

PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL

Drafting Direction No. 4.2 Referral of drafts to agencies

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Part 1—Introduction

1 This Drafting Direction deals with the referral by OPC of drafts (e.g. Bills and tied instruments) to agencies other than the instructing agency. Part 2 deals with the referral of drafts to areas within the Attorney-General’s Department (*AGD*) and Part 3 deals with the referral of drafts to other agencies.

Why and to whom do we refer drafts?

2 We refer drafts to agencies who have a right or responsibility to provide policy input in relation to a draft, generally because the agency has a coordinating or whole-of-government responsibility for a matter dealt with in the draft (such as legal policy issues for *AGD*, public sector terms and conditions issues for the Australian Public Service Commission (*APSC*), etc.). The intention is to ensure that our drafts properly reflect overarching government policies.

3 However, we should not amend legislation except on the instructions of the administering agencies, or with their consent.

4 Moreover, it is not our responsibility, nor do we have the resources, to help other agencies keep up-to-date with overarching government policies that affect them (as opposed to policies “for which they are responsible”), or more generally to keep up-to-date with other developments in the public sector. Liaison with affected agencies is really the responsibility of the instructors whose draft will have an impact on other agencies’ legislation.

5 Therefore, we do not have any general right or obligation to distribute drafts beyond the agencies mentioned in this Drafting Direction. Apart from these agencies, the decision on how widely a draft is distributed during the drafting process must be one for our clients rather than for us.

When should drafts be referred?

6 In general, deciding when in the drafting process a draft should be referred is a matter of judgement. If a draft is referred too early (i.e. before policy and approach are reasonably well settled), the agencies receiving the draft may waste time considering draft provisions that are later abandoned. If a draft is referred too late, the agencies receiving it may not have time to provide useful comments or negotiate on policy approaches in which they have an interest.

7 However there are some projects that should be referred to some interested agencies as early as possible, perhaps even before drafting has started. For instance, the Security and Criminal Justice Branch, the Legal System Branch and the Native Title Unit in *AGD*, the PGPA Advisory Branch and the Accounting and Frameworks Branch of the Department of Finance, and Geoscience Australia have advised that they would prefer to give advice about policy proposals that are relevant to their responsibilities rather than waiting until they see a draft.

8 It is not necessary to refer successive copies of a draft to an agency (or area of an agency) if the relevant provisions have not been changed since the draft was last referred.

Comments on drafts

9 When you have referred the draft to an agency, that agency is responsible for commenting on the draft in a timely way, or taking any other appropriate action. In some cases, agencies will be interested to know that the draft contains certain provisions but will not want to comment on the provisions.

Need to follow up referral

10 In general, therefore, you do not have to follow up the agencies to which you have referred the draft. The only exceptions are:

- (a) matters that affect the legal effectiveness of the draft (e.g. whether the draft gives appropriate effect to an international agreement, where that agreement provides the constitutional basis for the draft); and
- (b) matters that must be resolved before the draft can be completed (e.g. penalties for new offences) or that you think ought to be resolved before the draft is completed (e.g. whether a new administrative power ought to be reviewable or whether the draft is consistent with Australia's international obligations).

Assisting agencies

11 Scrutiny officers sometimes like to discuss drafts with drafters. Drafters should be as responsive as practicable to requests to discuss drafts. Any requests for access to Explanatory Memorandums or Explanatory Statements, or detailed aspects of the policy, should be referred to instructors.

12 To the extent practicable, drafters are required to indicate provisions that are to be scrutinised, the matters relevant to the referral and in some cases the intended general effect of the change (especially if it is not immediately discernible or impacts on related but unspecified legislation). This can be done using the Ref2AGs macro. If the whole draft is relevant to one or more matters, the drafter should state this. If the draft is being referred for a reason that is not immediately obvious, or is not a usual referral matter, the drafter should include a note about the matter in the draft, or indicate that the scrutiny officer is encouraged to contact the drafter to discuss the matter.

13 Scrutiny officers appreciate receiving revision-marked versions of referred provisions that are revised later in response to scrutiny comments (or in such a way as to require additional scrutiny). They also find it helpful if these versions are referred to the relevant generic referrals address and copied to the previous action officer. Drafters should do this whenever practicable.

Part 2—Attorney-General's Department

14 Attachment A contains a list of draft provisions that should be referred to various areas of AGD for comment, and the areas to which the relevant drafts should be referred.

Office of International Law—further matters

Consulting OIL early

15 Several items in Attachment A require certain provisions to be referred to the Office of International Law (*OIL*) for comment.

16 OIL has advised that you or your instructors should contact OIL (or one of the other tied providers of international law work, i.e. the Australian Government Solicitor (*AGS*) or the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (*DFAT*), under the Legal Services Directions) for advice at an early stage (ideally before drafting starts) in relation to provisions that are ultimately required to be referred to OIL for comment.

