The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

THE SENATE

Presented and read a first time

Defence Capability Assurance and Oversight Bill 2023

No. , 2023

(Senator Fawcett)

A Bill for an Act to establish the Defence Capability Assurance Agency, the Inspector-General of Defence Capability Assurance and the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Defence, and for related purposes

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1	A Bill for an Act to establish the Defence Capability
2	Assurance Agency, the Inspector-General of
3	Defence Capability Assurance and the
4	Parliamentary Joint Committee on Defence, and
5	for related purposes
6	The Parliament of Australia enacts:
7 8	Part 1—Preliminary
9	1 Short title
0 1	This Act is the Defence Capability Assurance and Oversight Act 2023.

2 Commencement

(1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement in	formation	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provisions	Commencement	Date/Details
1. Sections 1 and 2 and anything in this Act not elsewhere covered by this table	The day this Act receives the Royal Assent.	
2. Sections 3 to 106	The day after the day on which the Consolidated Revenue Fund is appropriated under an Act to the Department in which this Act is administered for payment for the purposes of this Act.	
Note:	This table relates only to the provisions of this Adenacted. It will not be amended to deal with any this Act.	
Informa	Formation in column 3 of the table is not partion may be inserted in this column, or intended, in any published version of this Act	formation in it
(a) ex ca de in de	in objects of this Act are to: apedite the procurement of defence capability managers and the Australian Govergree of confidence in the veracity and conformation they use to make timely, risk-in ecisions; and	ernment a high npleteness of the formed
	ovide assurance to capability managers, the overnment and the Parliament that weapon	

1 2	available when required and effective against extant and emerging threats; and
3	(c) make existing defence procurement processes and
4	requirements more effective and efficient by ensuring:
5	(i) that risk assessment throughout the capability life cycle
6	is consistently conducted by people who have
7	appropriate qualifications and relevant experience; and
8	(ii) the assessment and reporting of risk is independent, free
9	from overt or unintended bias or influence; and
10	(iii) identified risk is transparent to decision-makers; and
11	(iv) proposed risk mitigations are effective.
4 Simplif	ied outline of this Act
,	
13	This Act provides for enhanced capability assurance of defence
14	materiel programs.
	λ λ . Y
15	This Act establishes the Defence Capability Assurance Agency.
16	The Agency will conduct capability assurance of defence materiel
17	programs and establish an appropriately qualified workforce to
18	conduct test and evaluation and risk assessments for defence
19	materiel programs. The Agency also has a Defence Capability
20	Assurance Regulator function, which is to be facilitated by an
21	industry partner.
22	This Act establishes the Inspector-General of Defence Capability
23	Assurance. The Inspector-General will provide oversight of the
24	Defence Department, the Defence Force and the Defence
25	Capability Assurance Agency and can inquire into particular
26	defence materiel programs.
27	This Act also provides for a Parliamentary Joint Committee on
28	Defence. The Committee will provide oversight of the performance
29	of the Defence Capability Assurance Agency and the
30	Inspector-General, and review and report to the Parliament on
31	matters relating to the defence of Australia and defence agencies.

1	5 Definitions
2	In this Act:
3	AGO means that part of the Defence Department known as the Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation.
5	ASD means the Australian Signals Directorate.
6 7	Board means the Board of the Defence Capability Assurance Agency.
8 9	Board member means a member of the Board and includes the Chair of the Board and Deputy Chair of the Board.
10	Committee means the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Defence.
11 12	Committee member means a member of the Committee and includes the Chair of the Committee.
13 14 15	<i>decision-makers</i> , for a defence materiel program, means any of the following to the extent they are engaged in making decisions regarding the program:
16 17 18	(a) any officer or employee of the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth (including a Minister and a member of the Defence Force);
19 20	(c) any committee or other body comprised of such persons, including the Cabinet or a Committee of the Cabinet.
21	defence agency means:
22	(a) the Defence Department; or
23	(b) the Defence Force; or
24	(c) the Defence Capability Assurance Agency; or

portfolio as the Defence Department.

Assurance; or

(d) the Office of the Inspector-General of Defence Capability

(e) any Commonwealth entity (within the meaning of the Public

Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013), not

mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, which is in the same

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1 2	Defence Capability Assurance Regulator function : see subsection 11(2).
3	Defence Department means the Department of State that deals
4	with defence and that is administered by the Defence Minister.
5	defence domains means the following defence operational
6	domains:
7	(a) information and cyber;
8	(b) maritime;
9	(c) air;
10	(d) space;
11	(e) land.
12	defence materiel program means a project or combination of
13	projects engaged in by or on behalf of the Commonwealth for the
14	acquisition and sustainment of particular materiel for the Defence
15	Force.
16	Defence Minister means the Minister administering section 1 of
17	the Defence Act 1903.
18	DIO means that part of the Defence Department known as the
19	Defence Intelligence Organisation.
20	Director means the Director of the Defence Capability Assurance
21	Agency.
22	head means:
23	(a) in relation to the Defence Department—the Secretary of the
24	Department; or
25	(b) in relation to the Defence Force—the Chief of the Defence
26	Force; or
27 28	(c) in relation to the Defence Capability Assurance Agency—the Director; or
29 30	(d) in relation to the Office of the Inspector-General of Defence Capability Assurance—the Inspector-General; or
31	(e) in relation to any other defence agency—the person holding,
32	or performing the duties of, the principal office in respect of
33	the agency.

Section	v

1 2	<i>Inspector-General</i> means the Inspector-General of Defence Capability Assurance.
3	materiel means any major equipment or system (including aircraft,
4	vessels, vehicles, weapons and networks) intended for use for
5	defence operational purposes.
6	monitored agency means:
7	(a) the Defence Department; or
8	(b) the Defence Force; or
9	(c) the Defence Capability Assurance Agency.
10	<i>paid work</i> means work for financial gain or reward (whether as an employee, a self-employed person or otherwise).
11	employee, a sent-employed person of odierwise).
12	quarter means a period of 3 months beginning on 1 January,
13	1 April, 1 July or 1 October.
14	relevant member, in relation to a defence agency:
15	(a) means a member of the staff of the defence agency, whether:
16	(i) an employee of the defence agency; or
17	(ii) a consultant or contractor to the defence agency; or
18	(iii) a person who is made available by another
19	Commonwealth or State authority or another person to
20	perform services for the defence agency; and
21	(b) for the Defence Force—includes a member of the Defence
22	Force; and
23	(c) for the Defence Capability Assurance Agency—includes a
24	Board member of the Defence Capability Assurance Agency.
25	<i>rules</i> means rules made under section 106.
26	6 Act binds the Crown
27	(1) This Act binds the Crown in each of its capacities.
28	(2) However, this Act does not make the Crown liable to be prosecuted
29	for an offence.

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	Extension	tΛ	avtarnal	L APPITA	Triac
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This Act extends to every external Territory.

8 Extra-territorial application

- This Act extends to acts, omissions, matters and things outside
- 5 Australia.

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Part 2—Defence Capability Assurance Agency

Division 1—Introduction

9 Simplified outline of this Part

4	There is to be a Defence Capability Assurance Agency.		
5	The Agency's functions include:		
6	(a) conducting test and evaluation and assessing risks for		
7	defence materiel programs; and		
8	(b) providing recommendations and advice on test and		
9	evaluation and risk assessments to project staff and		
10	decision-makers; and		
11	(c) developing and maintaining a competent test and		
12	evaluation workforce with relevant qualifications and		
13	experience, and fit for purpose test and evaluation		
14	infrastructure; and		
15	(d) reporting to the Defence Minister and the Parliamentary		
16	Joint Committee on Defence.		
17	In addition, the Agency has a Defence Capability Assurance		
18	Regulator function, to be facilitated by an industry partner. This		
19	function is to establish, maintain and regulate appropriate standards		
20	for the test and evaluation workforce and test and evaluation		
21	infrastructure.		
22	There is to be a Director and a Board of the Defence Capability		
23	Assurance Agency.		
24	The Defence Capability Assurance Agency can engage staff and		
25	contractors, and other persons may assist the Agency.		
	commences, and other persons may assist the rigeroy.		
26	Persons performing duties for the Defence Capability Assurance		
27	Agency must have security clearances as appropriate for their		
28	duties.		

The Defence Capability Assurance Agency must comply with any applicable regulatory requirements of the Defence Force.



Division 2—Establishment and functions

2	10 Establi	ishment
3	(1)	The Defence Capability Assurance Agency is established by this
4		section.
5	(2)	The Defence Capability Assurance Agency:
6		(a) is a body corporate; and
7		(b) must have a seal; and
8		(c) may acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property; and
9		(d) may sue and be sued.
11 12 13		Note: The <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> applies to the Defence Capability Assurance Agency. That Act deals with matters relating to corporate Commonwealth entities, including reporting and the use and management of public resources.
15	(3)	The Defence Capability Assurance Agency's seal is to be kept in
.6		such custody as the Board directs and must not be used except as
17		authorised by the Board.
18	11 Function	ons
19 20	(1)	The Defence Capability Assurance Agency has the following functions:
21		(a) to conduct test and evaluation for defence materiel programs;
22	4	(b) to assess risks associated with defence materiel programs,
23		based on the test and evaluation it conducts, and to prepare
24		reports in relation to those assessments;
25		(c) to provide recommendations and advice, on test and
26		evaluation, risk assessments and any other matters relating to
27	<i>y</i>	capability assurance, for the purposes of:
28		(i) informing each level of decision-makers for defence
29		materiel programs; and
30		(ii) providing input for strategic programs of the Australian
31 32		Government (such as the program known as the Integrated Investment Program or its equivalent)
) <u>/</u>		integrated investment riogram of its equivalent)
33		relating to investment in defence capability;

