

Secretary

Dear Attorney-General

On behalf of the Attorney-General's Department it gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on your appointment/re-appointment as the Attorney-General of Australia. As the first law officer of the Commonwealth, you are one of an illustrious cohort that includes Alfred Deakin, the first Attorney-General of Australia, Sir Isaac Isaacs, Sir John Latham, Herbert Vere Evatt and Sir Robert Menzies.

The Attorney-General's Department was one of the seven original departments of State and was established on 1 January 1901.

The last 110 years have been filled with great challenges and substantial triumphs and I expect the coming years to be no different.

In my view, the Department is well placed to meet the challenges we will encounter in the 43rd Parliament. In particular, we are already working with our colleagues both within and outside the portfolio to ensure the Government can meet its commitments with respect to border protection.

National security more broadly will – of course – remain an area of priority across the portfolio. The concept of national security is an evolving one and now encompasses a wider range of threats and concerns including responding to issues such as organised crime and the management of disasters, natural or otherwise. I expect this evolution will continue with an increasing focus on resilience and community safety – issues highlighted by the horrific Victorian Bushfires and ongoing community concerns about criminal gangs. Cybercrime also looms large.

Beyond national security, there is, I believe, an important agenda to pursue in relation to administrative law reform, governance arrangements and economic sustainability in the territories, and responding to the challenges of the electronic economy. It is also time, I believe, to look afresh at the future of the family law system.

The Department's current budget is \$272.4 million with a staff of 1m455. Of course, the Department's budget and the budgets of many of its portfolio agencies will continue to contract over the coming years. This will require us to be increasingly innovative in how we go about our work and especially attentive in ensuring we focus our efforts on the Government's highest priorities. We are already well advanced in exploring ways to make our budget stretch further through efficiencies within the Department and exploring opportunities for shared services with or between portfolio agencies. This work will continue.

On a personal note, I look forward to working with you to meet the challenges ahead and to successfully implementing the Government's agenda.

Yours sincerely INSERT ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE OR SECRETARY TO SIGN

Roger Wilkins AO Secretary

SENIOR AGD OFFICERS' CONTACT DETAILS

Attorney-General's Department

3-5 National Circuit

BARTON ACT 2600

Switchboard: (02) 6141 6666

Mr Roger Wilkins AO

Secretary

Phone:

(02) 6141 4100

Mobile: Email:

roger.wilkins@ag.gov.au

Mr Miles Jordana

Deputy Secretary, National Security and Criminal Justice Group

Phone:

(02) 6141 4130

Mobile:

Email:

miles.jordana@ag.gov.au

Ms Elizabeth Kelly

Deputy Secretary, Civil Justice and Legal Services Group

Phone:

(02) 6141 4120

Mobile:

Email:

elizabeth.kelly@ag.gov.au

Ms Renee Leon

Deputy Secretary, Strategic Policy and Coordination Group

Phone:

(02) 6141 4115

Mobile:

Email:

renee.leon@ag.gov.au

Mr Kym Duggan

Acting First Assistant Secretary, Priorities and Coordination

Phone:

(02) 6141 3175

Mobile:

Email: kym.duggan@ag.gov.au

Mr Matt Hall

Assistant Secretary, Cabinet and Ministerial Coordination

Phone:

(02) 6141 4104

Mobile:

Email:

matt.hall@ag.gov.au

Mr Craig Riviere

Senior Executive Adviser, Office of the Secretary

Phone:

(02) 6141 2814

Mobile:

Email:

craig.riviere@ag.gov.au

Comment [b1]: s.47F

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SECTION 1

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

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ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S PORTFOLIO

Attorney-General

Home Affairs Minister for

Drafting and other Legislative Services

- Office of Parliamentary Counsel

- Australian Government Solicitor

Legal Services

Attorney-General's Department

National Security Justice Group & Criminal

- Australian Human Rights Commission

Human Rights

- National Capital Authority

Territories

Bankruptcy

- Australian Law Reform Commission

Law Reform

Civil Justice & Legal Services Group

- Insolvency and Trustee Services Australia

- Administrative Appeals Tribunal

Courts

Policy & Strategic

Coordination

Group

- Federal Magistrates Court of Australia

- Federal Court of Australia

- Family Court of Australia

· National Native Title Tribunal

- High Court of Australia

- Australian Customs and Border Border Protection Protection Service Organisation

- Australian Security Intelligence

National Security

Criminal Law

- CrimTrac Agency

- Criminology Research Council

- Australian Transactional Reports and - Australian Institute of Criminology

Analysis Centre

Criminal Law Enforcement

- Australian Crime Commission - Australian Federal Police

- Office of the Director of Public

Prosecutions

- Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity

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PORTFOLIO FUNCTIONS

Ministerial responsibility for the below listed portfolio functions, as set out in the Administrative Arrangements Order, are shared between the Attorney-General and the other Portfolio Minister (most recently the Minister for Home Affairs). Division of responsibilities is decided between the Attorney-General and the Minister.

