



Australian Government
Department of Industry and Science



Industry and Science Portfolio Annual Deregulation Report 2014

Reducing regulatory burden, improving Australia's productivity

March 2015

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Foreword



The Australian Government is delivering on its commitment to ease the red tape burden on Australian business. The Industry and Science Portfolio received the message loud and clear from businesses that we need to remove the unnecessary paperwork and processes which cost them time and money.

That is why cutting red tape is part of our new *Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda*. Creating a lower cost, business friendly environment for Australian industry is integral to boosting Australia's competitiveness.

While the removal of regulations is an important step, the Government is also looking at how it can change its practice to help industry improve productivity and competitiveness.

We are improving the way regulators administer their regulations, designing best practice regulations that are less burdensome and working more closely with industry to identify reforms. For example, the Australian Government is adopting a new principle that, if a system, service or product has been approved under a trusted international standard or risk assessment, then our regulators should not impose any additional requirements for approval in Australia, unless it can be demonstrated that there is a good reason to do so. This will remove regulatory duplication, reduce costs and delays for businesses and consumers, and increase the supply of products into the Australian market.

We have already taken actions to cut red tape through reforming the vocational education and training system, and streamlining the Australian intellectual property system for businesses. We have also freed large businesses from lengthy and prescriptive energy efficiency assessment and verification processes in response to changing market conditions which drive better energy management without government intervention.

There are many promising initiatives underway, aiming to ease the regulatory burden of red tape. These include: Council of Australian Governments' reforms to reduce duplicative processes across jurisdictions, the Industry Growth Centres Initiative to help businesses with winning strategies grow, and streamline access to the information and services required by Australian businesses through the new Single Business Service. These are just a few examples of the common sense approaches developed as a direct result of listening to industry and its ideas for reform.

During 2014, the reduction in red tape within the Industry and Science Portfolio delivered nearly \$220 million of savings to Australian businesses, individuals and community organisations. This will provide more time to focus on what really matters—building Australia's productivity. My portfolio will continue working hard to strengthen the operating environment for businesses, large and small, so they can create jobs and prosper in a globally competitive market.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ian Macfarlane". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ian" and last name "Macfarlane" clearly distinguishable.

Ian Macfarlane MP
Minister for Industry and Science

Introduction

The Australian economy is in constant flux, as industry and individuals strive to take advantage of opportunities to build on Australia's competitive advantage. The Government is developing policies that foster innovation and entrepreneurship. The Government's commitment to improve regulation and reduce regulatory burden by \$1 billion annually is a critical step towards achieving this.

Regulation is any rule endorsed by government where there is an expectation of compliance. This includes legislation, programmes, administrative processes and applications, and any other aspect of government or regulator behaviour that can influence actions. Reforms identified and implemented will enable businesses, community organisations and individuals to invest their limited time and resources elsewhere, such as engaging in research and development, building skills and exploring new export markets.

Each portfolio has established a regulation reform team whose primary focus is to support the regulation reform agenda, improve regulations within the portfolio and engage with industry to help identify reform opportunities. To achieve this, we are examining the portfolio's stock of regulation, working with other government agencies to investigate regulations administered by other portfolios, and creating partnerships with our state and territory colleagues for opportunities to streamline processes.

It is vital that we understand the impact of our regulations to meet the needs of industry today and into the future. In 2014, the portfolio administered 79 legislative acts and engaged a diverse range of stakeholders and industry sectors, from well-established sectors, such as energy and resources to emerging sectors, such as advanced manufacturing. Our regulators touched on numerous areas of the economy including the science and research community; education and training; and building and construction.

A key focus of the regulation reform agenda is to remove duplicative processes and make it easier for industry and the community to interact with government. This means we need to work across the Government and with other governments at the state, territory and local level. A significant achievement in 2014 for the portfolio was working with the Minister for the Environment and his department to remove the duplication of environmental approvals for the offshore petroleum industry. We engaged with state and territory governments, through the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), to pioneer reforms in the areas of vocational education and training (VET), and to improve the National Construction Code.

Wherever feasible, the portfolio is committed to identifying potential alternatives that minimise costs and achieve the desired policy outcome. For example, the portfolio has undertaken regulation reform workshops on appliance energy efficiency and legal metrology to understand their regulatory footprint and identify reform opportunities. Reforms identified in these workshops and through any reviews or ongoing work by the regulators will be progressed in 2015 and 2016.

To create open and transparent dialogue with industry, a new [external webpage](#)¹ has been developed to make it easier for industry's views to be heard throughout the policy and programme development process. The external webpage also connects stakeholders to major reviews being undertaken to free business from unnecessary regulatory constraints.

To assist departmental officers to minimise compliance burden when designing new policies and programmes, in consultation with industry groups, we have developed the [Industry Officer's Guide to Regulation Reform](#). Importantly, we are keen to improve transparency and clarity of the regulation making process. That is why we will be working closely with industry to improve the quality and readability of our regulation impact statements (RISs) by rolling out a standard RIS template.

Following the machinery-of-government changes in December 2014, responsibility for the VET and skills functions² transferred to the Department of Education and Training. This annual report covers the deregulatory activities undertaken throughout 2014, which preceded the machinery-of-government changes.

¹ <http://www.industry.gov.au/industry/IndustryInitiatives/PortfolioRegulationReform/Pages/default.aspx>

² This includes the transfer of the Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA).