Identifying relevant international agreements

17 Sometimes, it is not apparent on the face of a draft that an international agreement might exist whose content is relevant to the draft. The following measures are aimed at ensuring that any relevant international agreement is taken into account in drafting.

18 Cabinet submissions seeking approval for Bills are accompanied by coordination comments and OIL contributes to these comments in situations where it is aware international law is relevant. So, if you are drafting on the basis of Cabinet authority, you could use the coordination comments in the accompanying submission as one way of working out the impact of international law.

19 To supplement these measures, you should prompt instructors with questions along the lines of the following:

- (a) does the draft implement a treaty or amend legislation that already implements a treaty?
- (b) is constitutional support dependent on a treaty?
- (c) might the draft be considered to infringe civil, political or other human rights?
- (d) does the draft raise any potential issues with the international instruments mentioned in the definition of *human rights* in subsection 3(1) of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*?
- (e) have the instructors had any discussions with OIL, AGS or DFAT?
- (f) did OIL make coordination comments on the Cabinet submission?
- (g) does the draft provide any sort of subsidy or concession in relation to things that are destined for export, or that will compete with other countries' products?
- (h) does the draft impose minimum Australian ownership, or Australian content, rules?
- (i) if the draft deals with human rights, trade, intellectual property, anti-dumping, customs valuation, greenhouse gas, international tax or other matters you

consider may have international law implications, have the instructors considered international law aspects?

20 The matters in paragraphs 19(a), (b), (c) and (d) are examples of matters that already require referral to OIL. The matters in paragraphs 19(e) and (f) are just ways of prompting the instructors to think again about matters they might already have addressed. The specific matters mentioned in paragraphs 19(g), (h) and (i) are matters that might be expected to have international law implications that should have been dealt with by instructors, but which you can ask about as a sort of safety net.

21 Australia's obligations under human rights treaties are wide-ranging and it may be difficult to identify when proposed legislation relates to these obligations. Drafters should consider if legislation is likely to cover areas such as: civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights; the rights of children; racial discrimination; discrimination against women or any other group; and torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment.

22 You are not expected to know about the range of international agreements to which Australia is a party or about the content of any specific agreements. Asking these questions is just a way for the Office to seek to add value. The methods outlined above will not be foolproof, but it is hoped that they will reduce the likelihood of OIL missing out on considering a draft that has international law implications.

Human Rights Unit

Statements of compatibility with human rights

23 The *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* requires all Bills and disallowable legislative instruments to be accompanied by a statement of compatibility. The statement is an assessment of whether the Bill or instrument is compatible with human rights under 7 core international human rights treaties to which Australia is a party. As it is the responsibility of the sponsoring Minister to provide such a statement with proposed legislation, the statements are to be prepared by the instructing agency, and will accompany or form part of the explanatory material for the Bill or instrument.

24 You should remind instructors of their responsibility to prepare a statement of compatibility for a Bill or disallowable legislative instrument. If instructors request further guidance, you are encouraged to mention the resources available on the AGD website. The Human Rights Unit in AGD can also provide guidance to instructing agencies, before and during the drafting process, on issues in relation to the compatibility of policy proposals with human rights.

25 The requirement for all Bills and disallowable legislative instruments to have a statement of compatibility does not mean that all Bills or disallowable legislative instruments prepared in the Office will be routinely distributed to the Human Rights Unit. Instructors therefore need to be aware that it is their responsibility to identify, or seek assistance in identifying, matters that are to be included in a statement of compatibility.

26 As with requests for the Office to "vet" explanatory material or a second reading speech, if you receive a request to "vet" a statement of compatibility, you should inform the person making the request that the "vetting" of statements of compatibility is not one of this Office's functions.

Australian Government Solicitor

27 Drafts should only be referred to AGS if they raise constitutional or other legal issues (e.g. whether there is constitutional power to enact the draft, or whether it involves an imposition of tax or an acquisition of property otherwise than on just terms, or whether proposed appointments under the draft would fall foul of the doctrine of inconsistent commissions).

How to refer drafts

28 Advice provided by AGS will be charged to the instructing agency. Such referrals should only be made with the agreement of the instructing agency. As well as identifying the issues on which you require advice, you should name the instructing officers, and indicate the timetable for finalising the draft and how quickly you need advice or preliminary advice. See Drafting Direction 4.5 (Legal advice on issues arising during drafting) for more information on this matter.

Need to follow up reference to AGS

29 Advice sought from AGS will usually be needed before the draft can be finalised. This means that on occasions you might have to follow up the referral to AGS, if advice is not received within the requested deadlines.

