



Australian Government

A large, stylized graphic of a pair of scissors, rendered in a dark olive green color. The scissors are positioned diagonally across the page, with the blades pointing towards the top left and the handles towards the bottom right. The blades are partially obscured by a red horizontal band.

**The Defence Portfolio
Annual Deregulation Report
2014**

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Foreword



As part of the 2013 Election Campaign, the Government committed to meeting a \$1 billion per annum net savings target from reducing regulation. The Government's Deregulation Agenda aims to eliminate inefficient or unnecessary regulations that impose unwarranted burdens on business, individuals and community organisations.

While the Defence Portfolio's impacts are largely of a quasi-regulatory nature (procurement process, forms and guidelines), it has identified deregulatory savings measures totalling \$6.4 million in 2014. The savings are primarily derived from business process improvements, namely the implementation of electronic tendering and an online claims system for health care providers.

The Defence Portfolio is committed to the Government's Deregulation Agenda and ongoing reform to improve business efficiencies within the portfolio.

**The Hon Kevin Andrews MP
Minister for Defence**

18 March 2015

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Portfolio highlights

The Defence Portfolio comprising of the Department of Defence (Defence), the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) and Defence Housing Australia (DHA) has identified deregulatory savings totalling \$6.4 million over the period September 2013 to 31 December 2014.

The savings are primarily derived from automating existing paper based processes such as implementation of electronic tendering, on line honours and awards applications and DVA's implementation of an online claims system for health care providers servicing the veteran community. The details on individual measures are outlined in Appendix A.



In addition to these savings, DVA streamlined the proof of identity process for current serving Australian Defence Force (ADF) members and Reservists by accepting the purple ADF Identification Card for the purposes of making a claim in person. This streamlined process reduces red tape in the claims application process.

The Defence Portfolio has completed the following mandated actions in implementing the Government's Deregulation Agenda:

- Defence, DVA and DHA formed Deregulation Units, using existing resources to help drive the portfolio's deregulation activities, including monitoring the portfolio's progress towards Government's reduction target;
- Ministerial Letters of Expectations issued to Defence Group Heads and Service Chiefs outlining performance expectations regarding deregulation;
- Established the Ministerial Advisory Council to advise the Ministers on opportunities and priorities for reducing the regulatory burden overseen by the Defence Portfolio; and
- Audits of the Defence and DVA existing legislation and regulation and the regulatory cost imposed on business, individuals and community organisations.

The Defence Portfolio has also been actively contributing to the Government's Repeal day initiatives during 2014. It has been engaged with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel and the Attorney-General's Department to ensure that the appropriate consultation has occurred prior to repealing Acts and instruments.

Repeal of the unnecessary and redundant legislation will reduce red tape, deliver clearer laws and make accessing the law simpler for both businesses and individuals. In all cases, the repeal of the legislative instruments will not substantially alter existing arrangements.

The following summarises these repeal and red tape reductions as part of the 2014 Spring and Autumn Repeal Days for Defence and DVA:

The Department of Defence

- *Amending Acts 1901 to 1969 Repeal Act 2014* and *Amending Acts 1970 to 1979 Repeal Bill 2014* - contained a large number of amending Acts as part of these Bills;
- *Statute Law Revision Act (No. 1) 2014* and *Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 2014* - a housekeeping initiative to correct minor and technical amendments to existing legislation;
- *Omnibus Repeal Day (Autumn 2014) Bill 2014* - repealed three Acts; and
- *Defence (Spent and Redundant Instruments) Repeal Regulation 2014* - this Regulation repealed over one thousand amending instruments.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs

Autumn 2014 Sitting:

- *Amending Acts 1901 to 1969 Repeal Act 2014* - total of 47 amending Acts were repealed.
- *Statute Law Revision Act (No.1) 2014* - included amendments to correct technical errors, misdescribed or redundant amendments and modernise the language used in some of the portfolio Acts; amendments to provide that Commonwealth ministers are mentioned by reference to the administration of identified legislation; consequential amendments as a result of amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*; amendments to repeal spent and obsolete provisions; and the repeal of 17 redundant Acts including the *Repatriation Institutions (Transfer) Act 1992*.
- *Spent and Redundant Instruments Repeal Regulation 2014* - repealed two spent instruments.
- *Veterans' Affairs (Spent and Redundant Instruments) Repeal Regulation 2014* - repealed a total of 336 legislative instruments.