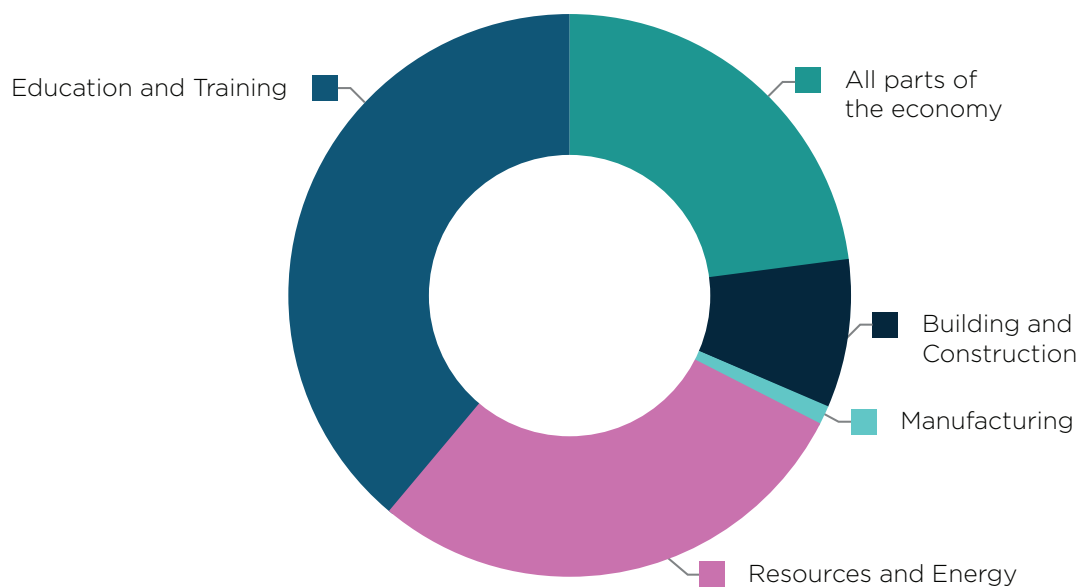
Portfolio achievements

In 2014, the portfolio supported a wide range of sectors including: resources and energy; mining; manufacturing; science; education and training; and building and construction. However, the portfolio is only responsible for the administration of a small portion of regulations impacting these sectors. These are sectors that contribute significantly to the Australian economy both through the number of people they employ as well as their contribution towards gross domestic product (GDP). For example, the mining sector still plays a vital role in the Australian economy, accounting for 8.2 per cent of GDP and employing over 220 000 people in 2013–14. The building and construction sector employs over 1 million people and contributed 8.0 per cent towards GDP.

We are working hard to progress reforms that contribute to Australia's economic growth. Figure 1 is an indicative summary of the key areas where we have reduced compliance burden in 2014.³ Whilst some major reforms focus on specific areas, others touch upon all parts of the economy.

Figure 1: Indicative Impact of Regulation Reform in 2014 by the Industry portfolio

Major Savings



³ This is an indication of the sectors primarily impacted from reforms and captures all reforms with an impact over \$1 million. All parts of the economy refer to measures impacting on all areas of the economy including building and construction, manufacturing, resources and energy and education and training. Measures that primarily impact on a particular area are covered by the other four categories.

Key Achievements



Improvements to grow Australia's building and construction industry

From 1 February 2015, the National Construction Code is accessible free of charge online and through electronic devices and it will be updated every three years instead of annually. This will lead to annual savings of \$4.80 million for the building and construction industry.⁴

From 1 May 2014, fire extinguishers can be used instead of fire hoses in some new residential buildings, improving safety and saving the building and construction industry \$13.80 million per year.

\$18.60 million of savings⁵



Simplifying the Enhanced Project By-law Scheme

Companies commencing major projects no longer need to employ an Australian Industry Opportunity Officer when they apply for the Enhanced Project By-law Scheme, saving them \$5.95 million per year.

\$5.95 million of savings⁵



Less paperwork for the energy sector

Over 460 large energy businesses are benefiting from the removal of prescriptive efficiency assessment and verification processes.

With rising energy prices and an increased capacity to respond to energy costs now well established, industry is best placed to make decisions on energy use. The repeal of the *Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006* saves large energy using businesses \$26.77 million per year.

\$26.77 million of savings⁵



Creating Unique Student Identifiers (USI)

The introduction of a USI streamlines the exchange of information in the national training sector with benefits to students, training providers and other stakeholders. It will give millions of VET students online access to all training records. This will be valuable to students when they provide evidence for job applications and future training. This makes it easier for training organisations to assess pre-requisites, credit transfers and recognition of prior learning.

\$6.01 million of savings⁵



Building an Australian Apprenticeships Support Network

This initiative will shift apprenticeship services away from largely administrative practices to outcomes-focused services, such as mentoring and job-matching to better support business and apprentices. From 1 July 2015, apprentices and businesses can access better support and targeted advice, ensuring more participants remain engaged in the apprenticeship relationship from pre-commencement to completion.

\$17.00 million of savings⁵



Supporting the Vocational Education and Training (VET) Sector

From 1 July 2014, existing registered training organisations will save \$29.95 million in compliance costs per year by removing requirements to undertake a financial viability assessment when re-registering, and by no longer requiring registered training organisations to update registration when training packages change but the training outcome remains the same.

\$29.95 million of savings⁵

⁴ The removal of purchase costs does not count towards the Government's red tape reduction target but result in savings for industry.

⁵ Savings are on an average annual impact basis.



Case Study – Streamlining environmental approvals for offshore petroleum activities



Image credit: Marlin B platform in Bass Strait. ExxonMobil Australia.

On 28 February 2014, the Hon Ian Macfarlane MP, the Minister for Industry and the Hon Greg Hunt MP, Minister for the Environment announced a new streamlined approach for environmental approvals for offshore petroleum activities. The National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) is now the sole designated assessor for these activities in Commonwealth waters.

Previously, petroleum and greenhouse gas activities in Commonwealth waters were subject to regulation under both the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. This resulted in unnecessary duplication of environmental approval processes and significant delay costs to industry, without any significant environmental benefits.

During 2013-14, the Department of Industry, together with the Department of the Environment and NOPSEMA, conducted a strategic assessment of the offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas storage environmental management authorisation process.

Australia's energy and resource sector plays an important role in the prosperity of Australia's economy through its employment, scale of technology, and tax contribution.⁶ In November 2014, the mining sector employed approximately 228 900 people (two per cent of the national workforce) including in minerals and petroleum exploration, extraction and associated services. Additionally, there are contributions from downstream mining related activities in industries such as manufacturing, building and construction, transport and storage, property and business services, as well as electricity and gas.

Australia's exports of resource and energy commodities were estimated to be \$195 billion in 2013-14 and are projected to increase to \$274 billion in 2018-19. The industry remains one of the highest value-adding industries in the Australian economy.⁷

Australia is now seeing a transition from the investment phase of the resources boom to the production phase as newly developed projects commence commercial production.

The new streamlined approach will encourage investment in the Australian offshore petroleum industry and improve regulations through reducing duplication and regulatory burden on industry. It is estimated to result in cost savings to industry and the community of \$120 million per year.

The Department of Industry and Science is now seeking to build on the benefits from the streamlining process and remove duplication for projects which cross both Commonwealth and a state or territory jurisdiction. At the COAG Energy Council meeting on 1 May 2014, ministers from the Northern Territory and South Australia agreed to commence discussions with the Commonwealth regarding potential conferral of powers and functions to NOPSEMA in designated coastal waters.

Conferral would establish NOPSEMA as the single regulator for occupational health and safety, integrity (including well integrity) and environmental management for all offshore oil and gas activities in Commonwealth and coastal waters. This would remove the need for multiple environment approvals for individual activities and increase certainty and consistency in the decision-making process.

For more information about streamlining environmental approvals for offshore petroleum activities go to www.industry.gov.au/streamlining.

