SENATOR THE HON RICHARD COLBECK
Minister for Senior Australians and Aged Care Services
Minister for Sport

Ref No: MC20-044866

Senator Helen Polley
Chair
Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee
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12 JAN 2021

Dear Chair Helen,

I am writing in response to correspondence of 10 December 2020 from the Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Bills (Committee) concerning the Aged Care Legislation Amendment (Serious Incident Response Scheme and Other Measures) Bill 2020 (Bill).

In Scrutiny Digest 18 of 2020, the Committee sought my advice on matters identified during the Committee's assessment of the Bill. My response to the Committee's request is enclosed.

Thank you for raising this matters.

Yours sincerely

Richard Colbeck

Encl (1)

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RESPONSE TO SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE SCRUTINY OF BILLS

On 10 December 2020, the Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Bills (Committee) requested additional information in relation to the Aged Care Legislation Amendment (Serious Incident Response Scheme and Other Measures) Bill 2020 (the Bill). The Bill introduces a Serious Incident Response Scheme (SIRS) for residential aged care, including flexible care delivered in a residential aged care setting.

The Bill amends the *Aged Care Act 1997* (Aged Care Act) to include a new responsibility for approved providers of residential aged care to manage incidents and take reasonable steps to prevent incidents, including through implementing and maintaining an incident management system. Approved providers will also be required to report serious incidents to the Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission (Commission) as part of this responsibility.

The Bill also amends the *Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Act 2018* (Quality and Safety Commission Act) to expand the Aged Care Quality and Safety Commissioner's (Commissioner's) enforcement powers and functions in order to ensure compliance with these new responsibilities and other existing requirements.

Significant matters in delegated legislation

The Committee requests the Minister's advice as to why it is considered necessary and appropriate to leave significant matters, such as how reportable aged care incidents are managed, to delegated legislation

Item 2 of Schedule 1 to the Bill inserts proposed new section 54-3 to the Aged Care Act. Proposed section 54-3 sets out what reportable incidents are for the purposes of SIRS and how these reportable incidents must be dealt with as part of an approved provider's responsibility to implement and maintain an incident management system under proposed new subparagraph 54-1(1)(d)(i).

The Committee has raised concerns that significant matters, such as how reportable incidents are managed, are proposed to be included in delegated legislation. The Committee raised its concerns in relation to the powers under proposed subsections 54-3(1), (4), (5) and (6) of the Aged Care Act. These subsections provide that the *Quality of Care Principles 2014* (Quality of Care Principles) must make provisions for dealing with reportable incidents, and may define or clarify the expression reportable incident. The Quality of Care Principles may also specify that an incident is or is not a reportable incident and deal with matters including the manner and period of reporting to the Commissioner, the actions that must be taken, and the provision of information to other persons.

As noted in the Bill's explanatory memorandum, the legislative design of the SIRS is similar to the incident management and disclosure protection scheme under the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) (see subsection 73Z(2) of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013*). Consistent with the NDIS, the Quality of Care Principles will include arrangements similar to those included in the Part 3 of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme (Incident Management and Reportable Incidents) Rules 2018* (NDIS Incident Rules). The Quality of Care Principles will specify matters such as the timeframes and actions required when notifying the Commission of reportable incidents and the details of notices on reportable incidents.

These matters will go into the minutiae of notification arrangements such as the specific details to be provided in the notice, including the name, position and contact details of the person giving the notice. It is considered appropriate that these matters be dealt with in delegated legislation as they relate to operational matters such as process and procedures.

The Quality of Care Principles will also further define and provide clarification on the terms in proposed subsection 54-3(2) of the Aged Care Act and specify where an incident is, or is not, a reportable incident despite that proposed subsection. The Quality of Care Principles are proposed to provide clarity of the terms by using concepts to identify what the terms include, and by providing scenarios of what these would not entail. The Quality of Care Principles are also proposed to specify where an incident covered by proposed subsection 54-3(2) is not a reportable incident. This is also proposed to be achieved using concepts or classes, for example where a residential care recipient refuses to receive care or services from an approved provider and has sufficient cognitive function the make that decision. If these matters were dealt with in primary legislation it is likely that, in an attempt to capture all scenarios, the definitions would become highly complex and therefore difficult to interpret and implement.