Spring 2014 Sitting:

- *Amending Acts 1970 to 1979 Repeal Bill 2014* - 22 amending Acts were repealed.
- *Omnibus Repeal Day (Spring 2014) Bill 2014* - DVA amendments included in the Bill repealed redundant and spent provisions in the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* and the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004* related to the payment of various one-off amounts between 2006 to 2012.
- *Statute Law Revision Act (No.2) 2014* - included amendments to correct technical errors and a misdescribed amendment; and improvements to the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* by providing for better signposting definitions.
- *Spent and Redundant Instruments Repeal Regulation 2014 (No. 2)* - repealed five spent instruments.

Summary of key regulatory savings and costs 2014

Table 1: Summary of key regulatory costs reported or announced between September 2013 and 31 December 2014. Details on individual measures are outlined in Appendix A.

KEY MEASURES	Reported
	(\$ million)
The Department of Defence	
Introducing Dual Employment for Reservists	0.03
Total	0.03

Table 2: Summary of key deregulatory savings reported or announced between September 2013 and 31 December 2014

KEY MEASURES ¹	Reported
	(\$ million)
The Department of Defence	
Introducing e-Tendering by the Defence Materiel Organisation	2.55
Improving selection of Australian Standard Defence Contracting templates	1.09
Improving clarity to non-Defence use of the Woomera Prohibited Area	0.07
Implementing E-lodgement of honours and awards applications	0.11
Implementing of Multi-Year Grants for Defence Family Support Funding Programme ²	0.00
Sub-Total	3.82
The Department of Veterans' Affairs	
Introducing an online system for allied health providers to submit claims	2.59
Changing reporting requirements for Better Discharge Planning Programme ²	0.00
Other small deregulation measure – yet to be implemented	0.01
Sub-Total	2.61
Total	6.43

¹ The numbers may not add up precisely due to rounding.

² Less than \$0.01 million.

Regulation Impact Statements

The *Australian Government Guide to Regulation* requires the inclusion of a Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) for all decisions made by the Australian Government and its agencies that are likely to have a regulatory impact on businesses, community organisations or individuals, unless the proposed change is a minor or machinery change.

A Single-stage RIS was prepared by Defence for non-Defence use of the Woomera Prohibited Area deregulatory savings measure. The RIS was assessed by the Office of Best Practice Regulation (OBPR) which agreed to the deregulatory cost estimates. As required by the *Best Practice Regulation Handbook (July 2013)* the RIS details have been published on the OBPR website (<http://ris.dpmc.gov.au>).

The remaining seven deregulatory savings measures reported by the Defence Portfolio (Defence and DVA) were considered minor and did not require a RIS.

As a Government Business Enterprise (GBE), requirements DHA may impose in the course of engaging in their commercial activities are not considered in the RIS process.

Australian Government agencies must also undertake a Post Implementation Review (PIR) for all regulatory changes that have major impacts on the economy or when regulation has been introduced, removed, or significantly changed without a RIS. Defence is currently undertaking a PIR in relation to the Australia – United States Defence Trade Cooperation Treaty. The PIR is currently scheduled to be completed by June 2015.

Table 3: Regulation Impact Statement compliance 2014

	RIS Compliance	PM's Exemptions	PIR required
Defence Portfolio Total	1	N/A	1
<i>The Department of Defence</i>	1	N/A	1
<i>The Department of Veterans' Affairs</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A

Portfolio activity supporting the Government's red tape objective

The Defence Portfolio has completed the following mandated actions in implementing the Government's Deregulation Agenda:

Deregulation Units

Consistent with the Government's direction, the Defence Portfolio has established Deregulation Units within Defence, DVA and DHA to assist in the implementation of the portfolio's deregulation activities, including monitoring the portfolio's progress towards the Government's reduction target.

The Deregulation Units are expected to work with policy groups within the Defence Portfolio to facilitate the assessment of regulatory impact at the earliest stages of policy development and drive cultural change based on reduced reliance on regulation.

The Defence Portfolio Deregulation Units met regularly to facilitate the completion of the following deregulation activities:

- Identifying regulatory reform initiatives;
- Reporting on progress towards the Government's reduction target;
- Providing Regulation Impact Statement guidance and support;
- Undertaking a portfolio wide stocktake of regulatory activity; and
- Supporting the operation of the Ministerial Advisory Council on Deregulation.

