

ATTACHMENT A

CABINET COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Parliamentary Business Committee (PBC)	Terms of Reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Leader of the House b) Leader of the Government in the Senate c) Attorney General d) Manager of Government Business in the Senate 	<p>The Parliamentary Business Committee (PBC) considers priorities for the Government's legislation program.</p> <p>Decisions of the PBC do not require the endorsement of the Cabinet.</p>
Expenditure Review Committee (ERC)	Terms of Reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prime Minister (Chair) b) Deputy Prime Minister c) Treasurer (Deputy Chair) d) Minister for Finance e) Assistant Treasurer f) Cabinet Secretary (if a Minister) g) Two senior Ministers responsible for larger spending portfolios (e.g. Social Services) 	<p>The Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) considers matters of detail regarding expenditure for the Budget, the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook, and as required by the Chair or Deputy Chair.</p> <p>Decisions of the ERC must be endorsed by the Cabinet.</p>
National Security Committee (NSC)	Terms of Reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prime Minister (Chair) b) Deputy Prime Minister (Deputy Chair) c) Treasurer d) Minister for Defence e) Minister for Foreign Affairs f) Attorney-General g) Cabinet Secretary 	<p>The National Security Committee (NSC) focuses on major international security issues of strategic importance to Australia, border protection policy, national responses to developing situations (either domestic or international) and classified matters relating to aspects of operation and activities of the Australian Intelligence Community.</p> <p>Decisions of the NSC do not require the endorsement of the Cabinet.</p>
Governance Committee (GC)	Terms of Reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prime Minister (Chair) b) Deputy Prime Minister (Deputy Chair) c) Deputy leader of the Party d) Attorney General e) Cabinet Secretary 	<p>The Governance Committee provides advice and oversight of governance and integrity issues, which include, but are not limited to, the Statement of Ministerial Standards and issues arising from the Lobbyist Code.</p>

2.3.4. First month: additional commitments, priorities and briefings

Action to take

a) Note that we will provide you with briefings on other policy matters through the course of the first month, including on national security and domestic policy issues.

Noted

We will provide you with briefing on commitments and priorities that require decisions in the first month of the Government. These issues include:

- early advice on the Budget process and rules (4.2.1. Budget repair: living within our means)
- the G20 summit, which is to occur from 4–5 September (2.3.6. First month: international visits and meetings in 2016)
- the summit season (2.3.6. First month: international visits and meetings in 2016)
- update on developments in the Timor-Leste compulsory conciliation process, under which discussions on a permanent maritime boundary could commence as soon as late July
- the naval Shipbuilding Plan and establishment of an independent expert panel to oversee the shipbuilding program (6.3.1. Delivering the Defence White Paper and Naval Shipbuilding)
- a targeted and deliberate approach to maximise Australian industry involvement in Defence projects, and the establishment of a Defence Industry and Innovation Taskforce to oversee this work and its alignment to the National Innovation and Science Agenda (6.3.1. Delivering the Defence White Paper and Naval Shipbuilding)
- options for progressing your tax and superannuation reforms announced in the 2016–17 Budget will require negotiation ahead of Parliamentary debate (4.5.3. Next steps on tax reform)
- statement on Constitutional recognition including a renewed Indigenous Advisory Council (5.4.2 Engaging with Indigenous Australians and 5.4.4. Constitutional recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples)
- timing and draft agenda for the next COAG meeting (4.5.2. Commonwealth-state reforms)
- child redress scheme to enable consultation with the states ahead of the COAG meeting (5.6.1. Institutional child sexual abuse redress)
- COAG Domestic Violence National Summit, including issuing of invitations and draft agenda
- re-introduction of the Jobs and Families Package legislation, with decisions to be made on delinking the legislation from the Family Tax Benefit reforms and amending the Child Care Subsidy activity test to support access to preschool delivered in long day care centres
- to task the yet to be established Private Health Ministerial Advisory Committee with beginning work on implementing private insurance reform
- to progress your cities agenda by providing draft memoranda of understanding to NSW, Queensland and Tasmania to support early City Deals in these states (4.4.1. Implementing the Smart Cities Plan)
- to establish the taskforce and bipartisan panel of experts ahead of the response to the SA Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission (4.6.6. Nuclear fuel cycle in South Australia).

We will discuss with, and provide to, your Office a timeline for these briefings, as well as an agenda and any relevant background papers.

Contact

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5.6.1. Institutional child sexual abuse redress

Recommended policy direction

The Commonwealth could show leadership by establishing its own scheme to provide redress to our own survivors. Other states and institutions could be invited to join us.

Action to take

a) Note we will brief you within one month on redress options for people who were abused while in institutional care for which the Commonwealth accepts responsibility.

Noted / Discuss

Policy context

We weren't able to reach consensus with the states on a nationally consistent approach to redress, following the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.

Before caretaker, you established a taskforce to provide advice on other options and to consider how the Commonwealth could meet its own responsibilities for redress.

Irrespective of decisions regarding a nationally consistent approach, the Commonwealth needs to manage its own responsibility as an institution, including responsibility for the ACT and NT before self-government.

Relevant commitment

In January 2016, the Government committed to lead the development of a national approach to redress, with all governments and institutions taking responsibility for the abuse committed under their care.

What should be done in this term

The taskforce is making good progress. We will provide you with further advice within your first month, ahead of preparing a Cabinet submission on options for providing redress and improving support.

Contact

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