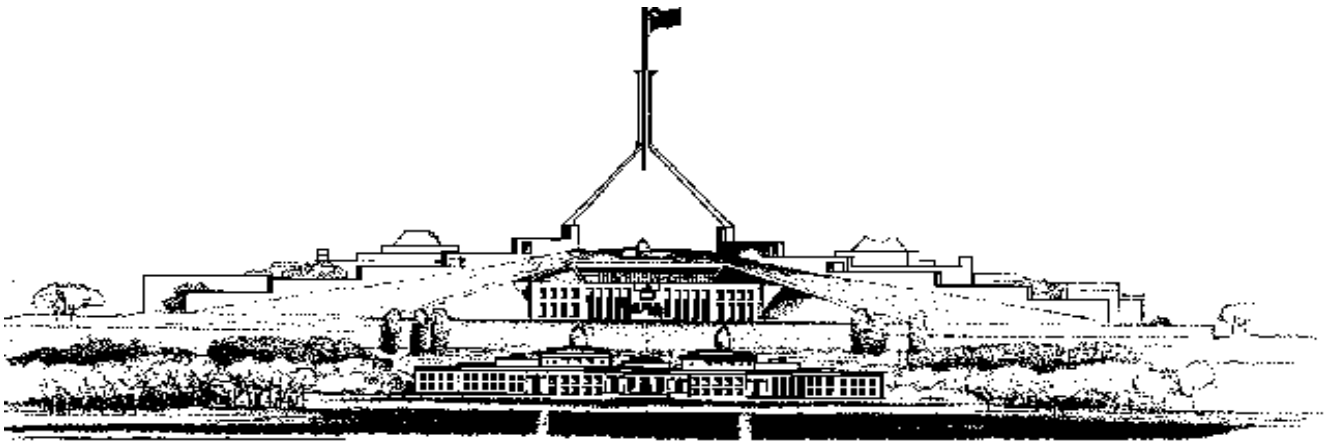




COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES



Senate

Official Hansard

Tuesday, 26 July 2022

FORTY-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT  
FIRST SESSION—FIRST PERIOD

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SENATE



**FORTY-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT  
FIRST SESSION**

**Governor-General**

His Excellency General the Hon. David John Hurley AC, DSC, FTSE (Retd)

**Senate Office Holders**

*President*—Senator the Hon. Susan Lines

*Deputy President and Chair of Committees*—Senator Andrew McLachlan CSC

*Temporary Chairs of Committees*—Senators Allman-Payne, Bilyk, Chandler, Cox, Fawcett, McGrath, O'Neill, O'Sullivan, Polley, Pratt, Reynolds, Sheldon, Dean Smith, Marielle Smith, Sterle and Walsh

*Leader of the Government in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Penny Wong

*Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Donald Farrell

*Leader of the Opposition in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Simon Birmingham

*Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Michaelia Cash

*Manager of Government Business in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Katherine Gallagher

*Deputy Manager of Government Business in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Anthony Chisholm

*Manager of Opposition Business in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Anne Ruston

*Deputy Manager of Opposition Business in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Jonathon Duniham

**Senate Party Leaders and Whips**

*Leader of the Labor Party in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Penny Wong

*Deputy Leader of the Labor Party in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Donald Farrell

*Leader of the Liberal Party in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Simon Birmingham

*Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Michaelia Cash

*Leader of the Nationals in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Bridget McKenzie

*Deputy Leader of the Nationals in the Senate*—Senator the Hon. Matthew Canavan

*Leader of the Australian Greens in the Senate*—Senator Larissa Waters

*Deputy Leader of the Australian Greens in the Senate*—Senator Lidia Thorpe

*Chief Government Whip*—Senator Anne Elizabeth Urquhart

*Deputy Government Whips*—Senators Raffaele Ciccone and Louise Pratt

*Chief Opposition Whip*—Senator Wendy Askew

*Deputy Opposition Whips*—Senators Paul Scarr and Matthew O'Sullivan

*The Nationals Whip*—Senator Ross Cadell

*Australian Greens Whip*—Senator Nicholas McKim

Printed by authority of the Senate

### Members of the Senate

Senator	State or Territory	Term expires	Party
Allman-Payne, Penny Jane	QLD	30.6.2028	AG
Antic, Alexander	SA	30.6.2025	LP
Askew, Wendy	TAS	30.6.2028	LP
Ayres, Hon. Timothy	NSW	30.6.2025	ALP
Babet, Ralph	VIC	30.6.2028	UAP
Bilyk, Catryna Louise	TAS	30.6.2025	ALP
Birmingham, Hon. Simon John	SA	30.6.2028	LP
Bragg, Andrew James	NSW	30.6.2025	LP
Brockman, Slade	WA	30.6.2025	LP
Brown, Hon. Carol Louise	TAS	30.6.2025	ALP
Cadell, Ross	NSW	30.6.2028	NATS
Canavan, Hon. Matthew James	QLD	30.6.2028	NATS
Cash, Hon. Michaelia Clare	WA	30.6.2028	LP
Chandler, Claire	TAS	30.6.2025	LP
Chisholm, Hon. Anthony David	QLD	30.6.2028	ALP
Ciccione, Raffaele	VIC	30.6.2025	ALP
Colbeck, Hon. Richard Mansell	TAS	30.6.2025	LP
Cox, Dorinda Rose	WA	30.6.2028	AG
Davey, Perin McGregor	NSW	30.6.2025	NATS
Dodson, Patrick	WA	30.6.2025	ALP
Duniam, Hon. Jonathon Roy	TAS	30.6.2028	LP
Farrell, Hon. Donald Edward	SA	30.6.2028	ALP
Faruqi, Mehreen Saeed	NSW	30.6.2025	AG
Fawcett, Hon. David Julian	SA	30.6.2025	LP
Gallagher, Hon. Katherine Ruth	ACT		ALP
Green, Nita Louise	QLD	30.6.2025	ALP
Grogan, Karen <sup>(1)</sup>	SA	30.6.2025	ALP
Hanson, Pauline Lee	QLD	30.6.2028	PHON
Hanson-Young, Sarah Coral	SA	30.6.2025	AG
Henderson, Hon. Sarah Moya	VIC	30.6.2028	LP
Hughes, Hollie Alexandra	NSW	30.6.2025	LP
Hume, Hon. Jane	VIC	30.6.2025	LP
Lambie, Jacqui	TAS	30.6.2025	JLN
Liddle, Kerrynne Jeanette	SA	30.6.2028	LP
Lines, Susan	WA	30.6.2028	ALP
McAllister, Hon. Jennifer Ryll	NSW	30.6.2028	ALP
McCarthy, Hon. Malarndirri Barbara Anne	NT		ALP
McDonald, Susan Eileen	QLD	30.6.2025	NATS
McGrath, Hon. James	QLD	30.6.2028	LP
McKenzie, Hon. Bridget	VIC	30.6.2028	NATS
McKim, Nicholas James	TAS	30.6.2025	AG
McLachlan, Andrew Lockhart, CSC	SA	30.6.2028	LP
Molan, Andrew James	NSW	30.6.2028	LP
Nampijinpa Price, Jacinta	NT		CLP
O'Neill, Deborah Mary	NSW	30.6.2028	ALP
O'Sullivan, Matthew Anthony	WA	30.6.2025	LP
Paterson, James William	VIC	30.6.2025	LP
Payman, Fatima	WA	30.6.2028	ALP
Payne, Hon. Marise Ann	NSW	30.6.2028	LP
Pocock, Barbara Ann	SA	30.6.2028	AG
Pocock, David Willmer	ACT		IND

Senator	State or Territory	Term expires	Party
Polley, Helen Beatrice	TAS	30.6.2028	ALP
Pratt, Louise Clare	WA	30.6.2025	ALP
Rennick, Gerard	QLD	30.6.2025	LP
Reynolds, Hon. Linda Karen, CSC	WA	30.6.2025	LP
Rice, Janet Elizabeth	VIC	30.6.2025	AG
Roberts, Malcolm Ieuan	QLD	30.6.2025	PHON
Ruston, Hon. Anne Sowerby	SA	30.6.2025	LP
Scarr, Paul Martin	QLD	30.6.2025	LP
Sheldon, Anthony Vincent	NSW	30.6.2025	ALP
Shoebridge, David Martin	NSW	30.6.2028	AG
Smith, Dean Anthony	WA	30.6.2028	LP
Smith, Marielle Feuerherdt	SA	30.6.2025	ALP
Steele-John, Jordon Alexander	WA	30.6.2025	AG
Sterle, Glenn	WA	30.6.2028	ALP
Stewart, Jana Naretha Anne	VIC	30.6.2028	ALP
Thorpe, Lidia Alma	VIC	30.6.2028	AG
Tyrrell, Tammy	TAS	30.6.2028	JLN
Urquhart, Anne Elizabeth	TAS	30.6.2028	ALP
Van, David Allan	VIC	30.6.2025	LP
Walsh, Jess Cecille	VIC	30.6.2025	ALP
Waters, Larissa Joy	QLD	30.6.2025	AG
Watt, Hon. Murray Patrick	QLD	30.6.2028	ALP
Whish-Wilson, Peter Stuart	TAS	30.6.2028	AG
White, Linda	VIC	30.6.2028	ALP
Wong, Hon. Penelope Ying Yen	SA	30.6.2028	ALP

Pursuant to section 42 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918, the terms of service of the following senators representing the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory expire at the close of the day immediately before the polling day for the next general election of members of the House of Representatives

Territory	Senator	Party	Senator	Party
Australian Capital Territory	Gallagher, K.R.	ALP	Pocock, D.W.	IND
Northern Territory	McCarthy, M.B.A.	ALP	Nampijinpa Price, J.Y.	CLP

<sup>(1)</sup> Chosen by the Parliament of South Australia to fill a casual vacancy (vice A Gallacher), pursuant to section 15 of the Constitution.

#### PARTY ABBREVIATIONS

AG—Australian Greens; ALP—Australian Labor Party;  
 CLP—Country Liberal Party; IND—Independent;  
 JLN—Jacqui Lambie Network; LNP—Liberal National Party;  
 LP—Liberal Party of Australia; NATS—The Nationals;  
 PHON—Pauline Hanson's One Nation; UAP—United Australia Party

#### Heads of Parliamentary Departments

Clerk of the Senate—R Pye  
 Clerk of the House of Representatives—C Surtees  
 Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Services—R Stefanic  
 Parliamentary Budget Officer—S Helgeby

## ALBANESE MINISTRY

TITLE	MINISTER
<b>Prime Minister</b>	The Hon Anthony Albanese MP
<b>Minister for the Public Service</b>	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
<b>Minister for Women</b> (Vice-President of the Executive Council) (Manager of Government Business in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
<b>Minister for Indigenous Australians</b>	The Hon Linda Burney MP
<b>Cabinet Secretary</b>	The Hon Mark Dreyfus QC MP
<i>Assistant Minister to the Prime Minister</i>	<i>The Hon Patrick Gorman MP</i>
<i>Assistant Minister for Indigenous Australians</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Malarndirri McCarthy</i>
<b>Minister for Defence</b> (Deputy Prime Minister)	The Hon Richard Marles MP
Minister for Veterans' Affairs	The Hon Matt Keogh MP
Minister for Defence Personnel	The Hon Matt Keogh MP
Minister for Defence Industry	The Hon Pat Conroy MP
<i>Assistant Minister for Defence</i>	<i>The Hon Matt Thistlethwaite MP</i>
<i>Assistant Minister for Veterans' Affairs</i>	<i>The Hon Matt Thistlethwaite MP</i>
<b>Minister for Foreign Affairs</b> (Leader of the Government in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Penny Wong
<b>Minister for Trade and Tourism</b> (Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Don Farrell
Minister for International Development and the Pacific	The Hon Pat Conroy MP
<i>Assistant Minister for Trade</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Tim Ayres</i>
<i>Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs</i>	<i>The Hon Tim Watts MP</i>
<b>Treasurer</b>	The Hon Dr Jim Chalmers MP
<b>Minister for Small Business</b>	The Hon Julie Collins MP
Assistant Treasurer	The Hon Stephen Jones MP
Minister for Financial Services	The Hon Stephen Jones MP
<i>Assistant Minister for Competition, Charities and Treasury</i>	<i>The Hon Dr Andrew Leigh MP</i>
<b>Minister for Finance</b>	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
<b>Special Minister of State</b>	Senator the Hon Don Farrell
<b>Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations</b> (Leader of the House)	The Hon Tony Burke MP
<b>Minister for Skills and Training</b>	The Hon Brendan O'Connor MP
<b>Minister for Education</b>	The Hon Jason Clare MP
Minister for Early Childhood Education	The Hon Dr Anne Aly MP
Minister for Youth	The Hon Dr Anne Aly MP
<i>Assistant Minister for Education</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Anthony Chisholm</i>
<b>Minister for Health and Aged Care</b> (Deputy Leader of the House)	The Hon Mark Butler MP
Minister for Aged Care	The Hon Anika Wells MP
Minister for Sport	The Hon Anika Wells MP
<i>Assistant Minister for Health and Aged Care</i>	<i>The Hon Ged Kearney MP</i>
<i>Assistant Minister for Mental Health and Suicide Prevention</i>	<i>The Hon Emma McBride MP</i>
<i>Assistant Minister for Rural and Regional Health</i>	<i>The Hon Emma McBride MP</i>
<i>Assistant Minister for Indigenous Health</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Malarndirri McCarthy</i>
<b>Minister for Climate Change and Energy</b>	The Hon Chris Bowen MP
<b>Minister for the Environment and Water</b>	The Hon Tanya Plibersek MP
<i>Assistant Minister for Climate Change and Energy</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Jenny McAllister</i>

TITLE	MINISTER
<b>Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government</b>	The Hon Catherine King MP
<b>Minister for Communications</b>	The Hon Michelle Rowland MP
<b>Minister for the Arts</b>	The Hon Tony Burke MP
<b>Minister for Northern Australia</b>	The Hon Madeleine King MP
Minister for Regional Development, Local Government and Territories	The Hon Kristy McBain MP
<i>Assistant Minister for Infrastructure and Transport</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Carol Brown</i>
<i>Assistant Minister for Regional Development</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Anthony Chisholm</i>
<b>Minister for Social Services</b>	The Hon Amanda Rishworth MP
<b>Minister for the National Disability Insurance Scheme</b>	The Hon Bill Shorten MP
<b>Minister for Government Services</b>	The Hon Bill Shorten MP
<b>Minister for Housing</b>	The Hon Julie Collins MP
<b>Minister for Homelessness</b>	The Hon Julie Collins MP
<i>Assistant Minister for Social Services</i>	<i>The Hon Justine Elliot MP</i>
<i>Assistant Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence</i>	<i>The Hon Justine Elliot MP</i>
<b>Attorney-General</b>	The Hon Mark Dreyfus QC MP
<i>Assistant Minister for the Republic</i>	<i>The Hon Matt Thistlethwaite MP</i>
<b>Minister for Resources</b>	The Hon Madeleine King MP
<b>Minister for Industry and Science</b>	The Hon Ed Husic MP
<i>Assistant Minister for Manufacturing</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Tim Ayres</i>
<b>Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<b>Minister for Home Affairs</b>	The Hon Clare O'Neil MP
<b>Minister for Cyber Security</b>	The Hon Clare O'Neil MP
<b>Minister for Emergency Management</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs	The Hon Andrew Giles MP

Each box represents a portfolio. **Cabinet ministers are shown in bold type.** As a general rule, there is one department in each portfolio. However, there can be two departments in one portfolio. The title of a department does not necessarily reflect the title of a minister in all cases. Ministers are sworn to administer the portfolio in which they are listed under the 'Minister' column and may also be sworn to administer other portfolios in which they are not listed. Assistant ministers in italics are designated as parliamentary secretaries under the Ministers of State Act 1952.