Assisting AGD to obtain specific information from instructors

30 Various areas of AGD would appreciate receiving detailed specific information from instructors. There are a variety of ways that AGD might advise instructors of the sort of information AGD would like to receive. For example, through scrutiny materials, presentations and publications relevant to the whole of government such as the Legislation Handbook or Cabinet Handbook.

31 It would be most useful for AGD if instructors provided the information as early as possible, preferably before the time of referral. Drafters are encouraged to provide any practicable assistance.

Part 3—Other agencies

General referral requirements

32 Attachment B is a list of draft provisions that should be referred to an agency other than AGD.

Routine distribution of drafts

33 There is currently no routine distribution of drafts. This means that it is up to the instructors and the drafters to ensure that drafts are circulated to other government agencies that need to see them, and are circulated early enough for those agencies to look at them before finalisation.

Territories Branches—further matters

34 Items 16 to 18 in Attachment B require certain provisions to be referred to the Territories Branches in the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (the *Territories Branches*) via the Legislation Liaison Officer for comment because of their responsibilities in relation to various territories.

35 It is often not possible for drafters to know that a particular provision might have an effect that the Territories Branches may find of interest. The Territories Branches have been consulted about ways of ensuring that provisions not covered by items 16 to 18 in Attachment B that might still be of interest are referred to the Territories Branches.

36 Cabinet submissions seeking approval for Bills are accompanied by coordination comments and the Territories Branches will contribute to these comments if the proposal may be of interest. So, if you are drafting on the basis of Cabinet authority, you could use the coordination comments in the accompanying submission as one way of working out whether the Bill should be referred.

37 In addition, the Territories Branches may provide First Parliamentary Counsel with a list of Bills that they consider are likely to be of interest. Drafters should refer any Bill on this list to the Territories Branches for comment.

38 There is no need to refer a provision to the Territories Branches merely because it will apply in one of the relevant Territories.

Where instructions are received from an agency outside the administering portfolio

39 Attachment B requires that copies of drafts be referred to the agency administering legislation that is amended or affected by the draft, where the instructing agency is within another portfolio. Normally, this will be done by sending the draft to the Legislation Liaison Officer for the relevant portfolio.

40 Instructions to amend legislation administered by an agency within a different portfolio from that of the instructing agency should only be accepted where the amendments are clearly consequential on legislation being drafted for the instructing agency.

41 In some cases, the requirement to refer copies of drafts to the administering agency may be satisfied by obtaining an undertaking from the instructing agency to ensure that copies of the drafts reach the administering agency. However, for a Bill this does not affect the drafter's obligation to mention clearance by the administering Minister in the LAP memo. As well, this approach should not be used if the drafter has any reason to believe that the instructing agency may delay sending copies of drafts to the administering agency.

Meredith Leigh
First Parliamentary Counsel
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Note: Before the issue of the current series of Drafting Directions, this Drafting Direction was known as Drafting Direction No. 12 of 2005.

Attachment A—Attorney-General’s Department

Attorney-General’s Department Referral Checklist		
Item	If the provision...	Refer it to... (see Note 12)
1	creates, abolishes or affects the power or jurisdiction of a court	Courts and Tribunals Branch
2	defines <i>magistrate, judge</i> or <i>court of summary jurisdiction</i>	Courts and Tribunals Branch
3	provides or amends a scheme for alternative dispute resolution (<i>ADR</i>) or a mechanism for encouraging the use of ADR	Courts and Tribunals Branch and Legal Assistance Branch
4	creates the power or jurisdiction of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal or the Defence Force Discipline Appeal Tribunal, including by creating new reviewable or appealable rights, entitlements or responsibilities relating to those tribunals	Legislation Branch Administrative Review Taskforce and Legal Assistance Branch and Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
5	abolishes or otherwise affects the power or jurisdiction of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal or the Defence Force Discipline Appeal Tribunal	Legislation Branch Administrative Review Taskforce and Legal Assistance Branch and Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
6	creates the power or jurisdiction of a service tribunal (see the <i>Defence Force Discipline Act 1982</i>)	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
7	abolishes or otherwise affects the power or jurisdiction of a service tribunal (see the <i>Defence Force Discipline Act 1982</i>)	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
8	purports to abrogate, or be an exhaustive statement of, procedural fairness (e.g. notice of decision, disclosure of issues and the hearing rule)	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch and Courts and Tribunals Branch and Legal Assistance Branch
9	might be viewed as a privative or ouster provision (see Note 1)	Courts and Tribunals Branch and Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
10	provides that failure to do something does not affect validity	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
11	confers on a judge or member of the AAT a power to be exercised in a personal capacity (e.g. issuing a warrant as <i>persona designata</i>) or repeals or amends such a power (see Note 1A)	Courts and Tribunals Branch and Legislation Branch Administrative Review Taskforce