1 2	(d)	the Defence Capability Assurance Regulator function (see subsection (2));
3 4	(e)	for the purposes of enabling effective test and evaluation in support of defence capability acquisition and sustainment by
5		or on behalf of the Commonwealth:
6		(i) to develop and maintain a workforce, comprised of
7		Defence Force members, APS employees and
8		contractors, with qualifications and experience in test and evaluation in accordance with the workforce
9 10		standards mentioned in subsection (2);
11		(ii) to develop and maintain fit for purpose test and
12		evaluation infrastructure, in accordance with the
13		infrastructure standards mentioned in subsection (2);
14	(f)	to report, and make recommendations, to the Committee and
15	()	the Defence Minister on outcomes in relation to the above
16		functions;
17	(g)	to inform the Defence Department and Defence Force of
18		outcomes in relation to the above functions;
19	(h)	any other functions conferred on the Defence Capability
20		Assurance Agency by this Act or any other Act;
21	(i)	any other functions that are prescribed by rules made for the
22		purposes of this paragraph;
23	(j)	to do anything incidental to, or conducive to, the
24		performance of the above functions.
2.5	$D_{\alpha}f_{\alpha}$	nes Canability Assurance Deputator function
25	Deje	nce Capability Assurance Regulator function
26	(2) The <i>l</i>	Defence Capability Assurance Regulator function is to
27		lop, maintain and regulate appropriate standards for the
28	follo	wing:
29	(a)	the workforce engaged in conducting test and evaluation and
30		associated activities in relation to defence materiel programs;
31	(b)	the infrastructure used to conduct test and evaluation in
32		relation to defence materiel programs.
33 34	Note:	An industry partner is to facilitate the performance of this function: see section 19.

1		Performance of functions throughout capability life cycle
2 3 4 5	1	The functions of the Defence Capability Assurance Agency, as they relate to each defence materiel program, are to be performed throughout the capability life cycle for the program, from the initial setting of project requirements to the disposal of the relevant materiel.
7		Manner of performing functions
8 9 10 11	1	In determining the manner in which it performs its functions in relation to a defence materiel program, including the scope and priority of test and evaluation activities associated with the program, the Defence Capability Assurance Agency must: (a) consult with one or more persons responsible for the
13 14		management of the program within the Defence Department and Defence Force; and
15 16		(b) have regard to the complexity and risk profile of the program; and
17 18		(c) have regard to the operational imperatives affecting required capability and the program schedule.
19	12 Powers	
20 21 22	1	The Defence Capability Assurance Agency has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of its functions.
23 24		The Defence Capability Assurance Agency's powers include, but are not limited to, the power to enter into contracts and agreements.
25 26		Capability Assurance Agency does not have privileges and immunities of the Crown
27 28 29]	The Defence Capability Assurance Agency does not have the privileges and immunities of the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.

1	14 Access to information, premises and materiel
2 3 4	The Secretary of the Defence Department and Chief of the Defence Force must each take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Defence Department and Defence Force provide the Defence
5 6 7	Capability Assurance Agency with access to information, premises and materiel, and any other access or assistance, as necessary for the Agency to perform its functions.
8	15 General directions
9 10 11	(1) The Defence Minister may, by notifiable instrument, give directions to the Defence Capability Assurance Agency about the performance of its functions.
12	(2) A direction under subsection (1) must be of a general nature only.
13 14	(3) The Defence Capability Assurance Agency must comply with a direction under subsection (1).
15	16 Providing reports and advice to project staff and decision-makers
16 17 18	(1) As soon as practicable after preparing a report for a risk assessment conducted by the Defence Capability Assurance Agency in relation to a defence materiel program:
19 20 21	 (a) the Agency must give a copy of the report to: (i) the persons within the Defence Department and Defence Force who are responsible for defining capability
22	requirements in relation to the program; and
23 24	(ii) the persons within the Defence Department and Defence Force who are responsible for the day-to-day
25	management of the program; and
26 27 28	(b) the Agency must ensure that a copy of the report is given to decision-makers for the program within the Defence Department and the Defence Force.
29 30 31	(2) In performing its function under paragraph 11(1)(c) in relation to a particular defence material program, the Defence Capability Assurance Agency (or its representative) is to:

(b) provide any recommendations or advice relating to capability assurance at each meeting of decision-makers for the program at which matters relating to the program, that have been covered in a risk assessment report prepared by the Agency, are considered. 17 Reporting to the Defence Minister and National Security Committee of the Cabinet (1) The Defence Capability Assurance Agency must, within the period of 14 days after the end of each month, prepare and give to the Defence Minister a report that sets out a summary of the risk assessments completed by the Agency during the month. (2) The Defence Capability Assurance Agency must make copies of full reports for each risk assessment available to the Defence Minister on the Minister's request. (3) The Secretary of the Defence Department must ensure that, if submissions to the National Security Committee of the Cabinet concern matters relating to a defence materiel program that have been covered in a risk assessment report prepared by the Defence Capability Assurance Agency, the submissions are accompanied by a copy of the full report. 18 Reporting to the Committee The Defence Capability Assurance Agency must, within 30 days after the end of each quarter, prepare and give to the Committee a report that sets out a summary of: (a) the test and evaluation completed by the Agency during the quarter; and (b) any risks assessed during the quarter as unacceptable by the Agency, or any instances during the quarter in which the Agency has assessed that risk mitigation is highly desirable, in relation to a defence materiel program; and	1 2 3 4	 (a) attend meetings when decision-makers for the program are considering matters relating to the program that have been covered in a risk assessment report prepared by the Agency; and
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31 (b) any risks assessed during the quarter as unacceptable by the 32 Agency, or any instances during the quarter in which the 33 Agency has assessed that risk mitigation is highly desirable,		
Agency, or any instances during the quarter in which the Agency has assessed that risk mitigation is highly desirable,	31	•
	32	Agency, or any instances during the quarter in which the

1 2 3	(c) any recommendations or advice it has provided to the Defence Department and the Defence Force during the quarter based on those risk assessments.
4	19 Industry partner
5	(1) The Defence Capability Assurance Agency must, on behalf of the
6	Commonwealth, enter into a written agreement with a person or
7	entity for the person or entity to do the following, in accordance
8	with the terms and conditions set out in the agreement:
9	(a) facilitate the performance of the Defence Capability
10	Assurance Regulator function, including by maintaining,
11	developing and regulating workforce and infrastructure
12	standards as mentioned in subsection 11(2);
13	(b) facilitate training to assist the Agency's implementation of
14	the workforce standards mentioned in subsection 11(2);
15	(c) provide specialist expertise across the defence domains to
16	assist the Agency in the planning, and where necessary, the
17	conduct or supervision of test and evaluation activities, as
18	required.
19	(2) The Defence Capability Assurance Agency must not enter into an
20	agreement with a person or entity under subsection (1) unless the
21	Agency is satisfied that the person or entity is a sovereign
22	Australian defence industry company, as determined in accordance
23	with relevant policies of the Australian Government.
24	(3) The Defence Capability Assurance Agency must ensure that an
25	agreement under this section is in effect at all times on and after
26	the end of the period of one month beginning on the day the first
27	appointment of a Director of the Agency is made by the Board.

20 Director

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Division 3—Director of the	e Defence Capability Assurance
Agency	

1	There is to be a Director of t	he Defence Capability Assurance
5	Agency.	
5	21 Functions of the Director	

21 Functions of the Director

- (1) The Director is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Defence Capability Assurance Agency.
- (2) The Director has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of the Director's duties.
- (3) The Director is to act in accordance with policies and strategies determined by the Board.
- (4) All acts and things done in the name of, or on behalf of, the Defence Capability Assurance Agency by the Director, or with the authority of the Director, are taken to have been done by the Defence Capability Assurance Agency.
- (5) If a function or power of the Defence Capability Assurance Agency is dependent on the opinion, belief or state of mind of the Defence Capability Assurance Agency in relation to a matter, the function or power may be exercised upon the opinion, belief or state of mind of a person or body acting as mentioned in subsection (4) in relation to that matter.

22 Director to act in accordance with directions of Board

- (1) The Board may give written directions to the Director, not inconsistent with any direction given to the Defence Capability Assurance Agency under section 15, about the performance of the Director's duties.
- (2) The Director must comply with a direction under subsection (1).

1 2 3 4	(3)	Subsection (2) does not apply to the extent that the direction relates to the Director's performance of functions or exercise of powers under the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> in relation to the Defence Capability Assurance Agency.
5	(4)	A direction under subsection (1) is not a legislative instrument.
6	23 Appoir	ntment
7 8	(1)	The Director is to be appointed by the Board by written instrument, after consultation with the Defence Minister, on a full-time basis.
9 10		Note: The Director may be reappointed: see section 33AA of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> .
11		Qualification for appointment
12 13	(2)	A person must not be appointed as the Director unless the Board is satisfied that the person has:
14		(a) appropriate qualifications and experience as both a
15		practitioner and senior leader in an organisation conducting
16		developmental test and evaluation, in relation to one or more
17		domains relevant to defence; and
18		(b) experience in the field of engineering, or the field of
19		operations, in relation to one or more domains relevant to
20		defence.
21		Period of appointment
22	(3)	The Director holds office for the period specified in the instrument
23		of appointment. The period must not exceed 5 years.
24	(4)	The Director must not be a Board member.
25	24 Acting	appointment
26		The Board may, by written instrument and after consultation with
27		the Defence Minister, appoint a person (other than a Board
28		member) to act as the Director:
29		(a) during a vacancy in the office of Director (whether or not an
30		appointment has previously been made to the office); or

1	(b) during any period, or during all periods, when the Director:
2	(i) is absent from duty or from Australia; or
3 4	(ii) is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.
5 6	Note: For rules that apply to acting appointments, see sections 33AB and 33A of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> .
7	25 Terms and conditions
8 9 10	The Director holds office on the terms and conditions (if any) in relation to matters not covered by this Act that are determined by the Board.
11	26 Remuneration
12 13 14 15	(1) The Director is to be paid the remuneration that is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal. If no determination of that remuneration by the Tribunal is in operation, the Director is to be paid the remuneration that is prescribed by the rules.
16 17	(2) The Director is to be paid the allowances that are prescribed by the rules.
18 19	(3) This section has effect subject to the <i>Remuneration Tribunal Act</i> 1973.
20	27 Leave of absence
21 22	(1) The Director has the recreation leave entitlements that are determined by the Remuneration Tribunal.
23 24 25	(2) The Chair of the Board may grant the Director leave of absence, other than recreation leave, on the terms and conditions as to remuneration or otherwise that the Chair determines.
26 27 28	(3) The Chair of the Board must notify the Defence Minister if the Chair grants to the Director leave for a period that exceeds one month.