## SHADOW MINISTRY

TITLE	SHADOW MINISTER
<b>Leader of the Opposition</b>	The Hon Peter Dutton MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Women</b>	The Hon Sussan Ley MP
<b>Shadow Cabinet Secretary</b>	Senator the Hon Marise Payne
<b>Shadow Minister for the Public Service</b>	Senator the Hon Jane Hume
<b>Shadow Minister for Indigenous Australians</b>	Julian Leeser MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister to the Leader of the Opposition</i>	<i>Senator the Hon James McGrath</i>
<b>Shadow Minister for Industry, Skills and Training</b> (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)	The Hon Sussan Ley MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Resources</b>	Senator Susan McDonald
<b>Shadow Minister for Climate Change and Energy</b>	Ted O'Brien MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Manufacturing</i>	<i>The Hon Michelle Landry MP</i>
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Climate Change and Energy</i>	<i>Senator Hollie Hughes</i>
<b>Shadow Minister for Agriculture</b> (Leader of the Nationals)	The Hon David Littleproud MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Water</b> (Deputy Leader of the Nationals)	Senator Perin Davey
<b>Shadow Minister for Environment, Fisheries and Forestry</b>	Senator the Hon Jonathon Duniam
<b>Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs</b> (Leader of the Opposition in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham
<b>Shadow Minister for Trade and Tourism</b> (Deputy Manager of Opposition Business in the House)	The Hon Kevin Hogan MP
Shadow Minister for International Development and the Pacific	The Hon Michael McCormack MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Trade</i>	<i>Rick Wilson MP</i>
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs</i>	<i>Senator Claire Chandler</i>
<b>Shadow Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations</b> (Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash
<b>Shadow Minister for Small and Family Business</b>	The Hon Sussan Ley MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Education</b>	The Hon Alan Tudge MP
Shadow Minister for Regional Education	The Hon Andrew Gee MP
Shadow Minister for Early Childhood Education	Angie Bell MP
Shadow Minister for Youth	Angie Bell MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Education</i>	<i>The Hon Nola Marino MP</i>
<b>Shadow Treasurer</b>	The Hon Angus Taylor MP
Shadow Assistant Treasurer	The Hon Stuart Robert MP
Shadow Minister for Financial Services	The Hon Stuart Robert MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Competition, Charities and Treasury</i>	<i>Senator Dean Smith</i>
<b>Shadow Minister for Government Services and the Digital Economy</b>	The Hon Paul Fletcher MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Science and the Arts</b> (Manager of Opposition Business in the House)	The Hon Paul Fletcher MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Social Services</b>	The Hon Michael Sukkar MP
<b>Shadow Minister for the National Disability Insurance Scheme</b>	The Hon Michael Sukkar MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Housing</b>	The Hon Michael Sukkar MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Homelessness</b>	The Hon Michael Sukkar MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Social Services</i>	<i>Pat Conaghan MP</i>



TITLE	SHADOW MINISTER
<b>Shadow Minister for Home Affairs</b>	The Hon Karen Andrews MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Child Protection and the Prevention of Family Violence</b>	The Hon Karen Andrews MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Emergency Management</b>	Senator Perin Davey
<b>Shadow Minister for Immigration and Citizenship</b>	The Hon Dan Tehan MP
Shadow Minister for Community Safety, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs	The Hon Jason Wood MP
Shadow Minister for Cyber Security	Senator James Paterson
Shadow Minister for Countering Foreign Interference	Senator James Paterson
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence</i>	<i>Pat Conaghan MP</i>
<b>Shadow Minister for Health and Aged Care</b>	Senator the Hon Anne Ruston
<b>Shadow Minister for Sport</b> (Manager of Opposition Business in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Anne Ruston
Shadow Minister for Regional Health	The Hon Andrew Gee MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Mental Health and Suicide Prevention</i>	<i>Melissa McIntosh MP</i>
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Health, Aged Care and Indigenous Health Services</i>	<i>Gavin Pearce MP</i>
<b>Shadow Minister for Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development</b> (Leader of the Nationals in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie
<b>Shadow Minister for Communications</b>	Senator the Hon Sarah Henderson
<b>Shadow Minister for Northern Australia</b>	Senator Susan McDonald
Shadow Minister for Regional Development, Local Government and Territories	The Hon Andrew Gee MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Regional Development</i>	<i>Dr Anne Webster MP</i>
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Infrastructure and Transport</i>	<i>Tony Pasin MP</i>
<b>Shadow Minister for Defence</b>	The Hon Andrew Hastie MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Veterans' Affairs</b>	The Hon Barnaby Joyce MP
Shadow Minister for Defence Industry	The Hon Luke Howarth MP
Shadow Minister for Defence Personnel	The Hon Luke Howarth MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Defence</i>	<i>Phillip Thompson OAM MP</i>
<b>Shadow Minister for Finance</b>	Senator the Hon Jane Hume
<b>Shadow Special Minister of State</b>	Senator the Hon Jane Hume
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Finance</i>	<i>Senator the Hon James McGrath</i>
<b>Shadow Attorney-General</b>	Julian Leeser MP

Each box represents a portfolio. **Shadow cabinet ministers are shown in bold type.**



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**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**  
**PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**  
**SENATE**  
**HANSARD**  
**2022**  
**FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT**  
**(FIRST PERIOD)**

The Senate, on 30 March 2022, adjourned until 9 May 2022 at 10 am. By proclamation the Forty-Sixth Parliament was dissolved on 11 April 2022. The Forty-Seventh Parliament was convened for the dispatch of business on 26 July 2022, and the First Session commenced that day.

*Tuesday, 26 July 2022*

**OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENT**

The Senate met at 10.30, pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor-General.

The Clerk read the proclamation.

The Deputy appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General for the opening of the parliament, the Hon. Susan Kiefel AC, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, and the Second Deputy, the Hon. Stephen Gageler AC, Justice of the High Court of Australia, having been announced by the Usher of the Black Rod, entered the chamber.

The Deputy took the chair and directed the Usher to desire the attendance of the members of the House of Representatives.

*Members of the House of Representatives having attended accordingly—*

The Deputy said:

Senators, members of the House of Representatives: His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed me as his Deputy to declare open the Parliament of the Commonwealth. The Clerk of the Senate will now read the instrument of appointment.

*The instrument having been read by the Clerk—*

The Deputy said:

Pursuant to the instrument which the Clerk has now read, I declare open the 47th Parliament of the Commonwealth.

His Excellency the Governor-General has commanded me to let you know that, after senators and members of the House of Representatives have been sworn, the Governor-General will declare in person at this place the cause of his calling the Parliament together.

Before that time, it is necessary for the Senate to choose its President and for the House of Representatives to choose its Speaker. Later today you will present those you have chosen to the Governor-General.

The Hon. Justice Gageler will now attend in the House of Representatives to administer the oath or affirmation of allegiance to honourable members of that House.

*The Second Deputy and members of the House of Representatives having retired—*

**PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION**

**Commission to Administer the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance**

The Deputy said:

His Excellency the Governor-General has authorised me to administer the oath or affirmation of allegiance to senators elected on 21 May 2022, **as required by section 42 of the Constitution**. I call the Clerk to read the commission.

*The commission having been read by the Clerk—*

**Senators Sworn**

**The Clerk:** I table the certificates of election of senators elected on 21 May 2022:

New South Wales—Marise Payne, Deborah O'Neill, Ross Cadell, Jenny McAllister, David Shoebridge, Andrew Molan

Queensland—James McGrath, Murray Watt, Matthew Canavan, Penny Allman-Payne, Pauline Hanson, Anthony Chisholm

South Australia—Simon Birmingham, Penny Wong, Andrew McLachlan, Don Farrell, Barbara Pocock, Kerryne Liddle

Tasmania—Jonno Duniam, Anne Urquhart, Peter Whish-Wilson, Helen Polley, Wendy Askew, Tammy Tyrrell

Victoria—Sarah Henderson, Linda White, Bridget McKenzie, Jana Stewart, Lidia Thorpe, Ralph Babet

Western Australia—Sue Lines, Michaelia Cash, Glenn Sterle, Dean Smith, Dorinda Cox, Fatima Payman

Australian Capital Territory—Katy Gallagher, David Pocock

Northern Territory—Malarndirri McCarthy, Jacinta Nampijinpa Price

The abovenamed senators, with the exception of Senators Sterle and Thorpe, made and subscribed the oath or affirmation of allegiance.

**The Clerk:** I inform the Senate that Senators Sterle and Thorpe, who are named as elected on the certificates of election, are unavoidably absent from the Senate today and will be sworn in on a subsequent day.

*The Deputy having retired—*

## PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE HOLDERS

### President

**Senator WONG** (South Australia—Minister for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the Government in the Senate) (11:03): Noting that the office of the President has become vacant, I move:

That Senator Lines take the chair of the Senate as President.

**The Clerk:** Are there any further nominations?

**Senator WATERS** (Queensland—Leader of the Australian Greens in the Senate) (11:03): I move:

That Senator Cox take the chair of the Senate as President.

**The Clerk:** I invite the two candidates to address the Senate.

**Senator LINES** (Western Australia—Deputy President and Chair of Committees) (11:04): Thank you, Clerk. Senators, I am seeking your support today to be the President of the Senate, and if you bestow that honour on me, I will certainly carry out the role of President in an impartial way. I have had a long apprenticeship as deputy, so I know most of you, and I look forward to getting to know the new senators. I look forward to you putting your trust and support in me.

**Senator COX** (Western Australia) (11:04): I submit myself to the will of the Senate. Never in this country's colonised history has a First Nations person ever been appointed as the President of the Senate. At a time when there is more First Nations representation here, in the 47th Parliament, than ever before, it's now our chance to take that further step and realise the full ambition of our First Nations parliamentarians.

In May, across this country, Australians told us that they wished to see a different parliament. They made it clear that their parliamentarians don't just talk about their communities. They should also look like them, they should sound like them and they should be from those communities. This morning each of you were welcomed to country with an expectation we will set ourselves on the right path and begin a new legacy together of truth-telling, of accountability, of treaty and of justice.

I thank the Australian Greens party room for this important and history-making nomination, and I thank you all for your support.

**The Clerk:** The Senate will now proceed to ballot. Please write on the ballot paper the name of the candidate you wish to vote for. The candidates are Senator Lines and Senator Cox. I invite Senator Urquhart and Senator McKim to act as scrutineers.

*A ballot having been taken—*

**The Clerk:** I announce the result of the ballot as follows: informal, two votes; Senator Cox, 12 votes; Senator Lines, 54 votes. Senator Lines is therefore elected President of the Senate in accordance with the standing orders.

*Senator Lines having been conducted to the dais—*

**The PRESIDENT** (11:21): Thank you very much, Senators, for the honour and privilege bestowed on me here today. I will do my utmost to be a fair and consultative President. I want to acknowledge the outgoing President, Senator Slade Brockman, and thank him for being collegiate and for including me in lots of his duties. I wish him well and I look forward to working in a similar manner with the deputy.

Thank you, Senator Cox, for participation in the ballot today. It is always good to see democratic processes in place. I thank all senators for that honour today of electing me as the President.

**Senator WONG** (South Australia—Minister for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the Government in the Senate) (11:22): I rise on behalf of the government to congratulate you on your election as President of the Senate. At the

outset, I note the longstanding convention that the government of the day has the right to nominate the President of the Senate, and I thank the chamber for its continued respect of this convention.

In making this nomination, the government has nominated a senator who is appropriately qualified and suited to the significant responsibility that comes with occupying the chair of the Senate as President. As people know, Senator Lines has served the chamber since 2013, as Deputy President and Chair of Committees since 2016, and I have no doubt that her experience over these terms will serve her well as she takes on this responsibility.

I also make the point about the operation of the convention and the operation of this chamber. This can be a partisan place; we've all been part of that. But I always regard it as a matter of pride that in this place these elections, certainly between the parties of government, observe some of the principles that I think matter to our Westminster system, and both parties of government have always ensured that the party, notwithstanding that neither of us ever has the numbers in its own right, except on one occasion since I've been here, always observes its obligation to the system and to the conventions which underpin it, so I thank the Senate.

I make another point. I was elected quite a long time ago now, as people keep reminding me, and I remember that the first Senate President I served under was Margaret Reid. She was the first woman to serve as Senate President—I think between 1996 and 2002—and I acknowledge that it was the coalition who nominated the first woman. She held the respect and support of all senators, and I'm confident Senator Lines will do so and will be able to expect the same across the Senate. It's taken a long time, but I'm pleased that we see yet another woman serving in this high office.

I'm confident Senator Lines will represent the interests of the Senate and the parliament as a whole, particularly when it comes to matters of privilege. I'm confident she will join her predecessors as a principal defender of the role and authority of the Senate in relation to the other place. So, on behalf of the government, I congratulate you, Senator Lines. President, we wish you every success in this most important of roles.

**Senator BIRMINGHAM** (South Australia—Leader of the Opposition in the Senate) (11:24): President, I congratulate you on your election to this very important office within this chamber as President of the Senate. In doing so, I also acknowledge the longstanding convention in the Senate of the role of the party of government to nominate the President of the Senate. I congratulate you on being the nominee of the government and, with that, enjoying the support of both the government and the opposition to take this place. I particularly acknowledge the role of former President Senator Slade Brockman. I thank Senator Brockman for his all-too-short service in the chair and acknowledge that during that time he discharged his duties with nothing but professionalism, fairness and diligence, and worked cooperatively with you, President—then as Deputy President—as his distinguished predecessor, Senator Scott Ryan, equally had done.

It was, indeed, a long period of service that you held as Deputy President. It brings you, President, to this chair, with much knowledge and experience of the procedures and processes of the chamber, and the other important functions and roles of President that you will now discharge. You do so at a time of a new government, a new parliament and a new Senate. With that, it's important that all of us remember the very special responsibilities that fall upon you as President to this Senate and to all senators in the fulfilling of those duties, to ensure the proper functioning of this chamber and to ensure that the dignity of this chamber is upheld. These are duties that also fall upon each and every one of us in our conduct that we bring to this place, and I hope that all senators will work to make sure that you, the deputy and those who hold the chair from time to time are all supported as much as possible in that role. It is also important that the role provide every opportunity for each senator to advance their issues of concern, for each senator to be able freely to debate, to challenge and to contest ideas across this chamber, to scrutinise the government of the day, within the full limits of the standing orders, and to have the freedom and opportunity to be able to do so.

We wish you well in your service. We acknowledge, indeed, that you follow a long line of successful Presidents and the particular role as the first woman to hold this office from the Australian Labor Party, following Senator Margaret Reid, who had such a distinguished service as a Liberal senator in this place and as President. In wishing you success, we offer you our support for the office, for you to be a strong, fair and independent presiding officer in this place.

**Senator WATERS** (Queensland—Leader of the Australian Greens in the Senate) (11:27): On behalf of the Australian Greens, we offer you our congratulations for fulfilling the role of President of the Senate. We look forward to a very productive parliament. We are, of course, saddened that our magnificent First Nations woman, Senator Dorinda Cox, is not sitting up there. We hope that, as the chamber continues to become more diverse, some of these conventions that support the two-party system can also diversify and evolve, and we look forward to a parliament that truly represents the community, including the echelons of those decision-making roles. But we give

our heartfelt congratulations to you and particularly recognise you as the first Labor woman to fill that chair. We wish you all the best and we hope that this parliament can address the challenges that the nation faces.

**Senator WONG** (South Australia—Minister for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the Government in the Senate) (11:28): President, I wish to inform senators that the Governor-General would be pleased to receive the President and senators in the Members Hall at 2.30 pm.

**Sitting suspended from 11:28 to 14:25**

**Presentation to Governor-General**

**Senator WONG** (South Australia—Minister for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the Government in the Senate) (14:25): President, the Governor-General will be pleased to receive you and senators in the Members Hall immediately.

**The PRESIDENT:** I invite senators to accompany me to the Members Hall.

**Sitting suspended from 14:25 to 15:00**

*The President and honourable senators proceeded to the Members Hall and having returned—*

### **GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH**

His Excellency the Governor-General entered the chamber and, being seated, with the President on his right hand, commanded that a message be sent to the House of Representatives intimating that His Excellency desired the attendance of honourable members in the Senate chamber.

Honourable members having come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech:

Honourable senators and members of the parliament of Australia.

I begin by acknowledging that we are meeting today on Ngunnawal and Ngambri country and pay respects to elders past and present, and particularly acknowledge the younger generation who are our pathway to our future.

Since I last spoke in this chamber, ferocious fires, devastating floods and a once-in-a-hundred-years pandemic have unleashed an extraordinary period of uncertainty, trauma and loss upon our country.

The past three years have asked so much of so many.

Again and again, Australians have risen to the moment.

Thinking of their communities.

Looking after each other.

In hard times, Australians have been at their caring and courageous best.

Major challenges—new and old—are before us.

In confronting these challenges, this parliament must seek to match the resolve and resilience of the people in whose name you serve.

As the Prime Minister has said—prove 'worthy of the people of Australia'.

In a turbulent world we can find hope in the strength of our democracy.

In May, at more than 7,000 polling centres, many thousands of postboxes, via the phone and in diplomatic missions the world over, millions of Australians cast their ballots and exercised their fundamental right and responsibility as citizens of our great democracy.

Australians have elected one of the most diverse parliaments in the history of our federation.

And for the first time in almost a decade, Australians voted to change the government.

All of us can give thanks that changes of government take place peacefully and swiftly in Australia, and with respect and courtesy for those with whom we may not agree.

