. Duty on aviation fuels and on petroleum products attracting concessional rates is also reduced by a proportional amount from 2 March 2001.

## **Retrospective commencement Subclauses 2(2) and (3)**

Item 1 in Schedule 1 to this bill proposes to increase the rate of excise on aviation kerosene to fund airport regulation activities by the ACCC. Subclause 2(2) provides that this amendment is taken to have commenced on 13 May 2000.

The items in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the bill incorporate a number of changes to excise duty on alcoholic beverages arising out of tax reform policy. In general terms, the rate of excise is increased to offset the removal of the 37% wholesale sales tax; a three-tiered duty rate structure for beer (based on alcoholic content) is introduced; and certain alcoholic beverages which were previously non-excisable (for example, designer drinks and coolers) are brought to excise. Subclause 2(3) provides that these amendments are taken to have commenced on 1 July 2000.

Each of the proposed changes has been tabled as an Excise Tariff proposal, and it is usual for such proposals to be introduced in legislation which operates retrospectively. While the Committee is generally prepared to accept the need for some retrospectivity in these circumstances, there has been a delay of between 8 and 10 months in the introduction of these provisions. The Explanatory Memorandum does not provide any explanation for this delay. The Committee, therefore, **seeks the Minister's advice** as to the reason for the delay in incorporating these Tariff proposals in legislation.

*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.*

## **Excise Tariff Amendment (Petrol Tax Cut) Bill 2001**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 5 March 2001 by Mr Beazley as a Private Member's bill.

The bill proposes to amend the *Excise Tariff Act 1921* to provide relief from the 1 February 2001 indexation of rates of excise duty applying to petroleum.

*The Committee has no comment on this bill.*

## **Parliamentary (Choice of Superannuation) Bill 2001**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 5 March 2001 by Mr Andren as a Private Member's bill.

The bill proposes to amend the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1948* to give Senators and Members of the House of Representatives the freedom to opt out of the compulsory parliamentary superannuation scheme.

The bill gives new Senators and Members the option to elect not to make contributions to the Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Trust, instead making contributions to a complying superannuation fund or Retirement Savings Account (RSA) of their own choice. The bill proposes the same choice for current Senators and Members, and will also allow them to roll over any superannuation benefit accrued under the parliamentary scheme into a complying fund or RSA of their choice.

### **Commencement on Proclamation**

#### **Clause 2**

Clause 2 of this bill provides that it is to commence on Proclamation, with no further date specified for its commencement in any event. This clause, therefore, gives the Executive an unfettered discretion as to when (and whether) the legislation is to come into force.

This is a departure from the practice set out in *Drafting Instruction No. 2 of 1989* issued by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel. This provides that, as a general rule, "a restriction should be placed on the time within which an Act should be proclaimed". The commencement clause should fix either a period (preferably 6 months), or a date, after Royal Assent within which the Act should commence (if it has not already commenced by Proclamation) or be taken to be repealed. The *Drafting Instruction* goes on to state that "clauses providing for commencement by Proclamation ... should be used only in unusual circumstances, where the commencement depends on an event whose timing is uncertain (eg enactment of complementary State legislation)".

In referring to this commencement provision, the Explanatory Memorandum simply notes that "choice decisions under the Act will not be able to be made until 1 July 2001 under new section 4F".

The Committee, therefore, **seeks the advice of the member sponsoring the bill** as to why the commencement clause does not fix a further defined period within which the bill should commence (if it has not already commenced by Proclamation) or be taken to be repealed.

*Pending the member's response, the Committee draws Senators' attention to the provision, as it may be considered to delegate legislative powers inappropriately, in breach of principle 1(a)(iv) of the Committee's terms of reference.*

## **Prime Minister and Cabinet Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Bill 2001**

This bill was introduced into the Senate on 8 March 2001 by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts. [Portfolio responsibility: Prime Minister]

The bill proposes to amend five Acts within the Prime Minister's portfolio to provide for the application of the Criminal Code. The bill is largely intended to preserve the existing meaning and operation of the provisions, although in some cases it is intended to change the provisions to ensure that they comply with the broader policy underlying the Code.

In addition, the Bill also makes certain amendments consequential to the expected passage of the Law and Justice Legislation (Application of Criminal Code) Bill 2000, re-numbers sections of the *Ombudsman Act 1976* and removes gender specific language in the *Royal Commission Act 1902*.

### **Strict liability offences**

#### **Schedule 1, items 5, 13, 15, 20, 22, 26**

This bill amends various offence and related provisions in legislation administered by the Prime Minister's portfolio to provide for the application of the Criminal Code. The Explanatory Memorandum observes that the bill "is largely intended to preserve the existing meaning and operation of the provisions, although in some cases it is intended to change the provisions to ensure that they comply with the broader policy underlying the Code". Specifically, the bill seeks to 'clarify' whether certain provisions create offences of strict liability.