Including matters provided for by proposed section 54-3 in delegated legislation will allow for responsiveness in relation to incidents in residential aged care services. As these arrangements are intended to ensure the reporting of abuse and neglect in residential aged care, it is appropriate that these aspects of the SIRS can be adapted and modified in a timely manner. Allowing some flexibility to promptly respond to unforeseen risks, concerns and omissions aligns with community expectations and the key aim of the SIRS which is to protect older Australians from abuse and neglect.

Significant matters in delegated legislation

The Committee requests the Minister's advice as to:

- **why it is considered necessary and appropriate to leave the way in which the Commissioner deals with reportable aged care incidents to delegated legislation; and**
- **whether the Bill can be amended to include at least high-level guidance regarding these matters on the face of the primary legislation**

Item 3 to Schedule 1 of the Bill inserts proposed subsection 21(7) into the Quality and Safety Commission Act. Proposed subsection 21(7) provides that delegated legislation may prescribe matters in relation to how the Commissioner deals with reportable incidents. The Committee has raised concerns that significant matters, such as how the Commissioner deals with reportable incidents is proposed to be included in delegated legislation.

As noted in the Bill's explanatory memorandum and above, the legislative approach for the SIRS is based on the existing legislative framework under the NDIS incident management and disclosure protection scheme. Similar to Parts 3 and 4 of the NDIS Incident Rules, the proposed delegated legislation will specify how the Commissioner deals with matters in relation to reportable incidents. This may include requests for further information or a final report, undertaking inquiries or investigations, approving forms and other actions by the Commissioner, for example referral to police or requesting a provider to take remedial action to ensure the health, safety and well-being of residential care recipients.

It is considered reasonable that these matters be dealt with in delegated legislation as they relate to operational matters such as process and procedures. Including these arrangements in delegated legislation will allow flexibility to respond to unforeseen issues and respond to community and sector concerns in a timely manner. As these matters relate to actions taken in response to reportable incidents it is appropriate (including from a community expectations perspective) that there is flexibility for the Commissioner to take appropriate and prompt action in response to any unforeseen matters. It is intended that the Australian Government's ability to undertake such actions will prevent abuse and neglect of older Australians.

The Government has undertaken significant consultation on the arrangements under the SIRS. This includes engagement with key stakeholders from the aged care sector on the details of the Bill and what is proposed for delegated legislation. Further, communications and guidance are being prepared and are proposed to be issued across the sector prior to commencement of the SIRS, and will include details on these matters. As such, the Government does not consider it necessary to amend the Bill to include high-level guidance on these matters. As noted in the explanatory memorandum, these arrangements are intended to be broad to enable appropriate flexibility for the Commissioner to ensure the safety needs of older Australians.

Broad delegation of administrative powers
The committee requests the Minister's advice as to:

- **why it is considered necessary and appropriate to allow for the delegation of any or all of the Commissioner's functions or powers under the Regulatory Powers Act and proposed section 74EE and 74GA to any member of staff of the Commission; and**
- **whether the bill can be amended to provide some legislative guidance as to the scope of powers that might be delegated, or the categories of people to whom those powers might be delegated**

Items 1 and 2 to Schedule 2 of the Bill insert proposed sections 74EA, 74EB, 74EC, 74ED, 74EE and 74GA to the Quality and Safety Commission Act. Proposed sections 74EA to 74ED introduce new enforcement powers and functions for the Commissioner by making certain provisions in the Aged Care Act and the Quality and Safety Commission Act subject to enforcement under the *Regulatory Powers (Standard Provisions) Act 2014*. Proposed section 74EE provides for the Commissioner to issue compliance notices in relation to the SIRS and proposed section 74GA provides the Commissioner a new power to require, by notice in writing, a person to provide information or documents for the purposes of administering the Commission's regulatory framework.

The purpose of these amendments is to enhance and expand the Commission's powers of enforcement and compliance. These powers and functions aim to address some deficiencies in the Commission's existing regulatory framework that were identified by the Aged Care Quality and Safety Advisory Council and the hearings of the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety, as well as through the Commission's own experience during the recent COVID-19 outbreak. These new powers and functions will provide for more graduated and proportionate responses allowing the Commissioner to respond appropriately to any instance of non-compliance with the requirements of the legislation.