6 <http://www.appea.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/PwC-Report-Oil-and-Gas-Industry-Sept-2014-FINAL.pdf>

7 <http://industry.gov.au/industry/Office-of-the-Chief-Economist/Publications/Documents/req/REQ-2014-09.pdf>

Understanding the regulatory footprint

The portfolio has a long history in pursuing best practice regulation. From developing the first version of the 'business cost calculator' that assesses regulatory burden to continually looking for opportunities to encourage other areas across Government to keep regulation to a minimum.

The portfolio has established a regulation reform team to help deliver the portfolio's contribution to the Government's regulation reform agenda. The regulation reform team is responsible for:

- delivering capacity building initiatives for the portfolio to implement best practice approaches to regulation
- liaising within the portfolio and across governments to pursue opportunities for regulation reform
- developing regulation reform policy, including governance and forecasting activities
- advising on the strategic direction and priorities for deregulation and regulation reform activities
- managing data and information associated with the compliance burden of the portfolio's regulation

As the portfolio administers a wide range of regulations, during 2014 we measured the impact of all regulations across the portfolio to better understand the scope and scale of the costs and help identify areas for future reform (refer to Appendix B for further information). All portfolios undertook a similar audit of existing regulations for this purpose.

In October 2013, the portfolio was responsible for \$2.15 billion in regulatory burden and administered 79 legislative acts⁸. A full list of the portfolio's legislation is at Appendix D. Programmes, legislation and legislative instruments accounted for almost 80 per cent of the burden and the remaining 20 per cent was from complying with other regulations, such as codes of practice, standards and accreditation schemes.

This information provides the portfolio with an opportunity to gain a greater understanding on how the regulations we administer impacts on our stakeholders. This will assist in developing regulation with the minimum burden possible.

Engaging with portfolio regulators

The way regulation is implemented also affects compliance costs. That is why the Government is engaging closely with regulators to ensure implementation of regulation is efficient, effective and targeted. All ministers issued statements of expectations to major regulators in April 2014, to administer regulation in a way that reduces compliance costs while still achieving their regulatory objectives.

In 2014, the Minister for Industry issued statements of expectations to the major regulators including:

- Anti-Dumping Commission
- Australian Building Codes Board
- Australian Skills Quality Authority
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
- IP Australia
- National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
- Professional Standards Board for Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys

⁸ Prior to the machinery-of-government changes in December 2014.

- National Measurement Institute
- Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Regulator
- National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator
- Australian Industry Participation Authority

In October 2014, the Government released a [Regulator Performance Framework](#)⁹ as part of the *Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda* which sets out best practice considerations for regulators to minimise the burden imposed on the community. We have commenced engagement with portfolio regulators to develop metrics to measure their performance. The framework will commence on 1 July 2015.

Furthermore, the Government is adopting a new principle that, if a system, service or product has been approved under a trusted international standard or risk assessment, then our regulators should not impose any additional requirements for approval in Australia. The portfolio is working with relevant stakeholders to develop criteria for assessing Australian regulations against this principle. These criteria will be used to assess the ongoing need for unique Australian standards in existing regulations, as well as new regulation policy proposals.

Collaboration

There are considerable costs to business arising from complying with regulations at all levels of government. Governments are listening to this feedback, with a number of regulation reform agendas already underway in states and territories in addition to those being pursued nationally.

Inter-jurisdictional reforms

Many Commonwealth regulations are made and administered in partnership with state and territory governments. In 2014, around one quarter of the portfolio's regulatory stock was administered through such partnership arrangements. Often it is the cumulative impact of multiple commonwealth/state/local government regulations that really stifles productivity and competitiveness, and so our attention will be on:

- removing regulatory inconsistencies
- encouraging mutual recognition
- streamlining reporting requirements, where possible

COAG is seen as one pathway to collaborative inter-jurisdictional red tape reduction. In December 2013, COAG committed all jurisdictions to focus on reducing red tape in four areas:

- higher education
- manufacturing
- early childhood
- small business

This portfolio has partnered with other jurisdictions to pursue the manufacturing reform work in the area of industrial chemicals. We have collaborated with Victoria and South Australia in the beef and dairy processing sectors. Other sectoral reforms including improvements to regulatory barriers are also being investigated through the COAG Energy Council and the COAG Industry and Skills Council.

⁹ https://www.cuttingredtape.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/regulator_performance_framework.pdf

At the 2014 Building Ministers' Forum, ministers from all jurisdictions agreed to a number of building regulation reforms, including that future editions of the [National Construction Code](#) become available free of charge online, from 1 February 2015. This commitment will have a significant effect on reducing red tape for industry, improving the usability of the National Construction Code and ensuring that Australia continues to maintain high standards in the building and construction industry. While this not a Commonwealth regulation, it is a case in point of how we have been working closely with our interstate colleagues to achieve reforms.

We have also streamlined the Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards legislative administrative processes and allowed the voluntary marking of Mark VI on External Power Supplies products. This will not only save Australian businesses time and money, but also aligns Australian requirements to international technological developments and standards.

At the COAG Industry and Skills Council in September 2014, ministers agreed to new regulatory standards for training providers and regulators. These standards are an important step towards an effective risk-based regulatory system. This system encourages policy makers and regulators to move away from prescriptive rules, and better respond to poor quality providers.

Cross portfolio reforms

We are also working with our colleagues across the Government to eliminate regulatory overlap and identify opportunities for reform.

During 2013-14, the Department of Industry, together with the Department of the Environment and NOPSEMA, conducted a strategic assessment of the offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas storage environmental management authorisation process. On 28 February 2014, the Minister for the Environment and the Minister for Industry announced that NOPSEMA would be the sole, designated assessor for environmental approvals within its jurisdiction (see case study on page 5 for more detail).



Case Study – Tasmanian Major Projects Approval Agency

The Tasmanian Major Projects Approval Agency (the Agency) is a case in point of how the Government is crossing borders and working closely with jurisdictions by working with the Tasmanian Government to create a single entry point into Commonwealth approval processes. The Agency was established on 1 July 2014 and allows companies undertaking major projects to be aware of their regulatory and compliance obligations and approval pathways. The Agency ensures that significant investment is not delayed because of unclear or unknown requirements. The Agency works closely with Commonwealth regulators, in collaboration with the Tasmanian Government's Office of the Coordinator-General and with Tasmanian regulators. It also provides feedback to regulators and policy developers on inefficiencies and duplication in the approval process.

Encouraging innovation

In accordance with the Government's broader economic framework, set out in the *Economic Action Strategy* and the recently released *Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda*, the Industry and Science Portfolio is focusing on providing the right economic incentives to enable businesses, large and small, to create jobs in Australia.