The new government has pledged to govern for all Australians, whoever they are, wherever they live and whoever they voted for—and to honour the trust Australians have conferred.

The government knows this country faces serious and pressing challenges:

- rising cost of living
- low wages growth
- climate change—and its devastating impact
- tensions in the region, uncertainty in the world
- pressure in health and aged care



- and an economy in need of cheaper energy and new skills.

The government is determined to tackle these challenges in a spirit of unity and togetherness—as well as urgency.

It does not want to waste a single day.

To this end, the Prime Minister and a select few ministers were at Government House to be sworn in less than 48 hours after the election result was known.

Sooner than any other new government in Australia's history.

The government's commitment to 'hit the ground running' was honoured, with the Quad leaders meeting in Tokyo and a prime ministerial visit to Indonesia.

The government made a submission to the Fair Work Commission, to prevent Australia's lowest-paid workers from going backward—resulting in a 5.2 per cent wage increase.

The government also submitted a new, more ambitious 2030 nationally determined contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Committing to reduce emissions to 43 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030, putting Australia on track to achieve net zero by 2050.

Beyond that, the government has already taken measures to shore up Australia's energy market, protect aged-care residents and provide assistance to Australians affected by the recent floods.

### **The Uluru Statement from the Heart**

The government takes office with a renewed ambition for Australia to reconcile with our past, to tell and know the truth about history, and to place a First Nations voice at the heart of our democratic process.

The Uluru Statement from the Heart was an act of generosity by First Nations people, mapping out a path forward for us as a nation.

It is the government's intention to take up this generous offer and seek to enshrine a voice to parliament in the Constitution via a national referendum in this term.

The government views the implementation of the Uluru statement as an opportunity for healing and for learning from the truth of our history.

And, just as importantly, the voice is a chance to build a better future for First Nations people.

A future where a voice to parliament helps drive and deliver better health outcomes and longer lives, new education and employment opportunities, safer communities with decent housing, and an end to the cycle of injustice, incarceration and deaths in custody.

All of this—voice, truth, treaty and closing the gap—depends on genuine partnerships.

The government commits to engaging closely and respectfully with First Nations people and the Australian community more broadly ahead of the referendum.

Honourable senators and members, a First Nations voice promises to be like the '67 referendum, like Mabo, like the national apology—a defining moment for our nation.

An historic opportunity to move on from the safety of words to the bravery of action.

At the centre of the government's determination to close the gap is to believe that First Nations people, like every other Australian, should be made to feel empowered.

To this end, the Community Development Program, compulsory income management and the cashless debit card will all cease.

In their place will be policies that provide First Nations people with greater support to secure good jobs and earn proper wages in safe conditions.

In the same spirit, the government will invest in First Nations management of lands and waters, humbly recognising the skills and knowledge gained over tens of thousands of years.

The government will expand the community led model of justice reinvestment to turn the tide on incarceration and act on the national shame of First Nations' deaths in custody.

It will partner with communities, peak bodies and elders to improve health and life expectancy.

And the government will commit to new Indigenous employment targets for the Public Service and for Australia's 200 largest companies.

I congratulate the Hon. Linda Burney MP, member for Barton and a proud member of the Wiradjuri nation on her appointment as the Minister for Indigenous Australians.

I also congratulate Senator Malarndirri McCarthy, a proud Yanyuwa woman, on her appointment as Assistant Minister for Indigenous Australians and Assistant Minister for Indigenous Health.

And Senator Pat Dodson, a proud Yawuru man, on his appointment as Special Envoy for Reconciliation and the Implementation of the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

I wish them all the best as they lead this urgent and historic work—work which will promote unity and healing.

### **A stronger economy**

Helping Australians—all Australians—achieve their aspirations in life is central to the government's values of opportunity, fairness and reward for effort.

The government's policies will promote economic growth that creates opportunities for Australians, and the government's policies will create opportunities for more Australians to drive economic growth.

At the macro level, the Australian economy faces a number of significant challenges.

Disrupted supply chains mean it's harder and more expensive for Australian businesses and households to buy the goods they want and need.

Rising interest rates are increasing pressure on mortgages.

And a decade of low wages has put a handbrake on confidence.

We are, in the words of the Treasurer, in 'choppy waters'.

But the government is determined to steer Australia safely through.

The government will make targeted investments that expand the capacity of the economy, reduce debt as a share of GDP over time, and improve quality of life for Australians.

Prioritising spending that achieves the greatest economic benefit is the most efficient way.

Spending that creates jobs, boosts participation, lifts productivity, increases wages and grows incomes.

The government will invest in cleaner and cheaper energy, better training of our workforce, cheaper child care, and an upgraded NBN.

Importantly, the government will focus on the quality of spending, not just the quantity.

This includes ensuring multinational companies pay their fair share of tax.

### **Child care**

The government recognises that the rising cost of child care is a pressure point for family budgets and a continuing drag on economic participation and productivity.

To honour a key election commitment, the government will reduce childcare costs for more than a million families.

The government will also instruct the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission to design a price regulation mechanism to drive down out-of-pocket costs.

The Productivity Commission will undertake a comprehensive review of the childcare sector, with the aim of implementing a universal subsidy for all families.

This will be accompanied by a whole-of-government Early Years Strategy, focused on the wellbeing, education and development of Australia's children.

The ultimate goal is to add affordable child care to the list of universal services—alongside Medicare, the NDIS and superannuation—that Australians cherish.

Investing in cheaper child care reflects the government's belief that one of the most powerful initiatives it can pursue for stronger economic growth and greater productivity is more equal opportunity for women.

This is why the government has set itself a goal to re-establish Australia as a global leader in gender equality.

A new National Strategy to Achieve Gender Equality will be developed, geared at closing the gender pay gap and improving women's economic equality, health and wellbeing.

An independent Women's Economic Security Taskforce will also come into force to deliver gender responsive budgeting and embed gender analysis in the policy development process.

The government will seek to strengthen the ability of the Fair Work Commission to support wage growth in female dominated industries, such as aged care.

The recommendations of the Human Rights Commission's landmark *Respect@Work* report will be implemented, including, crucially, a positive duty on employers to create safe workplaces for women, free from harassment.

The government has plans to help end violence against women and children, including finalising the next National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032.

The government will establish 10 days paid family and domestic violence leave; increase the supply of emergency housing for women and children fleeing family violence; and invest in more case workers to assist women leaving violent situations.

### **A fair go at work**

One of this government's central aims is building an economy that works for people, not the other way around.

An economy where working hard means Australians can pay their bills, support their families and save for the future.

Today, more than 1.3 million Australians are either unemployed or looking for more hours, and many more struggle on low wages and with poor working conditions.

The government knows Australia can do better than this.

The nature of work has changed enormously, with an increase in new work arrangements and the gig economy. The government will seek to ensure that Australia's laws catch up with this reality and protect people from exploitation and unsafe working conditions.

The government will make secure work an objective in the Fair Work Act.

And it will legislate to make wage theft a crime.

### **Skills**

For the government—and for the business community of Australia—skills are high on the national agenda.

In the coming period the government will legislate to establish Jobs and Skills Australia, to drive vocational education and training, and strengthen workforce planning.

The new body will bring employers, trade unions and the training and education sector around the same table to achieve common objectives.

The Commonwealth will help train thousands of new workers by ensuring that one in 10 workers on major government projects is an apprentice, trainee or cadet.

Public TAFE will be returned to the centre of Australia's training system.

And the government will support fee-free TAFE places for Australian students, focused on those studying in industries with a skills shortage.

There will also be up to 20,000 more university places, with priority going to universities offering places in priority areas like clean energy, advanced manufacturing, health and education.

Action will also be taken to reduce the number of on-hand visa applications, to address skills shortages in the short term.

In the same way, the government will work with Australia's agricultural sector, to ensure farmers and producers can access workers at the right time while ensuring those workers see their rights upheld.

The government believes that with the right settings we can build a bigger, better trained and more productive workforce; boost incomes and living standards; and create more opportunities for more Australians to get ahead.

And, to support these goals, the government will hold an Australian Jobs and Skills Summit on 1 and 2 September here at Parliament House.

The summit will bring businesses, trade unions, the non-government sector and all levels of government together to find common ground on the economic challenges we face.

It will inform the development of an employment white paper, which will highlight the structural changes and opportunities in the Australian labour market and chart a path forward.

### **A future made in Australia**

At the election, the government signalled its strong belief that Australia must be a country that makes things.

Australia has a proud history of manufacturing, but over recent decades the scope of our manufacturing has narrowed, as international competitors have displaced Australian makers and Australian skills.

The supply chain issues experienced through the pandemic have put a spotlight on this challenge.

The government will seek to rebuild Australia's proud manufacturing industry through a commitment to a future made in Australia.

This begins with the establishment of a \$15 billion National Reconstruction Fund to grow and diversify Australia's industrial base.

The fund will take as its mission supporting new and emerging industries, helping our economy transition to reach net zero emissions by 2050, creating secure, well-paid jobs for Australian workers, driving regional economic development, and building our sovereign capability.

Priority areas for investment will include renewables and low-emission technologies; medical science; transport; value-add in agriculture, forestry and fisheries; value-add in resources; and, finally, defence and enabling capabilities.

The Buy Australian Plan will complement this investment by maximising the use of Australian-made goods, products and materials in Commonwealth contracts—harnessing the significant purchasing power of government.

The government will also work with industry to reach a goal of 1.2 million Australian tech-related jobs by 2030.

New investments will be made in the Australian railway industry too, ensuring that more trains are built in Australia by local Australian workers.

Whether a train or a ferry, a solar panel or a piece of technical defence equipment, Australians will once again be making the products our economy needs for the future.

### **Investing in infrastructure**

The government believes revitalising Australian manufacturing is an investment in national resilience and national security—and the same is true for renewing and improving our national infrastructure.

Infrastructure investment enables people and goods to move around faster, reducing the cost of doing business, growing the economy and better connecting our communities, improving Australians' quality of life.

The government is resolved to restore confidence in Australia's infrastructure and regional development pipelines.

At the centre of this effort will be reforming Infrastructure Australia as our nation's foremost infrastructure advisory body.

The Commonwealth—in cooperation with state and territory governments—will focus on quality investments, including to improve safety, reduce congestion and boost productivity.

The government will also begin work on nation-building projects like high-speed rail and an Australian flagged strategic fleet.

It will also ensure the Inland Rail project gets back on track.

And—as part of a new national push to improve road safety and lower the road toll—the government will work with truck drivers and the wider industry to upgrade rest areas on national roads.

### **Medicare and the NDIS**

The government believes every Australian has the right to access universal, affordable medical care. It is one of the things that underpins our unity as a nation.

But for too many Australians, geography, income and background still pose barriers to care.

The government is committed to making it easier for Australians to see a doctor and afford treatment.

To serve this priority, at least 50 Medicare urgent care clinics will be established. Their services will be bulk-billed.

The government will deliver a \$750 million Strengthening Medicare Fund, with investment priorities guided by the Strengthening Medicare Taskforce.

The government will also cut the cost of medicines on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme from \$42.50 to \$30—saving Australians \$12.50 for every medication.

The 50 per cent loading for telehealth psychiatric consultations under the Medicare Benefits Schedule will be reinstated, allowing easier access to bulk-billed services for Australians who live in regional and rural areas.

There will also be wider access to the Commonwealth seniors health card, opening up access to cheaper medicines, and bulk-billed doctor visits for an extra 50,000 older Australians.

GPs will be able to access grants to modernise their practices, and the government will invest in initiatives to bring more doctors to regional and rural Australia.

The government is committed to strengthening Medicare and is determined to fill the promise of the National Disability Insurance Scheme to empower Australians with disability, their families and carers.

The wisdom, diverse experience and perspective of people with disability will be at the centre of the government's efforts to prove the design, delivery, accountability and sustainability of the NDIS.

The government will also develop a National Autism Strategy and oversee the National Disability Data Asset so we can better understand the life experiences of people with disability in Australia.

The government believes the NDIS can—and must—work better for people with disability.

### **COVID-19**

As this winter brings a new omicron wave, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to challenge virtually every facet of our healthcare system.

The government will continue to adapt its response in line with the public health advice, including significant renewed efforts to increase the uptake of booster vaccines, influenza vaccines and COVID-19 treatments.

The government will also extend the National Partnership on COVID-19 Response for a further three months, to 31 December 2022, at a cost of approximately \$760 million.

This will provide funding to states and territories to continue to care for those with COVID-19 and protect the community through the public health response.

The government will also use this opportunity to better prepare for the future.

It will establish a Centre for Disease Control, to strengthen Australia's pandemic preparedness and ensure a nationally coordinated response to future outbreaks of infectious disease.

### **Aged care**

COVID-19 took a devastating toll on Australians in aged care. But the government recognises aged care was in crisis well before the pandemic struck.

The Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety has challenged Australia to do better. Far better.

The government will legislate changes to deliver quality, security and dignity in care for every older Australian across our aged-care system.

This will mean a registered nurse on site in every aged-care facility, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

It will mandate for every Australian in aged care to receive 215 minutes of care per day, ensuring more care for every resident.

It will deliver better food, an increase in transparency and accountability, and a cap on the fees people can be charged for administration and management of their home care package.

The government will back calls for a real pay increase for aged-care workers at the Fair Work Commission, recognising that higher standards of care must be supported by higher wages.

The government sees a moral duty in caring for our elders and treating our older Australians with the respect, humanity and dignity they deserve.

### **Climate change and energy**

Acting on climate change is a priority for the government—and an opportunity for Australia. Embracing the transition to clean energy will create hundreds of thousands of new jobs.

Under its Powering Australia plan, the government expects to create more than 600,000 job opportunities, with five out of every six in regional Australia.

The plan will also spur \$76 billion worth of investment and will help save families and businesses hundreds of dollars a year on their electricity bills.

Powering Australia will create clean energy jobs and cut power costs.

But is also a plan to bring people together and move the country forward, around a collective desire to take far stronger action on climate change and accelerate our efforts towards net zero emissions by 2050.

Additionally, the government has formally updated Australia's nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, a 43 per cent reduction on 2005 levels by 2030.

The government intends to go a step further, enshrining this new commitment in legislation and sending industry and investors a clear message: certainty.

The government believes that, with the right policies and investments, Australia can become a clean energy superpower.

That's why the government will invest in accelerating the decarbonisation of Australia's electricity grid.

The government will also support manufacturing of renewables and low-emission technologies and invest in community batteries and solar banks.

Australia's first national electric vehicle strategy will be established, too.

Investment in vehicle charging and hydrogen refuelling infrastructure will double.

The government will establish a New Energy Skills Program and train 10,000 new energy apprentices.

The role of the Climate Change Authority will be restored.

And, to show the seriousness with which Australia approaches climate change, Australia will seek our Pacific partners' views on co-hosting a future UN climate Conference of the Parties.

### **Environment and water**

The government believes that acting on climate change is a chance to grow the economy and protect the environment.

The Great Barrier Reef is a UNESCO World Heritage site and one of the seven wonders of the natural world.

Protecting its future is an important responsibility.

The government will invest in reef preservation and restoration, ensuring that the reef can be enjoyed for generations to come.

The government will partner with local communities to clean up urban rivers and catchments, to improve water quality and amenity, and help protect threatened species.

The government will double the number of rangers in the Indigenous rangers program, bringing the total number of rangers to 3,800 by 2030.

And they will boost funding for the management of Indigenous protected areas—critical for maintaining cultural sites, biodiversity conservation and restoration.

Furthermore, the government has committed to a full response to the Samuel review of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act; and to ongoing consultation to make environmental laws work better for everyone.

Water management is a priority, too.

The government will establish a National Water Commission to drive ongoing water reform, and futureproof Australia's water supply.

The government will also deliver on water commitments under the Murray-Darling Basin Plan, including 450 gigalitres for South Australia.

### **Disaster readiness**

The government recognises the economic opportunity and the environmental necessity that acting on climate change presents for Australia.

It also understands that the consequences of climate change are already being visited upon our communities with greater frequency and ferocity.

The government will oversee an ongoing process of review to ensure Australia's national disaster recovery support arrangements are streamlined, fair and equitable.

It will work with states, territories and local governments to continue to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements.

And it will build our national resilience, ensuring we have the capacity to predict, prevent, absorb, adapt to and evolve from national emergencies and disasters in the future, including through the Disaster Ready Fund.

### **Australia's place in the world**

This 47th Parliament of Australia meets in an international environment far less certain than any other time in recent memory.

The Prime Minister earlier this month witnessed firsthand the devastation wrought by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

As that unprovoked, illegal and immoral war continues to rage, the rules based global order comes under increasing strain.