Attorney-General's Department Referral Checklist		
Item	If the provision...	Refer it to... (see Note 12)
12	provides for automated assistance in decision-making or provides for decision-making by computer programs	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
13	might discriminate against an individual (because of age, disability, nationality, race, religion, belief, sex, family responsibility, marital status, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity, intersex status or any other reason)	Human Rights Unit Human Rights Branch
14	is specifically directed to groups of people who may be experiencing disadvantage or may be in vulnerable circumstances, including children (i.e. persons under 18), LGBTIQ people, women, older people, persons with a disability and people from particular racial or ethnic backgrounds, or applies to these groups differently from the way it applies to others	Human Rights Unit Human Rights Branch and Legal Assistance Branch
15	raises issues relating to evidence or procedure in civil matters, including evidentiary certificates	Courts and Tribunals Branch
16	involves a legal cooperation or mutual recognition scheme concerning private commercial or civil matters and procedures	Private International and Commercial Law Section Commercial and Copyright Law Branch
17	gives an administrative discretion that should perhaps be reviewable	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
18	modifies or affects the operation of an administrative law (see Note 2) or the <i>Legislation Act 2003</i> (other than as mentioned in item 24 or 25 of this Attachment).	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
19	modifies or affects the operation of the <i>Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975</i> or the <i>Administrative Appeals Tribunal Regulation 2015</i>	Legislation Branch Administrative Review Taskforce
20	modifies or affects the operation of the <i>Judiciary Act 1903</i> (section 39B) or the <i>Law Officers Act 1964</i>	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch and Courts and Tribunals Branch and Office of Legal Services Coordination
21	creates new reviewable or appealable rights, entitlements or responsibilities (see Note 2A)	Courts and Tribunals Branch and Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch and Legal Assistance Branch
22	creates a framework, skeleton or coat-hanger scheme	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
23	confers or affects a power to make a subordinate instrument that modifies an Act	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch

Attorney-General's Department Referral Checklist

Item	If the provision...	Refer it to... (see Note 12)
24	confers a power to make a legislative instrument: (a) in relation to which an Act overrides subsection 12(2) or (3) of the <i>Legislation Act 2003</i> ; or (b) for which section 42 (disallowance) or Part 4 of Chapter 3 (sunsetting) of the <i>Legislation Act 2003</i> does not apply (see Note 3)	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
25	overrides subsection 14(2) of the <i>Legislation Act 2003</i> by conferring a power to make a legislative instrument that applies, adopts or incorporates any matter contained in an instrument or other writing as in force or existing from time to time	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
26	confers a power to make an instrument that is stated not to be a legislative instrument (see Note 4) or stated to be a notifiable instrument	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
27	establishes a civil penalty scheme (including conduct rules, breach of which may create liability to a civil penalty)	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
28	allows a person to administratively delegate a function or power or provide for another person to perform a function or exercise a power	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
31	allows search, seizure, arrest, detention or entry onto premises, or gives other coercive powers (e.g. to take blood samples) (see Note 5), and: (a) contains a novel or complex issue that the Guide to Framing Commonwealth Offences, Infringement Notices and Enforcement Powers (the <i>Criminal Law Guide</i>) does not address; or (b) would constitute a significant departure from the principles of the Criminal Law Guide (see Note 6)	Criminal Law Section Criminal Law Policy Branch and Law Enforcement Powers Section Criminal Law Policy Branch
32	creates or changes an offence or a criminal penalty, or impacts on criminal liability (e.g. Crown immunity), and: (a) contains a novel or complex issue that the Criminal Law Guide does not address; or (b) would constitute a significant departure from the principles of the Criminal Law Guide (see Note 6)	Criminal Law Section Criminal Law Policy Branch
33	provides for on-the-spot fines or infringement notices in relation to offences, or offences and civil penalties, and: (a) contains a novel or complex issue that the Criminal Law Guide does not address; or (b) would constitute a significant departure from the principles of the Criminal Law Guide (see Note 6)	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch and Criminal Law Section Criminal Law Policy Branch
34	provides another method of criminal law enforcement (e.g. forfeiture), and: (a) contains a novel or complex issue that the Criminal Law Guide does not address; or (b) would constitute a significant departure from the principles of the Criminal Law Guide (see Note 6)	Criminal Law Section Criminal Law Policy Branch and Law Enforcement Powers Section Criminal Law Policy Branch
35	relates in any other way to criminal law or law enforcement, and:	Criminal Law Section Criminal Law Policy Branch and