The portfolio is doing this through:

- reducing the burden of regulation
- focusing on Australia's comparative advantage
- creating competitive markets
- better economic infrastructure
- industry policy that fosters innovation and entrepreneurship

Industry Growth Centres

On 14 October 2014, the Government announced the establishment of Industry Growth Centres (Growth Centres), as a key part of the *Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda*. The initiative will initially focus on five growth sectors:



Food and agribusiness



*Medical technologies
and pharmaceuticals*



Advanced manufacturing



*Mining equipment,
technology and services*



*Oil, gas and
energy resources*

Growth Centres will encourage collaboration and the commercialisation of new products; enhance management and workforce skills; improve capabilities to engage with international markets and global supply chains; and identify opportunities to reduce regulatory burden. They will also have a key role in working with industry, governments, and other stakeholders to identify specific and practical reform opportunities leading to improved competitiveness and productivity. These opportunities and solutions will be provided to the Government in the form of a Regulation Reform Plan within 12 months of the Growth Centre commencing approved operations. The department will be working closely with Growth Centres to support the development of these plans.

Improving the way you connect with government

The Government has also taken significant steps to overhaul its approach to industry assistance, focusing on the way business connects with government and the services that government offers businesses.

The department is working to streamline access to essential information for all Australian businesses, instead of generating a myriad of services and access points. Delivered through an improved business.gov.au website and hotline, the new Single Business Service enables businesses of all sizes to efficiently find the information and services they require. This includes information on regulations in Australia and overseas, information about market opportunities flowing from free trade agreements and insights into business improvement strategies.

To improve communication with patent applicants, IP Australia has recently replaced hard copy correspondence with electronic correspondence for web based eServices and B2B customers.¹⁰ This will make it easier and quicker for applicants to deal with IP Australia and enables the automation and simplification of business processes.

To ease the burden of doing business with government, the department has implemented standard whole-of-government procurement contracts under the Commonwealth's Contracting Suite, where feasible. These standard contracts help streamline supplier engagement across the Government.

In cases where the standard contracts actually increase the burden, the department listens and responds to suppliers to make it easier. For example, at times the department contracts with fabrication suppliers, which are usually small businesses. On a case-by-case basis, and at the request of fabricators, the department agrees to use a simple purchase order instead of the standard contract. This reduces the cost to these businesses to contract with the department as the purchase order terms are less complex and are more readily understood by this type of supplier.

There are instances where procuring services such as design and construction services for equipment of a scientific nature require a specialist contract. To reduce the cost of negotiation on both suppliers and the department, we engaged an experienced law firm to produce contract templates for these specialist procurements. These are readily understood by business and reduce contract negotiation costs.

Regulation Reform Workshops

In 2014, the portfolio undertook two regulation reform workshops to better understand portfolio legislation and associated regulatory burden and the potential opportunities.

The first regulation reform workshop was on the Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards legislation. The legislation creates a national framework for appliances and equipment energy efficiency in Australia. The workshop's outcomes developed a clear framework to identify areas of regulation reform within the Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards legislation. An Intergovernmental Agreement review that administers the Equipment Energy Efficiency programme which implements the Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards legislation commenced in 2014. This review includes investigating opportunities for red tape reduction and streamlining.

The second workshop focused on legal metrology and specifically trade measurement to identify reform opportunities and explore how the trade measurement system could change to best meet the needs of consumers with the least compliance cost to industry. The National Measurement Institute is Australia's peak measurement body responsible for biological, chemical, legal, physical and trade measurement. Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth has responsibility for weights and measures. The main legislation that underpins this is the *National Measurement Act 1960 (Cth)*.

Following the workshop, the National Measurement Institute investigated reform opportunities to reduce the costs of complying with regulations which the National Measurement Institute administers. One of the proposed reforms is around reducing the information gap for businesses and consumers through improving online accessibility of information. As these plans are finalised, the department intends to publish further details of specific reform proposals and associated stakeholder consultation due to occur during 2015 and 2016.

¹⁰ B2B facilitates the direct exchange of transactions between customers' IT systems and IP Australia's <http://www.ipaustralia.gov.au/about-us/doing-business-with-us/b2b/>

Open and transparent consultation with industry

The portfolio has established an external regulation reform webpage that brings together information with a regulation reform flavour including portfolio reviews, consultations, and current RISs – all accessible from a [single webpage](#).¹¹ This “one stop shop” approach makes it easier for stakeholders to navigate relevant information quickly and learn more about topical regulation reform issues of interest. The webpage also provides industry with an opportunity to make suggestions and provide ideas for reducing red tape.

We understand the value of engaging in open and transparent consultation with stakeholders. We want to better understand the regulatory barriers industry faces, so we can better respond to its needs and deliver outcomes that align with productivity and competitiveness improvements. We are currently in the process of establishing a consultation mechanism, which will include the Growth Centres Advisory Committee, on portfolio-wide strategic policy matters, including deregulation.

We value your contribution, which is why during 2014 we asked for your input on major reviews. Some of the reviews included the Commercial Building Disclosure Programme, the Training Packages and Accredited Courses in the VET system, Offshore Petroleum Resources Management and more. These reviews investigated cutting unnecessary red tape, providing more efficient processes and exploring better ways to improve competitiveness and productivity.



Raising awareness

To promote and raise awareness of the regulation reform agenda, the portfolio is undertaking a number of capacity building initiatives so that departmental officers can better respond to industry needs. These include:

- **The Industry Officer's Guide to Regulation Reform:** *This provides a framework for departmental officers to think differently about the role of government, regulation and consultation and to enable them to minimise compliance costs when designing new policy and programmes.*
- **Portfolio Best Practice Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) template:** *To lift the quality of RISs, achieve consistency across the portfolio and make RISs easier to read for our stakeholders, we commenced piloting a new RIS template in 2014. We anticipate this will be rolled out in the second quarter of 2015. The portfolio has undertaken eleven RISs since the start of the regulation reform agenda, including five RISs to assist COAG decision making (See Appendix A).*
- **Targeted training across the portfolio:** *One of the most effective ways to reduce burden on stakeholders is to focus on departmental officers who are developing new policies and programmes. The regulation reform team has delivered a number of training programmes to ensure departmental officers have better tools at their disposal to design policy options with a deregulatory focus.*

¹¹ <http://www.industry.gov.au/industry/IndustryInitiatives/PortfolioRegulationReform/Pages/default.aspx>

Future priorities

In December 2014, the skills functions of the Industry Portfolio migrated to the newly established Education and Training Portfolio. As a result, approximately 30 per cent of the regulation burden held by the portfolio transferred to the Education and Training Portfolio.