1	28 Other paid work
2 3	The Director must not engage in paid work outside the duties of the Director's office without the Chair of the Board's approval.
4	29 Resignation
5 6	(1) The Director may resign the Director's appointment by giving the Board a written resignation.
7 8	(2) The resignation takes effect on the day it is received by the Board or, if a later day is specified in the resignation, on that later day.
9 10	(3) If the Director resigns under this section, the Chair of the Board must notify the Defence Minister of the resignation.
11	30 Termination of appointment
12	(1) The Board may terminate the appointment of the Director:
13	(a) for misbehaviour; or
14	(b) if the Director is unable to perform the duties of the
15	Director's office because of physical or mental incapacity.
16	(2) The Board may terminate the appointment of the Director if:
17	(a) the Director:
18	(i) becomes bankrupt; or
19	(ii) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of
20	bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
21	(iii) compounds with the Director's creditors; or
22	(iv) makes an assignment of the Director's remuneration for
23	the benefit of the Director's creditors; or
24	(b) the Director is absent, except on leave of absence, for 14
25	consecutive days or for 28 days in any 12 months; or
26	(c) the Director engages, except with the Chair of the Board's
27	approval, in paid work outside the duties of the Director's
28	office (see section 28).
29	Note: The appointment of the Director may also be terminated under
30 31	section 30 of the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability</i>

1 2	accountable authority, or a member of an accountable authority, for contravening general duties of officials).
3	(3) If the Board terminates the appointment of the Director, the Board
4	must notify the Defence Minister of the termination.

Division 4—B Age	oard of the Defence Capability Assurance ncy
Subdivision A-	Establishment and functions of the Board
31 Establishme	nt of the Board
	Board of the Defence Capability Assurance Agency is ished by this section.
32 Functions of	the Board
(1) The fi	unctions of the Board are:
	to decide, within the scope of any directions given to the
	Defence Capability Assurance Agency under section 15, the
	objectives, strategies and policies to be followed by the Agency; and
	to ensure the proper, efficient and effective performance of
	the Agency's functions; and
	any other functions conferred on the Board by this Act.
(2) The B	soard has the power to do all things necessary or convenient
to be	done for or in connection with the performance of its
functi	ons.
Subdivision B-	-Board members
33 Membership	
(1) The B	Board consists of the following members:
1 1	the Director;
	up to 6 Board members (including the Chair of the Board and
7	the Deputy Chair of the Board).
Note:	As a member of the governing body, the Director is a member of the
	accountable authority of a Commonwealth entity for the purposes of the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> :
	see the definition of <i>accountable authority</i> in section 12 of that Act.

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1	(2) The performance of a function or the exercise of a power of the
2	Board is not affected by a vacancy in the membership of the Board.

34 Appointment

(1) Board members are to be appointed by the Defence Minister by written instrument, on a part-time basis.

(2) The performance of a function or the everying of a power of the

- Board members may be reappointed: see section 33AA of the Acts Note: Interpretation Act 1901.
- (2) A Board member holds office for the period specified in the instrument of appointment. The period must not exceed 3 years.
- (3) The Defence Minister must appoint one Board member to be the Chair of the Board and another Board member to be the Deputy Chair of the Board.
- (4) A person must not be appointed as a Board member unless the Defence Minister is satisfied that the person has relevant qualifications and experience in at least one of the following fields:
 - (a) engineering, in relation to one or more domains relevant to defence;
 - (b) operations, in relation to one or more domains relevant to defence;
 - (c) corporate governance.
- (5) In appointing the Board members, the Defence Minister must:
 - (a) to the extent practicable, ensure that the Board members are an appropriate mix of persons with qualifications and experience referred to in subsection (4); and
 - (b) ensure that a majority of Board members have qualifications and relevant experience in the conduct and management of test and evaluation; and
 - (c) ensure that at least one Board member has been appointed on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Defence Department and the Chief of the Defence Force, and has experience in defence operations and a strong understanding of the needs of end-users of materiel.

35 Acting appointments

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2	Acting by operation of law
3	(1) The Deputy Chair of the Board is to act as the Chair of the Board:
4	(a) during a vacancy in the office of Chair of the Board (whether
5	or not an appointment has previously been made to the
6	office); or
7	(b) during any period, or during all periods, when the Chair of
8	the Board:
9	(i) is absent from duty; or
10	(ii) is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the
11	office.
12	Note: For rules that apply to persons acting as the Chair of the Board, see
13	section 33A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901.
14	Acting appointments
15	(2) The Defence Minister may, by written instrument, appoint a Board
16	member to act as the Deputy Chair of the Board:
17	(a) during a vacancy in the office of Deputy Chair of the Board
18	(whether or not an appointment has previously been made to
19	the office); or
20	(b) during any period, or during all periods, when the Deputy
21	Chair of the Board:
22	(i) is acting as the Chair of the Board; or
23	(ii) is absent from duty; or
24	(iii) is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the
25	office.
26	Note: For rules that apply to acting appointments, see sections 33AB and
27	33A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901.
28	(3) The Defence Minister may, by written instrument, appoint a person
29	to act as a Board member (other than the Chair or Deputy Chair of
30	the Board):
31	(a) during a vacancy in the office of a Board member (whether
32	or not an appointment has previously been made to the
33	office); or

1 2	(b) during any period, or during all periods, when a Board member:
3	(i) is acting as the Deputy Chair of the Board; or
4	(ii) is absent from duty; or
5	(iii) is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.
6	
7 8	Note: For rules that apply to acting appointments, see sections 33AB and 33A of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> .
9	Qualifications etc. of acting members
10 11	(4) Subsection 34(4) applies to an appointment under this section in the same way as it applies to an appointment under section 34.
12	36 Terms and conditions
13	A Board member holds office on the terms and conditions (if any)
14	in relation to matters not covered by this Act that are determined
15	by the Defence Minister.
16	37 Remuneration
17	(1) A Board member is to be paid the remuneration that is determined
18	by the Remuneration Tribunal. If no determination of that
19 20	remuneration by the Tribunal is in operation, the Board member is to be paid the remuneration that is prescribed by the rules.
21	(2) A Board member is to be paid the allowances that are prescribed
22	by the rules.
23	(3) This section has effect subject to the Remuneration Tribunal Act
24	1973.
25	38 Leave of absence
26 27 28	(1) The Defence Minister may grant leave of absence to the Chair of the Board on the terms and conditions that the Defence Minister determines.

1 2 3	(2) The Chair of the Board may grant leave of absence to any other Board member on the terms and conditions that the Chair determines.	
4	39 Other paid work	
5 6 7	A Board member must not engage in any paid work that, in the Defence Minister's opinion, conflicts or could conflict with the proper performance of the member's duties.	
8	40 Resignation	
9 10	(1) A Board member may resign the Board member's appointment by giving the Defence Minister a written resignation.	7
11 12 13	(2) The resignation takes effect on the day it is received by the Defence Minister or, if a later day is specified in the resignation, of that later day.	n
14	41 Termination of appointment	
15 16 17 18	 (1) The Defence Minister may terminate the appointment of a Board member: (a) for misbehaviour; or (b) if the Board member is unable to perform the duties of the member's office because of physical or mental incapacity. 	
20 21 22	(2) The Defence Minister may terminate the appointment of a Board member if:(a) the Board member:	
23 24 25	 (i) becomes bankrupt; or (ii) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or 	
26 27 28 29	(iii) compounds with the Board member's creditors; or(iv) makes an assignment of the Board member's remuneration for the benefit of the Board member's creditors; or	
30 31	(b) the Board member is absent, except on leave of absence, from 3 consecutive meetings of the Board; or	

1 2 3	(c) the Board member engages in paid work that, in the Defence Minister's opinion, conflicts or could conflict with the proper performance of the Board member's duties (see section 39).
4 5 6 7 8	Note: The appointment of a Board member may also be terminated under section 30 of the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> (which deals with terminating the appointment of an accountable authority, or a member of an accountable authority, for contravening general duties of officials).
9	Subdivision C—Meetings of the Board
10	42 Convening meetings
11 12	(1) The Board must hold such meetings as are necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.
13	(2) The Chair of the Board:
14	(a) may convene a meeting at any time; and
15	(b) must convene at least 4 meetings each calendar year; and
16	(c) must convene a meeting within 30 days after receiving a
17	written request to do so from another Board member.
18	43 Presiding at meetings
19 20	(1) The Chair of the Board must preside at all meetings at which the Chair is present.
21 22	(2) If the Chair of the Board is not present at a meeting, the Deputy Chair of the Board presides.
23	(3) If neither the Chair of the Board nor the Deputy Chair of the Board
24	is present at a meeting, the Board members present must appoint
25	one of themselves to preside.
26	44 Quorum
27 28	 At a meeting of the Board, a quorum is constituted by a majority of Board members.
29	(2) However, if:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		 (a) a Board member is required by rules made for the purposes of section 29 of the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> not to be present during the deliberations, or to take part in any decision, of the Board with respect to a particular matter; and (b) when the Board member leaves the meeting concerned there is no longer a quorum present; the remaining Board members at the meeting constitute a quorum for the purpose of any deliberation or decision at that meeting with respect to that matter.
11 12		(3) For the purposes of this section, <i>Board member</i> includes the Director.
13	45	Voting at meetings
14 15		(1) A question arising at a meeting of the Board is to be determined by a majority of the votes of the Board members present and voting.
16 17		(2) The person presiding at a meeting of the Board has a deliberative vote and, if the votes are equal, a casting vote.
18 19		(3) For the purposes of this section, <i>Board member</i> includes the Director.
20	46	Conduct of meetings
21 22		The Board may, subject to this Division, regulate proceedings at its meetings as it considers appropriate.
23 24 25		Note: Section 33B of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> contains further information about the ways in which Board members may participate in meetings.
26	47	Minutes
27		The Board must keep minutes of its meetings.
28	48	Decisions without meetings
29		(1) The Board is taken to have made a decision at a meeting if:

1	(a) without meeting, a majority of the Board members entitled to
2	vote on the proposed decision indicate agreement with the
3	decision; and
4	(b) that agreement is indicated in accordance with the method
5	determined by the Board under subsection (2); and
6	(c) all the Board members were informed of the proposed
7	decision, or reasonable efforts were made to inform all the
8	Board members of the proposed decision.
9	(2) Subsection (1) applies only if the Board:
10	(a) has determined that it may make decisions of that kind
11	without meeting; and
12	(b) has determined the method by which Board members are to
13	indicate agreement with proposed decisions.
14	(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), a Board member is not
15	entitled to vote on a proposed decision if the Board member would
16	not have been entitled to vote on that proposal if the matter had
17	been considered at a meeting of the Board.
18	(4) The Board must keep a record of decisions made in accordance
19	with this section.
20	(5) For the purposes of this section, <i>Board member</i> includes the
21	Director.

Division 5—Staff, contractors and other persons assisting

2	49 Permanent staff
3	(1) The staff of the Defence Capability Assurance Agency must be
4	persons:
5	(a) who are engaged under the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> ; or
6 7	(b) who are members of the Defence Force posted to the Defence Capability Assurance Agency.
8	(2) For the purposes of the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> :
9	(a) the Director and the staff referred to in paragraph (1)(a)
10	together constitute a Statutory Agency; and
11	(b) the Director is the Head of that Statutory Agency.
12	50 Contractors
13	The Defence Capability Assurance Agency may engage persons
14	under a written agreement to assist the Agency to perform or
15	exercise the functions or powers of the Agency.
16	51 Other persons assisting the Defence Capability Assurance Agency
17	on a shorter-term basis
18	In addition to the persons mentioned in sections 49 and 50, the
19	Defence Capability Assurance Agency may be assisted by the
20	following in the performance or exercise of its functions or powers:
21	(a) persons engaged under the Public Service Act 1999 and made
22	available by the Secretary of the Defence Department;
23	(b) other members of the Defence Force whose services are
24	made available for the purpose under an arrangement
25	between the Chief of the Defence Force and the Defence
26	Capability Assurance Agency;
27	(c) persons engaged as a contractor to perform services for the
28	Defence Department or Defence Force, and whose services
29	are made available for the purpose under an arrangement
30	between the Secretary of the Department, or the Chief of the
31	Defence Force, and the Defence Capability Assurance
32	Agency.

Division 6—Other matters

2	52 F	Requirement to be cleared for security purposes
3 4 5 6		If a person performing duties for the Defence Capability Assurance Agency is to deal with security classified information in that capacity, the person must be cleared for security purposes to a level that is appropriate having regard to the person's duties.
7 8	53 I	Defence Capability Assurance Agency must comply with defence regulatory framework
9 10 11 12 13		To the extent that the performance of the Defence Capability Assurance Agency's functions involve the operation or use of materiel, the Agency must ensure that it (and any person or entity assisting or engaged by it) complies with any applicable regulatory requirements of the Defence Force.
14	54 I	Delegation by Director
15 16 17		(1) The Director may, in writing, delegate all or any of the Director's functions or powers under this Act to:(a) a member of the staff referred to in section 49 who is an SES
18 19		employee, or acting SES employee; or (b) a member of the staff referred to in section 49 who is a
20 21		member of the Defence Force holding a rank not lower than: (i) in the case of the Royal Australian Navy—the rank of
222324		Commodore; or (ii) in the case of the Australian Army—the rank of Brigadier; or
25 26		(iii) in the case of the Royal Australian Air Force—the rank of Air Commodore.
27 28		Note 1: SES employee and acting SES employee are defined in section 2B of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> .
29 30		Note 2: Sections 34AA to 34A of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> contain provisions relating to delegations.

	(2) In performing a delegated function or exercising a delegated
	power, the delegate must comply with any written directions of the
•	Director.

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Part 3—Inspector-General of Defence Capability Assurance

Division 1—Introduction

55 Simplified outline of this Part

5	There is to be an Inspector-General of Defence Capability		
6	Assurance.		
7	The Inspector-General's functions include inquiring at the request		
8	of the Defence Minister or on the Inspector-General's own		
9	initiative into:		
10	(a) the Defence Department's and the Defence Force's		
11	engagement with the Defence Capability Assurance		
12	Agency, including responses to risks identified by the		
13	Agency; and		
14	(b) the Defence Department's funding of the Defence		
15	Capability Assurance Agency; and		
16	(c) particular defence materiel programs.		
17	The Inspector-General can engage staff. The staff must have		
18	appropriate security clearances.		

Division 2—Establishment and functions

2	56 Inspector-General
3 4	(1) There is to be an Inspector-General of Defence Capability Assurance.
5 6	(2) For the purposes of the finance law (within the meaning of the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act</i>
7	2013):
8	(a) the following group of persons is a listed entity:
9	(i) the Inspector-General;
10 11	(ii) the staff assisting the Inspector-General referred to in section 71;
12 13	(b) the listed entity is to be known as the Office of the Inspector-General of Defence Capability Assurance; and
14 15	(c) the Inspector-General is the accountable authority of the listed entity; and
16 17	(d) the persons referred to in paragraph (a) are officials of the listed entity; and
18 19	(e) the purposes of the listed entity include the functions of the Inspector-General referred to in section 57.
20	Limitation on appointment of Inspector-General
21 22	(3) A person must not be appointed as Inspector-General if the person is, or the person's most recent position was, any of the following:
23	(a) the Secretary of the Defence Department;
24	(b) an SES Band 3 position, or an equivalent or higher position,
25	in the Defence Department;
26	(c) an SES Band 2 position, or equivalent, in the Defence
27	Department in a role that is primarily responsible for
28	capability acquisition and sustainment;
29	(d) the Chief of the Defence Force;
30	(e) the Vice Chief of the Defence Force;
31	(f) an officer of the Royal Australian Navy who holds the rank
32	of Vice-Admiral or a higher rank;

1 2	(g) an officer of the Australian Army who holds the rank of Lieutenant-General or a higher rank;
3	(h) an officer of the Royal Australian Air Force who holds the rank of Air Marshal or a higher rank.
5	57 Functions of the Inspector-General
6	The Inspector-General has the following functions:
7	(a) at the request of the Defence Minister or on the
8	Inspector-General's own initiative, to inquire into any matter
9	that relates to whether the Defence Department and Defence
10	Force have done the following:
11	(i) engaged with the Defence Capability Assurance Agency
12	in a timely manner as part of each update of any
13	strategic programs mentioned in subparagraph
14	11(1)(c)(ii), and at the commencement of each defence
15	materiel program or project forming part of such a
16	program;
17	(ii) incorporated the Defence Capability Assurance
18	Agency's risk assessments into those strategic programs
19	and project planning, management and outcomes;
20	(iii) transparently ensured the Defence Capability Assurance
21	Agency's risk assessments are reported to each level of
22	decision-makers across the capability life cycle relating
23	to a particular defence materiel program;
24	(iv) documented actions taken to mitigate risks identified by
25	the Defence Capability Assurance Agency, or
26	documented the justification for not accepting the
27	Agency's recommendations;
28	(v) given the Defence Capability Assurance Agency an
29	opportunity to provide advice on the probable
30	consequences of such actions or justifications in
31	response to the risks the Agency has identified;
32	(b) at the request of the Defence Minister or on the
33 34	Inspector-General's own initiative, to inquire into any matter relating to whether the Defence Department and Defence
34 35	Force have provided the Defence Capability Assurance
36	Agency sufficient funding to perform its functions:
,,,	rigency sufficient fanding to perform to functions.

1	(i) whether via a given project or via an agreement to
2	maintain a minimum level of capability for the Defence
3	Capability Assurance Agency; and
4	(ii) taking into account the scope of work for test and
5	evaluation that has been determined in consultation with
6	the Defence Department and Defence Force;
7	(c) without limiting paragraph (a)—at the request of the Defence
8	Minister or on the Inspector-General's own initiative, to
9	conduct inquiries into particular defence materiel programs
10	(whether the relevant program began or ended before or after
1	the commencement of this section);
12	(d) any other functions conferred on the Inspector-General by
13	this Act or any other Act;
4	(e) any other functions that are prescribed by rules made for the
15	purposes of this paragraph;
16	(f) to report, and make recommendations, to the Defence
17	Minister and the Committee on outcomes in relation to any of
8	the above functions;
9	(g) to inform the Defence Department and Defence Force of
20	outcomes in relation to the above functions;
21	(h) to do anything incidental to, or conducive to, the
22	performance of the above functions.

