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Mr Graham Perrett MP, Deputy Chair	Moreton, Queensland, ALP
Ms Celia Hammond MP	Curtin, Western Australia, LP
Dr Anne Webster MP	Mallee, Victoria, Nats
Senator Nita Green	Queensland, ALP
Senator Nick McKim	Tasmania, AG
Senator David Van	Victoria, LP
Senator Patrick Dodson	Western Australia, ALP
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1 The human rights committee secretariat is staffed by parliamentary officers drawn from the Department of the Senate Legislative Scrutiny Unit (LSU), which usually includes two principal research officers with specialised expertise in international human rights law. LSU officers regularly work across multiple scrutiny committee secretariats.

Table of contents

Membership of the committee	ii
Committee information	vi
Chapter 1—New and continuing matters	1
Response required	
National Disability Insurance Scheme Amendment (Worker Screening Database) Bill 2019	2
Australian Crime Commission Regulations 2018 [F2018L01780]	2
Civil Aviation Safety Amendment (Part 91) Regulations 2018 [F2018L01783]	2
Fair Work Amendment (Casual Loading Offset) Regulations 2018 [F2018L01770]	2
Social Security (Assurances of Support) Amendment Determination 2018 (No. 2) [F2018L01831]	2
Criminal Code Amendment (Agricultural Protection) Bill 2019	3
Fisheries Management Regulations 2019 [F2019L00383]	10
Advice only	
Australian Cannabis Agency Bill 2018	15
Counter-Terrorism (Temporary Exclusion Orders) Bill 2019.....	15
Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Amendment (Ensuring Integrity) Bill 2019	15
Fair Work Laws Amendment (Proper Use of Worker Benefits) Bill 2019	15
Migration Amendment (Streamlining Visa Processing) Bill 2019	15
Migration Amendment (Strengthening the Character Test) Bill 2019.....	15
Migration Legislation Amendment (Regional Processing Cohort) Bill 2019.....	15
Murray-Darling Basin Commission of Inquiry Bill 2019	15
Plebiscite (Future Migration Level) Bill 2018	15
Treasury Laws Amendment (Consumer Data Right) Bill 2019	15

Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Amendment (Sunsetting of Special Powers Relating to Terrorism Offences) Bill 2019	16
Autonomous Sanctions (Designated and Declared Persons – Ukraine) List 2019..	16
Migration (Fast Track Applicant Class – Temporary Protection and Safe Haven Enterprise Visas) Instrument 2019 [F2019L00506].....	16
Royal Commissions Amendment (Custody of Records) Regulations 2019 [F2019L00527]	16
Bills and instruments not raising human rights concerns.....	17
Chapter 2—Concluded matters	21
Appendix 1—Deferred legislation	23

Committee information

Under the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* (the Act), the committee is required to examine bills, Acts and legislative instruments for compatibility with human rights, and report its findings to both Houses of the Parliament. The committee may also inquire into and report on any human rights matters referred to it by the Attorney-General.

The committee assesses legislation against the human rights contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); as well as five other treaties relating to particular groups and subject matter.² A description of the rights most commonly arising in legislation examined by the committee is available on the committee's website.³

The establishment of the committee builds on Parliament's established tradition of legislative scrutiny. The committee's scrutiny of legislation is undertaken as an assessment against Australia's international human rights obligations, to enhance understanding of and respect for human rights in Australia and ensure attention is given to human rights issues in legislative and policy development.

Some human rights obligations are absolute under international law. However, in relation to most human rights, prescribed limitations on the enjoyment of a right may be justified under international law if certain requirements are met. Accordingly, a focus of the committee's reports is to determine whether any limitation of a human right identified in proposed legislation is justifiable. A measure that limits a right must be **prescribed by law**; be in pursuit of a **legitimate objective**; be **rationaly connected** to its stated objective; and be a **proportionate** way to achieve that objective (the **limitation criteria**). These four criteria provide the analytical framework for the committee.

A **statement of compatibility** for a measure limiting a right must provide a **detailed and evidence-based assessment** of the measure against the limitation criteria.

2 These are the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

3 See the committee's *Short Guide to Human Rights* and *Guide to Human Rights*, https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Human_Rights/Guidance_Notes_and_Resources

Where legislation raises human rights concerns, the committee's usual approach is to seek a response from the legislation proponent, or else draw the matter to the attention of the proponent on an advice-only basis.⁴

More information on the committee's analytical framework and approach to human rights scrutiny of legislation is contained in *Guidance Note 1*, a copy of which is available on the committee's website.⁵

4 The committee generally takes an exceptions based approach to its substantive examination of legislation.

5 See *Guidance Note 1 – Drafting Statements of Compatibility*, https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Human_Rights/Guidance_Notes_and_Resources