The government will continue to show solidarity with the people of Ukraine.

And seek to manage the ripple effect of uncertainty in our own region.

At this time, Australia needs to deploy all aspects of our power—military, diplomatic, economic and social.

The government believes the Australian people must be at the heart of our engagement, because what we project to the world starts with who we are.

Our multicultural society makes us a more diverse, more prosperous and more vibrant nation.

But multiculturalism is also a diplomatic asset—as the home of more than 300 ancestries, Australia can reach into every corner of the world and say, 'We share common ground.'

We can work together, with our partners, to secure a region that is stable, prosperous and respectful of sovereignty.

We will deepen cooperation through ASEAN, strengthen our bilateral relationships, and further our shared goals through the Quad.

Australia will bring new energy and resources to the Pacific, respecting Pacific institutions and listening to Pacific priorities, the most pressing of which is the climate crisis.

Ultimately, the government's foreign policy is an expression of our national values, national interests and national identity.

An important part of that equation is trade.

The government's objectives will be to advance Australia's interests, bolster the rules-based multilateral trading system, and deliver business opportunities for Australian producers and suppliers.

The government sees great gains for us in a future powered by cleaner and cheaper energy.

So, as the world demands change, we need to not just diversify *the markets* we export to but *what* we export as well.

Turning to defence policy and national security, the government will spend two per cent of Australia's GDP on defence, including enhancing the Australian Defence Force with capabilities outlined in the *2020 Defence strategic update*.

AUKUS will remain central, not only in delivering nuclear powered submarines but also in guiding accelerated development of advanced defence capabilities where they have the most impact.

A Defence Force Posture Review will similarly ensure the capability is there to meet Australia's growing strategic challenges.

In 2022, national security also takes in everything from cybersecurity to biosecurity.

The government will seek to bolster Australian cybersecurity expertise—and has already acted to boost Australia's biosecurity system against the threat foot-and-mouth disease poses to our farmers.

Operation Sovereign Borders will be maintained, to ensure people smugglers in the region cannot restart a business model built on human suffering.

And the government will support a strong humanitarian migration program that can respond to humanitarian crises as they arise.

Keeping the nation safe is the solemn duty of every government.

And the government believes that the Australians who fulfil that responsibility and risk their lives in the service of our nation are owed not just respect and remembrance but ongoing support.

This is a moral obligation we owe ADF personnel, veterans and their families, including those affected by our longest and most recent war in Afghanistan.

Priorities include speeding up DVA claims and payments processing times and expanding the network of veterans and families hubs across Australia.

The government has also listened to the families of defence personnel and veterans and supported their calls for the Royal Commission into Defence and Veteran Suicide, and will look forward to the royal commission's interim report next month.

### **Safer and more affordable housing**

Alongside the government's commitment to nation-building sits a determination to ensure more Australians can count on the safety and stability of secure housing.

We all know the difference a secure roof over your head can make to a person's life chances.

The government will establish a Housing Australia Future Fund to build an additional 30,000 new social and affordable houses within five years.

It will create a National Housing Supply and Affordability Council, and launch a National Housing and Homelessness Plan.

The government also sees the importance of homeownership, the sense of belonging and pride and stability it can confer.

And so, it will support more Australians into their own home through the Help To Buy scheme and the Regional First Home Buyer Support Scheme.

### **Education**

The government believes education is the most powerful weapon against disadvantage—and the best investment in Australia's economic future.

Cheaper child care means more children will get access to early years education.

And the government will cooperate with the states and territories to make sure all schools are put on a path to full and fair funding.

The government knows great teachers change lives—and will initiate policies to attract the best and brightest to the teaching profession and work with schools across jurisdictions to address teacher workforce challenges.

In addition, the government will prioritise helping kids bounce back after COVID-19, with a \$200 million investment in mental health and wellbeing support.

The government will boost investment in public TAFE and apprenticeships, to ensure a new generation of Australians can gain the skills and confidence for the jobs of the future.

And resetting the relationships with universities is a priority, too.

The government has pledged to develop an Australian Universities Accord, covering the accessibility, affordability, quality and sustainability of our treasured higher education institutions.

With that, comes a renewed focus on university and research excellence, including the translation and commercialisation of great Australian ingenuity.

### **Valuing the arts**

The government has great faith in our national cultural endeavour, and recognises the importance of getting Australia's arts industry back on track, too. The conviction is simple: that a nation that invests in art and creativity is a nation that knows itself, and invites the world to know it better.

It's in this spirit that this parliamentary term will see the release of a national cultural policy—the first in almost a decade.

There will also be greater certainty for two other vital cultural institutions—the ABC and SBS—with new funding terms spanning five years.

### **Fighting corruption**

The government has an ambitious agenda for Australia.

And it recognises that so much of what it hopes to achieve depends on the trust of the Australian people.

Trust that government and public institutions will act with integrity in the interests of the nation.

To strengthen this trust, the government will legislate to create a powerful, independent and transparent national anticorruption commission. This will bring the Commonwealth in line with the states and territories, and will enable investigations of serious and systemic corruption.

It will be an important addition to the integrity framework of this country.

And out of the same commitment to accountability and public confidence, the government will establish a royal commission into the scheme commonly known as robodebt.

### **A strong Australian Public Service**

Leading with integrity also means working in partnership with a strong, committed and empowered Public Service.

The removal of the average staffing level cap, rebalancing the use of labour hire, limiting fixed-term contracts and undertaking a strategic reinvestment of funds will form the first phase of the government's plan to rebuild the Public Service's capacity to deliver the best outcomes for the Australian people.

The government will ensure the APS becomes a model employer and an employer of choice, including—and especially—for First Nations people, and those living with disability.

The government will seek to lead by example.

### **Conclusion**

A change of government represents a chance to bring the nation together anew.



To senators and members from the government, opposition and crossbench, I congratulate you on being called to serve our country and our democracy.

I urge you to advocate thoughtfully, debate respectfully and—in everything you do—prove worthy of the Australian people.

I wish you every success in meeting this moment.

It is now my duty and my honour to declare the 47th Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia open.

*His Excellency the Governor-General and members of the House of Representatives retired—*

**Sitting suspended from 15:54 to 17:00**

**The PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. Sue Lines)** took the chair, read prayers and made an acknowledgement of country.

**DOCUMENTS**

**Tabling**

**The Clerk:** I table documents pursuant to statute as listed on the Dynamic Red.

*Full details of the documents are recorded in the Journals of the Senate.*

**PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION**

**Commission to Administer the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance**

**The PRESIDENT (17:01):** I report that, accompanied by honourable senators, this afternoon I presented myself to the Governor-General as the choice of the Senate as President. The Governor-General presented me with a commission to administer to senators the oath or affirmation of allegiance. I table the commission.

**GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH**

**Consideration**

**The PRESIDENT (17:01):** I inform the Senate that I have received a copy of the opening speech which His Excellency the Governor-General delivered to both houses of parliament.

Ordered that consideration of the Governor-General's opening speech be made an order of the day for the next day of sitting.

**BUSINESS**

**Rearrangement**

**Senator WONG** (South Australia—Minister for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the Government in the Senate) (17:02): by leave—I move:

That standing order 3(4) be suspended to enable the Senate to consider business other than that of a formal character before the address-in-reply to the Governor-General's opening speech has been adopted.

Question agreed to.

**MINISTRY**

**Presentation**

**Senator WONG** (South Australia—Minister for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the Government in the Senate) (17:02): by leave—I advise the Senate that, following the election held on 21 May 2022, in which the Australian Labor Party was elected to government, the Governor-General commissioned the Prime Minister to form a government. Ministers and assistant ministers were appointed on 1 June 2022. For the information of senators, I table a list of the full ministry, which includes representation arrangements.

I also wish to inform the Senate that I have been appointed as Leader of the Government in the Senate and Senator Farrell has been appointed as the Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate. Senator Gallagher has been appointed as Manager of Government Business in the Senate and Senator Chisholm will serve as the Deputy Manager of Government Business in the Senate. I also advise that Senator Urquhart has been elected as the Chief Government Whip in the Senate and Senators Ciccone and Pratt have both been elected as deputy government whips in the Senate. I seek leave to have the ministry list incorporated into *Hansard*.

Leave granted.

*The document read as follows—*

TITLE	MINISTER	OTHER CHAMBER
<b>Prime Minister</b>	<b>The Hon Anthony Albanese MP</b>	Senator the Hon Penny Wong
<b>Minister for the Public Service</b>	<b>Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher</b>	The Hon Linda Burney MP
<b>Minister for Women</b> (Vice-President of the Executive Council) (Manager of Government Business in the Senate)	<b>Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher</b>	The Hon Linda Burney MP
<b>Minister for Indigenous Affairs</b>	<b>The Hon Linda Burney MP</b>	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
<b>Cabinet Secretary</b>	<b>The Hon Mark Dreyfus QC MP</b>	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
<i>Assistant Minister to the Prime Minister</i>	<i>The Hon Patrick Gorman MP</i>	
<i>Assistant Minister for Indigenous Australians</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Malarndirri McCarthy</i>	
<b>Minister for Defence</b> (Deputy Prime Minister)	<b>The Hon Richard Marles MP</b>	Senator the Hon Penny Wong
Minister for Veterans' Affairs	The Hon Matt Keogh MP	Senator the Hon Penny Wong
Minister for Defence Personnel	The Hon Matt Keogh MP	Senator the Hon Penny Wong
Minister for Defence Industry	The Hon Pat Conroy MP	Senator the Hon Penny Wong
<i>Assistant Minister for Defence</i>	<i>The Hon Matt Thistlethwaite MP</i>	
<i>Assistant Minister for Veterans' Affairs</i>	<i>The Hon Matt Thistlethwaite MP</i>	
<b>Minister for Foreign Affairs</b> (Leader of the Government in the Senate)	<b>Senator the Hon Penny Wong</b>	The Hon Richard Marles MP
<b>Minister for Trade and Tourism</b> (Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate)	<b>Senator the Hon Don Farrell</b>	The Hon Madeleine King MP
Minister for International Development and the Pacific	The Hon Pat Conroy MP	Senator the Hon Penny Wong
<i>Assistant Minister for Trade</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Tim Ayres</i>	
<i>Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs</i>	<i>The Hon Tim Watts MP</i>	
<b>Treasurer</b>	<b>The Hon Dr Jim Chalmers MP</b>	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
<b>Minister for Small Business</b>	<b>The Hon Julie Collins MP</b>	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
Assistant Treasurer	The Hon Stephen Jones MP	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
Minister for Financial Services	The Hon Stephen Jones MP	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
<i>Assistant Minister for Competition, Charities and Treasury</i>	<i>The Hon Dr Andrew Leigh MP</i>	
<b>Minister for Finance</b>	<b>Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher</b>	The Hon Dr Jim Chalmers MP
<b>Special Minister of State</b>	<b>Senator the Hon Don Farrell</b>	The Hon Amanda Rishworth MP
<b>Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations</b> (Leader of the House)	<b>The Hon Tony Burke MP</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<b>Minister for Skills and Training</b>	<b>The Hon Brendan O'Connor MP</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<b>Minister for Education</b>	<b>The Hon Jason Clare MP</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
Minister for Early Childhood Education	The Hon Dr Anne Aly MP	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
Minister for Youth	The Hon Dr Anne Aly MP	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<i>Assistant Minister for Education</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Anthony Chisholm</i>	
<b>Minister for Health and Aged Care</b> (Deputy Leader of the House)	<b>The Hon Mark Butler MP</b>	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
Minister for Aged Care	The Hon Anika Wells MP	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
Minister for Sport	The Hon Anika Wells MP	Senator the Hon Katy Gallagher
<i>Assistant Minister for Health and Aged Care</i>	<i>The Hon Ged Kearney MP</i>	
<i>Assistant Minister for Mental Health and Suicide Prevention</i>	<i>The Hon Emma McBride MP</i>	
<i>Assistant Minister for Rural and Regional Health</i>	<i>The Hon Emma McBride MP</i>	
<i>Assistant Minister for Indigenous Health</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Malarndirri McCarthy</i>	
<b>Minister for Climate Change and Energy</b>	<b>The Hon Chris Bowen MP</b>	Senator the Hon Penny Wong
<b>Minister for the Environment and Water</b>	<b>The Hon Tanya Plibersek MP</b>	Senator the Hon Penny Wong
<i>Assistant Minister for Climate Change and Energy</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Jenny McAllister</i>	

<b>Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government</b>	<b>The Hon Catherine King MP</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<b>Minister for Communications</b>	<b>The Hon Michelle Rowland MP</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<b>Minister for the Arts</b>	<b>The Hon Tony Burke MP</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<b>Minister for Northern Australia</b>	<b>The Hon Madeleine King MP</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
Minister for Regional Development, Local Government and Territories	The Hon Kristy McBain MP	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<i>Assistant Minister for Infrastructure and Transport</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Carol Brown</i>	
<i>Assistant Minister for Regional Development</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Anthony Chisholm</i>	
<b>Minister for Social Services</b>	<b>The Hon Amanda Rishworth MP</b>	Senator the Hon Don Farrell
<b>Minister for the National Disability Insurance Scheme</b>	<b>The Hon Bill Shorten MP</b>	Senator the Hon Don Farrell
<b>Minister for Government Services</b>	<b>The Hon Bill Shorten MP</b>	Senator the Hon Don Farrell
<b>Minister for Housing</b>	<b>The Hon Julie Collins MP</b>	Senator the Hon Don Farrell
<b>Minister for Homelessness</b>	<b>The Hon Julie Collins MP</b>	Senator the Hon Don Farrell
<i>Assistant Minister for Social Services</i>	<i>The Hon Justine Elliot MP</i>	
<i>Assistant Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence</i>	<i>The Hon Justine Elliot MP</i>	
<b>Attorney-General</b>	<b>The Hon Mark Dreyfus QC MP</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<i>Assistant Minister for the Republic</i>	<i>The Hon Matt Thistlethwaite MP</i>	
<b>Minister for Resources</b>	<b>The Hon Madeleine King MP</b>	Senator the Hon Don Farrell
<b>Minister for Industry and Science</b>	<b>The Hon Ed Husic MP</b>	Senator the Hon Don Farrell
<i>Assistant Minister for Manufacturing</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Tim Ayres</i>	
<b>Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry</b>	<b>Senator the Hon Murray Watt</b>	The Hon Catherine King MP
<b>Minister for Home Affairs</b>	<b>The Hon Clare O'Neil MP</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<b>Minister for Cyber Security</b>	<b>The Hon Clare O'Neil MP</b>	Senator the Hon Murray Watt
<b>Minister for Emergency Management</b>	<b>Senator the Hon Murray Watt</b>	The Hon Clare O'Neil MP
Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs	The Hon Andrew Giles MP	Senator the Hon Murray Watt

## SHADOW MINISTRY

### Presentation

**Senator BIRMINGHAM** (South Australia—Leader of the Opposition in the Senate) (17:04): by leave—I advise the Senate that, following a meeting of the Liberal Party Senate party room, I was elected Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, and I welcome the continuation, following her successful election, of Senator Cash as the coalition's deputy leader, albeit on this side of the chamber. I acknowledge also the election of Senator Bridget McKenzie, who continues in her role as Leader of the Nationals in the Senate, and Senator Perin Davey having been elected as Deputy Leader of the Nationals across the parliament. I further advise the Senate that Senator Wendy Askew has been elected as Chief Opposition Whip in the Senate, and I congratulate Senator Askew on her election, along with Senator Scarr and Senator O'Sullivan, who have both been elected deputy opposition whips.

I thank Senator Dean Smith for his service as the Government Whip in the Senate over a significant period of time—since 2015—and congratulate him on his appointment to the opposition frontbench as shadow assistant minister for competition, charities and Treasury. I inform the Senate that Senator Ruston will serve as Manager of Opposition Business in the Senate, and Senator Duniam will continue as the deputy to Senator Ruston in relation to the management of business.

I congratulate our senators on their various appointments, and also thank Senators McGrath and Chandler for their service as deputy government whips at the time in those parliamentary roles. I congratulate them also on their shadow ministry appointments. I congratulate all senators on their appointment to this place following the election. I particularly congratulate the three new coalition senators who have joined our ranks, albeit noting the loss, sadly, of some of our colleagues.

I offer my congratulations to government senators and particularly to those government senators who have been appointed to ministerial and assistant minister roles. It is a great honour that those on the other side have, to be part of the government of Australia and to be able to undertake those roles. I acknowledge Senator Wong as Leader of the Government in the Senate, returning to a ministerial role, and I acknowledge the other ministers, including new ministers, across this chamber. Whilst on our side we would have wished for an alternative election result, we know

that serving the people of Australia as part of a government is an enormous privilege, and we wish you well in doing so, if not wishing you ongoing electoral success in the future.