Civil Justice and Legal Services

Administrative Law Appointments

Alternative dispute resolution

Bankruptcy law Classification Copyright

Community Legal Services

Constitutional issues

Courts, Tribunals and the Judiciary Electronic transactions regulation

Evidence Act

Family law including marriage celebrants

Human rights Indigenous justice Indigenous legal aid

National Security and Criminal Justice

Airport physical security and Air Security Officers (to extent not responsibility of Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local

Government)

Anti-money laundering strategy Australian Crime Commission

Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

Australian Federal Police

Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian Protective Service, including Air

Security Officers

Australian Security Intelligence Organisation

AUSTRAC

Border Protection

Border Protection Sub-Committee of Cabinet Conference of Corrective Services Ministers

Crime prevention Criminal law Criminology CrimTrac

Critical Infrastructure

Cybercrime Cyber Security

Director of Public Prosecutions

Drugs strategy

Emergency Management Australia

Extradition Federal Prisoners

Firearms

Insolvency Trustee Service Australia

Inter-country adoption International law

International Criminal Court

Law reform Legal aid

Legal profession and legal services

coordination

Native title

Office of Parliamentary Counsel

Portfolio Budget

Pro Bono legal assistance

Royal Commissions

Standing Committee of Attorneys-General

Territories

Forensics Fraud policy Identity security

Intergovernmental Committee on Australian

Crime Commission

International Transfer of Prisoners Scheme

Juvenile diversion program

Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management—Emergency Management Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency

Management—Police

Ministerial Council on Drugs Strategy

Model Criminal Code Mutual Assistance

National security and counter-terrorism

National Security Hotline Organised Crime Police and police liaison Portfolio Budget Proceeds of Crime