Table 4: Composition of Deregulation Units within the Defence Portfolio

Deregulation Units	Staff Involved	Composition
DEFENCE	3	1 x Senior Executive Service Band 1*, 1 x Executive Level 2 and 1 x Executive Level 1*
DVA	4	1 x Senior Executive Service Band 1*, 1 x Executive Level 2*, 1 x Executive Level 1* and 1 x Australian Public Service Level 6
DHA	2	1 x Senior Executive Service Band 2* and 1 x Executive Level 2*
TOTAL	9	

**These staff perform other departmental duties along with managing the deregulation activities*

The Defence Deregulation Unit is supported by a Defence Deregulation Action Network (DAN), which consists of one representative from each of the Groups and Services within Defence. The DAN coordinates input to the Deregulation Unit and meets as required.

The DVA Deregulation Unit is supported by a DVA Deregulation Action Network (DAN) consisting of one representative from each Branch within DVA. The DAN works with the Deregulation Unit to deliver on the Deregulation Agenda, while developing and implementing quality policy that achieves improved service delivery for DVA clients.

The Deregulation Units have been created within existing agency resources; therefore, there is no additional cost to the Government.

Ministerial Advisory Councils

The Government's deregulation agenda required the establishment of a stakeholder consultation mechanism. Within the Defence Portfolio this has been achieved by establishing a Ministerial Advisory Council (MAC) on Deregulation. The MAC is a key source of advice for the Minister for Defence on matters of regulation reform and its main purpose is to identify opportunities on deregulation within the Defence Portfolio.

The MAC is a joint enterprise between Defence, DHA and DVA. It is comprised of nine members (five from Defence, three from DVA and one from DHA). All members bring with them a wide range of experience on issues relating to the Defence industry.

The inaugural Defence Portfolio Ministerial Advisory Council on Deregulation was held on Monday, 1 December 2014. At this meeting the MAC considered the Defence audit results presented and the proposed deregulatory savings initiatives for 2015. The MAC also agreed with the terms of reference provided.

Table 5: The current members of the MAC

Name	Position
The Hon Kevin Andrews	Minister for Defence (Chair)
Mr Chris Jenkins	Chief Executive Officer, Thales Australia / Australian Industry Group
Ms Elizabeth Taylor AO	Chair Engineers Media Chair Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief Adjunct Professor University of Southern Queensland
Dr Hannelore Duczek	Managing Director, Pynfall Pty Ltd Head Corporate Affairs & Communication, Rheinmetall MAN Military Vehicles Australia Pty Ltd
Dr Michael Shirley	Group Vice President, ANZ Infrastructure and Environment, Jacobs Engineering Group
Mr Deepak Nangia	Chief Executive Officer, Capgemini South East Asia
Mr John Cooper	Independent non-Executive Director, Southern Cross Electrical Engineering Limited
Assoc. Professor Brian Owler	President, Australian Medical Association
Mr Richard Royle	President, Australian Private Hospitals Association
Mr George Tambassis	National President, Pharmacy Guild of Australia

Letters of Expectation

To ensure the Government's deregulation agenda was clearly communicated, Ministerial letters of Expectation were issued to all Defence Group Heads and Service Chiefs outlining performance expectations regarding deregulation, asking them to:

- Take a risk based approach in relation to compliance obligations and enforcement responses, such as increased targeting of those activities which present a higher risk in relation to the matter being regulated, and for adoption of lesser compliance cost approaches for lower risk activities;
- Ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making and adopt approaches, processes and communication practices that minimise the regulatory burden;
- Be aware that whilst government will have a broad role in setting policy and regulatory posture, it is important that they, where appropriate, exercise their regulatory functions within legislation;
- Actively investigate opportunities to reduce regulation in their interactions with business, community organisations and individuals;
- Support the stocktake of Defence regulations to be undertaken by the Defence Deregulation Unit;
- Recognise the importance of completing a Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) for all Cabinet submissions; and
- Forward any suggestions on deregulation to the Deregulation Unit for consideration.

DVA does not have any external regulators. The Department's regulatory functions are managed internally and the deregulation agenda's performance expectations were communicated to its Senior Executive Managers.

The Audit of Regulations – major findings

As part of the Government’s deregulation agenda, each portfolio was required to conduct an audit of the portfolio’s existing legislation and regulation and estimate the regulatory cost imposed on business, individuals and community organisations. The purpose of the audit was to establish each portfolio’s regulatory footprint and provide the portfolio Minister with a baseline to scope the areas that have the highest potential for reform.