The coalition take very seriously our role to be a responsible opposition working in this chamber, with the larger crossbench elected by the Australian people, to hold the government to account and to represent the views of our constituents, our communities and all Australians. We look forward to working in this chamber in a collegiate manner—respectful in our differences, bipartisan where possible and in the national interest—but demonstrating to the Australian people that our values are the values of Australia and Australians.

I seek leave to incorporate in *Hansard* a list of our shadow ministerial arrangements.

Leave granted.

*The document read as follows—*

<b>DUTTON SHADOW MINISTRY</b>			<b>26 July 2022</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Minister</b>	<b>Other Chamber</b>	
<b>Leader of the Opposition</b>	The Hon Peter Dutton MP	Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham	
<b>Shadow Minister for Women</b>	The Hon Sussan Ley MP	Senator the Hon Jane Hume	
<b>Shadow Cabinet Secretary</b>	Senator the Hon Marise Payne	The Hon Peter Dutton MP	
<b>Shadow Minister for the Public Service</b>	Senator the Hon Jane Hume	The Hon Angus Taylor MP	
<b>Shadow Minister for Indigenous Australians</b>	Julian Leeses MP	Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash	
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister to the Leader of the Opposition</i>	<i>Senator the Hon James McGrath</i>		
<b>Shadow Minister for Industry, Skills and Training</b>	The Hon Sussan Ley MP	Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash	
(Deputy Leader of the Opposition)			
<b>Shadow Minister for Resources</b>	Senator Susan McDonald	The Hon David Littleproud MP	
<b>Shadow Minister for Climate Change and Energy</b>	Ted O'Brien MP	Senator the Hon Jonathon Duniam	
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Manufacturing</i>	<i>The Hon Michelle Landry MP</i>		
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Climate Change and Energy</i>	<i>Senator Hollie Hughes</i>		
<b>Shadow Minister for Agriculture</b>	The Hon David Littleproud MP	Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie	
(Leader of the Nationals)			
<b>Shadow Minister for Water</b>	Senator Perin Davey	The Hon David Littleproud MP	
(Deputy Leader of the Nationals)			
<b>Shadow Minister for Environment, Fisheries and Forestry</b>	Senator the Hon Jonathon Duniam	Ted O'Brien MP	
<b>Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs</b>	Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham	The Hon Dan Tehan MP	
(Leader of the Opposition in the Senate)			
<b>Shadow Minister for Trade and Tourism</b>	The Hon Kevin Hogan MP	Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham	
(Deputy Manager of Opposition Business in the House)			
Shadow Minister for International Development and the Pacific	The Hon Michael McCormack MP	Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham	
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Trade</i>	<i>Rick Wilson MP</i>		
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs</i>	<i>Senator Claire Chandler</i>	Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham	

<b>Shadow Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations</b> (Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash	The Hon Paul Fletcher MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Small and Family Business</b>	The Hon Sussan Ley MP	Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash
<b>Shadow Minister for Education</b>	The Hon Alan Tudge MP	Senator the Hon Jonathon Duniam
Shadow Minister for Regional Education	The Hon Andrew Gee MP	Senator the Hon Jonathon Duniam
Shadow Minister for Early Childhood Education	Angie Bell MP	Senator the Hon Jonathon Duniam
Shadow Minister for Youth	Angie Bell MP	Senator the Hon Jonathon Duniam
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Education</i>	<i>The Hon Nola Marino MP</i>	
<b>Shadow Treasurer</b>	The Hon Angus Taylor MP	Senator the Hon Jane Hume
Shadow Assistant Treasurer	The Hon Stuart Robert MP	Senator the Hon Jane Hume
Shadow Minister for Financial Services	The Hon Stuart Robert MP	Senator the Hon Jane Hume
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Competition, Charities and Treasury</i>	<i>Senator Dean Smith</i>	
<b>Shadow Minister for Government Services and the Digital Economy</b>	The Hon Paul Fletcher MP	Senator the Hon Sarah Henderson
<b>Shadow Minister for Science and the Arts</b> (Manager of Opposition Business in the House)	The Hon Paul Fletcher MP	Senator the Hon Sarah Henderson
<b>Shadow Minister for Social Services</b>	The Hon Michael Sukkar MP	Senator the Hon Anne Ruston
<b>Shadow Minister for the National Disability Insurance Scheme</b>	The Hon Michael Sukkar MP	Senator the Hon Anne Ruston
<b>Shadow Minister for Housing</b>	The Hon Michael Sukkar MP	Senator the Hon Anne Ruston
<b>Shadow Minister for Homelessness</b>	The Hon Michael Sukkar MP	Senator the Hon Anne Ruston
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Social Services</i>	<i>Pat Conaghan MP</i>	
<b>Shadow Minister for Home Affairs</b>	The Hon Karen Andrews MP	Senator James Paterson
<b>Shadow Minister for Child Protection and the Prevention of Family Violence</b>	The Hon Karen Andrews MP	Senator the Hon Jane Hume
<b>Shadow Minister for Emergency Management</b>	Senator Perin Davey	The Hon David Littleproud MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Immigration and Citizenship</b>	The Hon Dan Tehan MP	Senator James Paterson
Shadow Minister for Community Safety, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs	The Hon Jason Wood MP	Senator James Paterson
Shadow Minister for Cyber Security	Senator James Paterson	The Hon Karen Andrews MP
Shadow Minister for Countering Foreign Interference	Senator James Paterson	The Hon Karen Andrews MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence</i>	<i>Pat Conaghan MP</i>	
<b>Shadow Minister for Health and Aged Care</b>	Senator the Hon Anne Ruston	The Hon Sussan Ley MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Sport</b> (Manager of Opposition Business in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Anne Ruston	The Hon Sussan Ley MP
Shadow Minister for Regional Health	The Hon Andrew Gee MP	Senator the Hon Anne Ruston
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Mental Health and Suicide Prevention</i>	<i>Melissa McIntosh MP</i>	
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Health, Aged Care and indigenous Health Services</i>	<i>Gavin Pearce MP</i>	

<b>Shadow Minister for Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development</b> (Leader of the Nationals in the Senate)	Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie	The Hon David Littleproud MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Communications</b>	Senator the Hon Sarah Henderson	The Hon Paul Fletcher MP
<b>Shadow Minister for Northern Australia</b>	Senator Susan McDonald	The Hon David Littleproud MP
Shadow Minister for Regional Development, Local Government and Territories	The Hon Andrew Gee MP	Senator the Hon Bridget McKenzie
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Regional Development</i>	<i>Dr Anne Webster MP</i>	
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Infrastructure and Transport</i>	<i>Tony Pasin MP</i>	
<b>Shadow Minister for Defence</b>	The Hon Andrew Hastie MP	Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham
<b>Shadow Minister for Veterans' Affairs</b>	The Hon Barnaby Joyce MP	Senator Perin Davey
Shadow Minister for Defence Industry	The Hon Luke Howarth MP	Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham
Shadow Minister for Defence Personnel	The Hon Luke Howarth MP	Senator the Hon Simon Birmingham
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Defence</i>	<i>Phillip Thompson OAM MP</i>	
<b>Shadow Minister for Finance</b>	Senator the Hon Jane Hume	The Hon Angus Taylor MP
<b>Shadow Special Minister of State</b>	Senator the Hon Jane Hume	The Hon Angus Taylor MP
<i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Finance</i>	<i>Senator the Hon James McGrath</i>	
<b>Shadow Attorney-General</b>	Julian Leeser MP	Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash

## PARTY OFFICE HOLDERS

### Australian Greens

**Senator WATERS** (Queensland—Leader of the Australian Greens in the Senate) (17:07): by leave—In relation to office holder arrangements for the Australian Greens, I advise the Senate that I continue as the Australian Greens' leader in the Senate. I advise that Senator Mehreen Faruqi has been elected as deputy leader of the party, and that Senator Lidia Thorpe is deputy leader in the Senate. I further advise that Senator Sarah Hanson-Young is our Manager of Greens Business in the Senate and Senator Nick McKim continues as our party whip.

I congratulate all of the new senators and all of the office holders in other parties, and I seek leave to table the office holder list for the 47th Parliament and have it incorporated in *Hansard*.

Leave granted.

*The document read as follows—*

#### 47th Parliament—Senate

##### Office Holders for the Australian Greens

Position	Name
<b>Deputy Leader</b>	Senator Mehreen Faruqi
<b>Leader in the Senate</b>	Senator Larissa Waters
<b>Deputy Leader in the Senate</b>	Senator Lidia Thorpe
<b>Manager of Greens Business in the Senate</b>	Senator Sarah Hanson-Young
<b>Party Whip</b>	Senator Nick McKim

Signed:

Senator Larissa Waters

### Pauline Hanson's One Nation

**Senator HANSON** (Queensland—Leader of Pauline Hanson's One Nation) (17:08): by leave—I advise the Senate that I am leader and whip of Pauline Hanson's One Nation.

### Jacqui Lambie Network

**Senator LAMBIE** (Tasmania) (17:08): by leave—I advise the Senate that Senator Tyrrell should be designated as a whip, for the purposes of standing order 24A relating to the Selection of Bills Committee.

### National Party of Australia

**Senator DAVEY** (New South Wales—Deputy Leader of the Nationals) (17:09): by leave—I wish to advise the Senate that Senator Ross Cadell has been appointed the Nationals Whip in the Senate, and he will also be appointed to the Selection of Bills Committee.

### Independents

**Senator DAVID POCOCK** (Australian Capital Territory) (17:09): by leave—I advise the Senate that I should be designated as whip for the purposes of standing order 24A relating to the Selection of Bills Committee.

### United Australia Party

**Senator BABET** (Victoria) (17:09): by leave—I advise the Senate that I should be designated as a whip for the purpose of standing order 24A, relating to the Selection of Bills Committee.

## PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE HOLDERS

### Deputy President and Chair of Committees

**The PRESIDENT** (17:10): I remind the Senate that it should now choose one of its members to be the Deputy President and Chair of Committees.

**Senator BIRMINGHAM** (South Australia—Leader of the Opposition in the Senate) (17:10): I move:  
That Senator McLachlan be appointed Deputy President and Chair of Committees.

**The PRESIDENT:** Are there any further nominations?

**Senator WATERS** (Queensland—Leader of the Australian Greens in the Senate) (17:10): With great pleasure, I move:

That Senator Steele-John take the chair of the Senate as Deputy President and Chair of Committees.

**The PRESIDENT:** Are there any further nominations? As there are no further nominations, we will now proceed to a ballot. I invite the candidates—first of all, Senator McLachlan—to make a short statement.

**Senator McLACHLAN** (South Australia) (17:11): My fellow senators, I seek your support for election to the position of Deputy President. I ask senators to think of me kindly and to have regard for my work as temporary chair and my work as chair of other committees during my time in the Senate. I hope that, when you turn your minds to this, it will be a testament to the dedication that I will bring to the role. If I am successful at ballot, I will do all I can to support the President, who is a senator I hold in the highest regard.

**Senator STEELE-JOHN** (Western Australia) (17:13): Thank you, President. I come to the Senate today to seek your support to be elected to the position of Deputy President of the Senate. If you were to elect me to this role, a person who identifies openly as a disabled person, it would be a historic moment.

The Deputy President of the Senate is a leadership role in this place. Appointing a disabled person to this position would send a very clear message to disabled people across the country. It would send a message that disabled people belong in politics and that disabled people are able and are trusted to lead. It would send a message that this government, the opposition and the newly appointed crossbench are committed to centring disabled people and, from day one, will waste no time in breaking down the structural ableism that disabled people experience each and every day as a result of the decisions made in this place.

I am proud to have the support of my Greens colleagues to put myself forward for this position today. The Greens will always prioritise and promote upholding the voices of disabled people in this place. I encourage every member of the Senate to take this opportunity to do the same.

**The PRESIDENT:** A ballot will now be held. Before proceeding to ballot, the bells will be rung for four minutes.

*The bells having been rung—*

**The PRESIDENT:** The Senate will now proceed to ballot. Please write on the ballot paper the name of the candidate you wish to vote for. The candidates are Senator McLachlan and Senator Steele-John. I now invite Senators Askew and McKim to act as scrutineers.

*A ballot having been taken—*

**The PRESIDENT:** Order! The result of the ballot is as follows: Senator McLachlan, 57 votes; and Senator Steele-John, 13 votes. Senator McLachlan is therefore elected Deputy President and Chair of Committees in accordance with the standing orders. I look forward to working with you, Senator McLachlan.

**Senator WONG** (South Australia—Minister for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the Government in the Senate) (17:27): I would like to make, if I may, some brief remarks to congratulate Senator McLachlan on his election as Deputy President on behalf of the—

*An honourable senator interjecting—*

**Senator WONG:** government. I'm still getting used to saying that! There might be a few faux pas for a little while!

I did note this morning, following the election of President, the longstanding convention as to the government of the day nominating the President and the opposition of the day nominating the Deputy President and Chair of Committees. I want to make a comment about that, because there were a couple of interjections. It's a reflection of the Westminster system. It's a reflection that, under our system, a party forms government and a party forms opposition. A party forms opposition. If somebody else formed a government or an opposition one day, the same convention presumably would apply. It reflects respectful debate on something where we are electing the Deputy President. It is a reflection of a Westminster system, which, in this chamber, also recognises that no single party of government, as I said, holds the majority—generally—in the chamber.

I'll make a couple of comments about Senator McLachlan. He may have only served in this chamber since 2020, but he had been a member of the legislative council in our home state of South Australia for some time prior to that. I do want to say—and this is no disrespect to you, President—that I'm delighted that another South Australian is taking a leadership role in this place. I note—

*An honourable senator interjecting—*

**Senator WONG:** The Tasmanians have got the whips sewn up though! He's also served as president of the legislative council for a couple of years. I think that role, his experience in presiding in that role, has been evident in his work in this chamber. I look forward to working with you. We hope you and the President will form a very good team in the way that we've seen under previous presidents and deputy presidents, a very collegiate approach to the management of the chamber, and I look forward to your fair and inclusive chairing continuing. The government congratulates you, Senator McLachlan, and we wish you all the best in your role.

**Senator BIRMINGHAM** (South Australia—Leader of the Opposition in the Senate) (17:30): I echo the remarks of Senator Wong, who has indeed touched on the many attributes that I'm sure Senator McLachlan will bring to serving alongside you, President, as the Deputy President in this chamber. His experience stretches far beyond his service in this place, which has been distinguished and active but, indeed, it's an experience that does stretch, as Senator Wong has acknowledged, into the South Australian parliament and to serving as a presiding officer in that parliament.

I know that he will bring a sense of duty and a commitment to the impartiality of the chair, in working alongside you, that he will work as diligently as possible in the different roles that you and he undertake, particularly his roles in relation to Senate committees and the Chair of Committees in this place. I thank the Senate for its support of Senator McLachlan and the government for its continued recognition of the conventions of the Senate of this place, of our system of government, to which we remain equally committed.

**Senator WATERS** (Queensland—Leader of the Australian Greens in the Senate) (17:31): The Greens rise to congratulate Senator McLachlan on his appointment as Deputy President and Chair of Committees. We're, of course, disappointed that our outstanding Senator Steele-John, a proud disabled man, has not been successful in this role. It would have sent a really powerful message of inclusion to the entire community. We also look forward to entering this century and becoming a republic.

**Senator McLACHLAN** (South Australia—Deputy President and Chair of Committees) (17:32): by leave—I would just like to quickly thank my fellow senators for placing trust in me, and I undertake to you that I will work faithfully and diligently to advance the interests of the Senate. Madam President, I congratulate you on your election earlier today and I look forward to working with you.

**The PRESIDENT:** Thank you. There being no further speakers, we will now move on to the appointment of Temporary Chairs of Committees.

### Temporary Chairs of Committees

**The PRESIDENT** (17:32): Pursuant to standing order 12, I lay on the table a warrant nominating senators as Temporary Chairs of Committees when the Deputy President and Chair of committees is absent.



## NOTICES

### Presentation

**Senator GALLAGHER** (Australian Capital Territory—Minister for the Public Service, Minister for Finance, Minister for Women, Manager of Government Business in the Senate and Vice-President of the Executive Council) (17:33): I give notice that, on the next day of sitting, I shall move:

That the provisions of paragraphs (5) to (8) of standing order 111 not apply to the following bills, allowing them to be considered during this period of sittings:

Aged Care and Other Legislation Amendment (Royal Commission Response) Bill 2022

Social Security and Other Legislation Amendment (Self-Employment Programs and Other Measures) Bill 2022.