Protection of critical infrastructure and national information infrastructure

Protective security policy

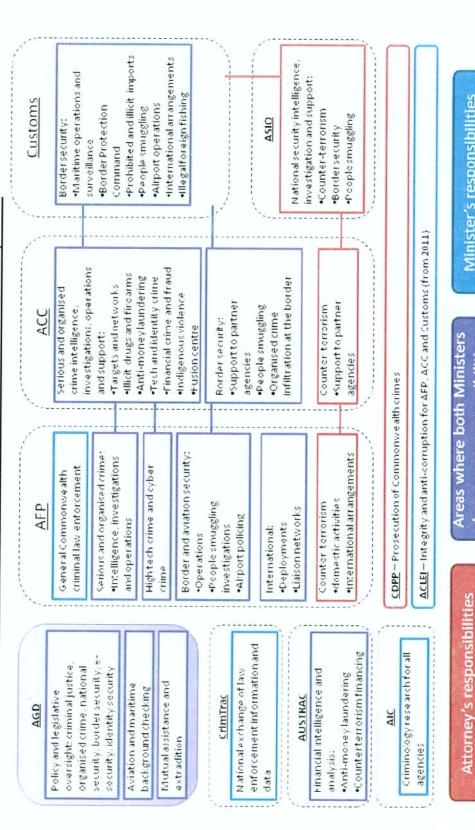
Protective Security Coordination

Remission of fines Security Coordination

Telecommunications interception Tracking and listening devices

Witness protection

Portfolio oversight – Law enforcement and criminal justice



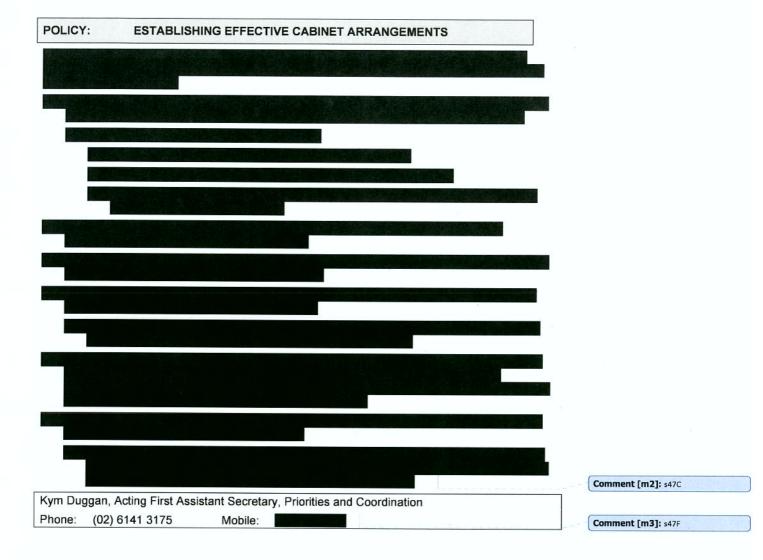
have some responsibilities

Minister's responsibilities

SECTION 2

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Establishing Effective Cabinet Arrangements
Real Action to Stop People Smugglers: Increased Penalties for People Smuggling Offences
Secure Our Ports and Airports: Increased Cargo Inspections
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Fight Crime Policy: National Community Crime Prevention Programme
Fight Crime Policy: Real Action to Break Up Violent Gangs – Establishment of a National Violent Gangs Database
Fight Crime Policy: Real Action to Break Up Violent Gangs – \$95m for Establishment of a National Violent Gangs Squad and \$10m for Squad Headquarters17
Fight Crime Policy: Knife Crime Action Plan – Hand Held Metal Detectors; Import Prohibitions; Standardised Permits; Sentencing and Harmonisation of Laws
Fight Crime Policy: National Standard for the Quantities Involved in Offences for Trafficking In and Possession of Illicit Drugs
Firearms Safety Foundation (Victoria)
\$10 million for Bushfire Early Warning System21
Federal Circuit Court of Australia
Enhancing the Attorney-General's role in deregulation
Reform Freedom of Information24
Effective Protection for Journalists' Sources
Anti-Discrimination Legislation Based on Sexual Orientation
Constitutional Reform: Indigenous Recognition
Legislate to Overturn Wild Rivers Act in Cape York
Health and Social Services Access Card Identity Management
Discontinuance of the Africa Law and Justice Framework
Discontinue Australia's Human Rights Framework
Closure of the Christmas Island Immigration Detention Centre
Commitments in Other Portfolios with significant role for the Attorney-General or Minister



REAL ACTION TO STOP PEOPLE SMUGGLERS: INCREASED PENALTIES FOR PEOPLE SMUGGLING OFFENCES

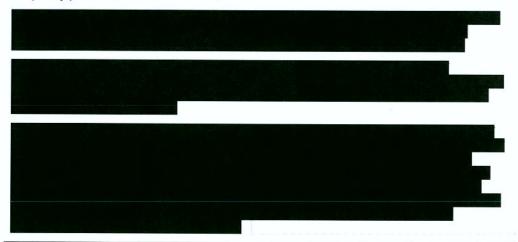
Strategies

As part of its border protection policies, the Coalition announced a range of measures to stop people smuggling. This included a commitment to introduce legislation amending the *Migration Act 1958* to:

- include new minimum and non-parole periods for a range of people smuggling offences to ensure that those convicted of people smuggling offences receive a custodial sentence, and
- increase existing minimum and non-parole periods that apply to a range of related offences, including repeat offenders, those convicted of aggravated people smuggling, as well as those convicted of crimes involving the preparation and/or provision of false documents.

(See attached table.)

The Coalition Plan for Real Action also stated that, in the first month of office, Parliament would be recalled and legislation introduced to toughen people smuggling penalties and temporary protection visas.



lain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice

Phone: (02) 6141 3560

Mobile:

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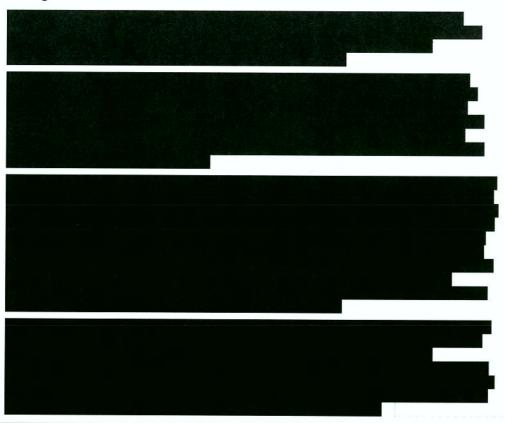
Proposed new penalties for people smuggling