Attorney-General's Department Referral Checklist		
Item	If the provision...	Refer it to... (see Note 12)
	(a) contains a novel or complex issue that the Criminal Law Guide does not address; or (b) would constitute a significant departure from the principles of the Criminal Law Guide (see Note 6)	Law Enforcement Powers Section Criminal Law Policy Branch
36	relates in any way to criminal law or law enforcement (including as mentioned in items 31-35) and may be thought likely to be sensitive or contentious, or involves exceptional circumstances (see Note 6)	Criminal Law Section Criminal Law Policy Branch and Law Enforcement Powers Section Criminal Law Policy Branch
37	triggers powers under the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i> and in doing so adds to or departs in any way from the policy set out in the Act	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
38	includes investigation, monitoring or enforcement schemes of the kind dealt with in the <i>Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014</i> but does not trigger that Act to create the scheme (see Note 7)	Administrative Law Section Transparency and Administrative Law Branch
39	raises issues relating to evidence or procedure in criminal matters, including a reversed burden of proof and evidentiary certificate	Criminal Law Section Criminal Law Policy Branch and Courts and Tribunals Branch
40	requires disclosure of prior criminal conduct or convictions or amends Part VIIC of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> relating to spent convictions (particularly if an exemption is proposed) (see Note 8)	Criminal Law Section Criminal Law Policy Branch
41	confers a power to require production of documents or to question a person, removes the privilege against self-incrimination or abrogates legal professional privilege (see Note 9)	Courts and Tribunals Branch and Legal Assistance Branch
42	provides for secrecy or non-disclosure obligation with respect to official information	Information Protection Section National Security Information Branch and Office of International Law
43	overrides a secrecy law or a non-disclosure obligation with respect to official information or excuses a person from liability for disclosure of information under a secrecy law	Information Protection Section National Security Information Branch and Office of International Law
44	potentially impacts on the <i>Electronic Transactions Act 1999</i> (see Note 10)	Modernising Document Execution Section Commercial and Copyright Law Branch
45	relates specifically to citizenship or to refugees	Office of International Law and Legal Assistance Branch
46	is based on the external affairs power	Office of International Law
47	seeks to implement an international agreement	Office of International Law
48	seeks to implement an international agreement that deals with private commercial or civil matters and procedures	Private International and Commercial Law Section Commercial and Copyright Law Branch
49	will apply: (a) in the contiguous zone; or (b) in the exclusive economic zone; or (c) in relation to the continental shelf; or	Office of International Law

Attorney-General's Department Referral Checklist

Item	If the provision...	Refer it to... (see Note 12)
	(d) in relation to the offshore areas in respect of the States and Territories; or (e) to foreign citizens or nationals in the Australian Antarctic Territory or adjacent maritime areas (including where the provision will apply to all persons in that territory or such areas, and there is no carve out for foreign citizens or nationals) (see Note 11)	
49A	might breach Australia's international trade and investment law obligations (see Note 11AA)	Office of International Law
50	involves another international law issue (including a limitation on a right under the core international human rights treaties e.g. a limitation on the right to privacy or the right to non-discrimination)	Office of International Law
51	raises a conflict of law or private international law issue (e.g. where there is a foreign element to a private commercial or civil transaction)	Private International and Commercial Law Section Commercial and Copyright Law Branch
52	raises a novel issue relating to the conduct of litigation by the Commonwealth	Office of Legal Services Coordination
53	concerns or affects the delivery of legal services to or by the Commonwealth	Office of Legal Services Coordination
54	provides for, or relates to the provision of, financial assistance in legal proceedings or legal assistance (e.g. legal aid commissions, Indigenous legal assistance providers, community legal centres and family violence prevention legal services)	Legal Assistance Branch
55	involves Commonwealth officers or bodies performing functions or duties, or exercising powers, under State legislation (<i>Hughes</i> issues)	General Counsel (Constitutional) Office of Constitutional Law
56	involves State officers or bodies performing functions or duties, or exercising powers, under Commonwealth legislation (<i>Zentai</i> issues)	General Counsel (Constitutional) Office of Constitutional Law
57	involves an issue relating to Chapter III of the Constitution (by conferring non-judicial functions or powers on judicial officers, or by conferring judicial functions or powers on non-judicial officers) where AGS advice on the issue has been sought	General Counsel (Constitutional) Office of Constitutional Law and Courts and Tribunals Branch
58	might affect relations between the Commonwealth and the States and Territories (see Note 11A)	General Counsel (Constitutional) Office of Constitutional Law
59	refers to parliamentary privilege, or is intended to relate to parliamentary privilege	General Counsel (Constitutional) Office of Constitutional Law
60	provides for collection, storage, use or disclosure of tax file numbers	Information Law Unit Information Law Branch
61	provides for collection, storage, use or disclosure of other personal information	Information Law Unit Information Law Branch
62	creates or affects a data base or register of personal information	Information Law Unit Information Law Branch
63	might infringe civil, political or other human rights relating to privacy or freedom of speech	Human Rights Unit Human Rights Branch and