Noting these changes, and the annual removal of over \$200 million in regulation burden, the Industry and Science Portfolio will continue to reduce regulatory burden in 2015. The portfolio will investigate reforms that promote the Australian Government's *Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda* and support the development of Regulation Reform Plans by Industry Growth Centres.

In addition, we will look at reforms across government including any recommendations that rise from the Government's consideration to better deliver government services online. The portfolio will also work to finalise the Energy White Paper and any regulation reforms arising from that process to deliver on goals such as reducing electricity costs to business.

Appendix A: Regulation Impact Statements

Since the regulation reform agenda commenced, the portfolio has undertaken eleven regulation impact statements (RIS), including five RISs to assist Council of Australian Government (COAG) decision making. All RISs were assessed as compliant by the Office of Best Practice Regulation (OBPR), with the RISs being consistent with best practice.

The RISs to support decision making included:

- Streamlining Offshore Environmental Approvals
- Encouraging Energy Efficiency Activity in Australian Industry: Removal of unnecessary regulation
- Regulation of 'scope of registration' applications in vocational education and training
- Australian Industry Opportunity Officers
- Export of Patented Pharmaceuticals to Countries Experiencing a Health Crisis
- Unique Student Identifier¹²
- Fire Hose Reels in New Residential Buildings
- Interconnection of Smoke Alarms
- Exploration Development Incentive
- Standards for Registered Training Organisations and VET Regulators
- Gas Transmission Pipeline Capacity Trading

There were 63 measures that were assessed as being minor and/or machinery in nature and did not require a RIS.

Table 3: Regulation Impact Statement Compliance 2014

	RIS Compliance	Prime Minister's Exemptions	Post Implementation Review required
The Industry Portfolio Total	11	0	0
The Department of Industry	7	0	0
IP Australia	1	0	0
Australian Building Codes Board	2	0	0
Standing Council on Energy and Resources	1	0	0

¹² RIS published in 2012, supplemented with regulatory costings in 2014.

Appendix B: *The Audit of Regulations – Major Findings*

The regulation reform team used several sources of information to identify all regulations to ensure they were captured in the Audit process. This included:

- identification of legislation listed in the 2013 Administrative Arrangement Orders (AAOs)
- review of all divisional business plans and work programmes across the portfolio
- corporate knowledge across the portfolio

The portfolio costed all regulation stock to establish a baseline across the portfolio, which included the 79 pieces of legislation listed on its AAOs. A full list of the portfolio's legislation is at Appendix D. This costing process will enable the portfolio to manage regulatory offsets, identify best practice regulation and analysis of our data to assist line areas to identify potential reform.

Summary of key results:

- The Department of Industry was responsible for 79 legislated acts, 156 subordinate instruments and 104 pieces of quasi regulation¹³
- The annual total compliance cost to industry is \$2.15 billion (pre machinery of government)
- Ten programmes and legislation administered by the portfolio account for approximately 90 per cent of the portfolio's regulatory burden

Stage one

All portfolios were required to measure their stock of regulation in 2014. This included identifying all the legislated and quasi-regulation in their business units.

The portfolio reported 784 regulations in its Stage One Result report to Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C). Regulations were reported at the sub regulation level. Through the portfolio's ongoing quality assurance of the regulation stock as part of the Stage two audit, an additional 70 pieces of regulation were identified bringing the total to 854.

As part of the reporting requirements for the Stage One Results Report, the portfolio ranked all regulations by a score calculated using stakeholder numbers and requirements imposed. A burden of high, medium or low was estimated by separating the regulations into quartiles based on score, with the lowest two quartiles being assigned low burden.

Stage two

Divisions and agencies were asked to provide detailed costings of every regulation identified in Stage One of the Audit.

The portfolio costed its regulations using the PM&C Regulatory Burden Measurement (RBM) Framework in line with guidance from PM&C. Divisions and agencies were provided with assistance to ensure line areas understood the RBM and how to cost their regulations.

Following completion of Stage Two costings, the classification of high, medium or low burden became redundant. Programmes and legislation that impact a large stakeholder base tends to impose more burden overall. Ten programmes and legislation administered by the portfolio account for approximately 90 per cent of the portfolio's regulatory burden.

¹³ Quasi-regulation is non-legislative regulation and includes regulations such as industry codes of practice, grant programmes and standards.

Appendix C: *Measures announced in 2014 – delivering nearly \$220 million in savings*

The portfolio delivered nearly \$220 million in savings to businesses, individuals and community organisations. This includes savings to the building and construction sector of \$4.8 million annually through making the National Construction Code free of charge online. The removal of purchase costs do not count towards the Government's red tape reduction target and therefore this measure is not detailed below.

In accordance with the RBM Framework, the portfolio contributed \$205.67 million towards the Government's red tape reduction target in 2014. The difference between savings to industry and savings that contribute to the red tape reduction target is due to a number of reforms where costs or savings are shared between states and territories and the Commonwealth Government. Only the Commonwealth Government share of reforms contributes to the red tape reduction target.

The portfolio is committed to designing and implementing new policy and programmes that are consistent with best practice and impose the least compliance costs on those impacted by the policy or accessing the programme.

A number of regulatory reform measures over \$1 million that were previously reported in the 2014 Autumn and Spring Repeal Days have been re-costed to reflect the revised PM&C RBM Framework with respect to the default on-cost rate that is applied to wages. The default rate is now 75 per cent (not 16 per cent) to account for non-wage on costs and overhead costs.

1. Deregulation measures each delivering over \$500 000 in savings

One-stop-shop for offshore petroleum environmental approvals (NOPSEMA)

- On 28 February 2014, the Ministers for the Environment and Industry announced that NOPSEMA would be the sole, designated assessor for environmental approvals within its jurisdiction. This was implemented through an approval made under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
- This change removes requirements that projects be separately assessed under that Act. This will streamline approval of projects that include offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas activities in Commonwealth waters.
- OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$119.98 million in compliance costs for industry and the community, of which \$59.99 million has been apportioned to the Department of Industry and Science and \$59.99 million has been apportioned to the Department of the Environment.

Removing requirements on the Vocational Education and Training (VET) sector

- On 6 June 2014, the Minister for Industry announced changes affecting the VET sector, which commenced on 1 July 2014.
- Changes included removing requirements for Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) to apply to update their registration when changes to training packages were made but the training outcome remained the same. In addition, on 25 June 2014, the Minister further announced that the Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA) will remove the requirements for a financial viability assessment to be undertaken as part of the re registration process for existing RTOs.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$29.95 million in compliance costs for the VET sector.