Offence	Maximum	Minimum	Non-parole period
People Smuggling: s233A	10 yrs	12 mths	Must include an actual period of imprisonment
Aggravated people smuggling: s233B (exploitation, danger of death, etc)	20 yrs	10 yrs	7 yrs
Aggravated people smuggling: s233C (at least 5 people)	20 yrs	7 yrs	5 yrs
s233C (repeat offence)	20 yrs	10 yrs	7 yrs
Supporting people smuggling: s233D	10 yrs	12 mths	Must include an actual period of imprisonment
Concealing & harbouring non-citizens: s233E(1)	10 yrs	12 mths	Must include an actual period of imprisonment
Aggravated false document offence: s234A	20 yrs	7 yrs	5 yrs
s234A (repeat offence)	20 yrs	10 yrs	7 yrs

SECURE OUR PORTS AND AIRPORTS: INCREASED CARGO

INSPECTIONS

Strategies



Raelene Vivian, National Director, Customs and Border Protection Service

Phone: (02) 6275 6581

Comment [m6]: s. 470

AVIATION SECURITY IDENTITY CARD: STRENGTHEN AND ACCELERATE BACKGROUND CHECKS

Strategies

Responsibility for implementing this policy would be shared by the Attorney-General's portfolio (which administers the scheme through AusCheck and relies on CrimTrac and ASIO to provide relevant criminal and security information) and the Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government portfolio, which has policy and legislative responsibility for the ASIC scheme.



Geoff McDonald, First Assistant Secretary, National Security Law and Policy

Phone: (02) 6141 2875

Mobile:

Comment [m7]: s.47C

Comment [m8]: s.47F

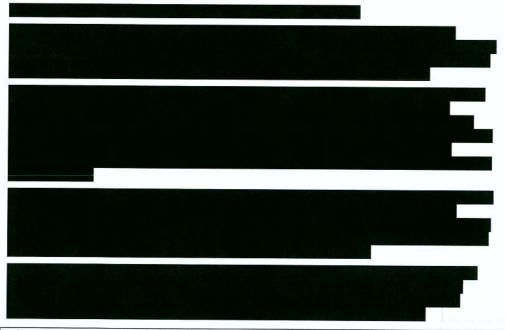
FIGHT CRIME POLICY: NATIONAL COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMME

Strategies

The Liberal Party's *Our Action Contract* identifies "Provide Safer Neighbourhoods" through the provision of CCTV as a key election commitment (no.10). This has been met through the announcement of \$50 million to re-establish the National Community Crime Prevention Programme (NCCPP) – with funding of \$5 million in 2010-11, and \$15 million in each of 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. The NCCPP has also been linked to the Coalition's gang and knife crime proposals.

The Coalition's "Plan for real Action to fight Crime" and Joint Press Release of Mr Abbott and Mr Keenan (24 July) state that the NCCPP will support grass roots projects to enhance community safety and reduce crime measures, including:

- installation of CCTV and other security-related infrastructure,
- funding for local councils to combat low-level crime such as graffiti and vandalism, and
- a national 'Safer Seniors' programme which will provide grants to local government for home security and crime prevention initiatives for seniors (\$7.5 million over three years, \$2.5 million in each of 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.) (Coalition's Real Action Plan to Support Seniors).



lain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice

Phone: (02) 6141 3560

Mobile:

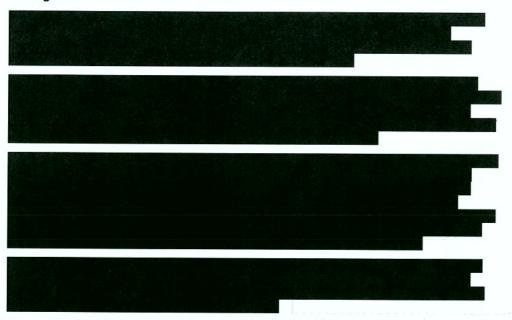
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FIGHT CRIME POLICY: REAL ACTION TO BREAK UP VIOLENT GANGS - ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL VIOLENT GANGS

DATABASE

Strategies



lain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice

Phone: (02) 6141 3560

Mobile:

Comment [m11]: s.47C

Comment [m12]: s.47F

FIGHT CRIME POLICY: REAL ACTION TO BREAK UP VIOLENT **GANGS - NATIONAL VIOLENT GANGS SQUAD and HEADQUARTERS**

Strategies



lain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice

Phone: (02) 6141 3560

Mobile:

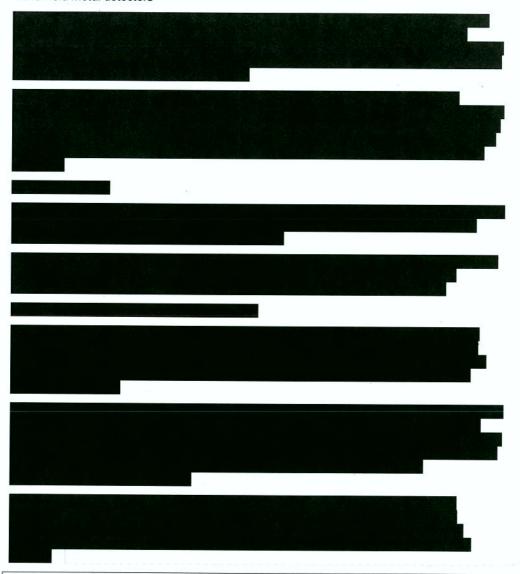
Comment [m13]: s.47C

Comment [m14]: s.47F

FIGHT CRIME POLICY: KNIFE CRIME ACTION PLAN – HAND HELD METAL DETECTORS; IMPORT PROHIBITIONS; STANDARDISED PERMITS; SENTENCING AND HARMONISATION OF LAWS

Strategies

Hand-held metal detectors



lain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice

Phone:

(02) 6141 3560

Mobile:

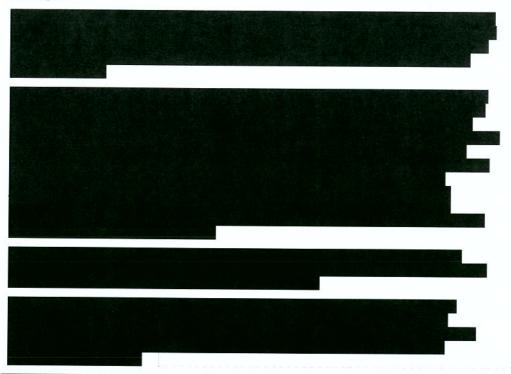
Comment [m15]: s,470

Comment [m16]: s.47F

FIGHT CRIME POLICY: NATIONAL STANDARD FOR THE QUANTITIES INVOLVED IN OFFENCES FOR TRAFFICKING IN AND POSSESSION

OF ILLICIT DRUGS

Strategies



lain Anderson, First Assistant Secretary, Criminal Justice

Phone: (02) 6141 3560

Mobile:

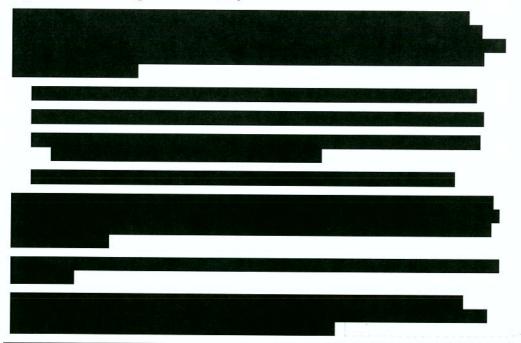
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Comment [m18]: s.47F

FIREARMS SAFETY FOUNDATION (VICTORIA)

Strategies

The Coalition has committed to providing \$100,000 annually over three years to support the work of the Firearms Safety Foundation (Victoria) ('the Foundation') to increase the provision of firearms education and training to community groups, local government and shooting organisations on hunting and firearm safety.



Mike Rothery, First Assistant Secretary, National Security Resilience Policy

Phone:

(02) 6141 2886

Mobile:

Comment [m19]: s.47C

Comment [m20]: s.47F

Strategies

The Coalition has committed \$10 million towards an early fire detection system to be developed in consultation with the Victorian State Government, the Country Fire Authority, and communities.

Comment [m21]: .47c

Mike Norris, First Assistant Secretary, National Security Capability Development

Phone: (02) 6141 2960 Mobile:

Comment [m22]: .47f

POLICY: FEDER

FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT OF AUSTRALIA

This brief should be read in conjunction with Hot Issues Brief – Federal Courts System.