Attorney-General's Department Referral Checklist

Item	If the provision...	Refer it to... (see Note 12)
		Information Law Unit Information Law Branch and Office of International Law
64	allows automated marketing of personal data	Information Law Unit Information Law Branch
65	modifies or affects the operation of the Freedom of Information Act	Information Law Unit Information Law Branch
66	affects access to Government-held information or affects correction of Government-held personal information	Information Law Unit Information Law Branch
67	affects native title rights and interests (e.g. interests in land or regulatory schemes concerning use, taking, preservation or extraction of resources, flora or fauna)	Native Title and Priority Reforms Branch
68	seeks to implement an international agreement creating extradition, mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, or international transfer of prisoner, obligations for Australia	International Crime Treaties and Policy Section International Cooperation Unit
69	concerns firearms	Transnational Crime Branch

Note 1: A privative or ouster provision is one that tries to put particular questions beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

Note 1A: Even very minor changes (e.g. changes in headings and numbering) should be referred as they might impact on appointment/nomination of AAT members to perform these functions or instruments.

Note 2: The administrative laws are:

- a) the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977*; and
- b) the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Regulations 2017*; and
- c) the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*; and
- d) the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Regulation 2015*.

Note 2A: To avoid doubt, if the new reviewable or appealable rights, entitlements or responsibilities relate to the AAT or the Defence Force Discipline Appeals Tribunal then they should also be referred under another, specific, item.

Note 3: It is the policy of Transparency and Administrative Law Branch that all exemptions from the sunset regime must be included in the Legislative Instruments Regulations and must not be included in the Act containing the power to make the instrument (see Drafting Direction 3.8).

Note 4: Please include a drafter's note:

- a) indicating that the instrument is specified not to be a legislative instrument because it does not have a legislative character; or
- b) indicating that the instrument is specified not to be a legislative instrument because it is being exempted from the *Legislation Act 2003*; or
- c) stating that it is unclear whether or not the instrument has a legislative character and requesting AGD's advice.

Note 5: It doesn't matter whether these things are in connection with a criminal investigation, the monitoring of compliance with the law, or the protection of the revenue.

Note 6: **Departures from fundamental criminal law principles** The Criminal Law Guide requires instructors to consult with Criminal Justice Division about any departures from fundamental criminal law principles. If draft legislation includes an approach that would constitute such a departure, the draft should be referred to Criminal Justice Division. Such departures from these principles may require the positive approval of the Attorney-General. The following examples are listed in the Guide, Pt 1.3.2:

- a) retrospectively applying offences (Pt 2.1.3);
- b) regulation-making power for regulations to include offences punishable by imprisonment (Pt 3.3);
- c) evidentiary certificates as conclusive evidence of fact (Pt 5.3);
- d) infringement notices for fault-based offences (Pt 6.2.1);
- e) removal of privilege against self-incrimination without "use" or "derivative use" immunity (Pt 9.5);
- f) persons assisting an authority empowered to use force against a person (Pt 8.3.4);

- g) use of lethal force;
- h) invasive personal searches (Pt 10.3);
- i) entry, search and seizure without warrant or consent (Pt 8.6).

Exceptional circumstances In addition, the Criminal Law Guide recommends that certain approaches to criminal law policy should be adopted only in exceptional circumstances. If these approaches are proposed in draft legislation, the draft should be referred to Criminal Justice Division. Examples of relevant topics are as follows (however, there may be others not listed here):

- a) Entry of authorised persons without requirement to identify themselves (Pt 8.3.2);
- b) Arrest powers conferred on non-police officers (Pt 10.1).

Sensitive or contentious legislation The Criminal Law Guide requires instructors to consult with Criminal Justice Division about draft legislation relating to criminal law or law enforcement that may be thought likely to be sensitive or contentious. Such draft legislation should be referred to Criminal Justice Division, and may require the positive approval of the Attorney-General (see the Guide, Pt 1.3.2).

Other circumstances In other respects, the Office will continue to work with Criminal Justice Division to clarify matters that should, or should not, be referred to that Division under the Criminal Law Guide, Pt 1.3.2. If in doubt, drafters should contact the Criminal Law Section of that Division to discuss whether a particular matter should be referred.

Note 7: Schemes of the kind dealt with in the *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014* include the following:

- a) investigation involving entry, search and seizure by consent or under warrant;
- b) monitoring involving entry and search by consent under warrant;
- c) civil penalty orders;
- d) infringement notices;
- e) enforceable undertakings;
- f) injunctions in aid of enforcement.

Note 8: If an exemption from the spent convictions scheme is proposed, you should advise your instructors to contact the Criminal Justice Division. That Division will then discuss the matter with your instructors and require your instructors to consult the Australian Information Commissioner.