Repealing the Energy Efficiency Opportunities Programme¹⁴

- On 15 May 2014, the Minister for Industry introduced the Energy Efficiency Opportunities (Repeal) Bill 2014, to repeal the *Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006*, and terminate its implementing programme. The Bill received Royal Assent on 11 September 2014.
- With rising energy prices and an increased capacity to respond to energy costs now well established, industry is best placed to make decisions on energy use. The repeal of the Energy Efficiency Opportunities legislation removes compliance burden on businesses, with historical programme material still available should businesses wish to access it.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated this will lead to an annual saving of \$26.77 million in compliance costs for large energy users.

Reforming Australian Apprenticeships Support Services¹⁵

- On 8 September 2014, the Australian Government announced new arrangements for the delivery of support services to apprentices and their employers to lift apprenticeship completion rates.
- The new Australian Apprenticeships Support Network (the network) will commence from 1 July 2015, and will shift apprenticeship services away from administration to outcomes-focused services such as mentoring and job-matching to better support businesses and apprentices. To address low completion rates, the network will provide better support for apprentices and their employers at all points of the apprenticeship cycle. Targeted individuals will have access to entry-level screening for suitable matching to an apprenticeship or further training. Employers and their apprentices at risk of apprenticeship non-completion will have access to individually tailored support and mentoring.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated this will lead to an annual saving of \$17.00 million in compliance costs for apprentices and employers.

Improving flexibility in the National Construction Code (NCC)

- In November 2013, the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) agreed to amend the NCC to permit fire extinguishers to be used in lieu of fire hoses in certain classes of new residential buildings. The amendment took effect from 1 May 2014.
- The number of buildings broadly affected each year is estimated to be just over 4,500. The change to the NCC reduces regulatory burden and maintains an appropriate level of fire safety in buildings.
- The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$13.8 million in compliance costs for the building and construction sector, of which \$8.28 million has been apportioned to the Commonwealth.¹⁶

Delegating regulatory responsibility to RTOs¹⁷

- On 11 September 2014, the Minister for Industry announced changes to the way the ASQA regulates high-performing training providers.
- ASQA will invite high performing, eligible RTOs with a history of compliance to apply for a delegation of regulatory responsibility. An approved delegate will be able to add new qualifications or units of competency to their scope of registration without having to submit an application and paying a fee to ASQA each time they make a change.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated this will lead to an annual saving of \$6.23 million in compliance costs for RTOs.

¹⁴ This has been re-costed to reflect the revised RBM Framework.

¹⁵ See footnote 14.

¹⁶ Apportioned figures are the Commonwealth Government's share of the saving or cost generated through a reform involving a number of jurisdictions.

¹⁷ See footnote 14.

Introducing the Unique Student Identifier scheme¹⁸

- On 27 March 2014, the Assistant Minister for Education introduced the Student Identifiers Bill 2014. The Bill received Royal Assent on 25 June 2014.
- From 1 January 2015, millions of Australians can now build an online record of their VET attainments and qualifications. Every new and existing VET student will be issued a unique student identifier. This number is retained by a student throughout his or her lifetime. By gaining greater control over their VET records, student access to information for course enrolment will improve. Establishing credit for recognised prior learning will be simpler and it will be easier for students to show employers this information during interviews.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated this will lead to an annual saving of \$6.01 million in compliance costs for VET students and training providers, of which \$5.41 million has been apportioned to the Commonwealth.¹⁹

Removing requirements for Australian Industry Opportunity Officers from the Enhanced Project By-Law Scheme (EPBS)²⁰

- The Minister for Industry revised EPBS Guidelines to remove the requirement for major projects to employ an Australian Industry Opportunity Officer. The requirement for large projects valued at \$2 billion or more to employ an Australian Industry Opportunity Officer within its procurement team or global supply office ceased on 17 April 2014.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated this will lead to an annual saving of \$5.95 million in compliance costs for industry.

National Workforce Development Fund (NWDF) - Review of RTO VET Data reporting requirements²¹

- The former council of Commonwealth, state and territory training ministers sought a review of RTO data reporting obligations to the NWDF. The review identified an opportunity to reduce the number of existing mandatory reporting obligations with further gains to be made by reducing the number of fields that are not compliant with the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.22 million in compliance costs for RTOs.

Introduction of the Australian Apprenticeships Management System (AAMS)²²

- On 8 September 2014, the Prime Minister announced new arrangements for the delivery of support to Australian apprentices and their employers through the establishment of the Australian Apprenticeship Support Network from 1 July 2015.
- The AAMS will support the operation of the Australian Apprenticeship Support Network and replace the Training and Youth Internet Management System and once implemented will provide an online system that will automate many of the current manual and paper based processes.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.11 million in compliance costs for the VET sector.

¹⁸ See footnote 14.

¹⁹ Apportioned figures are the Commonwealth Government's share of the saving or cost generated through a reform involving a number of jurisdictions. These figures are different to what was published in the 2014 Spring Repeal Day overview as the apportionment methodology was applied subsequent to this release.

²⁰ See footnote 14.

²¹ See footnote 14.

²² See footnote 14.

Moving towards repealing the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA)

- On 19 June 2014, the Minister for Industry introduced the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (Repeal) Bill 2014 to the House of Representatives. This Bill is currently before the Senate.
- The Bill repeals the *Australian Renewable Energy Agency Act 2011* and moves towards repealing ARENA, returning its functions to the Department of Industry and Science and returning \$1.3 billion to consolidated revenue. The Budget changes do not affect around 200 projects, worth close to \$1 billion that already have funding agreements in place with ARENA.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.80 million in compliance costs for industry.

Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (External Power Supplies) Determination 2014 - Allowing the voluntary marking of Mark VI on External Power Supplies (EPS) products

- The Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (External Power Supplies) Determination 2012 (EPS Determination) was amended in October 2014 so that suppliers of EPS products can voluntarily mark their products with a new efficiency level – Mark VI.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.64 million in compliance costs for industry.

IP Australia - Outbound correspondence in electronic format only

- As part of the Outbound Correspondence Project, on 1 September 2014 IP Australia replaced hard copy correspondence with electronic correspondence for web based eServices and B2B customers. This improves communication with private firms and saves them from having to scan paper correspondence into their electronic record-keeping systems.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.44 million in compliance costs for industry.