The proposal would reconstitute the Federal Magistrates Court as the 'Federal Circuit Court of Australia' (FCCA) to deal with the majority of family law matters, and general federal law and military law matters. The federal and family courts would be retained to do appellate work and conduct a small number of complex trials. Federal Magistrates would be offered commissions as Judges in the FCCA and all federal courts would have separate CEOs.

Strategies



Alison Playford, First Assistant Secretary, Access to Justice

Phone:

(02) 6141 3056

Mobile:

Comment [m23]: s.47C

Comment [m24]: s.47F

POLICY: **ENHANCING THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ROLE IN DEREGULATION** Strategies To enhance the role of the Attorney-General on deregulation issues we would propose that you: Comment [m25]: s.47C Enhancing the role of the Attorney-General in deregulation was raised by Senator Brandis during his debate with Robert McClelland on 13 August 2010. Comment [m26]: s.47C Kym Duggan, Acting First Assistant Secretary, Priorities and Coordination Phone: (02) 6141 4109 Mobile:

Comment [m27]: s.47F

REFORM FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Strategies

Significant reforms to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* will shortly come into effect (the majority of amendments will commence on 1 November 2010, while the publications regime will commence on 1 May 2011). The reforms received bi-partisan support in the Parliament.

The amending legislation describes the aims of the reforms as 'to promote Australia's representative democracy by contributing towards the following: increasing public participation in Government processes, with a view to promoting better-informed decision-making and increasing scrutiny, discussion, comment and review of the Government's activities.'

The operation of the Act with respect to exemptions will change significantly—in particular the application of a new and narrower public interest test to some exemptions (such as those concerning personal information, business affairs information, Commonwealth/State relations, Departmental operations and internal working documents). Other changes require Commonwealth Departments and Agencies to proactively publish more information on the web about some line area activities, and to make all documents released under FOI publicly available. The Act also establishes the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner and the FOI Commissioner, whose roles include developing guidelines, and monitoring and reviewing FOI decisions by Departments.

In Senator Brandis's debate with Mr McClelland during the election campaign he indicated that a coalition government would bring policy responsibility for FOI back into this Department. He also appeared to raise the possibility of further reforms being made to the FOI Act. (Senator Brandis stated that a 'pro-disclosure culture will be observed in fact not merely in rhetoric' and that he would, as Attorney-General, 'drive the right to know agenda'.)

Should policy responsibility for FOI matters be returned to this Department by an amendment to the Administrative Arrangements Order, Departmental officers can advise on any further FOI reforms sought by the new Government.

Kym Duggan, Acting First Ass	sistant Secretary, F	riorities and Coordination	
Phone: (02) 6141 4109	Mobile:		

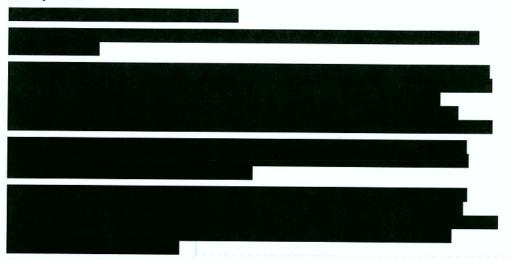
Comment [m28]: s.47F

POLICY: EFFECTIVE PROTECTION FOR JOURNALISTS' SOURCES

An article in the Weekend Australian on 14 August 2010 reported the following:

'The Coalition scheme, unveiled yesterday, would be based on shield laws in force in Britain and New Zealand, which have been endorsed by the Press Council and the Right to Know coalition..... He revealed that the Coalition's bill to enact the proposed shield law had already been drafted'.

This is consistent with the Liberal and minor party view in the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee report on the ALP's journalist shield amendments on 15 May 2009.



New Zealand and UK Models

The New Zealand *Evidence Act 2006* includes a specific journalist privilege (section 68) which is supported by the Australian Press Council and the Right to Know Coalition. The privilege may not apply if a judge orders that the public interest in disclosure outweighs the adverse effect of disclosure on a person or the public interest in the communication of material to the news media. The onus would be on the person seeking disclosure to establish the public interest.

The UK Contempt of Court Act 1981 (section 10) contains a similar privilege which may be displaced if a court is satisfied that disclosure is necessary in the interest of justice or national security or for the prevention of disorder or crime. The NZ model appears preferable as it is supported by the Australian Press Council, leaves more discretion to the court as to what constitutes the 'public interest' and may therefore avoid legal argument about the precise category under which disclosure is permitted. At the same time it still requires t he court to consider the public interest in non-disclosure.