The Committee noted its concerns that the Commissioner's powers and functions under proposed sections 74EA, 74EB, 74EC, 74ED, 74EE and 74GA could be delegated to any member of staff of the Commission. The Committee also noted its concern that there is no requirement for the Commissioner to be satisfied that the staff member possesses appropriate qualifications or training in the use of the relevant functions and powers.

As noted in the explanatory memorandum, it is intended that existing delegation arrangements under subsection 76(1) of the Quality and Safety Commission Act would apply to these new powers and functions. Under subsection 76(1) the Commissioner may delegate to a member of staff of the Commission all or any of the Commissioner's functions or powers under the Quality and Safety Commission Act (except for the powers and functions under Part 7B). The phrase 'staff of the Commission' is defined by section 33 of the Quality and Safety Commission Act to be persons engaged under the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Subsection 76(1B) of the Quality and Safety Commission Act, provides that the Commissioner must not delegate a function or power under subsection 76(1), unless the Commissioner is satisfied that the person has suitable training or experience to properly perform the function or exercise the power. As such, when the Commissioner delegates the new powers and functions under proposed sections 74EA, 74EB, 74EC, 74ED, 74EE and 74GA, they are expressly required to be satisfied that the delegate has suitable training or experience to exercise the relevant powers and functions. In addition to the requirement under subsection 76(1B), in accordance with internal policy arrangements, the Commissioner will also determine which persons are best qualified to make particular decisions or to exercise the particular powers prior to making a delegation.

Further, being able to delegate powers is necessary to effectively and efficiently manage the volume of work of the Commission and ensure the quality of Commonwealth funded aged care services and the safety of individuals in care. Time is a factor that could make a significant difference to the health, safety, well-being and quality of life of a recipient of aged care services, especially if the non-compliance relates to the quality of care provided.

It is planned for new powers and functions to be delegated in accordance with existing arrangements under the Quality and Safety Commission Act, therefore, the Government does not consider that it is necessary to include any guidance in the Bill as to how these powers and functions will be delegated.

The Hon Christian Porter MP
Attorney-General
Minister for Industrial Relations
Leader of the House

MC20-035041

Senator Helen Polley
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Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee
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Dear ~~Senator Polley~~

I am writing in response to the Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee's request for further advice on the Counter-Terrorism Legislation Amendment (High Risk Terrorist Offenders) Bill 2020, as set out in paragraph 2.22 of the *Scrutiny Digest 16 of 2020.*

The Committee sought further advice on whether the Bill could be amended to provide guidance that the court-only evidence provisions in items 189-210 of Schedule 1 may only be used in exceptional circumstances.

I am of the view that it is not necessary to amend the Bill to provide guidance of that kind. Doing so would not result in any change to the effect and operation of the provisions under the *National Security Information (Criminal and Civil Proceedings) Act 2004*, which already stipulate the circumstances in which orders may be sought.

Wherever possible, proceedings for extended supervision orders will be held in open court. The court-only evidence provisions would only be used in circumstances where it is necessary to protect highly sensitive information where disclosure may be likely to prejudice national security. It would ultimately be a matter for the court to determine if, and how, information is to be protected in proceedings, balancing the need to protect highly sensitive national security information with the offender's right to a fair hearing. The court may also appoint a special advocate to represent the interests of the offender if the court makes an order that the offender and/or their legal representatives are not entitled to be present at any part of a hearing in the proceeding.

I thank the Committee for its consideration of the Bill and hope this information assists.

Yours sincerely

The Hon Christian Porter MP
Attorney-General
Minister for Industrial Relations
Leader of the House

The Hon Karen Andrews MP

Minister for Industry, Science and Technology

MS21-000190

Senator Helen Polley
Chair
Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Senator Polley

Thank you for your email to my Senior Advisor of 10 December 2020 concerning the Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Bills' comments on the Designs Amendment (Advisory Council on Intellectual Property Response) Bill 2020 (the Bill).

I trust the following will address the Committee's request for advice. If the Committee accepts these submissions and considers it appropriate, I will arrange for an addendum to the Explanatory Memorandum incorporating the reasoning set out in this letter.