The audit involved two stages. In the first stage an initial stocktake was conducted of existing regulation, instruments and other forms of quasi-regulation. In the second stage a more in-depth audit was completed to quantify the regulatory burden to business, community organisations and individuals.

The combined Defence Portfolio’s compliance burden is estimated at around \$385.5 million. The audit findings for Defence and DVA are further detailed below.

The Department of Defence

Stage one – Developing a catalogue of existing regulations

In Stage one, the Defence Deregulation Unit undertook a detailed stocktake analysis across the Department with input from each of the Groups and Services. As a result of the audit Defence was able to determine the stock of regulation by cataloguing the primary acts, subordinate instruments and quasi-regulation administered by Defence.

Defence’s impact on business, individuals and not for profit organisations are largely of a quasi-regulatory nature (procurement process, forms and guidelines), with the vast majority of regulations applying only to Australian Defence Force members.

The audit found Defence has specific regulator responsibilities for administering the *Defence Trade Controls Act 2012*, Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA) and the Defence Area Controls Regulations which impose a compliance burden on non-government entities. The aggregated results of the stage one audit are presented in table 6 below.

Table 6: Stage one aggregated results

Count of regulation by type	Primary Legislation	Subordinate Instruments	Quasi-regulations	Total
Defence	49	81	36	166

Stage two – Determining the total cost of regulations administered

Following the results of the Stage one audit, Defence identified seven functional areas to cost which consume time and effort by non-government entities in their interactions with Defence.

- Defence procurement (major capital equipment);
- Security compliance;
- Business engagement (research);
- Key regulations;
- Grant administration;
- Defence personnel management; and
- Defence service provision.

Defence estimates that the total cost burden of interactions with Defence by business, individuals and community organisations is estimated at around \$358.9 million per annum. The cost burden was estimated using the *Regulatory Burden Measurement Framework* guidance note provided by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

In estimating the burden the following regulatory costs were considered:

- Administrative costs: costs incurred by regulated entities primarily to demonstrate compliance with the regulation (usually record keeping and reporting costs);
- Substantive compliance costs: costs incurred to deliver the regulated outcomes being sought (usually purchase and maintenance costs); and
- Delay costs: expenses and loss of income incurred by a regulated entity (through application and approval delays).

Defence assessed that the top four regulatory/quasi-regulatory activities that have the highest annual cost impact are:

- The cost of tendering for major capital equipment acquisition and sustainment;
- The Defence Trade Controls Act 2012;
- The Australian Defence Force recruitment process; and
- The cost of security vetting.

The cost of tendering to Defence for major capital investments, facilities and ICT investments are based in part on high level industry sourced metrics. While all other cost estimates are based on historical transaction volumes and management assessment of the rate of effort by non-government entities.

The overall results of the regulatory audit were tested at the Defence Ministerial Advisory Council held on 1 December 2014 and reported to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs

DVA's audit included all regulatory instruments administered by DVA based on the most recent Administrative Arrangements Order (AAO) applicable at the time the audit was undertaken. A copy of the AAO for both Defence and DVA is at Appendix B.

Summary of the key results by stage:

- Stage one: The results identified that DVA's regulations pose a low compliance burden with the vast majority relating to the process of establishing eligibility or applying for entitlements under the various programmes administered by DVA.
- Stage two: The costing results estimate DVA's total regulatory burden to individuals, business and community organisations at \$26.6 million.

Stage one – Developing a catalogue of existing regulations

In Stage one, DVA undertook a detailed stocktake analysis of the 34 pieces of legislation and regulation (24 Acts and 10 Regulations) administered by DVA. Of the 34 pieces of legislation and regulation; 14 were found to impose a compliance burden, with the vast majority relating to the process of establishing eligibility or applying for entitlements under the various programmes administered by DVA. The remaining 20 pieces of legislation and regulations do not impose a compliance burden.

The 14 pieces of legislation and regulation including their relevant subordinate instruments and quasi-regulations were then assessed and catalogued into a burden category and regulation type in table 7 below.