Strategies

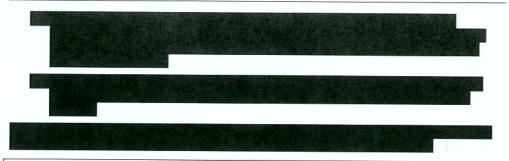
To implement this policy:



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Alison Playford, First Assistant Secretary, Access to Justice

Phone: (02) 6141 3056

Mobile:

Comment [m31]: s.470

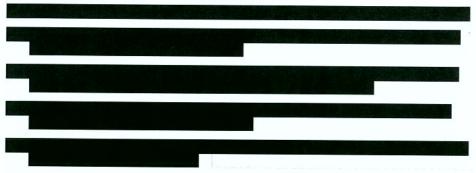
Comment [m32]: s.47F

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION

The Coalition will include sexual orientation as a category within federal anti-discrimination laws. Currently, sexual orientation is not a formal ground of discrimination in the anti-discrimination Acts. It receives only limited protection in the employment context via the Australian Human Rights Commission Act and the Fair Work Act.

Strategies

Proposed approach



Comments



Katherine Jones, First Assistant Secretary, Social Inclusion

Phone:

(02) 6141 4790

Mobile:

Comment [m33]: s.470

Comment [m34]: s.47C

Comment [m35]: s.47F

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM: INDIGENOUS RECOGNITION

Strategies

The Coalition supports constitutional recognition of Indigenous Australians. 'The Coalition's Plan for Real Action for Indigenous Australians' states that the Coalition will 'support a referendum to recognise Indigenous Australian in the preamble of the Constitution'. To this end, the Coalition will 'encourage public discussion and debate about the proposed change and seek bipartisan support for a referendum to be put to the Australian people at the 2013 election'.

During August 2010, the Hon Tony Abbott MP publicly expressed support for a referendum. Senator Nigel Scullion was also reported on 10 August as saying that under a Coalition government a form of words would be developed by the middle of the next political term in time for people to consider well before the following election.

The Opposition supports constitutional recognition. The Hon Jenny Macklin MP announced on 8 August 2010 that the Labor Party would, if re-elected, establish a bipartisan expert panel to progress the issue. Senator Scullion was reported as not supporting a panel. Greens leader Bob Brown was also reported on 10 August as supporting Indigenous recognition but not a panel.



James Faulkner, Assistant Secretary, Constitutional Policy

Phone:

(02) 6141 3650

Mobile:

Comment [m36]: s.470

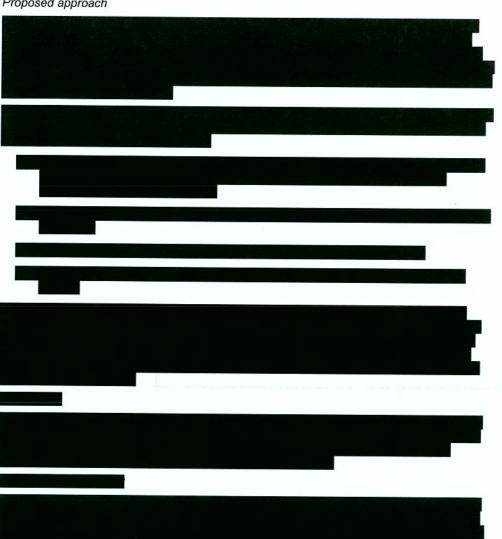
Comment [m37]: s.47F

LEGISLATE TO OVERTURN WILD RIVERS ACT IN CAPE YORK

Strategies

The Coalition committed to legislate to overturn the Wild Rivers Act at least as far as it applies to Cape York, to 'protect the interests of Aboriginal traditional owners in the management, development and use of native title land situated in wild river areas'.

Proposed approach



Comment [m38]: s.47C

Katherine Jones, First Assistant Secretary, Social Inclusion

(02) 6141 4790

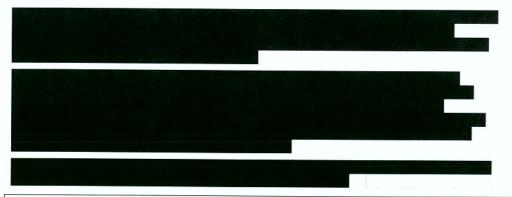
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Comment [m39]: s.47F

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES ACCESS CARD IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

Strategies

A health and social services access card or single health identifier (access card) has been proposed to provide reliable and convenient proof of identity and entitlement for citizens accessing Government benefits and services and prevent fraudulent activity. The Department of Human Services would have primary carriage of implementation, with the Department providing advice on the identity management issues associated with the measure.