Why it is appropriate to specify that determinations made under proposed section 149A are not legislative instruments?

Proposed subsection 149A(3) of the Bill provides that a formal requirements determination under subsection 149A(1) is not a legislative instrument. The determination would not be a legislative instrument under the definition in section 8 of the *Legislation Act 2003* (Legislation Act). Subsection 149(3) confirms – for the benefit of readers, and the avoidance of doubt – what would be the case in any event. It does not have the effect of declaring the instrument is not legislative when it otherwise would be.

Subsection 8(4) of the Legislation Act provides that an instrument is legislative if it has the effect of determining the law or altering its content, rather than determining particular circumstances in which the law is to apply (i.e. is administrative in character). Instruments that do not fulfil the definition set out in subsection 8(4) of the Legislation Act are likely to be administrative in nature.

The power to make a determination of formal requirements is similar to the power to prescribe or approve a form, which is expressly non-legislative under item 6 of regulation 6 of the *Legislation (Exemptions and Other Matters) Regulations 2015*. This strongly suggests that the determination of formal requirements is also non-legislative.

Essentially, formal requirements ensure that applications are made in a suitable form to be registered. They do not materially determine the law regarding registration of a design. The substantive requirements for a design to be registrable are determined by the *Designs Act 2003* (Designs Act) and *Designs Regulations 2004* (Designs Regulations). Of course, any changes to the Designs Act or Designs Regulations would be subject to parliamentary scrutiny.

While a failure to comply with the formal requirements determination could result in an application not being registered under sections 39 and 40 of the Designs Act, a design applicant would have an opportunity to amend their application under section 28 to resolve the issue before this occurred.

I would also like to advise the Committee that the Administrative Law Section of the Attorney-General's Department was consulted during drafting of the Bill, and was of the view that an instrument made by the Registrar determining the formal requirements of design applications under proposed section 149A would be administrative in character.

Under the Designs Act, the Registrar of Designs has existing powers to make non-legislative determinations of formal and procedural matters, including under sections 144A, 144B and 144C. These powers are closely analogous to the proposed power to make a determination of formal requirements in the Bill.

Further, the Commissioner of Patents was recently granted the power to determine formalities requirements for patent applications by the Parliament: section 229 of the *Patents Act 1990*, inserted by the *Intellectual Property Laws Amendment (Productivity Commission Response Part 1 and Other Measures) Act 2018*. The new power in section 149A is analogous to this power to make a non-legislative determination.

Viewed in the context of existing powers in Intellectual Property legislation and the provisions of the Legislation Act, the determination under the proposed section 149A is non-legislative. Therefore, the specification that it is non-legislative in proposed subsection 149A(3) is intended to be a clarification and should be considered appropriate.

Whether the bill could be amended to provide that these instruments are legislative instruments to ensure that they are subject to appropriate parliamentary scrutiny?

It would not be appropriate to provide that the formal requirements determination made by the Registrar of Designs is a legislative instrument, as it is administrative in character.

Use of a non-legislative instrument to set formal requirements will enable these requirements to be more readily updated and kept up to date as technology advances, and will give greater flexibility to the Registrar to manage design filings in a manner that meets the needs and expectations of design applicants.

IP Australia conducted a public consultation on an exposure draft of the Bill, and stakeholders who commented on the measure were supportive of proposed section 149A's power to make a formalities determination, and did not express any reservations about the potential lack of parliamentary scrutiny of such a determination.

Thank you for bringing the Committee's concerns to my attention.

Yours sincerely

Karen Andrews

22 / 1 /2021

The Hon David Littleproud MP

Minister for Agriculture, Drought and Emergency Management
Deputy Leader of the Nationals
Federal Member for Maranoa

Ref: MS20-001855
20 December 2020

Mr Glenn Ryall
Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee
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Dear Mr Ryall

The Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee (Committee) has requested further information about measures in the Export Control Amendment (Miscellaneous Measures) Bill 2020 (the Bill). The enclosure sets out my detailed response to the questions raised by the Committee.

I thank the Committee for their consideration of this Bill to better regulate Australia's agricultural exports into the future.