Development of new regulatory standards for Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) and standards for the operation of the VET Regulators

- On 26 September 2014, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Industry and Skills Council agreed to new regulatory standards for training providers and regulators.
- The new training provider and regulator standards address the quality of trainers and assessors by requiring minimum qualifications, notification to the regulator of subcontracting arrangements and the provision of annual declarations of compliance. Quality and governance of registered training organisations (RTOs) has been addressed by clarifying the standards and removing prescriptions in relation to operational management and decision making. There are clearer requirements for RTOs to increase industry and to consult with industry in the design of training strategies and practices.
- The national and state-based regulators have developed educational materials for RTOs to provide guidance on the requirements of the new standards and expectations for transition to the new system. Standards came into effect from 1 January 2015 for new RTOs. Existing RTOs have until 1 April 2015 to comply.
- The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.52 million in compliance costs for the VET sector, of which \$0.93 million has been apportioned to the Commonwealth.²³

Cessation of the Tools for Your Trade Payments

- In the 2014-15 Budget, the Australian Government announced the removal of the Tools For Your Trade initiative effective from 1 July 2014. The initiative was removed as part of ongoing reforms to the VET system and to better target programmes to support apprentices to complete their qualifications. The removal of the programme saved \$914.6 million over the forward estimates, some of which was used to offset costs relating to the Trade Support Loans Programme.
- The removal of Tools for Your Trade initiative reduces the number of forms that apprentices and their employers must complete over the life of an apprenticeship.
- The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.58 million in compliance costs for the VET sector.

²³ Apportioned figures are the Commonwealth Government's share of the saving or cost generated through a reform involving a number of jurisdictions.

Streamlining of the Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (GEMS) administrative processes

- This initiative reduced the administrative costs in complying with the GEMS legislation, including through the information required to be supplied for the registration of products and enhancements to the registration system businesses use for product registration.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.78 million in compliance costs for industry.

Legislative changes to the Commercial Building Disclosure Programme

- As part of the 2014 Spring Repeal Day, the Minister for Industry introduced the Building Energy Efficiency Disclosure Amendment Bill 2014 to amend the *Building Energy Efficiency Disclosure Act 2010*, which established the Commercial Building Disclosure Programme.
- The amendments to the legislation are expected to deliver improved administration and exemption from the requirement for building owners (and tenants who are subleasing) to provide energy efficiency assessments for unsolicited offers to buy or lease a commercial property.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.63 million in compliance costs for industry.

Closing Programmes²⁴

- The Government will close a number of programmes which, under the Regulation Burden Measurement Framework, will lead to an annual saving of \$46.02 million in compliance costs. Below is a list of the closing programmes:
 - Investing in Experience - Skills Recognition & Training
 - National Workforce Development Fund
 - Australian Apprenticeships Access Programme
 - Commercialisation Australia
 - Workplace English Language and Literacy Programme costs.
 - Clothing and Household Textile Building Innovative Capability Scheme
 - Productive Ageing through Community Education
 - Enterprise Connect
 - Accelerated Australian Apprenticeships Programme
 - Apprentice to Business Owner Programme
 - Australian Apprenticeships Mentoring Programme
 - Automotive Transformation Scheme
 - Latrobe Valley economic diversification (known as the Briquettes Replacement Programme)
 - Charities Maritime and Aviation Support Programme
 - Clean Technology Innovation Programme
 - Clean Technology Investment - Food and Foundries Investment Programme
 - Clean Technology Investment
 - Critical Skills Investment Fund
 - Industry Innovation Precincts Programme
 - Coal Sector Jobs Package
 - Ethanol Production Grants
 - Automotive New Markets Programme
 - Steel Transformation Plan
 - Textile Clothing and Footwear Structural Adjustment Programme
 - Textile, Clothing and Footwear - Small Business Programme

²⁴ Some of these programmes have closed and others are in the process of closing, including some through legislative changes.

2. Deregulation measures each delivering under \$500 000 in savings

OTHER MEASURES	Reported (\$ million)
Amendments to the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Amendment (Regulatory Powers and Other Measures) Bill 2014 ²⁵	0.00
Replacing hard copy forms with electronic Smart Forms on business.gov.au	0.30
Strengthening Australia's Anti-dumping System	0.10
Ceasing the Solar System Project	0.05
Amendments to intellectual property laws	0.01
Establishment of the Tasmanian Major Projects Approval Agency	0.14

²⁵ This is a rounded figure. There is a small saving of approximately \$2 000.

3. Regulatory measures each increasing regulatory costs by over \$500 000

Establishment of the Entrepreneurs' Infrastructure Programme

- The Entrepreneurs' Infrastructure Programme is the Australian Government's flagship initiative for business competitiveness and productivity at the firm level. It forms part of the Australian Government's new industry policy outlined in the *Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda*.
- The Programme uses experienced facilitators and advisers, drawn from industry, to ensure businesses get the advice and support they need to improve their competitiveness and productivity. The primary focus is on providing access to the best advice and expert networks to solve their problems rather than focusing on financial assistance. Practical support for businesses includes: advice from people with relevant private sector experience, co-funded grants to commercialise new products, processes and services, funding to advantage of growth opportunities, and connection and collaboration opportunities.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual compliance cost for industry of \$4.46 million. This has been offset through the closure of several programmes as announced in the 2014-15 Budget.

Establishment of the Industry Growth Centres²⁶

- On 14 October 2014, the Australian Government announced as part of the *Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda* the establishment of the Industry Growth Centres Initiative (the Initiative).
- From early 2015, the Initiative will establish not-for-profit companies, limited by guarantee, that are led by respected industry leaders. These companies will be established in the advanced manufacturing, food and agribusiness, medical technologies and pharmaceuticals, mining equipment, technology and services and oil, gas and energy resources sectors. The Growth Centres will: identify regulations that are unnecessary or over burdensome in their sectors and impede their ability to grow and suggest possible reforms; improve capability of the sectors to engage with international markets and access global supply chains; improve the management and workforce skills within the sectors; and improve engagement between research and industry to achieve stronger collaboration and commercialisation outcomes. They will also facilitate connections between the sectors and enabling services such as information and communication technology.
- As a result of establishing the Initiative, regulatory burden will be introduced for businesses involved in the process to develop Growth Centre proposals and Growth Centre companies (when established) complying with planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation requirements. This burden, however, will be much lower than it was for similar past initiatives.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual compliance cost for industry of \$3.73 million.

Establishment of the Industry Skills Fund

- The Industry Skills Fund – Growth Stream (the Fund) assists industry to invest in training and support services and to develop innovative training solutions. The fund will help build a highly skilled workforce that can take advantage of new business growth opportunities and adapt to rapid technological change. It is a key element in the Australian Government's *Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda* and will provide up to 200,000 training places and support services over four years.
- The Department of Industry and Science has estimated that this will lead to an annual compliance cost for industry of \$3.69 million. This has been offset through the closure of ten skills programmes.

²⁶ See footnote 13.