Mike Rothery, First Assistant Secretary, National Security Resilience Policy

Phone: (02) 6141 2886

Mobile:

Comment [m40]: s.470

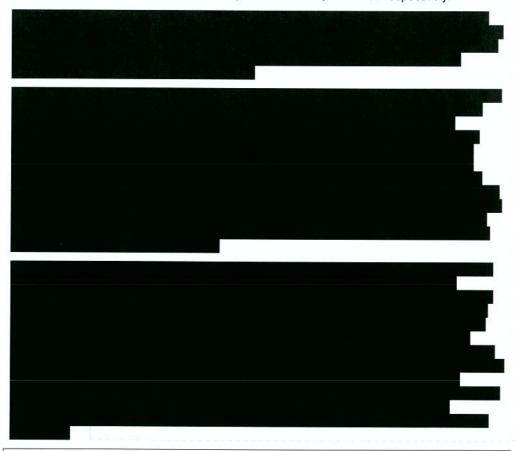
Comment [m41]: s.47F

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE AFRICA LAW AND JUSTICE

FRAMEWORK

Strategies

In a press release dated 20 July 2010, the Coalition indicated it would discontinue the African law and justice program from 2010-11 creating savings of \$12.9 million over the 2010-11 to 2012-13 period. Of that total, \$3.5 million has been allocated to the Department, and the AFP and AUSTRAC have been allocated \$3.6 million and \$5.8 million respectively.



Maggie Jackson, First Assistant Secretary, International Crime Cooperation

Phone: (0

(02) 6141 3275

Mobile:

Comment [m42]: s.47C

Comment [m43]: s.47F

DISCONTINUE AUSTRALIA'S HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

Strategies

The Coalition will discontinue the Framework as announced by the former Government in April 2010 as a savings measure.



Katherine Jones, First Assistant Secretary, Social Inclusion

Phone:

(02) 6141 4790

Mobile:

Comment [m44]: s.47C

Comment [m45]: s.47F

CLOSURE OF THE CHRISTMAS ISLAND IMMIGRATION DETENTION CENTRE

Strategies

Closure of the Christmas Island Immigration Detention Centre would be the responsibility of the Minister for Immigration and Citizenship. AGD, in its state-type role, would implement a number of transitional arrangements associated with the closure of the Immigration Detention Centre on Christmas Island



Julian Yates, First Assistant Secretary, Territories

Phone: (02) 61-

(02) 6141 3410

Mobile:

Comment [m46]: s.470

Comment [m47]: s.47F

COMMITMENTS IN OTHER PORTFOLIOS WHICH HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ROLE FOR THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OR MINISTER

This brief indicates some election commitments that are primarily the responsibility of Ministers outside this portfolio. Implementation of these policies is likely to significantly involve this portfolio for the reasons listed under each.

Broadband and Telecommunications

Implementation of the National Broadband Network (NBN) policy is primarily the responsibility of the Minister for broadband and communication matters.

Energy Resources

The commitment to work with industry to ensure national energy security is primarily the responsibility of the Minister for energy resources. However, the Attorney-General's Department manages the Trusted Information Sharing Network for Critical Infrastructure Resilience which is the primary mechanism for critical infrastructure owners and operators, including energy infrastructure, to engage with government on security issues facing their sector.

Indigenous Affairs

Implementation of policies on future directions for the Northern Territory Emergency Response is primarily the responsibility for the Minister for Indigenous Affairs. The Attorney-General has a significant role in many aspects of Indigenous affairs, especially in the area of Indigenous community safety, in particular law and justice issues.

Paid Parental Leave and Mental Health

The implementation of the paid parental leave policy and the expansion of frontline services in mental health is primarily the responsibility of the Ministers for family and community services and health matters respectively. However, these policies will also raise significant family law and discrimination law issues, requiring consultation with the Attorney-General.

Small Business

The commitment to genuine consultation with the Small Business sector on changes in Government imposed fees and charges, along with Cabinet assessment of potential small business impacts, is primarily the responsibility of the Minister for business and industry matters.

Kym Duggan, Acting First Assistant Secretary, Priorities and Coordination

Phone: (02) 6141 4109

Mobile:

Comment [m48]: s.470

Comment [m49]: s.47C

Comment [m50]: s.47F