Yours sincerely

DAVID LITTLEPROUD MP

Enc: Response to a request from the Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee for information in relation to the Export Control Amendment (Miscellaneous Measures) Bill 2020

Response to a request from the Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee for information in relation to the Export Control Amendment (Miscellaneous Measures) Bill 2020.

Request at paragraph 1.37 – Power for delegated legislation to modify primary legislation (akin to Henry VIII clause)

The committee requests the minister's advice as to why it is considered necessary and appropriate to allow delegated legislation to modify the operation of the *Export Control Act 2020* (the Act) and the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975* (AAT Act), and the circumstances in which it is envisaged that these powers are likely to be used; and whether the modification of the operation of the Act or the AAT Act may trespass on an individual's right to a fair hearing.

The Australian Government supports Australian agricultural exports by facilitating trade. We negotiate bilateral and multilateral agreements with trading partners. These agreements can include reduced tariff rate arrangements for certain products. These are administered via tariff rate quotas. Exporters can get reduced import taxes on entry of a certain volume of goods into a particular country. This can save money for Australian businesses.

Tariff rate quota certificates enable specific amounts of goods to enter an importing country at a reduced, or zero, tariff rate.

The Export Control Amendment (Miscellaneous Measures) Bill 2020 (Bill) will amend existing section 386 of the *Export Control Act 2020* (Act) so that rules modifying subsection 383(4) of the Act and subsection 43(1) of the *Administrative Tribunals Act 1975* (AAT Act) in relation to decisions on review will apply to reviewable decisions about tariff rate quota certificates, in addition to tariff rate quota entitlements as already provided for. Tariff rate quota certificates are a component of the tariff rate quota system, or systems, that may be established by rules under section 264 of the Act and which also includes tariff rate quota entitlements. Such certificates will be able to be issued to facilitate an export consignment's entry to a country at the concessional tariff rate relevant to the tariff rate quota.

Tariff rate quota certificates depend on the product and its destination:

- For an allocated quota, my department issues a certificate to exporters who have an allocation. The certificate covers the volume of the quota request (either in kilograms, tonnes, litres or pieces).
- Some quotas are not allocated. My department issue certificates on a first-come, first-served basis.

Rules as described above can only be made where for the purpose of ensuring that tariff rate quota amounts are not exceeded. The provisions of the Act and the AAT Act that may be modified relate to the range of decisions open to the Secretary (in respect of internal merits review) and the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (in respect of external merits review) upon review of a reviewable decision. The ability to amend the application of these provisions in relation to the tariff rate quota system

recognises that, due to agreements in place with trading partners, certificates issued for any quota type cannot exceed the stated access amount (that is, must not be more than 100 per cent).

Eligibility for, and allocation of, the tariff rate quota entitlements for Australian exporters is determined by the specific methods prescribed in the various Export Control (Tariff Rate Quotas) Orders. These methods must factor in access amounts agreed with Australia's trading partners.

It is proposed that rules under section 386 of the Act, as amended by the Bill, will be made in equivalent terms to the current *Export Control (Tariff Rate Quotas) Order 2019*, which prevents a person making a decision to overturn an initial decision if there is an insufficient amount of quota available at that time. This means there will be no change to the current administration of tariff rate quota certificates or impact on related trade agreements. Overturning a decision where this would result in a quota being overfilled, or in the quota allocation issued to an individual being overused, would result in subsequent consignments being refused their preferential tariff rates at import. Refusal of such tariff rate concessions would negatively impact— by way of the imposition or increase of import tariffs—other parties who had correctly been issued tariff rate quota (TRQ) certificates. Most importantly, the issuance of TRQ certificates that exceed the total access amounts available may also undermine confidence in Australia's regulatory system.

Request at paragraph 1.44 – Incorporation of external materials as in force from time to time - Significant matters in non-legislative documents

The committee requests the minister's advice as to whether documents incorporated by reference into the rules will be made freely available to all persons interested in the law; and why it is considered necessary and appropriate for matters relating to the calculation of tariff rate quotas to be set out in non-legislative documents which may be subject to limited (if any) parliamentary scrutiny.