Table 7: Stage one aggregated results

Count of regulation by type	Primary Legislation	Subordinate Instruments	Quasi-regulations	Total
DVA	9	89	327	425

Stage two – Determining the total cost of regulations administered

In Stage Two, DVA costed all regulations contained within activities in their entirety. This recognised that a sample costing may be inaccurate given the diverse range of regulatory provisions. These activities were primarily captured within the quasi-regulations identified in Stage One of the audit.

Stage Two costing results estimate DVA's total regulatory burden to individuals, business and community organisations at \$26.6 million.

The process, arising data gathered, costing methodology and calculations for Stage Two of the regulation audit were independently reviewed by DVA's internal auditor, KPMG to assess the defensibility of the data. The regulation audit results were reported to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and tested with DVA's consultative bodies.

The Defence Housing Australia

DHA is not considered a Commonwealth regulator as they do not administer any regulatory functions, as such was excluded from the Regulatory Burden Measurement (RBM) framework and did not undertake an audit of regulations.

Appendix A: Measures announced in 2014

The table below provides detail of key regulatory savings announced and implemented during 2014 by the Department of Defence and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The Department of Defence
Introducing e-Tendering by the Defence Materiel Organisation (DMO)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since November 2013, the DMO has progressively increased the use of electronic tendering. • The e-Tendering project facilitates the electronic communication and management of tender requirements, enabling industry to lodge tender documents electronically rather than physically. Defence has estimated it receives approximately 1,000 tender responses per year. The e-Tendering project is estimated to save the tenderer up to two days of administrative work and incidental costs per tender. • The Department of Defence has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.55 million in compliance costs.
Improving selection of Australian Standard Defence Contracting templates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 2014, the DMO has been improving its internal guidance on selecting the most appropriate Australian Standard for Defence Contracting (AUSDEFCON) template to best match the nature of the acquisition or sustainment of a Defence capability being tendered. • DMO issues request documentation based on different AUSDEFCON templates seeking different types of acquisition and sustainment services. Issuing request documentation based on the wrong template to prospective tenderers can cost business time and money. Defence has estimated that approximately 20 tender responses are impacted by this each year. This initiative is estimated to reduce between five to ten days of rework by industry where an incorrect template has been issued to a tenderer. • The Department of Defence has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$1.09 million in compliance costs.
Improving clarity to non-Defence use of the Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 27 March 2014, the Minister for Defence introduced the <i>Defence Legislation Amendment (Woomera Prohibited Area) Bill 2014</i> which will establish a framework for the management of non-Defence use of the WPA. The Bill received Royal Assent on 8 August 2014. • The framework will simplify the process by which mining and resource businesses gain access to the WPA by introducing standard permit arrangements in place of case-by-case negotiations. Increased certainty and clarity of the exclusion periods will assist new operators to plan their access around Defence activities. • The OBPR has agreed that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.07 million in compliance costs.

E-lodgement of honours and awards applications

- In early-2015, Defence will be implementing an online form for application for Defence honours and awards which are expected to reduce manual handling for some 13,000 applications per annum.
- The current application process for Defence Honours and Awards by current Australian Defence Force members, veterans and family members ranges from letters of application, paper-based forms or smart forms obtainable on line from the Defence website requiring varying degrees of manual handling.
- The Department of Defence has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$0.11 million in compliance costs.

Implementation of Multi-Year Grants for Defence Family Support Funding Programme (FSFP)

- In 2015, Defence will be transitioning to the provision of multi-year grants for the Defence Family Support Funding Programme. This will save the not-for-profit sector and individuals both time and money. Defence has estimated that it will receive 60 grant applications related to the FSFP per year.
- The Department of Defence has estimated that this measure will lead to an annual savings of \$3,000 per annum in compliance costs.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs

Introducing an online system for allied health providers to submit claims

- On 15 September 2014, the Department of Veterans' Affairs introduced an online system for dental, optical and allied health providers to submit claims for payment for services provided to veterans.
- DVA Webclaim is a no-cost online service which enables providers to lodge claims for payment through an online smart form, reducing the resource costs and delays associated with preparing and lodging paper-based claims. DVA Webclaim is now accessible to all allied, dental and optical health providers through the DHS Health Professional Online Services portal. Implementation of the online system makes dealing with the Department of Veterans' Affairs easier for businesses.
- The Department of Veterans' Affairs has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$2.59 million in compliance costs.