Note 9: If it is proposed to remove the privilege against self-incrimination without providing for a “use” or “derivative use” immunity, the provision must be referred to the Law Enforcement Powers Section under item 31 (see Note 6(e)).

Note 10: A provision may potentially impact on the *Electronic Transactions Act 1999* by, for example, exempting an electronic transaction from that Act, being similar to a provision of that Act or dealing with electronic transactions.

Note 11: For further information, see Drafting Direction No. 3.3 (Application of legislation in relation to various maritime and external areas).

Note 11A: A provision might affect relations between the Commonwealth and the States and Territories if, for example, the provision applies to State or Territory government employees, if the provision is in legislation relying on the referral power in s 51(xxxvii) and raises a particular constitutional, legal or policy issue, or if the provision might give rise to concerns from a State or Territory.

Note 11AA: A provision might breach Australia’s international trade and investment law obligations if, for example, the provision discriminates against the goods, services or intellectual property of one of Australia’s trading partners, if the provision places restrictions on imports or exports, if the provision discriminates against a foreign investor, or if the provision reduces the intellectual property rights of foreign persons or entities.

Note 12: See the Commonwealth Government Directory, or www.gold.gov.au, for contact information.

Attachment B—Other agencies

Provisions to be referred to other agencies		
Item	If the provision...	Refer it to... (see Note 1)
1	creates or abolishes an agency	APSC
2	creates a statutory office	APSC
3	relates to the terms and conditions of statutory office-holders	APSC
4	amends, or refers to, the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> , the <i>Long Service Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1976</i> , the <i>Maternity Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1973</i> , the <i>Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973</i> , the <i>Equal Employment Opportunity (Commonwealth Authorities) Act 1987</i> or the <i>Defence Act 1903</i> to the extent it relates to the Defence Force Remuneration Tribunal	APSC
5	relates to staffing powers (e.g. by providing for the staffing of a Commonwealth body (whether or not under the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>) or empowering a Commonwealth body to appoint consultants)	APSC
6	provides APS employees will assist a non-APS agency (e.g. subsection 49(2) of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>)	APSC
7	relates to the terms and conditions of APS employment	APSC
8	imposes a standard of conduct specifically on APS employees	APSC
9	imposes offences or penalties specifically on APS employees	APSC
10	provides for secrecy or non-disclosure obligation with respect to official information	APSC
11	refers to information published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics	Australian Bureau of Statistics
12	affects a function, duty or power of the Auditor-General	Australian National Audit Office
13	will apply differently in the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands or the Australian Antarctic Territory to the way in which it applies elsewhere (see Note 1A)	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
14	is specifically directed at the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands or the Australian Antarctic Territory	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
15	is of a kind that the drafter considers will be particularly controversial in its application in relation to the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands or the Australian Antarctic Territory	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
16	will apply differently in an external territory or the Jervis Bay Territory to the way in which it applies elsewhere (see Notes 1A and 2)	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts

Provisions to be referred to other agencies		
Item	If the provision...	Refer it to... (see Note 1)
17	is specifically directed at an external territory or the Jervis Bay Territory (see Note 2)	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts
18	is of a kind that the drafter considers will be particularly controversial in its application in relation to an external territory or the Jervis Bay Territory (see Note 2)	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts
19	creates a statutory entity, whether or not the entity is to be a body corporate separate from the Commonwealth	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, PGPA Advisory Branch] and [Branch Manager, Accounting and Frameworks Branch]
20	amends or repeals legislation creating or continuing a statutory entity (including varying the governance arrangements for the entity), whether or not the entity is a body corporate separate from the Commonwealth	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, PGPA Advisory Branch] and [Branch Manager, Accounting and Frameworks Branch]
21	exempts a statutory entity from some or all of the PGPA Act, or makes a statutory entity not subject to that Act	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, PGPA Advisory Branch] and [Branch Manager, Accounting and Frameworks Branch]
22	creates an organisation (e.g. a company, incorporated association, joint venture, partnership or trust) in which the Commonwealth has an ownership interest	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, PGPA Advisory Branch] and [Branch Manager, Accounting and Frameworks Branch]
22A	refers to the <i>Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Act 1997</i> or the <i>Financial Framework (Supplementary Powers) Regulations 1997</i> , or interacts with the FF(SP) framework (including by conferring a power on the Commonwealth to make, vary or administer an arrangement for the making of payments or a grant of financial assistance)	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, Financial Management Branch]
23	authorises a Commonwealth body to borrow from the Commonwealth or from financial markets	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, PGPA Advisory Branch] and [Branch Manager, Accounting and Frameworks Branch]
24	authorises the collection of relevant money by entities that are not part of the Commonwealth and are not owned by the Commonwealth	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, PGPA Advisory Branch]
25	exempts from all or any part of the PGPA Act money that is part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, PGPA Advisory Branch]
26	is a special or standing appropriation, whether or not it is affected by a sunset clause (see Note 2A)	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, Financial Management Branch] and