I also table a statement of reasons justifying the need for the bills to be considered during these sittings and seek leave to have the statements incorporated in *Hansard*.

Leave granted.

### Presentation

**Senator Roberts** to move on the next day of sitting:

(1) That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent this resolution having effect.

(2) That the Fair Work Amendment (Equal Pay for Equal Work) Bill 2022 be restored to the *Notice Paper* and consideration of the bill resume at the stage reached in the 46th Parliament.

**Senator McCarthy, Dodson and Stewart** to move on the next day of sitting:

That the Senate—

(a) notes the resolution of 8 October 1992 relating to the display of the Australian Flag in the Senate chamber;

(b) resolves that, consistent with its previous resolution, the Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag be displayed alongside the Australian Flag in the Senate chamber; and

(c) directs that the flags be installed within three weeks after the passage of this resolution.

**Senator Watt** to move on the next day of sitting:

That the following bill be introduced: a Bill for an Act to amend legislation relating to family law, social security and veterans' entitlements, and for related purposes. *Social Security and Other Legislation Amendment (Self-Employment Programs and Other Measures) Bill 2022*.

**Senator Gallagher** to move on the next day of sitting:

That departments and agencies be allocated to legislative and general purpose standing committees as follows:

*Community Affairs*

Health and Aged Care

Social Services

*Economics*

Industry, Science and Resources

Treasury

*Education and Employment*

Education

Employment and Workplace Relations

*Environment and Communications*

Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (Communications and the Arts functions only)

*Finance and Public Administration*

Finance

Parliament

Prime Minister and Cabinet

*Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade*

Defence, including Veterans' Affairs

Foreign Affairs and Trade

*Legal and Constitutional Affairs*

Attorney-General

Home Affairs

*Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport*

Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development functions only).

**Senator Gallagher** to move on the next day of sitting:

That the days of meeting of the Senate for the remainder of 2022 be as follows:

Thursday, 28 July

Monday, 1 August to Thursday, 4 August

Monday, 5 September to Thursday, 8 September

Monday, 12 September to Thursday, 15 September

Tuesday, 25 October to Thursday, 27 October

Monday, 21 November to Thursday, 24 November

Monday, 28 November to Thursday, 1 December.

**Senator Gallagher** to move on the next day of sitting:

(1) That the 2022-23 Budget estimates hearings be scheduled as follows:

Friday, 28 October until no later than 5 pm (*Group A*)

Monday, 7 November until no later than 11 pm (*Group A*)

Tuesday, 8 November until no later than 1 pm (*Group A*)

Tuesday, 8 November until no earlier than 2 pm until no later than 11 pm (*Group B*)

Wednesday, 9 November and Thursday, 10 November until no later than 11 pm (*Group B*).

(2) That cross portfolio estimates hearings on Indigenous matters and on Murray-Darling Basin Plan matters be scheduled for Friday, 11 November but not restricted to that day.

(3) That the committees consider the proposed expenditure in accordance with the allocation of departments and agencies to committees agreed to by the Senate.

(4) That committees meet in the following groups:

**Group A:**

Environment and Communications

Finance and Public Administration

Legal and Constitutional Affairs

Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport

**Group B:**

Community Affairs

Economics

Education and Employment

Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade.

(5) That the committees report to the Senate on Tuesday, 29 November 2022.

**Senator Gallagher** to move on the next day of sitting:

That consideration of the business before the Senate on the following days be interrupted at approximately 5 pm, but not so as to interrupt a senator speaking, to enable senators to make their first speeches (of approximately 20 minutes) without any question before the chair, as follows:

(a) Wednesday, 27 July 2022—Senators Stewart and Nampijinpa Price;

(b) Monday, 1 August 2022—Senator Allman-Payne;

(c) Tuesday, 2 August 2022—Senators David Pocock and Shoebridge;

(d) Wednesday, 3 August 2022—Senators Barbara Pocock and Babet;

(e) Monday, 5 September 2022—Senators White and Cadell;

(f) Tuesday, 6 September 2022—Senators Tyrrell and Payman; and

(g) Wednesday, 7 September 2022—Senator Liddle.

**Senator Waters** to move on the next day of sitting—

(1) That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent this resolution having effect.

(2) That the following bills be restored to the *Notice Paper* and consideration of each of the bills resume at the stage reached in the 46th Parliament:

- Broadcasting Services Amendment (Audio Description) Bill 2019
- Commonwealth Electoral Amendment (Lowering Voting Age and Increasing Voter Participation) Bill 2018
- Customs Legislation Amendment (Commercial Greyhound Export and Import Prohibition) Bill 2021
- Defence Amendment (Parliamentary Approval of Overseas Service) Bill 2020
- Electric Vehicles Accountability Bill 2021
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Amendment (Save the Koala) Bill 2021
- Federal Environment Watchdog Bill 2021
- Landholders' Right to Refuse (Gas and Coal) Bill 2015
- Live Performance Federal Insurance Guarantee Fund Bill 2021
- Snowy Hydro Corporatisation Amendment (No New Fossil Fuels) Bill 2021 [No. 2]
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Bill 2022.

**Senator McKenzie** to move on the next day of sitting:

That there be laid on the table by the Minister representing the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government, by no later than 1 August 2022, all documents in relation to the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Indonesia between the Department of Infrastructure and the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government and Australian international airports.

**Senator McKenzie** to move on the next day of sitting:

That there be laid on the table by the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, by no later than 1 August 2022, the following documents:

- (a) all requests for advice from the minister's office to the Department after being alerted to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in Indonesia; and
- (b) the incoming government brief to the new Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry specifically in relation to the advice on FMD.

**Senator Cash** to move on the next day of sitting:

That there be laid on the table by the Minister representing the Prime Minister, by no later than midday on 1 August 2022:

- (a) any briefing notes, file notes and emails between the Prime Minister and his office and the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations and/or his office in relation to the Code for the Tendering and Performance of Building Work Amendment Instrument 2022 (Building Code) announced by Minister Burke on 24 July 2022;
- (b) any briefing notes, file notes and emails between the Prime Minister and his office and the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations and/or his office in relation to the abolition of the Australian Building and Construction Commission (ABCC);
- (c) any briefing materials produced by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet that were provided to the Prime Minister and/or the Prime Minister's office in relation to the changes to the Building Code; and
- (d) any briefing materials produced by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet that were provided to the Prime Minister and/or the Prime Minister's office in relation to the potential abolition of the ABCC.

**Senator Cash** to move on the next day of sitting:

That there be laid on the table by the Minister representing the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations, by no later than midday on 1 August 2022:

- (a) briefing notes, file notes and emails between the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations (Minister) and/or his office and the Fair Work Ombudsman (FWO), and/or the Australian Building and Construction Commission (ABCC), in relation to the Code for the Tendering and Performance of Building Work Amendment Instrument 2022 announced by Minister Burke on 24 July 2022;
- (b) briefing notes, file notes and emails between the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations and/or his office and the FWO, and/or the ABCC in relation to the potential abolition of the ABCC;
- (c) briefing materials produced by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations that were provided to the Minister and/or the Minister's office in relation to the changes of the Building Code; and
- (d) briefing materials produced by Department of Employment and Workplace Relations that were provided to the Minister and/or the Minister's office in relation to the potential abolition of the ABCC.

**Senators Birmingham, Waters, Hanson, Lambie and David Pocock** gave contingent notices of motion as follows:

No. 1—To move (contingent on the Senate on any day concluding its consideration of any item of business and prior to the Senate proceeding to the consideration of another item of business):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the senator moving a motion relating to the conduct of the business of the Senate or to provide for the consideration of any matter.

No. 2—To move (contingent on any senator objecting to a motion being taken as formal):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the motion being moved immediately and determined without amendment or debate.

No. 3—To move (contingent on any senator being refused leave to move an amendment to a motion moved during formal business):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent that senator moving the amendment to the motion.

No. 4—To move (contingent on any senator being refused leave to amend their own motion prior to it being taken as formal):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent that senator amending the motion.

No. 5—To move (contingent on the chair declaring that the time allotted for the consideration of a bill, or any stage of a bill, has expired):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent further consideration of the bill, or the stage of the bill, without limitation of time or for a specified period.

No. 6—To move (contingent on the moving of a motion to debate a matter of urgency under standing order 75):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the senator moving an amendment to the motion.

No. 7—To move (contingent on any senator being refused leave to move a motion relating to the suspension or adjournment of the Senate):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the senator moving a motion relating to the suspension or adjournment of the Senate.

No. 8—To move (contingent on a minister at question time on any day asking that further questions be placed on notice):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the senator moving a motion that, at question time on any day, questions may be put to ministers until 30 questions, including supplementary questions, have been asked and answered.

No. 9—To move (contingent on any senator being refused leave to make a statement to the Senate):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent that senator making that statement.

No. 10—To move (contingent on any senator being refused leave to table a document in the Senate):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the senator moving that the document be tabled.

**Senator Wong** gave contingent notices of motion as follows:

No. 1—To move (contingent on the Senate on any day concluding its consideration of any item of business and prior to the Senate proceeding to the consideration of another item of business):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent a minister moving a motion to provide for the consideration of any matter.

No. 2—To move (contingent on any minister being refused leave to amend their own motion prior to it being taken as formal):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent that minister amending the motion.

No. 3—To move (contingent on any senator objecting to a motion being taken as formal):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the motion being moved immediately and determined without amendment or debate.

No. 4—To move (contingent on any senator being refused leave to move an amendment to a motion moved during formal business):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent that senator moving the amendment to the motion.

No. 5—To move (contingent on the chair declaring that the time allotted for the consideration of a bill, or any stage of a bill, has expired):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent further consideration of the bill, or the stage of the bill, without limitation of time or for a specified period.

No. 6—To move (contingent on the moving of a motion to debate a matter of urgency under standing order 75):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent a minister moving an amendment to the motion.

No. 7—To move (contingent on any senator being refused leave to make a statement to the Senate):

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent that senator making that statement.

## BUSINESS

### Leave of Absence

**Senator URQUHART** (Tasmania—Government Whip in the Senate) (17:33): by leave—I move:

That leave of absence be granted to the following senators, for personal reasons:

- (a) Senator Green for today; and
- (b) Senator Sterle for 26 and 27 July 2022.

Question agreed to.

### Leave of Absence

**Senator ASKEW** (Tasmania—Chief Opposition Whip in the Senate) (17:34): by leave—I move:

That leave of absence be granted to Senator Hume from 26 to 28 July 2022, for personal reasons.

Question agreed to.

### Leave of Absence

**Senator McKIM** (Tasmania—Australian Greens Whip) (17:34): by leave—I move:

That leave of absence be granted to Senators Faruqi and Thorpe from 26 to 28 July 2022, for personal reasons.

Question agreed to.

### Rearrangement

**Senator GALLAGHER** (Australian Capital Territory—Minister for the Public Service, Minister for Finance, Minister for Women, Manager of Government Business in the Senate and Vice-President of the Executive Council) (17:35): by leave—I move:

That the Senate adjourn without debate today on the motion of a minister.

Question agreed to.

## CONDOLENCES

### Abe, Mr Shinzo

**Senator WONG** (South Australia—Minister for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the Government in the Senate) (17:35): by leave—I move:

That the Senate records its deep sorrow at the death, on 8 July 2022, of Abe Shinzo, the longest-serving Prime Minister of Japan, places on record its acknowledgement of his role in the development of his nation, and tenders its profound sympathy to his family and the people of Japan in their bereavement.

On the night of 9 July, landmarks in my home state of South Australia were lit in red and white, the colours of Japan. Adelaide Oval, the South Australian parliament and the Torrens footbridge, along with the Sydney Opera House, the MCG and the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne, and many more around the country, were all lit in solemn tribute to one of our nation's truest friends. It was a sign of the esteem in which former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was held across Australia.

I believe I speak on behalf of all Australians in expressing shock and grief at his terrible loss. I express my deepest sympathies and those of the Australian people to Mrs Abe, Mr Abe's family and the people of Japan. I echo Prime Minister Albanese's reflection of the bleak paradox that someone of such courage and strength of character could be taken away with an act of such cowardice, and I affirm the Prime Minister's vow that this low act of violence must not be allowed to overshadow a life that was lived to such high purpose.

Mr Abe was the longest-serving Prime Minister in Japanese history, but his contribution far surpassed the time he served. He was a political leader of consequence who looked beyond election cycles and made a lasting difference. Transformative leaders are rare, but Mr Abe made Japan bigger in the world. He had a vision of a Japan that exercised a degree of influence in the world commensurate with its economic weight and cultural significance, and he helped Japan assume its proper place in the community of nations. Given our shared values and interests, this vision was also of great benefit to our country.

Through his signature 'Abenomics' agenda, Mr Abe sought to shape an enlightened activist role for government in stimulating economic growth. Tourism boomed, trade was liberalised and women were given greater incentives to enter into and stay in the workforce. Mr Abe also reformed Japan's security posture in ways that enabled Japan to play a greater role in upholding regional stability. While these measures did not pass without some controversy in Japan, they were grounded in his conviction that Japan should be able to exercise the same rights as all other countries, such as the UN Charter's right to collective self-defence. His security and defence reforms enabled greater

engagement and cooperation between the ADF and the Japan Self-Defense Forces. Japan is now Australia's closest defence partner in Asia.

When he addressed the Australian parliament in 2014, he spoke of his ambition for the relationship between Australia and Japan and how our two countries could work together to uphold peace and the rule of law in our region and beyond. He understood our partnership had been founded on trade and investment, later complemented by our growing strategic and security cooperation, by growth in tourism and student exchanges, and by cooperation in the arts, culture, sport and research. It is a relationship between our two countries that is above politics, and I acknowledge the roles of both parties of government in fostering that relationship. The deep affinity between our peoples has been a constant, and I believe we all felt that affinity strongly in the presence of Mr Abe. His vision helped elevate our bilateral relationship to a special strategic partnership in 2014. He oversaw the signing of the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement the same year, and he gave impetus to negotiations towards our Reciprocal Access Agreement, signed in January of this year.

Shinzo Abe was also a global leader, and he will be remembered as one of this century's most eminent political figures. It was during his first term that he revealed himself as a regional visionary, sowing the seeds of what would later become the concept of the Indo-Pacific in his speech on the confluence of the two seas at the Indian parliament in 2007. Australia became the first country to formally adopt the Indo-Pacific as a regional frame of reference in the Gillard government's *2013 Defence white paper*. The concept came to define Japan's foreign policy under Mr Abe's second term, to shape the mission of the Quad and to frame the regional outlooks of the United States, ASEAN, European partners and others. The elevation of the Quad in recent years owes so much to his energy and his statesmanship, as does the conclusion of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership. Shinzo Abe was a leader in the G7, the G20 and the United Nations, championing a vision of a free and open Indo-Pacific and an international order governed by rules rather than by power alone.

Despite regretting how much he had left to accomplish, by the time he retired due to ill health in September 2020, Mr Abe had left a profound imprint on Japan and on the world. When he last visited the Australian embassy in Tokyo in April this year, Mr Abe was as energetic and determined as ever to strengthen cooperation between Australia and Japan in the region, to see the free world combat Russia's aggression in Ukraine and to foster global peace and prosperity. These common values help explain why Australians have united in solidarity with Japan to express our grief at Mr Abe's passing. Many have described him as one of Australia's closest friends on the world stage. He visited our country five times as Prime Minister.

Shinzo Abe was a statesman, a stabilising force in Japan, a giant on the world stage and a true friend to Australia. On behalf of the Australian government and the Australian people, I again convey our sincere condolences to Mr Abe's family and to all of the people of Japan for this most terrible loss. Australia has lost a true friend, and we mourn with you.

**Senator BIRMINGHAM** (South Australia—Leader of the Opposition in the Senate) (17:43): I rise to support the motion of Senator Wong and to associate the Liberal and National parties with the words and sentiments she expressed. Like all Australians, I was shocked and deeply saddened to hear of the shooting in Japan which took the life of Shinzo Abe. During the hours that followed that initial news that Shinzo Abe had been injured in a shooting, my hopes and prayers—and those of many Australians—were, sadly, not to be answered on this occasion. It was within just a few short hours that we heard the confirmation of our worst fears for this great leader and for our friends in Japan.

Shinzo Abe was truly a giant of democratic leadership in our time. He championed values that underpin peace, progress and opportunity. He demonstrated the value of economic liberalism. Shinzo Abe was the most transformational and consequential politician of Japan's postwar era. That he has had such an impact not only on his own country but also in his own region and globally is a testament to the man and his legacy—a legacy that will endure. For his life to end in a brutal act in a country that, in the modern era, is renowned for its peaceful democracy is an affront against so much that so many of us in Japan and in Australia hold dear. It was an affront especially to the values that Shinzo Abe espoused in thought and indeed throughout his life.