My department provided a previous response to the Senate Scrutiny of Bills Committee's comments in Scrutiny Digest 3/18, as to the incorporation of external material in the Export Control Bill 2017, which preceded the Export Control Bill 2019.

It remains the intention that whenever documents described in subsection 432(3), and specifically paragraphs 432(3)(g) and (h) are applied, adopted or incorporated by the rules, these documents will be publicly available. The documents will be accessible either on my department's website or through a link to where the documents may be found on the website of the relevant authority or body.

The purpose of the provisions in paragraphs 432(3)(g) and (h) is to ensure rules can be made to enable accurate calculation of tariff rate quotas for the exportation of Australian goods into a particular country.

Our key trading partners place a great deal of importance on the accurate calculation of tariff rate quotas for the importation of goods. Considerable work may be undertaken by Australia and our trading partners to enter into agreements that cover the trade between our respective countries. These agreements may contain the

amount of tariff rate quota available for a good to a particular country or the method for calculating the tariff rate quota. This amendment will ensure that if a responsible authority or body were to make changes to the documents listed under subclause 432(3) after the Bill or rules are first made, the Bill, rules and standards to be applied will not be out of date.

Paragraph 432(3)(h) operates in addition to paragraph 432(3)(g) in the circumstance an agreement is entered into between Australia and another country (for example, a free trade agreement with the European Union), which may be made by an authority or body that is not responsible for regulating the importation of goods into that county.

To ensure Australian exports may have access to tariff rate quotas, it is necessary to provide for incorporation of agreements between Australia and other countries that may contain the amount of tariff rate quota and calculation of that tariff rate quota.

If these agreements were not incorporated, Australian exports may be unable to access the available rates of tariff rate quotas and subsequently be exposed to higher importation taxes upon entry into the importing country.

THE HON MICHAEL SUKKAR MP

Minister for Housing and Assistant Treasurer

Ref: MS20-002678

Senator Helen Polley
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Dear Senator Polley

Thank you for the opportunity to provide advice on whether the modification power in Schedule 4 to the Treasury Laws Amendment (2020 Measures No. 4) Bill 2020 (the Bill) should be amended. Schedule 4 seeks to extend Schedule 5 to the *Coronavirus Economic Response Package Omnibus (Measures No. 2) Act 2020* (the Act), which allows responsible Ministers to make a determination altering the information and documentary requirements under Commonwealth legislation in response to challenges posed by the COVID 19 pandemic. Schedule 5 to the Act is currently due to be repealed on 31 December 2020.

The Committee has expressed concerns about the proposed power to allow the designated Minister – the Attorney-General – to, by legislative instrument, extend the operation of the modification power in Schedule 5 to the Act beyond 31 March 2021.

The unpredictable nature of the COVID 19 pandemic poses particular risks to ensuring timely Government responses to the pandemic without flexible mechanisms in place. The types of determinations that are, or would be, made under this Schedule are in the nature of providing greater flexibility for individuals and businesses to comply with requirements under Commonwealth legislation via allowing additional acceptable mechanisms for compliance, with no disadvantage or detrimental effects on individuals or entities. Instead, enabling Australians to fulfil document requirements through alternative means, including electronically, is necessary to ensure that individuals, particularly vulnerable Australians, can continue to access government services without unnecessary difficulty in the face of social distancing restrictions.

Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, it is not unforeseeable that there could be further disruptions or changes to the Parliamentary sitting schedule in 2021, which would heighten the risks around progressing amendments to primary legislation swiftly in such circumstances.

I note that under Schedule 4 to the Bill the designated Minister will only be able to extend the modification power, if they are satisfied it is in response to the circumstances relating to the COVID 19 pandemic. As such, the power is for a specific purpose and is restrictive rather than perpetual in nature. Additionally, the designated Minister may only extend the modification power by a legislative instrument which would be subject to the scrutiny of the Parliament and disallowable. As such, Parliament will continue to have oversight of any further extensions of the modification power beyond 31 March 2021 and will have the ability to disallow the extension.

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In summary, the Attorney-General's Department have advised that it is critical to retain the ability for the Attorney-General to extend the operation of the mechanism by ministerial determination.

I trust this information will be of assistance to the Committee.

Yours sincerely

The Hon Michael Sukkar MP