Provisions to be referred to other agencies		
Item	If the provision...	Refer it to... (see Note 1)
		[Branch Manager, PGPA Advisory Branch]
27	creates, or amends provisions creating, a special account or relates to the administrative arrangements applying to a special account (see Note 2A)	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, Financial Management Branch] and [Branch Manager, PGPA Advisory Branch]
28	creates a fund or account for the Commonwealth or a statutory entity	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, PGPA Advisory Branch]
28A	relates to elections or referendums	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, Resource Management Branch]
28B	refers to the Australian Electoral Commission or the Australian Electoral Commissioner	Department of Finance [Branch Manager, Resource Management Branch]
29	specifies, for the purposes of the <i>Archives Act 1983</i> (see section 3A), that a body established for a public purpose is taken never to have been so established (usually in the context of corporatisation or privatisation)	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts and National Archives of Australia
30	may result in the creation, transfer or disposal of Commonwealth records	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts and National Archives of Australia
31	allows termination of an appointment without cause	PM&C
32	refers to a specific agency's status as an Executive Agency or Departmental Agency	PM&C
33	might affect social justice for Aboriginals, Torres Strait Islanders or South Sea Islanders	National Indigenous Australians Agency
34	amends the <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i> or the <i>Competition and Consumer Regulations 2010</i>	Treasury
35	might affect the operations of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> or related legislation including the <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i>	Treasury
36	provides for corporatisation or privatisation of a Government organisation	Treasury
37	imposes personal criminal or civil liability for corporate criminal or civil fault	Treasury
38	exempts an incorporated statutory body from Commonwealth taxes	Treasury
38A	requires reporting on financial or non-financial information where Accounting Standards apply, or may apply, to the reporting (see Note 2B)	Australian Accounting Standards Board
38B	requires external assurance over financial or non-financial information where Auditing Standards apply, or may apply, to the assurance (see Note 2B)	Auditing and Assurance Standards Board

Provisions to be referred to other agencies		
Item	If the provision...	Refer it to... (see Note 1)
39	describes any point, line or area by reference to its location on the Earth's surface (see Note 3)	Geoscience Australia
40	seeks to implement an international agreement	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
41	repeals or amends a law of the Northern Territory or an enactment of the Australian Capital Territory	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts
42	repeals or amends an Ordinance under the <i>Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910</i>	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts
43	Refers to: (a) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or (b) the Defence Force Ombudsman; or (c) the Postal Industry Ombudsman; or (d) the Overseas Students Ombudsman; or (e) the Private Health Insurance Ombudsman; or (f) the VET Student Loans Ombudsman; or (g) the Immigration Ombudsman; or (h) the Law Enforcement Ombudsman.	Commonwealth Ombudsman [Legal and Information Access Team]
44	concerns firearms or other prohibited weapons	Department of Home Affairs
45	creates or changes an offence and both the drafter and instructor agree CDPP's view may be beneficial	CDPP
45A	provides for secrecy or non-disclosure obligation where the intention is that the information protected should not be able to be shared under the <i>Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022</i>	Office of the National Data Commissioner
46	amends, or otherwise affects, legislation administered within a portfolio other than that including the instructing agency (see paragraphs 39 to 41 of this Drafting Direction)	The portfolio Department whose legislation is amended or otherwise affected [Legislation Liaison Officer and, if Finance, also PMRA Branch]
47	affects functions, duties or powers of a Minister, or of an official of a Department or agency, within a portfolio other than that including the instructing agency	The portfolio Department whose Minister or official is affected by the provision [Legislation Liaison Officer and, if Finance, also PMRA Branch]

Note 1: For contact information for these agencies, see the Commonwealth Government Directory, or www.gold.gov.au.

Note 1A: For these purposes, a provision does not apply differently in a territory merely because:

- (a) it does not extend to the territory; or
- (b) it extends to the territory, but does not extend to one or more other territories.

Note 2: The external territories for these purposes are:

- (a) Norfolk Island; and
- (b) the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands; and
- (c) the Territory of Christmas Island; and
- (d) the Coral Sea Islands Territory; and
- (e) the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands.

Note 2A: Financial Management Branch is the primary contact for items 26 and 27. PGPA Advisory Branch is being sent the drafts for information. Under item 26 you can also refer items requesting information about the appropriation relevant to a message advice.

Note 2B: Accounting Standards and Auditing Standards are developed and issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (respectively) under the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Note 3: Examples include descriptions of marine boundaries, land boundaries and regulatory areas (such as a fisheries access/closure area; marine protected area etc.), whether or not using geodetic datums, survey plans etc.