It is a sad reality that Shinzo Abe's death is yet another stark reminder, if indeed one was ever needed, that nothing can be taken for granted and that the fight to defend democratic values is one that never ends. That Shinzo Abe's life should end at the hands of a coward who fired what would be fatal shots at his back whilst he was participating in the democratic process he so strongly espoused, respected and loved makes the reality of this brutal act even harder to comprehend.

As Mr Dutton, the Leader of the Opposition, said in marking the tragic end of his life, Shinzo Abe was well known to Australians as a sincere, staunch and trustworthy friend. It was my pleasure to have personally met him on several occasions, engaged with and—to some degree as part of our government-to-government relations—

worked with Shinzo Abe. I particularly recall having the honour of meeting him at the Darwin airport, on one of the five visits to Australia that Senator Wong referenced that he made during his time as the Japanese Prime Minister. Visiting Darwin, the scene of World War II bombings in Australia, was one of those integral steps that Shinzo Abe took as part of his efforts to reconcile Japan's difficult past. Shinzo Abe knew that, by reconciling with its past Japan would be better able to more strongly embrace its future. He was clear-eyed that the deeds of one generation should not consign future generations or Japan as a whole to being second-class or lesser global citizens.

Australia should be grateful that Shinzo Abe's work, including his redefining of Japan's constitutional restrictions, has enabled Japan to step up in a bilateral sense, in a regional sense and across the world. Whether it was in that engagement on the tarmac at Darwin airport or in bilateral meetings I was privileged to be part of in Australia, Japan or third nations, I always found Shinzo Abe to be a warm, engaging, thoughtful but purposeful interlocutor. He made all those in the room feel like he had time for them, and he built personal connections that strengthened his status as a statesman of influence right around the globe.

Even while speaking through an interpreter, Shinzo Abe was able to promote, influence and charm in the nicest and calmest of ways. I recall the first bilateral meeting between Shinzo Abe and then Prime Minister Morrison that occurred at a G20, where, again speaking through an interpreter, we realised part way through that in referencing the Prime Minister of the day he continually referenced 'ScoMo-san', picking up on the Australian approach for a little bit of personal engagement and informality.

There have been many tributes paid to Shinzo Abe in the days and weeks since that terrible moment on 8 July which will be etched in the collective memory of Japan forever. His achievements have, rightly, been well documented. As Prime Minister he travelled to more countries than any of his predecessors, expanding the reach of his diplomacy far beyond Japan's traditional partners. He secured the US-Japan alliance even in the face of intense pressure, playing a critical role as, dare I say it, a 'Trump whisperer' in some difficult times. He forged trade deals across the world, as part of his signature ongoing economic reform agenda of Abenomics, to lift Japan's economy out of two decades of stagnation and in doing so also strengthen international cooperation with so many partners.

Australia was in fact the first major developed economy with which Japan secured a free trade agreement through that era via the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement, signed between Prime Minister Abe and then Prime Minister Abbott in 2014. Alongside this, he drove, as Senator Wong acknowledged, the elevation of Australia's relationship with Japan to a 'special strategic relationship'—a phrase that, I understand, he reportedly coined himself. Later that year, he addressed the Australian parliament and said that, through the agreement, we had deepened our economic ties and would nurture our region and the world order to safeguard peace.

In addition to the special purpose agreement and free trade agreement, Shinzo Abe advanced the Australia-Japan relations via commencement of the reciprocal access agreement now in force, through strengthened defence and intelligence relationships, including trilateral cooperation between Australia and the United States. Crucially, Shinzo Abe, alongside former Prime Minister Turnbull, was instrumental in saving and securing the Trans-Pacific Partnership not once but twice—first, following the withdrawal of the United States and then again following the near withdrawal of Canada—ultimately seeing the conclusion and entry into force of the comprehensive and progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership that has provided one of the two great regional trade blocs now in operation through the Indo-Pacific.

Shinzo Abe knew that both our nations had the strongest possible interest in a strong and robust rules based international order. He was a crucial architect of the Quad, a long-held ambition—and one which required great persistence—to bring Japan, United States, India and Australia together in a strategic security dialogue from which Australia has benefited greatly. I would like to think that, in those final months of his life—as they turned out to be—he would have taken great pride in seeing the first face-to-face leaders meeting take place of the Quad.

Even after standing down as Prime Minister in 2020 as a consequence of the return of a health condition, Shinzo Abe remained in service to the people of Japan in the Diet and active in the democratic process, his reputation and standing growing both in Japan and globally following his retirement as Prime Minister. That his life came to an abrupt end as he was actively participating in the democratic process makes his passing so much harder to bear for the Japanese people; for Australia, which has lost a true friend; and for the world, which has lost one of the great leaders of recent decades.

On behalf of the coalition parties in the Senate, I send our condolences to Shinzo Abe's family—particularly his wife, Akie—and to the people of Japan. We share your shock, your dismay and your grief. We also share your pride in the life and achievements of one of Japan's greatest leaders and give thanks for his special connection to Australia. We reaffirm our ongoing commitment to the democratic processes to which Shinzo Abe's life and death were dedicated, and to the relations between our nations and our great connection and cooperative work across our region in the world, which we can build upon as part of his legacy. I thank the Senate.

**Senator WATERS** (Queensland—Leader of the Australian Greens in the Senate) (17:53): On behalf of the Australian Greens, I offer my condolences to Shinzo Abe's family and friends, and the people of Japan, following his unexpected and tragic death. Mr Abe served his country over many years, including two stints as Prime Minister, weathering ill health as he did so. Like the rest of the world, we felt the shock of his assassination. Mr Abe's death while campaigning was an assault on Japanese democracy, perhaps more tragic because death by gun violence is so rare in Japan.

Those in this chamber would know that the Greens were quite regularly at odds with Mr Abe and the Japanese government over whaling. Senator Whish-Wilson even managed to personally hand him a letter from Sea Shepherd during his visit to Australia in 2014. Senator Whish-Wilson describes breaking diplomatic protocols in approaching Mr Abe, which he nonetheless graciously and respectfully received. Of course there were other issues, too, where we didn't see eye to eye, but none of this diminishes the shock and the pain upon hearing of his assassination. Democracy relies on elected representatives and those campaigning being available to the people. Events like this don't just hurt those close to the victim; they threaten democracy itself.

I can only imagine the sadness that his death has caused his loved ones and many in his country, and I hope that the condolences of the Australian parliament, supported by the Greens, offer some small comfort in these sad times.

**The PRESIDENT:** Senator McKenzie.

**Senator McKENZIE** (Victoria—Leader of the Nationals in the Senate) (17:54): Thank you, Madam President, and congratulations.

On behalf of the Nationals, I would like to contribute to this condolence motion and associate our party particularly with the comments by the Leader of the Government in the Senate and the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. Shinzo Abe was a man who fought for a safer, more secure region in the world—a great champion of democracy, of freedom and of growing friendship between Australia and Japan. It was a great honour for all of us to be invited to the Japanese embassy over recent weeks, since his shocking assassination, to sign a condolence book, which I hope many of us took advantage of, given the deep and abiding friendship between our two countries.

The chronology of his life has been delivered already, but, for the Nationals, there is a deep and abiding relationship with the people of Japan that stretches more than six decades. The assassination of former Prime Minister Abe in Nara earlier this month was therefore a terrible shock, but, afterwards, a cause for some reflection on this man's remarkable achievements as a statesman and a friend to Australia. I would like to recount the events surrounding the biggest political risk to the former Country Party leader John McEwen's career in establishing a trade deal between Australia and its former enemy Japan in 1957. The co-signatory to that deal was Prime Minister Kishi, grandfather of the late Prime Minister Abe.

With the wartime memories of the prisoner-of-war camps in Changi and the Burma railway still raw and real in the minds of many Australians, McEwen's diplomacy helped seal a deal that contributed to postwar prosperity for our two countries that has largely continued, albeit with some notable disruptions, to the present day. But it could have been disastrous, and the Australian Prime Minister of the day was very clear with the National Party leader at that time, that any downside to the deal was going to land at McEwen's feet. The wonderful historic symmetry of that deal was completed 57 years later when Prime Minister Shinzo Abe himself signed an economic partnership agreement with another Australian Prime Minister, Tony Abbott.

When Shinzo Abe's time arrived—his father was also Japan's foreign minister—he was prepared to embark on his own far-reaching ambitions, domestically but also for the entire Indo-Pacific region as well. Some of his domestic efforts were successful, others not so much: 'Abeconomic' strategy to beat deflation and revive economic growth, along with introducing structural reform to cope with a fast-ageing, shrinking population. Abe tried to boost the country's dwindling birth rate by making workplaces more family friendly.

But, on the international stage, the former Japanese Prime Minister agreed to another audacious act of international diplomacy, which was to commit his country to a submarine partnership with Australia—this, from a former enemy country which had sent submarines into the heart of Sydney Harbour during World War II. As we now know, Abbott and Abe's submarine partnership did not eventuate, and yet another far more important legacy was secured by the late Japanese Prime Minister. Shinzo Abe was both the architect and the father of the Quad. Australia, together with India and the US, are allies in the Quad alliance, alongside Japan, a grouping that will help balance power-sharing in our region over coming decades.

Much has been said, and much will be said, about the achievements of Shinzo Abe. His lifetime of service showed each of us that our times as politicians are not merely for the present, or the day-to-day conflicts, but that we can all be audacious and aim to leave a legacy for our nation's future. Our sympathies to his family and the people of Japan. We hope we all learn from his leadership for a safer, more peaceful and prosperous world. Sometimes that means doing very brave things.



**The PRESIDENT:** Senator Payne.

**Senator PAYNE** (New South Wales) (17:58): Thank you, Madam President, and congratulations on your elevation to the role of President.

It is important, and a strong mark of respect, that this parliament record our sincere and shared grief at the shocking death by assassination of a faithful friend of Australia—a great leader, the former Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe. I also offer my sympathies to his family, to his dear wife and to all of the people of Japan.

None in Japan have so profoundly deepened the Australia-Japan relationship than Mr Abe. Ours is a relationship informed by a complex shared history, but Mr Abe did not allow those historic enmities to undermine progress between our nations. Indeed, as the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, Senator Birmingham, said, Mr Abe was the first Japanese leader to visit Darwin. Instead, he understood perfectly that our unique past was, in fact, the strongest of foundations from which to forge closer ties.

Like other colleagues in this place have already mentioned, I vividly recall Mr Abe's address to a joint sitting of our parliament in July 2014. On the cusp of signing the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement with then Prime Minister Tony Abbott, Mr Abe spoke of the example set down by his grandfather some 57 years prior, recalling Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Prime Minister Robert Menzies signing the commerce agreement, amongst the first of its kind in the postwar decades. Mr Abe didn't waste a moment. He used that same speech welcoming the JAEPA to outline a raft of additional economic agreements he wanted to pursue: the Trans-Pacific Partnership, and pursue it he did; the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and he did; and the free trade agreement, which he also did. These agreements would be the fruit, in the words of Mr Abe, of a relationship 'with no limits'. This encapsulated the essential character of Shinzo Abe—a boundless energy for tackling challenges and opportunities alike; a clear vision for Japan, our region and the world; and a commanding understanding of history and how it shapes our lives. The people of Australia remain the thankful beneficiaries of Mr Abe's efforts towards trade liberalisation.

In my own time as minister, I bore close witness to the careful work of Mr Abe, including in fostering vital, closer bilateral defence cooperation with Australia. In our governments, he found a strong and willing partner. The Australia-Japan Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement, the ACSA, signed in Sydney in early 2017 by Mr Abe and then Prime Minister Turnbull, clearly demonstrated the importance that Mr Abe placed on our special strategic partnership. Later that year, when I visited Tokyo for our annual two-plus-two talks, meeting with Prime Minister Abe to discuss these initiatives in the defence cooperation environment, I was struck then, and I said then, that I was left in no doubt as to Mr Abe's strong personal support for our shared mission of creating a safer, more secure environment for our nations. And, as Senator Birmingham has recorded, it was always a great pleasure and honour to meet Prime Minister Abe.

Most recently, due in very large part to the leadership and work of Shinzo Abe, in January, now Japanese Prime Minister Kishida and then Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison signed the vital Reciprocal Access Agreement, which, most importantly, enables the ADF and the JSDF to work more closely, more cooperatively, more collaboratively on the great security challenges of our region and the globe.

Underpinning our deepening security and defence relationship over the years and continuing now is Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy, to which Senator Wong alluded, which was strongly, proudly championed by Mr Abe. This doctrine is the central organising principle for Japan's engagement in our region, and it's provided many nations with the vocabulary, if you like, required to navigate this time of strategic competition in the Indo-Pacific. It is one of the most significant contributions made by Mr Abe not just to the safety of our region but to the world.

Mr Abe matched words with deeds. The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, which Mr Abe played such a substantive role in helping to form, is a key forum through which the four like-minded democracies of Australia, the United States, Japan and India are advancing our shared vision for a free, open, inclusive Indo-Pacific region. When the first in-person meeting of the Quad foreign ministers took place in New York in September 2019, this was a significant event. I took my seat with then US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo; Indian Minister for External Affairs, Dr Jaishankar; and my friend Toshi Motegi, Japanese foreign minister.

This was indeed a historic moment on many levels. In very considerable part, the commitment of Shinzo Abe and his government, including of foreign minister Motegi, made this possible. For the Quad to have grown to leaders meetings, virtual and in person, is an enormous contribution in strategic and security terms to our region and to the globe, including through the Quad's COVID-19 support and in addressing the actions of authoritarian states that threaten that security and stability. In my view, thanks also to Shinzo Abe and subsequently his successors, Prime Minister Suga and now Prime Minister Kishida, Japan continues to make that strong and growing contribution in global security and strategic terms.

Shinzo Abe reimagined the modern-day JSDF and, although he did not achieve all of his goals in that respect, the enormous difference that he made will be writ large in the pages of history. Most recently, it's notable that NATO's invitation to countries of our region—Australia, New Zealand, the ROK and Japan—to first join the meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels in April, which I attended, to add our voice and support to the opposition to Russia's illegal, unlawful invasion of Ukraine was the first such invitation and, indeed, the first time the Japanese foreign minister and leaders subsequently had sat around the NATO table since its formation in April of 1949. I was pleased to sit around that table with foreign minister Yoshi Hayashi.

Shinzo Abe's projection of Japan in the regional and global security conversation in the military space was profound and meaningful. Given the issues that face us now as a world and as a region, it was also essential. Under his leadership, Japan was a faithful actor in many international fora, as both Senator Wong and Senator Birmingham have noted. Committed to collective engagement and action, he was a decisive and consequential figure in the G7, in the G20, with ASEAN and in the United Nations, and was a leading voice for adherence to international rules and norms, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. I want to acknowledge today my many Japanese colleagues with whom I worked as minister and mark the appalling loss they have experienced in the last few weeks. I particularly acknowledge my good friends Taro Kono, Toshimitsu Motegi and Yoshimasa Hayashi, all foreign ministers of Japan—and some also defence ministers of Japan—with whom I served. To Ambassador Yamagami and his team here in Canberra: my sincere condolences.

The assassination of Shinzo Abe while giving a campaign speech in pursuit of the democratic process in the city of Nara was nothing less than a wanton assault on democracy. I think most of us will never forget where we were when we heard that Shinzo Abe had been shot. The free exchange of ideas in the democratic process was tarnished badly that day, not just in Japan but for liberal democracies everywhere. That cowardly, callous, criminal act is a brutal reminder of the absolute necessity to ceaselessly safeguard democracy, safeguard freedom, safeguard the rule of law and human rights—values which Shinzo Abe championed relentlessly and which in Mr Abe's memory we must work even harder to nurture and protect.

Rest in peace, Shinzo Abe, a great friend, a great leader.

**Senator O'NEILL** (New South Wales) (18:09): Madam President, on my first contribution in this, the 47th Parliament of Australia, I acknowledge your significant role as the President and wish you every wish in the international relations that you will be undertaking for our great nation. I want to congratulate the Deputy President and all those who have assumed leadership roles in the course of their service of the Australian people through the 47th Parliament. I also acknowledge the incredible privilege we have as parliamentarians in this fine democracy to have been elected to the Senate to do the kind of work that Shinzo Abe gave his life to. It is no small thing for us to be here, and his service and his final demise are an instruction in not only how fragile life is but also how democracy can be severely attacked and assaulted.