The Committee notes that, in some cases, the effect of this bill will be to change the nature of some provisions. The Committee, therefore, **seeks the Minister's advice** as to whether this bill converts an offence which was previously not one of strict liability into a strict liability offence.

*Pending the Minister's advice, 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.*

## **Sydney Airport Demand Management Amendment Bill 2001**

This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on 8 March 2001 by the Minister for the Arts and the Centenary of Federation. [Portfolio responsibility: Transport and Regional Services]

The bill proposes to amend the *Sydney Airport Demand Management Act 1997* to support policy changes in the management of the Sydney Airport Slot Management Scheme designed to address the growth of air traffic at the airport and to guarantee regional access. The proposed amendments to the bill will ensure that the proposed limits to be placed on the access to slots at the airport are consistent with the *Trade Practices Act 1974*.

*The Committee has no comment on this bill.*

## PARLIAMENTARY AMENDMENTS AND THE COMMITTEE'S TERMS OF REFERENCE

### AMENDMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (5 March - 8 March)

**Australian Research Council Bill 2000:** On 8 March, the House of Representatives agreed to certain amendments made by the Senate in place of certain amendments and replacement amendments made by the House. These amendments raised no issues within the Committee's terms of reference.

**Australian Research Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2000:** On 8 March, the House of Representatives agreed to certain Senate amendments and a replacement amendment. These amendments raised no issues within the Committee's terms of reference.

**Broadcasting Legislation Amendment Bill 2001:** On 7 March, the House of Representatives agreed to amend this bill. The amendment raised no issues within the Committee's terms of reference.

**Health Legislation Amendment Bill (No 1) 2001:** On 7 March, the House of Representatives agreed to Senate amendments to this bill. These amendments raised no issues within the Committee's terms of reference.

**Workplace Relations Amendment (Tallies and Picnic Days) Bill 2000:** On 7 March, the House of Representatives agreed to Senate amendments to this bill. With one exception, these amendments raised no issues within the Committee's terms of reference. A proposed amendment to subclause 2(2) was discussed by the Committee at page 20 of *Alert Digest No. 3 of 2001* but was the subject of no further comment.

### AMENDMENTS IN THE SENATE (5 March - 8 March)

**Australian Research Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2000:** On 7 March, the Senate agreed to a replacement amendment to this bill. This amendment raised no issues within the Committee's terms of reference.

**Crimes Amendment (Forensic Procedures) Bill 2000:** On 5 March, the Senate agreed to amend this bill. These amendments raised no issues within the Committee's terms of reference.

**Health Legislation Amendment Bill (No 1) 2001:** On 6 March, the Senate agreed to amend this bill. These amendments raised no issues within the Committee's terms of reference.

**Trade Practices Amendment Bill (No 1) 2000:** On 8 March, the Senate agreed to amend this bill. These amendments raised no issues within the Committee's terms of reference.

## AMENDMENTS RAISING ISSUES WITHIN THE COMMITTEE'S TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Customs Legislation Amendment and Repeal (International Trade Modernisation) Bill 2000

The Committee considered this bill in *Alert Digest No. 1 of 2001*, in which it made various comments.

On 7 March, the House of Representatives agreed to amend the bill. Amendment No (16) proposed to insert a proposed new subsection 113(1A). The effect of this subsection is to render an offence against section 113(1) an offence of strict liability.

Amendment No (19) inserts a proposed new subsection 114BA(7). The effect of this subsection is to declare that a person who makes a communication, by the use of an ACEAN, that relates to more than one consignment of goods commits an offence of strict liability.

Amendment No (27) substitutes a proposed new section 114E. This section creates an offence of delivering excluded goods to a person at a wharf or airport for export. Proposed subsection 114E(4) declares this to be an offence of strict liability.

Amendment No (32) inserts a proposed new subsection 115(2). This subsection declares that an offence against subsection 115(1) is an offence of strict liability.

Amendment No (37) inserts a proposed new subsection 117A(1A). This subsection declares that an offence against subsection 117A(1) is an offence of strict liability.

Amendment No (39) inserts a proposed new subsection 118(1A). This subsection declares that an offence against subsection 118(1) is an offence of strict liability.

Amendment No (40) inserts a proposed new section 102A in the Principal Act. This section requires electronic notification to Customs where goods are released from a warehouse for export. Proposed new subsection 102A(5) declares that a failure to notify is an offence of strict liability.

In introducing the amendments, the Attorney-General observed that they were intended to “address a number of minor errors, inconsistencies and omissions which have become apparent since the bill’s introduction”. The Committee would **appreciate the Minister’s advice** as to whether the amendments create new strict liability offences, and, if so, why it is appropriate that these offences are offences of strict liability.