Division 3—Inquiries

58 Conduct of inquiries

- (1) An inquiry by the Inspector-General must be conducted in private and, subject to this Division, in such manner as the Inspector-General thinks fit.
- (2) The Inspector-General may, for the purposes of this Act, obtain information from such persons, and make such inquiries, as the Inspector-General thinks fit.
- (3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5), it is not necessary for a person to be afforded an opportunity to appear before the Inspector-General or before any other person in connection with an inquiry by the Inspector-General under this Act.
- (4) The Inspector-General must not make a report in relation to an inquiry conducted under this Act in which the Inspector-General sets out opinions that are, either expressly or impliedly, critical of a monitored agency unless the Inspector-General has, before completing the inquiry, given the head of the agency a reasonable opportunity to appear before the Inspector-General and to make, either orally or in writing, submissions in relation to the matters that are the subject of the inquiry.
- (5) If the Inspector-General proposes to set out in a report in relation to an inquiry conducted under this Act opinions that are, either expressly or impliedly, critical of a person, the Inspector-General must, unless doing so would, in the opinion of the Inspector-General, prejudice security, the defence of Australia or Australia's relations with other countries, give the person a reasonable opportunity to appear before the Inspector-General and to make, either orally or in writing, submissions in relation to the matters that are the subject of the inquiry.
- (6) If the Inspector-General gives, under subsection (4) or (5), the head of a monitored agency or another person an opportunity to appear before the Inspector-General, the person may, with the approval of the Inspector-General, be represented by another person.

1 2 3	(7) The Inspector-General may, at any time before completing an inquiry under this Act into a matter relating to a monitored agency, if it is appropriate to do so, consult with the Defence Minister on
4	any matter that is relevant to the inquiry.
5	(8) If the Inspector-General forms the opinion that there is evidence
6	that a person who is a member of a monitored agency has been
7	guilty of a breach of duty or of misconduct and that the evidence is
8 9	of sufficient weight to justify the Inspector-General doing so, the Inspector-General must bring the evidence to the notice of:
10 11	(a) in a case where the person is a head of a defence agency—the Defence Minister; or
12	(b) in any other case—the head of that agency.
13	59 Power to obtain information and documents
14	(1) If the Inspector-General has reason to believe that a person is
15	capable of giving information or producing documents relevant to
16	a matter that is being inquired into by the Inspector-General under
17	this Act, the Inspector-General may, by notice in writing given to
18 19	the person, require the person, at such reasonable place and within such reasonable period as are specified in the notice:
20	(a) to give to the Inspector-General, by writing signed by that
21	person or, in the case of a body corporate, on behalf of the
22	body corporate, any such information; or
23	(b) to produce to the Inspector-General any such documents.
24	(2) If documents are produced to the Inspector-General in accordance
25	with a requirement under subsection (1), the Inspector-General:
26	(a) may take possession of, and may make copies of or take
27	extracts from, the documents; and
28	(b) may retain possession of the documents for such period as is
29	necessary for the purposes of the inquiry to which the
30	documents relate; and
31	(c) during that period must permit a person who would be
32	entitled to inspect any one or more of the documents if they
33	were not in the possession of the Inspector-General to inspect
34	at all reasonable times such of the documents as the person
35	would be so entitled to inspect.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	(3) If the Inspector-General has reason to believe that a person is able to give information relevant to a matter that is being inquired into by the Inspector-General under this Act, the Inspector-General may, by notice in writing given to the person, require the person to attend before the Inspector-General, at such reasonable time and place as are specified in the notice, to answer questions relevant to the matter under inquiry.
8 9 10	(4) The Inspector-General may administer an oath or affirmation to a person required to attend before the Inspector-General under subsection (3) and may examine the person on oath or affirmation
11 12 13	(5) The oath or affirmation to be taken or made by a person for the purposes of this section is an oath or affirmation that the evidence the person will give will be true.
14 15 16 17	(6) A person commits an offence if the person:(a) fails to be sworn or to make an affirmation or to give information or produce a document when required to do so under this section; or
18 19 20	(b) after being given a notice under subsection (3), fails to comply with the notice or to answer a question that the Inspector-General requires the person to answer.
21	Penalty:
22 23	(a) for an individual—10 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both; or
24	(d) for a body corporate—50 penalty units.
25	(7) Subsection (6) does not apply if the person has a reasonable
26	excuse.
27 28	Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (7) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the <i>Criminal Code</i>).
29	(8) A person is not liable to any penalty under the provisions of any
30	law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory by reason only of the
31 32	person having given information, produced a document or answered a question when required to do so under this section.

1	60	Entry to premises occupied by a monitored agency
2 3		The Inspector-General may, after notifying the head of a monitored agency, at any reasonable time, enter any place occupied by the
4		agency for the purposes of an inquiry under this Act.
5	61	Security of monitored agency documents
6		If:
7		(a) the Inspector-General requires access to documents in the
8		possession of a monitored agency for the purposes of an inquiry by the Inspector-General under this Act; and
10		(b) those documents have a national security or other protective
11		security classification, or the head of the monitored agency is
12		satisfied that they are commercial-in-confidence;
13		the Inspector-General must, if the Inspector-General intends to
14		remove those documents from the possession of the agency, make
15		arrangements with the head of the agency for the protection of
16		those documents while they remain in the Inspector-General's
17		possession and for the return of those documents.
	60	
18	62	Reporting of inquiry findings by the Inspector-General
19		(1) For each inquiry conducted by the Inspector-General under this
20		Act, the Inspector-General must give a copy of the report made in
21		relation to the inquiry to each monitored agency as soon as
22		practicable after completing the inquiry.
23		(2) If the Inspector-General makes a report in relation to an inquiry
24		under this Act that sets out opinions that are:
25		(a) either expressly or impliedly, critical of a monitored agency;
26		or
27		(b) otherwise indicate that the Defence Department or Defence
28		Force (or both) have not adequately engaged with the
29		Defence Capability Assurance Agency in the performance of
30 31		its functions, or responded to risks identified by the Agency in a sufficiently transparent way;
		the Inspector-General must give a copy of the report to the Defence
32 33		Minister as soon as practicable.

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- (3) The Inspector-General must give the Defence Minister periodic summaries of inquiry reports not covered by subsection (2), in a manner the Inspector-General considers appropriate for the purposes of informing the Minister of its inquiry activities.
 - (4) The Inspector-General must, within the period of one month after the end of each calendar year, give the Committee a report on the outcomes of inquiries completed by the Inspector-General under this Act during the year.

Division 4—Administrative provisions relating to the Inspector-General

2	Inspector-General
3	63 Appointment of the Inspector-General
4 5 6	(1) The Inspector-General of Defence Capability Assurance is to be appointed by the Governor-General by written instrument, on a full-time or part-time basis.
7 8	(2) A person is not eligible to be appointed to the office of Inspector-General more than twice.
9 10 11 12	(3) Before the Prime Minister makes a recommendation to the Governor-General for the appointment of a person as Inspector-General, the Prime Minister must consult with the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives.
13 14	(4) The Inspector-General holds office for the period specified in the instrument of appointment. The period must not exceed 5 years.
15	64 Acting appointments
16 17	(1) The Defence Minister may, by written instrument, appoint a persor to act as the Inspector-General:
18 19 20	(a) during a vacancy in the office of Inspector-General (whether or not an appointment has previously been made to the office); or
21 22	(b) during any period, or during all periods, when the Inspector-General:
23	(i) is absent from duty or from Australia; or
24 25	(ii) is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.
26 27	Note: For rules that apply to acting appointments, see sections 33AB and 33A of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> .
28	(2) Before the Defence Minister appoints a person to act as the
29	Inspector-General, the Prime Minister must consult with the
30	Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives about the
31	appointment.

1	65	Remuneration
2 3 4 5 6		(1) The Inspector-General is to be paid the remuneration that is determined by the Remuneration Tribunal. If no determination of that remuneration by the Tribunal is in operation, the Inspector-General is to be paid the remuneration that is prescribed by the rules.
7 8		(2) The Inspector-General is to be paid the allowances that are prescribed by the rules.
9 10		(3) This section has effect subject to the <i>Remuneration Tribunal Act</i> 1973.
11	66	Leave of absence
12 13 14		(1) If the Inspector-General is appointed on a full-time basis, the Inspector-General has the recreation leave entitlements that are determined by the Remuneration Tribunal.
15 16 17 18		(2) If the Inspector-General is appointed on a full-time basis, the Defence Minister may grant the Inspector-General leave of absence, other than recreation leave, on the terms and conditions as to remuneration or otherwise that the Defence Minister determines.
19 20 21 22		(3) If the Inspector-General is appointed on a part-time basis, the Defence Minister may grant leave of absence to the Inspector-General on the terms and conditions that the Defence Minister determines.
23	67	Other paid work
24 25 26 27		(1) If the Inspector-General is appointed on a full-time basis, the Inspector-General must not engage in paid work outside the duties of the Inspector-General's office without the Defence Minister's approval.
28 29 30 31		(2) If the Inspector-General is appointed on a part-time basis, the Inspector-General must not engage in any paid work that, in the Defence Minister's opinion, conflicts or could conflict with the proper performance of the Inspector-General's duties.

1	68 Other terms and conditions
2 3	The Inspector-General holds office on the terms and conditions (if any) in relation to matters not covered by this Act that are
4	determined by the Defence Minister.
5	69 Resignation
6 7	 The Inspector-General may resign the Inspector-General's appointment by giving the Governor-General a written resignation.
8 9 10	(2) The resignation takes effect on the day it is received by the Governor-General or, if a later day is specified in the resignation, on that later day.
11	70 Termination of appointment
12	(1) The Governor-General may terminate the appointment of the
13	Inspector-General:
14	(a) for misbehaviour; or
15	(b) if the Inspector-General is unable to perform the duties of the
16 17	Inspector-General's office because of physical or mental incapacity.
1,	incupacity.
18	(2) The Governor-General may terminate the appointment of the
19	Inspector-General if:
20	(a) the Inspector-General:
21	(i) becomes bankrupt; or
22	(ii) applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of
23	bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
24	(iii) compounds with the Inspector-General's creditors; or
25	(iv) makes an assignment of the Inspector-General's
26 27	remuneration for the benefit of the Inspector-General's creditors; or
28	(b) if the Inspector-General is appointed on a full-time basis—
29	the Inspector-General is absent from duty, except on leave of
30	absence, for 14 consecutive days or for 28 days in any period
31	of 12 months; or

1	(c)	if the Inspector-General is appointed on a part-time basis—
2		the Inspector-General is absent from duty, except on leave of
3		absence, for 7 consecutive days or for 14 days in any period
4		of 12 months; or
5	(d)	if the Inspector-General is appointed on a full-time basis—
6		the Inspector-General engages, except with the Defence
7		Minister's approval, in paid work outside the duties of the
8		Inspector-General's office (see subsection 67(1)); or
9	(e)	if the Inspector-General is appointed on a part-time basis—
0		the Inspector-General engages in paid work that, in the
1		Defence Minister's opinion, conflicts or could conflict with
2		the proper performance of the Inspector-General's duties (see
13		subsection 67(2)).
4	Note:	The appointment of an Inspector-General may also be terminated
15		under section 30 of the Public Governance, Performance and
16		Accountability Act 2013 (which deals with terminating the
17		appointment of an accountable authority, or a member of an
8		accountable authority, for contravening general duties of officials).