4. Regulatory measures each increasing regulatory costs by less than \$500 000

OTHER MEASURES	Reported (\$ million)
Australia China Science and Research Fund	0.01
Introduction of an Exploration Development Incentive	0.07
Establishment of the Manufacturing Transition Grants Programme	0.01
National Construction Code - interconnection of smoke alarms	0.26
Establishment of the Growth Fund	0.02
Establishment of the Trade Support Loans	0.27
Establishment of the Training for Employment Scholarships Pilot	0.13
Establishment of the Youth Employment Pathways Pilot	0.01

5. Measures Announced But Not Implemented in 2014

Measures Announced but not Implemented in 2014 ^{27, 28}	Cost / saving announced \$ million	Status
Reforming Australian Apprenticeships Support Services The Request for Tender process to appoint new network providers is currently underway. The network will commence operations on 1 July 2015.	-17.00	Partially implemented
Ethanol Production Grants – closure²⁹ The Ethanol Production Grants programme will terminate on 30 June 2015.	0.00	Partially implemented
Moving towards repealing the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) Australian Renewable Energy Agency (Repeal) Bill 2014 is currently before the Senate.	-1.80	Before the Senate
Introduction of the Australian Apprenticeships Management System The Australian Government will soon be calling for tenders to deploy modern online services to automate many of the current manual and paper based processes.	-2.11	Partially implemented
Textile Clothing and Footwear Structural Adjustment Programme – closure³⁰ The Textile Clothing and Footwear Structural Adjustment Programme is scheduled to terminate on 30 June 2015.	0.00	Partially implemented
Textile, Clothing and Footwear - Small Business Programme – closure The Government announced in the 2014-15 Budget that it will cease the Textile Clothing and Footwear - Small Business Programme one year earlier than expected. The programme is closed to new applicants.	-0.20	Before the Senate
Closure of the Clothing and Household Textile Building Innovative Capability Scheme The necessary amending legislation is awaiting debate in the Senate.	-1.91	Before the Senate
Strengthening Australia's Anti-dumping System The Customs Amendment (Anti-dumping Measures) Bill (No. 1) 2015 and the Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Amendment Bill 2015 is currently before the House of Representatives.	-0.10	Before the House of Representatives

²⁷ Since 31 December 2014 some measures have been implemented and therefore are not listed in this table.

²⁸ This table does not include the closure of the Automotive Transformation Scheme (ATS). The Government has announced it will not close ATS.

²⁹ This is a rounded figure. There is a small saving of approximately \$3 000.

³⁰ This is a rounded figure. There is a small saving of approximately \$4 000.

Appendix D: Legislation administered

LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY IN 2014

- *ACIS Administration Act 1999*
- *ACIS (Unearned Credit Liability) Act 1999*
- *Advance Australia Logo Protection Act 1984*
- *Atomic Energy Act 1953*
- *Australian Astronomical Observatory Act 2010*
- *Australian Astronomical Observatory (Transitional Provisions) Act 2010*
- *Australian Energy Market Act 2004*
- *Australian Institute of Marine Science Act 1972*
- *Australian Jobs Act 2013*
- *Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation Act 1987*
- *Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (Transitional Provisions) Act 1987*
- *Australian Renewable Energy Agency Act 2011*
- *Australian Renewable Energy Agency (Consequential Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Act 2011*
- *Australian Workforce and Productivity Agency Act 2008*
- *Automotive Transformation Scheme Act 2009*
- *Building Energy Efficiency Disclosure Act 2010*
- *Coal Industry Repeal Act 2001*
- *Coal Industry Repeal (Validation of Proclamation) Act 2002*
- *Coal Research Assistance Act 1977*
- *Competition and Consumer Act 2010, Part 5-3 of Schedule 2*
- *Commonwealth Radioactive Waste Management (Related Amendments) Act 2005*
- *Customs Act 1901, Parts XVB and XVC and section 9, insofar as that section relates to the administration of those Parts or the Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975*
- *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975*
- *Designs Act 2003*
- *Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006*
- *Greater Sunrise Unitisation Agreement Implementation Act 2004*
- *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012*
- *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Registration Fees) Act 2012*
- *Liquid Fuel Emergency Act 1984*
- *Foreign Corporations (Application of Laws) Act 1989*
- *Immigration (Education) Act 1971*
- *Immigration (Education) Charge Act 1992*
- *Industry Research and Development Act 1986*
- *Mutual Recognition Act 1992*
- *National Measurement Act 1960*
- *National Vocational Education and Training Regulator Act 2011*
- *National Vocational Education and Training Regulator (Charges) Act 2012*
- *National Vocational Education and Training Regulator (Transitional Provisions) Act 2011*

- *Moomba-Sydney Pipeline System Sale Act 1994*
- *National Radioactive Waste Management Act 2012*
- *Offshore Minerals Act 1994*
- *Offshore Minerals (Exploration Licence Fees) Act 1981*
- *Offshore Minerals (Mining Licence Fees) Act 1981*
- *Offshore Minerals (Retention Licence Fees) Act 1994*
- *Offshore Minerals (Registration Fees) Act 1981*
- *Offshore Minerals (Royalty) Act 1981*
- *Offshore Minerals (Works Licence Fees) Act 1981*
- *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*
- *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Amendment (Compliance Measures) Act 2013*
- *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Registration Fees) Act 2006*
- *Offshore Petroleum (Royalty) Act 2006*
- *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Regulatory Levies) Act 2003*
- *Olympic Insignia Protection Act 1987*
- *Patents Act 1990*
- *Petroleum Revenue Act 1985*
- *Petroleum (Timor Sea Treaty) Act 2003*
- *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*
- *Pooled Development Funds Act 1992*
- *Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926*
- *Science and Industry Research Act 1949*
- *Skilling Australia's Workforce Act 2005*
- *Skilling Australia's Workforce (Repeal and Transitional Provisions) Act 2005*
- *Snowy Hydro Corporatisation Act 1997*
- *Snowy Hydro Corporatisation (Consequential Amendments) Act 1997*
- *Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation Act 1970*
- *Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Conversion into Public Company) Act 1989*
- *Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation Limited Sale Act 1993*
- *Space Activities Act 1998*
- *Steel Transformation Plan Act 2011*
- *Textile, Clothing and Footwear Investment and Innovation Programmes Act 1999*
- *Trade Marks Act 1995*
- *Tradespersons' Rights Regulation Act 1946*
- *Tradex Scheme Act 1999*
- *Tradex Duty Imposition (Customs) Act 1999*
- *Tradex Duty Imposition (Excise) Act 1999*
- *Tradex Duty Imposition (General) Act 1999*
- *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997*
- *Venture Capital Act 2002*
- *Uranium Royalty (Northern Territory) Act 2009*