*Pending the Minister’s advice, 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.*

## STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE SCRUTINY OF BILLS

## INDEX OF BILLS COMMENTED ON AND MINISTERIAL RESPONSES SOUGHT/RECEIVED - 2001

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE		REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE		SOUGHT	RECEIVED	
<b>Bills Carried over from 1999/2000</b>							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Amendment Bill 2000	18(6.12.00)	29.11.00	6.2.01	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs	7.12.00 27.2.01	15.1.01 27.2.01	1(7.2.01) 2(28.2.01)
Administrative Review Tribunal Bill 2000	10(16.8.00)	28.6.00	6.2.01	Attorney-General	17.8.00		NEG26.2.01
Administrative Review Tribunal (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2000	15(1.11.00)	12.10.00	6.2.01	Attorney-General	2.11.00		NEG26.2.01
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 2000 (previous citation: Broadcasting Services Amendment Bill (No. 4) 1999)	1(16.2.00)	9.12.99	7.11.00	Communications, Information and the Arts	17.2.00 9.11.00	4.5.00 8.1.01	16(8.11.00) 1(7.2.01)
Convention on Climate Change (Implementation) Bill 1999	14(22.9.99)		2.9.99	Senator Brown	3.9.99		
Criminal Code Amendment (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences) Bill 1999 (new citation: Criminal Code Amendment (Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences) Bill 2000)	19(1.12.99)	24.11.99	30.10.00	Justice and Customs	2.12.99	15.3.00 11.00	15(1.11.00) 2(28.2.01)
Defence Legislation Amendment (Enhancement of the Reserves and Modernisation) Bill 2000	17(29.11.00)	9.11.00	7.2.01	Defence	30.11.00 1.3.01	5.12.00 7.3.01	2(28.2.01) 3(7.3.01)

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE		REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE		SOUGHT	RECEIVED	
Job Network Monitoring Authority Bill 2000	16(8.11.00)	30.10.00		Ms Kernot	9.11.00		
Job Network Monitoring Authority Bill 2000 [No. 2]	16(8.11.00)		31.10.00	Senator Collins	9.11.00		
Migration Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2001 (previous citation: Migration Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 2) 2000)	4(5.4.00)	14.3.00	26.2.01	Immigration and Multicultural Affairs	6.4.00 1.3.01	26.4.00	2(28.2.01)
Migration Legislation Amendment (Integrity of Regional Migration Schemes) Bill 2000	18(6.12.00)	9.11.00	27.3.01	Immigration and Multicultural Affairs	7.12.00	5.2.01	4(28.3.01)
Pig Industry Bill 2000	18(6.12.00)	30.11.00	8.3.01	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	7.12.00	14.2.01	4(28.3.01)
Postal Services Legislation Amendment Bill 2000	5(12.4.00)	6.4.00		Communications, Information Technology and the Arts	13.4.00		
Remuneration Tribunal Amendment Bill 2000	18(6.12.00)	29.11.00	8.3.01	Finance and Administration	7.12.00	31.1.01	4(28.3.01)
Roads to Recovery Bill 2000	18(6.12.00)	30.11.00	5.12.00	Transport and Regional Services	7.12.00		
<b>Bills being dealt with in 2001</b>							
Australia New Zealand Food Authority Amendment Bill 2001	2(28.2.01)		8.2.01	Health and Aged Care	1.3.01	26.3.01	4(28.3.01)
Communications and the Arts Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Bill 2000	1(7.2.01)	30.11.00	8.2.01	Communications, Information Technology and the Arts	8.2.01	26.2.01	2(28.2.01)

NAME OF BILL	ALERT DIGEST	INTRODUCED		MINISTER	RESPONSE		REPORT NUMBER
		HOUSE	SENATE		SOUGHT	RECEIVED	
Copyright Amendment (Parallel Importation) Bill 2001	3(7.3.01)	28.2.01		Attorney-General	8.3.01		
Customs Legislation Amendment and Repeal (International Trade Modernisation) Bill 2000	1(7.2.01)	6.12.00	27.3.01	Justice and Customs	8.2.01	27.3.01	4(28.3.01)
Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Bill 2000	1(7.2.01)	8.2.01	6.12.00	Environment and Heritage	8.2.01	26.2.01	2(28.2.01)
Foreign Affairs and Trade Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Bill 2000	1(7.2.01)	6.12.00		Foreign Affairs and Trade	8.2.01		
Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Application of Criminal Code) Bill 2000	1(7.2.01)	5.3.01	6.12.00	Justice and Customs	8.2.01	20.2.01	2(28.2.01)
National Crime Authority Legislation Amendment Bill 2000	1(7.2.01)		7.12.00	Justice and Customs	8.2.01		
Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Legislation Amendment Bill (No. 3) 2000	1(7.2.01)	6.12.00		Industry, Science and Resources	8.2.01	5.3.01	
Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2000	1(7.2.01)	7.12.00		Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business	8.2.01		
Superannuation Legislation Amendment (Post-retirement Commutations) Bill 2000	1(7.2.01)	7.12.00	1.3.01	Finance and Administration	8.2.01	28.2.01	3(7.3.01)
Therapeutic Goods Amendment Bill (No. 4) 2000	1(7.2.01)	5.3.01	7.12.00	Health and Aged Care	8.2.01	20.2.01	2(28.2.01)