I speak today on the condolence motion for the esteemed former Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe. Abe was a towering leader in Japan, a political titan who was called 'the shadow shogun' by commentators both during his record tenure as Prime Minister and afterwards. His legacy is the shape of modern Japan and its direction for the next few decades. He was both a powerful and dedicated servant of democracy and an amazing leader of a country.

Unlike those who have contributed to the debate so far, who had much more personal experience of interaction with this fine man, I saw him only through his address here to the parliament, and the three words that came to mind when I thought of his contribution that day were that he was a man of incredible warmth, intelligence and humour. To that Senator Birmingham today added the word 'purposeful', and it was one that resonated with me when you made that contribution, Senator Birmingham. Prime Minister Albanese described the courage and strength of character to which Senator Wong referred in her contribution, and her description of him as a regional visionary is something that we should definitely dwell on—a leader in the Indo-Pacific and responsible for the elevation of the Quad. Senator Payne I think aptly described the loss as appalling.

The baffling and unprecedented nature of this assassination has led to a deep confusion and anguish amongst the Japanese and among global admirers. As US President Joe Biden remarked on this murder, it will have a profound impact on the psyche of the Japanese people, I believe, for a generation. This killing comes at a worrying time. We are seeing democracy under threat across the world from the growing authoritarianism of leaders like Viktor Orban, the further descent of Russia under the leadership of Vladimir Putin along totalitarian paths and the shattering of the United States' democratic consensus by Donald Trump that became manifest in the events of 6 January in the physical assault on the Capitol.

Shinzo Abe positioned Japan as a lynchpin of the democratic global world order and was steadfast in his support for other democracies in the face of that growing tide of opposition. He became over his tenure a key advocate and thought leader of a democratic internationalism adapted for the 21st century, and his murder is an untimely blow

against it. His administration was a bulwark against North Korean aggression and gave assistance to those fighting the rise of ISIS. Japan under his stewardship became increasingly an active multilateral partner in the Indo-Pacific, knitting together nearly a dozen nations with what eventually became known as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership.

His influence was still powerful even following his departure from the premiership in 2020. Experts credit his still massive influence in the government, evident in the decision by Japan to declare it would phase out Russian coal and oil imports in the face of its illegal aggression in the Ukraine.

Mr Abe's vision was to shape Japan into a nation that could address the future. His first speech as president boldly stated his ambitions for his country:

... my mission is none other than to draw a new vision of a nation which can withstand the raging waves for the next 50 to 100 years ...

All politicians might strive to declare and deliver on such a vision.

Mr Abe's legacy is a revitalised democratic universal order featuring a more proactive and outward-looking Japan at its centre, a nation better able to withstand the raging waves of a tumultuous century. I am sure all of Australia and this house stand with me in thanking Mr Abe for his myriad contributions upon the world and domestic stage. I pass my deepest condolences to the family of Mr Abe and my best wishes to the government and the people of Japan as they navigate the aftermath of this tragic and senseless act.

**Senator VAN** (Victoria) (18:14): I rise to pay tribute to former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, whose time amongst us was tragically cut short by such a heinous crime. Shinzo Abe was not only Japan's longest serving postwar prime minister; he was also the most consequential leader Japan had had in decades, whose statecraft and wisdom transcended the islands of Japan to become a global leader.

Abe-san grew from simply being Japan's leader to being a global leader—a statesman of such standing that one does not come by very often. He saw the threats to Japan and the free world as they are, not what people wish they would be. With his citizens' security and welfare in mind, he acted boldly and with confidence.

During his tenure as Japan's longest serving prime minister, Abe-san revolutionised his nation's foreign policy by centralising the national defence system, reinterpreting the constitution to make collective defence possible and adopting an activist role in world affairs. Moreover, he devised a grand strategy for managing China's rising economic and military power more deliberately and successfully than any other world leader.

One of his crowning achievements, as has been mentioned, is how he breathed life back into the Quad and drove it to be one of the strongest forces for stability in the Indo-Pacific. He did champion the term 'a free and open Indo-Pacific', something important to all Australians and peace-loving people in the region. The strength of the Quad, of integrated deterrence, of having friends is one of the key strengths Australia has on the world stage. This was amplified by our joining the Quad that Abe-san so ably helped build.

The legacy left by such a giant of global politics cannot be summarised in the few words I have here. However, we are forever grateful for his contributions to developing the Quad, a stronger Japan and a more stable Pacific. We are indebted to him for his sacrifice, his service and his devotion to promoting democratic values across the globe. At a time of increased geopolitical upheaval, the world needs more leaders with the courage and conviction that Shinzo Abe possessed, not less.

Abe-san's passing will be deeply mourned around the world. While Japan has lost a great leader and Australia has lost a true friend, his wisdom and global leadership will be sorely missed. I pass on my condolences to the government and people of Japan and especially to His Excellency the Ambassador of Japan to Australia, Shingo Yamagami.

**Senator WATT** (Queensland—Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and Minister for Emergency Management) (18:18): As Senator Wong said in her contribution on this condolence motion, Mr Abe's untimely death created deep shock right around Australia. It was one of those events I think that all Australians' attention was grabbed by. That was of course partly due to the shocking nature of Mr Abe's death—something that should never happen in any society. It was partly due to Mr Abe's genuine stature as a real national leader, and I think it was also partly due to the deep, long-term, sustained relationship between our two countries. That's what I want to focus my brief remarks on in this condolence motion, especially in relation to the portfolio I have the great privilege now of representing—the portfolio of agriculture.

Australia's agriculture relationship with Japan is one of our strongest and most highly developed in the Indo-Pacific region. Our trade with Japan in agriculture is extremely strong. In fact, Japan is our biggest market for beef and cheese, and our farmers are strongly committed to supplying to Japan and want to maintain and increase market share. We have deep and longstanding ties in agriculture. Japan is one of Australia's largest and most valued trading

partners, as it has been for more than five decades. This relationship has underpinned the broader relationship between our two countries, as is evident in trade more generally, in national security and in people-to-people links. The reason that I mention that in this condolence motion is Prime Minister Abe's integral role in forging and strengthening those links.

Prime Minister Abe, as has been noted by a number of speakers, was a true friend to Australia. Under his prime ministership, our bilateral relationship was upgraded to a special strategic partnership in 2014. By 2015, we had signed the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement, or JAEPA, which underpins our economic relationship and supports our broader cooperation on economic security and the prosperity of the Indo-Pacific.

Prime Minister Abe was a reformer, and he had a vision for the Japanese economy. As has been noted, he was known for his signature 'Abenomics' policy, which included agricultural reforms in which his government made small but important reforms to the Japanese agriculture sector, focusing on competitiveness and exports.

We share similar goals to Japan in growing our agriculture industries. Japan is looking to grow agriculture exports in the same way that our agriculture industry wants to expand its farm-gate returns. Again, Mr Abe can take credit for the fact that, bilaterally, we continue to increase our cooperation on food value chains and to collaborate with Japan on activities that strengthen global agriculture supply chains. Multilaterally, Japan has been a like-minded partner in many forums, including the G20, APEC and the UN, as well as a leading proponent of trade agreements, including the CPTPP. Again, Mr Abe can take personal credit for much of that.

The other reason I wanted to speak in this motion is that, apart from my role as the new agriculture minister for our country, I wanted to speak on a personal level as someone who's had a long-term interest in and friendship with Japan. I studied Japanese at school a very long time ago, or, should I say [Japanese language not transcribed]. There's not much more to my Japanese knowledge that I've recalled from my school days. But I was reflecting on this in preparing these notes, and I remembered that the reason that, more than any, I studied Japanese, of all the languages that were on offer at my school, was that, at that point in time, the mid-1980s, when I was starting high school, Australia was really coming to understand exactly how important Japan was to our future, and there was a really big push for students in high schools to study Japanese. It was something that I really enjoyed. I might say, it was one of my better subjects at school, because I did really enjoy it. It really gave me a deep interest in Japan, its history, its culture and its relationship to our own country.

I also had the privilege of visiting Japan as part of a delegation of federal and state aspiring politicians, shortly before I started in this place. I was accompanied on that delegation by Senators Dean Smith and Bridget McKenzie, which is probably the reason that, despite our political differences and our tendency to trade blows, we're actually pretty good mates. I put it down to that delegation that we undertook to Japan along with a number of other MPs. That visit confirmed to me, through the meetings that we had with government industry and other officials in Japan, the enduring strength of our two countries' relationship.

Mr Abe's untimely death is an extremely sad blow to the Japanese people. We grieve with them, and I sincerely pass on my condolences to Mr Abe's family, his friends and the Japanese people at large. In closing, I might just say, *kono tabi wa okuyami moshi agemasu*.

**Senator FARRELL** (South Australia—Minister for Trade and Tourism, Special Minister of State and Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate) (18:24): I wish to associate my comments with those of Senator Watt and indicate my sadness in former Prime Minister Abe's very untimely death. But I would like to acknowledge and welcome the presence in the chamber of the Ambassador and Mrs Yamagami, and, on behalf of the Australian Senate, I extend our sincerest condolences to you, as the representative to Australia of the government and the people of Japan.

Question agreed to, honourable senators joining in a moment of silence.

## **BILLS**

### **Data Availability and Transparency (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2020**

### **Security Legislation Amendment (Critical Infrastructure Protection) Bill 2022**

#### **Returned from the House of Representatives**

Messages received from the House of Representatives agreeing to the amendments made by the Senate to the bills.

### **Road Vehicle Standards (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Amendment Bill 2022**

#### **Returned from the House of Representatives**

Message received from the House of Representatives returning the bill without amendment.

**Data Availability and Transparency Bill 2022**  
**Data Availability and Transparency (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2020**  
**Treasury Laws Amendment (Cyclone and Flood Damage Reinsurance Pool) Bill 2022**  
**Treasury Laws Amendment (Cost of Living Support and Other Measures) Bill 2022**  
**Excise Tariff Amendment (Cost of Living Support) Bill 2022**  
**Customs Tariff Amendment (Cost of Living Support) Bill 2022**  
**Road Vehicle Standards (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Amendment Bill 2022**  
**Offshore Petroleum (Laminaria and Corallina Decommissioning Cost Recovery Levy) Bill 2021**  
**Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 2021-2022**  
**Appropriation Bill (No. 4) 2021-2022**  
**Supply Bill (No. 1) 2022-2023**  
**Supply Bill (No. 2) 2022-2023**  
**Supply (Parliamentary Departments) Bill (No. 1) 2022-2023**  
**Treasury Laws Amendment (Laminaria and Corallina Decommissioning Cost Recovery Levy) Bill 2021**  
**Social Security Amendment (Improved Child to Adult Transfer for Carer Payment and Carer Allowance) Bill 2022**  
**Mitochondrial Donation Law Reform (Maeve's Law) Bill 2021**  
**National Disability Insurance Scheme Amendment (Participant Service Guarantee and Other Measures) Bill 2022**  
**Social Services and Other Legislation Amendment (Pension Loans Scheme Enhancements) Bill 2021**  
**Australian Research Council Amendment Bill 2021**  
**Criminal Code Amendment (Firearms Trafficking) Bill 2022**  
**National Security Legislation Amendment (Comprehensive Review and Other Measures No. 1) Bill 2021**  
**Social Security Legislation Amendment (Streamlined Participation Requirements and Other Measures) Bill 2022**  
**Security Legislation Amendment (Critical Infrastructure Protection) Bill 2022**

**Assent**

Messages from the Governor-General reported informing the Senate of assent to the bills.

## COMMITTEES

**Community Affairs Legislation Committee**

**Community Affairs References Committee**

**Economics Legislation Committee**

**Economics References Committee**

**Education and Employment Legislation Committee**

**Education and Employment References Committee**

**Environment and Communications Legislation Committee**

**Environment and Communications References Committee**

**Finance and Public Administration References Committee**

**Finance and Public Administration Legislation Committee**

**Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**

**Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee**

**Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee**

**Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee**

**Privileges Committee**

**Procedure Committee**

**Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation Committee**

**Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee**

**Scrutiny of Bills Committee**

**Selection of Bills Committee**

**Senators' Interests Committee**

**Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity Joint Committee**

**Corporations and Financial Services Joint Committee**

**Human Rights Joint Committee**

**Law Enforcement Joint Committee**

**Membership**

**The PRESIDENT** (18:26): Order! I have received letters nominating senators to be members of committees.

**Senator FARRELL** (South Australia—Minister for Trade and Tourism, Special Minister of State and Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate) (18:26): President, this is the first time that I've had the opportunity to congratulate you on your well-deserved appointment to this new role, and I wish you all success in it. I seek leave to move a motion to appoint senators to committees.

Leave granted.

**Senator FARRELL:** I move:

That senators be appointed to committees as follows:

**Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity Joint Statutory Committee**

Appointed—Senator Shoebridge

**Community Affairs Legislation and References Committees**

Appointed—

Senator Rice

Participating members: Senators Allman-Payne, Cox, Faruqi, Hanson-Young, McKim, Barbara Pocock, Shoebridge, Steele-John, Thorpe, Waters and Whish-Wilson

**Corporations and Financial Services Joint Statutory Committee**

Appointed—Senator McKim

**Economics Legislation and References Committees**

Appointed—

Senator McKim

Participating members: Senators Allman-Payne, Cox, Faruqi, Hanson-Young, McKim, Barbara Pocock, David Pocock, Rice, Shoebridge, Steele-John, Thorpe, Waters and Whish-Wilson

**Education and Employment Legislation and References Committees**

Appointed—

Senator Faruqi

Participating members: Senators Allman-Payne, Cox, Hanson-Young, McKim, Barbara Pocock, Rice, Shoebridge, Steele-John, Thorpe, Waters and Whish-Wilson

**Environment and Communications Legislation and References Committees**

Appointed—

Senator Hanson-Young

Participating members: Senators Allman-Payne, Cox, Faruqi, McKim, Barbara Pocock, David Pocock, Rice, Shoebridge, Steele-John, Thorpe, Waters and Whish-Wilson

**Finance and Public Administration Legislation and References Committees**

Appointed—

Senator Barbara Pocock

Participating members: Senators Allman-Payne, Cox, Faruqi, Hanson-Young, McKim, Rice, Shoebridge, Steele-John, Thorpe, Waters and Whish-Wilson

**Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation and References Committees**

Appointed—

Senator Steele-John

Participating members: Senators Allman-Payne, Cox, Faruqi, Hanson-Young, McKim, Barbara Pocock, Rice, Shoebridge, Thorpe, Waters and Whish-Wilson

**Human Rights Joint Statutory Committee**

Appointed—Senator Thorpe

**Law Enforcement Joint Statutory Committee**

Appointed—Senator Shoebridge

**Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation and References Committees**

Appointed—

Senator Shoebridge

Participating members: Senators Allman-Payne, Cox, Faruqi, Hanson-Young, McKim, Barbara Pocock, Rice, Steele-John, Thorpe, Waters and Whish-Wilson

**Privileges Standing Committee**

Appointed—Senator McKim

**Procedure Standing Committee**

Appointed—Senator Hanson-Young

**Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation and References Committees**

Appointed—

Senator Whish-Wilson

Participating members: Senators Allman-Payne, Cox, Faruqi, Hanson-Young, McKim, Barbara Pocock, David Pocock, Rice, Shoebridge, Steele-John, Thorpe and Waters

**Scrutiny of Bills Standing Committee**

Appointed—Senator McKim

**Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation Standing Committee**

Appointed—Senator David Pocock

**Selection of Bills Standing Committee**

Appointed—Senator McKim

**Senators' Interests Standing Committee**

Appointed—Senator Waters

Question agreed to.

**MOTIONS****National Archives of Australia Advisory Council  
Council of the National Library of Australia  
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Trust**

**The PRESIDENT** (18:27): I have received letters from party leaders nominating senators to fill vacancies on statutory committees.

**Senator FARRELL** (South Australia—Minister for Trade and Tourism, Special Minister of State and Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate) (18:27): by leave—I move:

That—

(a) in accordance with the provisions of the *Archives Act 1983*, the Senate elect Senator Dean Smith to be a member of the National Archives of Australia Advisory Council for a period of 3 years, on and from today;

(b) in accordance with the provisions of the *National Library Act 1960*, the Senate elect Senator White to be a member of the Council of the National Library of Australia for a period of 3 years, on and from 1 August 2022, in place of Senator Bilyk.

(c) in accordance with the provisions of the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1948*, the Senate elect Senators Colbeck and Sterle as trustees to serve on the Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Trust on and from today.

Question agreed to.

**BUSINESS****Days and Hours of Meeting**

**Senator FARRELL** (South Australia—Minister for Trade and Tourism, Special Minister of State and Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate) (18:27): by leave—I move:

That the Senate meet on Wednesday, 27 July 2022.

Question agreed to.

**Senate adjourned at 18:29**