Changes to reporting requirements for Better Discharge Planning Programme

- On 1 July 2014, the Department of Veterans' Affairs introduced changes to the quality reporting requirement for the Better Discharge Planning (BDP) Programme.
- BDP is a programme aimed at improving health outcomes, achieving fewer re-admissions and reducing the length of stay for entitled persons through the provision of greater support in the transfer to community or home based care.
- Each facility that participates in the BDP programme is required to lodge quality reports to DVA. The quality reporting timeframe was changed from six monthly to annually. This has reduced the administrative burden on hospitals to lodge the reports every six months, and brings the requirement in line with the Hospital quality reporting which is required annually.
- The Department of Veterans' Affairs has estimated that this will lead to an annual saving of \$3,600 in compliance costs.

Appendix B: Legislation administered

Determined by Administrative Arrangements Order as at 3 October 2013.

The Department of Defence

Air Force Act 1923

Approved Defence Projects Protection Act 1947

Cockatoo and Schnapper Islands Act 1949

Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (Service Personnel) Act 1990

Control of Naval Waters Act 1918

Defence Act 1903, except to the extent administered by the Prime Minister and the Attorney-General and paragraph 124(1)(qba)

Defence Trade Controls Act 2012

Defence Force Discipline Act 1982

Defence Force (Home Loans Assistance) Act 1990

Defence Force Retirement and Death Benefits Act 1973

Defence Force Retirement and Death Benefits (Pension Increases) Acts

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Act 1948

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits (Pension Increases) Acts

Defence Forces Special Retirement Benefits Act 1960

Defence Home Ownership Assistance Scheme Act 2008

Defence Housing Australia Act 1987

Defence Reserve Service (Protection) Act 2001

Defence (Parliamentary Candidates) Act 1969

Defence (Road Transport Legislation Exemption) Act 2006

Defence (Special Undertakings) Act 1952

Explosives Act 1961

Geneva Conventions Act 1957, Part IV

Intelligence Services Act 2001, insofar as it relates to that part of the Department of Defence known as the Defence Imaging and Geospatial Organisation, the Defence Intelligence Organisation and the Defence Signals Directorate

Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004, Chapter 3, in relation to rehabilitation of serving members of the Australian Defence Force; and Chapter 6, in relation to treatment for injuries and diseases of serving members of the Australian Defence Force

Military Superannuation and Benefits Act 1991

Naval Defence Act 1910

Royal Australian Air Force Veterans' Residences Act 1953

Services Trust Funds Act 1947

War Gratuity Act 1945

War Service Estates Act 1942

Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995

The Department of Veterans' Affairs

Anzac Day Act 1995

Australian Participants in British Nuclear Tests (Treatment) Act 2006

Australian War Memorial Act 1980

Compensation (Japanese Internment) Act 2001

Defence Act 1903, in relation to paragraph 124(1) (qba)

Defence Service Homes Act 1918

Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs and Other Legislation (2006 Budget and Other Measures) Act 2006, Item 33 of Schedule 7

Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs and Veterans' Affairs Legislation Amendment (2006 Budget Measures) Act 2006, Items 44 and 45 of Schedule 1

Household Stimulus Package Act (No. 2) 2009, Schedule 4 insofar as it relates to legislation administered by the Minister for Veterans' Affairs

Military Memorials of National Significance Act 2008

Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004, except to the extent administered by the Minister for Defence

Military Rehabilitation and Compensation (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2004

Papua New Guinea (Members of the Forces Benefits) Act 1957

Repatriation Institutions (Transfer) Act 1992

Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988, Part XI except for sections 143(2) and (3), 144(4), 149, 150, 153(2), 156, 158 and 159

Social Security and other Legislation Amendment (Economic Security Strategy) Act 2008, Schedule 4 insofar as it relates to legislation administered by the Minister for Veterans' Affairs

Social Security and Veterans' Entitlements Legislation Amendment (One-off Payments and Other Budget Measures) Act 2008, Item 2 of Schedule 2

Social Security and Veterans' Entitlements Legislation Amendment (One-off Payments to Increase Assistance for Older Australians and Carers and Other Measures) Act 2006, Item 2 of Schedule 2

Social Security and Veterans' Affairs Legislation Amendment (One-off Payments and Other 2007 Budget Measures) Act 2007, Item 2 of Schedule 2 and Schedule 5

Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986

Veterans' Entitlements (Clarke Review) Act 2004

Veterans' Entitlements (Rewrite) Transition Act 1991

War Graves Act 1980

War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920