Division 5—Staff

I	Division 3—Stan
2	71 Staff
3 4	(1) The staff necessary to assist the Inspector-General are to be persons who are engaged under the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i> .
5	(2) For the purposes of the Public Service Act 1999:
6	(a) the Inspector-General and the APS employees assisting the
7	Inspector-General together constitute a Statutory Agency;
8	and
9	(b) the Inspector-General is the Head of that Statutory Agency.
10	72 Staff must be cleared for security purposes
11	Each member of the staff assisting the Inspector-General under
12	section 71 must be cleared for security purposes to a level that is
13	appropriate having regard to the information that the member of
14	staff will deal with in that capacity.

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Part 4—Parliamentary Joint Committee on Defence

Division 1—Introduction

73 Simplified outline of this Part

5	There is t	to be a Parliamentary Joint Committee on Defence.
6	The Com	mittee's functions include:
7	(a)	reviewing the administration and expenditure of certain
8		defence agencies; and
9	(b)	monitoring and reviewing the performance of the
0		Defence Capability Assurance Agency and the
1		Inspector-General; and
2	(c)	reviewing matters relating to the defence of Australia or
13		defence agencies; and
4	(d)	reviewing defence operations; and
15	(e)	reporting the Committee's recommendations to the
16		Parliament and the Defence Minister.
17		mittee may appoint one or more subcommittees to inquire
18	into and i	report to the Committee upon such matters as the
19	Committe	ee directs.

Division 2—Establishment and functions of Parliamentary Joint Committee on Defence

2	Joint Committee on Defence
3	74 Parliamentary Joint Committee on Defence
4	(1) A Committee to be known as the Parliamentary Joint Committee
5	on Defence is to be established after:
6	(a) the commencement of this section; and
7 8	(b) the commencement of the first session of each Parliament after the commencement of this section.
9	(2) The Committee is to consist of 11 members, 5 of whom must be
10	Senators and 6 of whom must be members of the House of
11	Representatives.
12	(3) A majority of the Committee's members must be Government
13	members.
14	75 Functions of the Committee
15	(1) The Committee has the following functions:
16	(a) to review the administration and expenditure of defence
17	agencies, including annual reports prepared in relation to
18	defence agencies under section 46 of the Public Governance
19	Performance and Accountability Act 2013;
20	(b) without limiting paragraph (a):
21	(i) to monitor and to review the performance by the
22	Defence Capability Assurance Agency of its functions;
23	and
24	(ii) to monitor and to review the performance by the
25	Inspector-General of its functions; and
26	(iii) to report to both Houses of the Parliament, with such
27	comments as it thinks fit, on any matter connected with
28	the performance of the functions of the Defence
29	Capability Assurance Agency or the Inspector-General that the Committee considers should be directed to the
30	attention of the Parliament;
31	auchiton of the Farnament,

1	(c) to review any matter in relation to the defence of Australia or
2	a defence agency referred to the Committee by:
3	(i) the Defence Minister; or
4	(ii) a resolution of either House of the Parliament;
5	(d) to review Defence Force operations, including strategic
6	assessments and decision-making processes behind those
7	operations;
8	(e) to review Defence Department and Defence Force capability
9 10	acquisition processes, including strategic assessments and decision-making processes behind those acquisitions;
11	(f) to report the Committee's comments and recommendations
12	to each House of the Parliament and to the Defence Minister.
13	(g) to do anything incidental to, or conducive to, the
14	performance of the above functions.
15	(2) Paragraph (1)(a) does not apply in relation to AGO, ASD or DIO.
16	Note: The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security has a
17	function of reviewing the administration and expenditure of AGO,
18	ASD and DIO under paragraph 29(1)(a) of the <i>Intelligence Services</i>
19	Act 2001.
20	76 Persons to brief the Committee
21	For the purpose of performing its functions, the Committee may
22	request the head, or any relevant member, of a defence agency to
23	brief the Committee.
	orier die committeer
24	77 Annual report
25	As soon as practicable after each year ending on 30 June, the
23 26	Committee must give to the Parliament a report on the activities of
20 27	the Committee during the year.

Division 3—Procedure

2 3	78 Power to obtain information and documents (other than from defence agencies)
4 5 6 7	(1) The Chair of the Committee or another Committee member authorised by the Committee may give a person written notice requiring the person to appear before the Committee to give evidence or to produce documents to the Committee.
8 9 10 11	(2) The notice must specify the day on which, and the time and place at which, the person is required to appear or to produce documents. The day must not be less than 5 days after the day on which the notice is given to the person.
12 13 14	(3) The notice must also specify the nature of the evidence or documents to be provided to the Committee, and in the case of documents, the form in which they are to be provided.
15 16 17	(4) A requirement under this section must not be made of:(a) the head of a defence agency; or(b) a relevant member of a defence agency.
18 19 20 21 22	(5) A requirement under this section may only be made of a person if the Committee has reasonable grounds for believing that the person is capable of giving evidence or producing documents relevant to a matter that the Committee is reviewing or that has been referred to the Committee.
23 24 25 26	(6) The Commonwealth must pay a person who has been given a notice requiring the person to appear before the Committee such allowances for the person's travelling and other expenses as are prescribed by the rules.
27	79 Provision of information to Committee by defence agencies
28 29 30	(1) The Chair of the Committee or another Committee member authorised by the Committee may give a written notice to the head of a defence agency, requiring the head to appear before the

1 2		Committee to give evidence or to produce documents to the Committee.
3 4 5 6	(2)	The notice must specify the day on which, and the time and place at which, the head is required to appear or to produce documents. The day must not be less than 5 days after the day on which the notice is given to the head.
7 8 9	(3)	The notice must also specify the nature of the evidence or documents to be provided to the Committee, and in the case of documents, the form in which they are to be provided.
10 11 12 13	(4)	A requirement under this section may only be made of the person if the Committee has reasonable grounds for believing that the person is capable of giving evidence or producing documents relevant to a matter that has been referred to the Committee.
14 15 16 17	(5)	The evidence is to be given by: (a) if the head nominates a relevant member of the agency to give the evidence—the relevant member or both the relevant member and the head; or (b) in any other case—the head.
19	80 Certific	cates by Defence Minister
20 21 22 23 24	(1)	(a) a person is about to give or is giving evidence to the Committee or is about to produce a document to the Committee (whether or not required to do so under section 78 or 79); and
25 26 27 28		(b) the Defence Minister is of the opinion that, to prevent the disclosure of operationally sensitive information or information that would prejudice Australia's national security or the conduct of Australia's foreign relations:
29 30 31 32		(i) the person (not being a defence agency head) should not give evidence before the Committee; or(ii) the person should not give evidence before the Committee relating to a particular matter; or
33 34		(iii) in a case where a person has commenced to give evidence before the Committee:

1 2	(A) the person should not continue to give evidence before the Committee; or
3 4	(B) the person should not give, or continue to give, evidence relating to a particular matter before
5	the Committee; or
6	(iv) the person should not produce documents to the
7	Committee; or
8	(v) the person should not produce documents of a particular
9	kind to the Committee;
10	the Defence Minister may give to the presiding member of the
11	Committee a certificate in relation to the matter stating the
12	Minister's opinion.
13	(2) The Defence Minister's certificate must also specify:
14	(a) in a case to which subparagraph (1)(b)(ii) or (v) applies—the
15	matter in relation to which the Minister is satisfied that the
16	person should not give, or continue to give, evidence, or
17	specifying the kind of documents that the Minister is satisfied
18	the person should not produce, as the case requires; and
19	(b) in a case to which sub-subparagraph (1)(b)(iii)(B) applies—
20	the matter in relation to which the Minister is satisfied that
21	the person should not give, or continue to give, evidence; and
22	(c) in any case—the day the certificate ceases to have effect,
23 24	which must be within the period of 6 months starting on the day it is given to the presiding officer of the Committee.
24	day it is given to the presiding officer of the Committee.
25	(3) The certificate ceases to have effect on the day specified in the
26	certificate for the purposes of paragraph (2)(c).
27	(4) The Defence Minister must give a copy of a certificate under
28	subsection (1) to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the
29	House of Representatives and to the person required to give
30	evidence or produce documents.
31	(5) A decision of the Defence Minister under subsection (1) must not
32	be questioned in any court or tribunal.
- •	•
33	(6) Where the Defence Minister gives a certificate under
34	subsection (1) in relation to a person and that certificate is in effect:

1	(a) if the certificate states that the person should not give, or
2	continue to give, evidence before the Committee—the
3	Committee must not receive, or continue to receive, as the
4	case may be, evidence from the person; or
5	(b) if the certificate states that the person should not give, or
6	continue to give, evidence before the Committee relating to a
7	particular matter—the Committee must not receive, or
8 9	continue to receive, as the case may be, evidence from the person relating to that matter; or
10	(c) if the certificate states that the person should not produce
11	documents, or documents of a particular kind, to the
12	Committee—the Committee must not receive documents, or
13	documents of that kind, as the case may be, from the person.
14	81 Evidence
	of Evidence
15	(1) The Committee may take evidence on oath or affirmation.
16	(2) The Committee member presiding may administer an oath or
17	affirmation to a witness appearing before the Committee.
18	(3) The oath or affirmation is an oath or affirmation that the evidence
19	the person will give will be true.
20	(4) To avoid doubt, the Committee is not to be taken to be an
21	Australian court for the purposes of the Evidence Act 1995.
22	82 Publication of evidence or contents of documents
23	(1) Subject to this section, the Committee may disclose or publish, or
24	authorise the disclosure or publication of:
25	(a) any evidence taken by the Committee; or
26	(b) the contents of any document produced to the Committee.
27	(2) If the evidence is taken, or the document is produced, in a review
28	conducted in private, the Committee must not disclose or publish,
29	or authorise the disclosure or publication of the evidence or the
30	contents of the document without the written authority of:

1 2		(a) if the person who gave the evidence or produced the document is a relevant member of a defence agency—the
3		head of the agency; or
4 5		(b) in any other case—the person who gave the evidence or produced the document.
6	(3)	Subsection (2) does not apply:
7		(a) if the evidence, or the contents of the document, have already
8		been lawfully disclosed or published; or
9		(b) in relation to a matter of which the Committee has become
10		aware otherwise than because of the giving of any evidence
11		before, or the production of any document to, the Committee.
12	` '	The Committee must not disclose or publish, or authorise the
13		disclosure or publication of, the evidence, or the contents of the
14		document, if the disclosure or publication would disclose a matter
15		that the Committee is not, under section 83, permitted to disclose
16		in a report to a House of the Parliament.
17	(5)	The Committee may obtain the advice of the Defence Minister as
18		to whether the disclosure or publication might disclose a matter of
19		that kind.
20	(6)	This section has effect despite section 2 of the <i>Parliamentary</i>
21	, ,	Papers Act 1908.
22	(7)	If the evidence, or the contents of the document, are disclosed or
23	\ <i>/</i>	published under this section, section 4 of the Parliamentary Papers
24	<u> </u>	Act 1908 applies to the disclosure or publication as if it were a
25		publication under an authority given under section 2 of that Act.
26	83 Restrict	tions on disclosure to Parliament
20	ob Itestife	don's on disclosure to I diffidition
27		The Committee must not disclose in a report to a House of the
28		Parliament:
29		(a) the identity of a person who is covered by a determination
30		made under subsection (2); or
31		(b) any information from which the identity of a person who is
32		covered by a determination made under subsection (2) could
33		reasonably be inferred; or

1 2	(c) operationally sensitive information or information that would or might prejudice:
3	(i) Australia's national security or the conduct of
4	Australia's foreign relations; or
5	(ii) the performance by a defence agency of its functions.
6	(2) The head of a defence agency may determine that paragraphs (1)(a)
7	and (b) apply to the identification of one or more specified persons
8 9	or classes of persons, who are or were relevant members of the agency, and the determination has effect accordingly.
10 11 12	(3) The Committee must obtain the advice of the Defence Minister as to whether the disclosure of any part of the report would or might disclose a matter referred to in subsection (1).
13	(4) The Committee must not present a report of the Committee to a
4	House of the Parliament if the Defence Minister has advised that
5	the report or a part of the report would or might disclose such a
6	matter.
17	84 Continuance of evidence
	84 Continuance of evidence (1) If:
17	
17 18 19	(1) If:(a) any evidence or document about a matter has been taken by
17 18 19 20 21	 (1) If: (a) any evidence or document about a matter has been taken by or produced to the Committee as constituted at a time; and (b) either of the following happens before the Committee reports on the matter:
17 18 19 20	 (1) If: (a) any evidence or document about a matter has been taken by or produced to the Committee as constituted at a time; and (b) either of the following happens before the Committee reports
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 (1) If: (a) any evidence or document about a matter has been taken by or produced to the Committee as constituted at a time; and (b) either of the following happens before the Committee reports on the matter: (i) the Committee as so constituted ceases to exist; (ii) the constitution of the Committee changes;
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 (1) If: (a) any evidence or document about a matter has been taken by or produced to the Committee as constituted at a time; and (b) either of the following happens before the Committee reports on the matter: (i) the Committee as so constituted ceases to exist;
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	 (1) If: (a) any evidence or document about a matter has been taken by or produced to the Committee as constituted at a time; and (b) either of the following happens before the Committee reports on the matter: (i) the Committee as so constituted ceases to exist; (ii) the constitution of the Committee changes; the Committee as constituted at a later time, whether during the
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	 (1) If: (a) any evidence or document about a matter has been taken by or produced to the Committee as constituted at a time; and (b) either of the following happens before the Committee reports on the matter: (i) the Committee as so constituted ceases to exist; (ii) the constitution of the Committee changes; the Committee as constituted at a later time, whether during the same or another Parliament, may consider the evidence or document as if the evidence or document had been taken by or
88 99 90 00 21 222 233 244 255 266 227 288	 (1) If: (a) any evidence or document about a matter has been taken by or produced to the Committee as constituted at a time; and (b) either of the following happens before the Committee reports on the matter: (i) the Committee as so constituted ceases to exist; (ii) the constitution of the Committee changes; the Committee as constituted at a later time, whether during the same or another Parliament, may consider the evidence or document as if the evidence or document had been taken by or produced to it.

Division 4—Offences

2	85 Offences relating to disclosing or publishing certain evidence or
3	documents
4	(1) A person (including a Committee member) commits an offence if:
5	(a) the person discloses or publishes evidence taken by, or the
6	contents of a document produced to, the Committee in a
7	review conducted in private; and
8	(b) in the case of disclosure or publication of evidence—the
9	person giving the evidence clearly communicated to the
10	Committee that the evidence contains sensitive and security
11	classified information that must not be disclosed without
12	authorisation; and
13	(c) in the case of disclosure or publication of the contents of a
14	document—markings included in the document clearly
15	identify that it contains sensitive and security classified
16	information that must not be disclosed without authorisation;
17	and
18	(d) the disclosure or publication is not authorised in writing by:
19	(i) if the person who gave the evidence or produced the
20	document is a relevant member of a defence agency—
21	the head of the defence agency; or
22	(ii) in any other case—the person who gave the evidence or
23	produced the document; and
24	(e) the evidence or document has not already been lawfully
25	disclosed or published.
26	Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.
20	relately. Imprisonment for 2 years of 120 penalty aims, or com
27	(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the disclosure or publication by a
28	person of a matter of which the person has become aware
29	otherwise than because of the giving of evidence to which
30	paragraph (1)(b) applies before, or the production of a document to
31	which paragraph (1)(c) applies to, the Committee.
32	Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in
33	subsection (2) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the Criminal Code).

1 2	(3) Subsection (1) has effect despite section 2 of the <i>Parliamentary Papers Act 1908</i> .
3 4	(4) A reference in this section to evidence includes a reference to a briefing.
5	86 Offences relating to giving evidence or producing documents
6 7	(1) A person who has been given a notice requiring the person to appear before the Committee commits an offence if the person:
8	(a) fails to attend as required by the notice; or
9 10	(b) having not been excused or released by the Committee, fails to attend and report from day to day; or
11	(c) refuses or fails to be sworn or to make an affirmation; or
12	(d) refuses or fails to answer a question, not being a question
13	about a matter in respect of which a certificate under 80 is in
14	effect, that the Committee requires the person to answer.
15	Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months or 30 penalty units, or both.
16	(2) Subsection (1) applies to a relevant member who is nominated by
17	the head of a defence agency under subsection 79(5) to appear
18	before the Committee to give evidence.
19 20	(3) Paragraph (1)(d) does not apply if the answer to the question would tend to incriminate the person.
21 22	Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in subsection (3) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the <i>Criminal Code</i>).
23	(4) A person who has been given a notice requiring the person to
24	produce a document, not being a document in respect of which a
25	certificate under section 80 is in effect, to the Committee commits
26	an offence if the person refuses or fails to produce the document.
27	Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months or 30 penalty units, or both.
28	(5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the producing of the document
29	would tend to incriminate the person.
30	Note: A defendant bears an evidential burden in relation to the matter in
31	subsection (5) (see subsection 13.3(3) of the <i>Criminal Code</i>).

1 2 3 4	(6) A person commits an offence if the person:(a) gives evidence to the Committee; and(b) does so knowing that the evidence is false or misleading in a material particular.
5	Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.
6	87 Protection of witnesses
7 8 9	(1) A person who causes or threatens to cause any detriment to another person with the intention that the other person or a third person will:
10 11 12	(a) not attend as a witness before the Committee; or(b) give false evidence or a falsified document to the Committee; or
13 14	(c) withhold true evidence or a document from the Committee; commits an offence.
15	Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 penalty units, or both.
16 17 18	(2) A person who otherwise improperly influences another person with the intention that the other person or a third person will:(a) not attend as a witness before the Committee; or
19 20	(b) give false evidence or a falsified document to the Committee; or
21 22	(c) withhold true evidence or a document from the Committee; commits an offence.
23	Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 penalty units, or both.
24 25 26 27	(3) A person who causes or threatens to cause any detriment to another person because that other person or a third person appeared before the Committee or produced a document to the Committee commits an offence.
28	Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years or 300 penalty units, or both.

1	88 Secrecy
2	(1) A person who is or has been a member, or a member of the staff, of
3	the Committee commits an offence if the person, directly or
4	indirectly:
5	(a) makes a record of, or discloses or communicates to a person,
6	any information acquired because of holding the office or
7	employment; or
8	(b) produces to a person a document provided to the Committee
9	for the purposes of enabling the Committee to perform its
10	functions;
11	and the action of the person is not carried out for the purposes of
12	enabling the Committee to perform its functions.
13	Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or 120 penalty units, or both.
14	(2) A person who is or has been a member, or a member of the staff, of
15	the Committee must not be required to:
16	(a) produce in a court a document of which the person has
17	custody, or to which the person has access, because of the
18	person's position as a member, or a member of the staff, of

- (3) In this section:
- produce includes permit access to.

the Committee; or

89 Prosecution of offences

A prosecution for an offence against this Division can be instituted only by the Attorney-General or with the Attorney-General's consent.

(b) disclose or to communicate to a court any information

obtained by the person because of such a position.

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Division 5—Administration

2	90 Appoir	ntment of members
3 4	(1)	The Committee members who are members of the House of Representatives must be appointed by resolution of the House on
5		the nomination of the Prime Minister.
6	(2)	Before nominating the Committee members, the Prime Minister
7		must consult with the Leader of each recognised political party that
8 9		is represented in the House and does not form part of the Government.
10	(3)	The Committee members who are Senators must be appointed by resolution of the Senate on the nomination of the Leader of the Government in the Senate.
3	(4)	Before nominating the Committee members, the Leader of the
4	()	Government in the Senate must consult with the Leader of each
5		recognised political party that is represented in the Senate and does
6		not form part of the Government.
17	(5)	In nominating the Committee members, the Prime Minister and the
8	()	Leader of the Government in the Senate must have regard to the
9		desirability of ensuring that the composition of the Committee
20 21		reflects the representation of recognised political parties in the Parliament.
12	(6)	A person is not eligible for appointment as a Committee member if
22 23	(0)	the person is:
24		(a) a Minister; or
25		(b) the President of the Senate; or
26		(c) the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
-0		(c) the speaker of the freuend of representatives.
27	91 Terms	of office of Committee members
28	(1)	A Committee member holds office during the pleasure of the
29	()	House of the Parliament by which the member was appointed.
30	(2)	A person ceases to hold office as a member of the Committee if:

1 2	(a) the House of Representatives expires by the passing of time or is dissolved; or
3 4	(b) the person becomes the holder of an office specified in any of the paragraphs of subsection 90(6); or
5	(c) the person ceases to be a member of the House of the
6	Parliament by which the person was appointed; or
7 8	(d) the person resigns the person's office as provided by subsection (3).
9	(3) A member of the Committee appointed by a House of the
10 11	Parliament may resign the member's office by giving the Presiding Officer of that House a written resignation.
12	(4) A House of the Parliament may appoint one of its members to fill a
13	vacancy among the members of the Committee appointed by that
14	House
15	92 Chair of the Committee
16	(1) There must be a Chair of the Committee, who must be a member of
17 18	the Government elected by the members of the Committee from time to time.
19 20	(2) The Chair of the Committee holds office during the pleasure of the Committee.
21 22	(3) A person holding office as Chair of the Committee ceases to hold the office if the person:
23	(a) ceases to be a member of the Committee; or
24	(b) resigns the office.
25	(4) A person holding office as Chair of the Committee may resign the
26	office by giving a signed notice of resignation to a meeting of the
27	Committee.
28	93 Deputy Chair of the Committee
29	(1) There must be a Deputy Chair of the Committee who must be a
30	Committee member elected by the members from time to time.

1 2		The Deputy Chair of the Committee holds office during the pleasure of the Committee.
3 4		A person holding office as Deputy Chair of the Committee ceases to hold office if the person:
5 6		(a) the person ceases to be a Committee member; or(b) the person resigns the office.
7 8 9	1	A person holding office as Deputy Chair of the Committee may resign the office by giving a signed notice of resignation to a meeting of the Committee.
10	94 Meeting	5S
11	(1)	The Committee may meet at such times and, subject to
12	1	subsection (3), at such places in Australia as the Committee
13		decides by resolution or, subject to a resolution of the Committee,
14	;	as the Chair of the Committee decides.
15	(2)	The Committee may meet and transact business even though the
16	, ,	Parliament has been prorogued.
17	(3)	Before the Committee or the Chair of the Committee decides a
18	` '	place of meeting, the Chair must obtain advice from each of the
19	j	heads of defence agencies as to the suitability of the place.
20	(4)	The Chair of the Committee must preside at all meetings of the
21		Committee at which the Chair is present.
22	(5)	16.
	(3)	(a) the Chair of the Committee is not present at a meeting of the
23 24		Committee; and
25		(b) either:
26		(i) the meeting is one at which a question is to be decided
27		by voting, or could reasonably be expected to be so
28		decided; or
29		(ii) throughout a continuous period of more than one month
30		immediately preceding the day of the meeting, the Chair
31		was absent from duty or from Australia, or was for any

1 2	reason unable to perform the duties of the office of the Chair;
3	the Committee members present are to appoint a Government member to preside.
4	member to preside.
5	(6) If:
6	(a) the Chair of the Committee is not present at a meeting of the
7	Committee; and
8	(b) the Committee members are not required by subsection (5) to
9	appoint a Government member to preside;
10	then:
11	(c) if the Deputy Chair of the Committee is present at the
12	meeting—the Deputy Chair is to preside; or
13	(d) if the Deputy Chair is not present at the meeting—the
14	Committee members present are to appoint a Committee
15	member to preside.
16	(7) A Committee member who presides at a meeting of the Committee
17	under subsection (5) or (6) may exercise, in relation to the meeting
18	and any matter arising out of the meeting, any of the powers of the
19	Chair of the Committee.
20	(8) The Committee must keep minutes of its proceedings.
21	95 Quorum
22	(1) At a meeting of the Committee, a quorum is constituted if:
23	(a) at least 6 Committee members are present; and
24	(b) subject to subsection (2), a majority of the Committee
25	members present are Government members.
26	(2) There may be an equal number of Government members and
27	non-Government members if the presiding member is a
28	Government member.
29	96 Voting at meetings
30	(1) A question arising at a meeting is to be decided by a majority of
31	the votes of the Committee members present and voting.

1 2	(2) The Committee member presiding at the meeting has a deliberative vote.	/e
3	(3) The Committee member presiding at the meeting has a casting vo if votes are equal.	te
5	97 Proceedings	
6 7	(1) The proceedings of the Committee are to be conducted in the manner determined by the Committee.	
8 9	(2) The Committee must not conduct a review in public without the approval of the Defence Minister.	
10 11 12 13	(3) At a review conducted in private, the Committee may give directions as to the persons who may be present. In giving such directions, the Committee must have regard to the requirements o security and any other matters the Committee thinks fit.	f
14 15	98 Staff of the Committee and staff of Committee members must be cleared for security purposes	е
16 17 18 19 20 21	The following persons must be cleared for security purposes to a level that is appropriate having regard to the information that the person will deal with in that capacity: (a) each member of the staff of the Committee; (b) at least one member of the staff of each Committee member employed under the <i>Members of Parliament (Staff) Act 198</i> :	
22	99 Protection of information and documents	
23	(1) The Committee must make arrangements acceptable to the	
24	Secretary of the Defence Department and the Chief of the Defence	e
25	Force for the security of any information held and any records	
26	made by the Committee.	
27	(2) The Committee must ensure that any documents having a nationa	1
28	security classification provided to the Committee are returned as	
29	soon as possible after the Committee members have examined	
30	them.	

Division 6—Subcommittees

2	100	Subcommittees
3 4		(1) The Committee may appoint one or more subcommittees of at least 3 of its members to inquire into and report to the Committee upon
5 6		such matters with which the Committee is concerned as the Committee directs.
7 8 9		(2) A subcommittee must report in writing to the Committee as soon as practicable on each matter referred to that subcommittee by the Committee.
10		(3) A subcommittee may sit at any time, including at a time when the Committee is sitting.
12	101	Term of office
13		(1) A member of a subcommittee holds office during the pleasure of the Committee.
15 16 17		(2) A member of a subcommittee ceases to hold office if:(a) the person ceases to be a member of the Committee; or(b) the person resigns the office.
18		(3) A member of a subcommittee may resign the member's office by giving a signed notice of resignation to the Chair of the Committee.
20	102	Operation of subcommittees
21 22	_	(1) A subcommittee may determine matters relating to the operation of the subcommittee, except as mentioned in subsection (2).
23 24 25		(2) If the Chair of the Committee gives a direction to a subcommittee in relation to the operation of the subcommittee, the subcommittee must operate in accordance with the direction.
26	103	Application of provisions of Part to subcommittees
27 28		(1) Divisions 3 and 4 and sections 97, 98 and 99 apply to a subcommittee appointed under section 100 as if:

	(a) references to the Committee included references to the
	subcommittee; and
}	(b) references to the Chair of the Committee included references
!	to a member of the subcommittee authorised by the
;	subcommittee for the purpose of the provision concerned.

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104 Simplified outline of this Part

This Part deals with miscellaneous matters such as protection from liability for certain protected persons and the making of rules.

105 Protection from liability

- (1) This section applies to the following persons (protected persons):
 - (a) the Defence Capability Assurance Agency;
 - (b) the Director;
 - (c) a person acting under the Director's authority;
 - (d) the Inspector-General;
 - (e) a person acting under the Inspector-General's authority.
- (2) A protected person is not liable to civil proceedings for loss, damage or injury of any kind suffered by another person as a result of the performance or exercise, in good faith, of the protected person's functions, powers or duties under or in relation to this Act.

106 Rules

- (1) The Defence Minister may, by legislative instrument, make rules prescribing matters:
 - (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed by the rules; or
 - (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) To avoid doubt, the rules may not do the following:
 - (a) create an offence or civil penalty;
 - (b) provide powers of:
 - (i) arrest or detention; or
- (ii) entry, search or seizure;

	(c) impose a tax;
2	(d) set an amount to be appropriated from the Consolidated
3	Revenue Fund under an appropriation in this Act;
4	(e) directly amend the text of this Act.