Australian Government

THE NATIONAL SECURITY SCIENCE AND INNOVATION DIRECTORY

▶ Guide to the Directory

This Directory provides a brief guide to a number of the organisations and coordination mechanisms relevant to national security-related science and innovation. Further information can be found on each organisation's website and contact details for Australian Government agencies can also be found at the Australian Government's online directory at www.gold.gov.au. This Directory will be maintained and updated at www.pmc.gov.au/nsst.

▶ Contents of the Directory

Organisations are listed alphabetically in the Directory within major groupings.

▶ Obtaining further information

For further information on the Strategy, undertaking national security-related science and innovation or working with these organisations and fora, enquiries can be initially directed to the National Security Science and Technology Branch within the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The website of the Branch is www.pmc.gov.au/nsst.

▶ 1 Science and Innovation Community

1.1. Science and innovation coordination

Chief Scientist for Australia

The Chief Scientist for Australia provides independent advice to Government on a wide range of scientific and technological issues and engagement with the science, research and industry communities and other governments. The Office of the Chief Scientist undertakes research and analysis of science, technology and innovation issues, monitors current and future trends and developments in science and innovation in Australia and internationally.

For further information: www.chiefscientist.gov.au

Coordination Committee on Innovation

The Coordination Committee on Innovation provides a whole-of-government coordination mechanism for science and research and complements the work of the PMSEIC. The CCI comprises the heads of Commonwealth Science Agencies, deputy secretaries or equivalents of departments with major interests in research, science, technology and innovation.

For further information: www.innovation.gov.au

National Research Infrastructure Committee

The National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy has funded large projects to support work in priority fields. Priorities for the strategy have been reviewed through the Strategic Roadmap for Australian Research Infrastructure, released in September 2008. The Australian Government will establish a National Research Infrastructure Committee to provide strategic advice on future research infrastructure investments, including landmark projects. The new committee will help the Government and the sector identify gaps, avoid duplication, and ensure that institutional investments and national investments are complementary.

For further information: ncris.innovation.gov.au

Prime Minister's Science, Engineering and Innovation Council

Prime Minister's Science, Engineering and Innovation Council is a principal source of independent advice to Government on issues in science, engineering and innovation and relevant aspects of education and training. The Council meets twice a year to discuss major national issues in science and innovation and its contribution to the economic and social development of Australia.

For further information: www.innovation.gov.au

1.2. Organisations managing relevant funding programs

Australian Research Council (ARC)

The Australian Research Council is a statutory authority within the Australian Government's Innovation, Industry, Science and Research portfolio. It delivers policy and programs that advance Australian research and innovation globally and benefit the community.

The Council provides advice to the Government on research matters and manages the National Competitive Grants Program. Through the program, the Council supports the highest-quality research through national competition across all disciplines, with the exception of clinical medicine and dentistry (supported by the National Health and Medical Research Council).

For further information: www.arc.gov.au

Criminology Research Council

The Criminology Research Council provides research grants to public policy-relevant projects that make an original contribution to criminological knowledge and have practical application. This includes research that assists in the development of new policies or procedures, crime reduction strategies and legislative reform proposals.

For further information: www.criminologyresearchcouncil.gov.au

Department of Defence

The Department of Defence administers two programs which fund and support relevant science and innovation activities. The Capability and Technology Demonstrator funding program is an important component of Defence Industry Policy. It provides Industry with opportunities to demonstrate how advanced technology can provide significant enhancement in priority Defence capability areas. Through demonstration, Defence can assess its potential to enhance military capability in a risk-informed manner.

The Rapid Prototyping, Development and Evaluation (RPDE) Program is a collaborative venture between the Australian Department of Defence, industry and academia. It aims to enhance the ADF warfighting capacity through accelerated capability change in the Network Centric Warfare environment, through a cooperative think tank.

For further information: www.defence.gov.au

Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research (DIISR)

The Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research has portfolio responsibility for policy and program coordination that supports science and innovation. The Department administers the Cooperative Research Centre program and a number of programs to encourage innovation, including Enterprise Connect and the International Science Linkages scheme.

For further information: www.innovation.gov.au

National Health and Medical Research Council

Australia's peak body for supporting health and medical research; for developing health advice for the Australian community, health professionals and governments; and for providing advice on ethical behaviour in health care and in the conduct of health and medical research. The Council administers funding for health and medical research on behalf of the Australian Government.

For further information: www.nhmrc.gov.au

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet administers the Research Support for Counter-Terrorism program, which is being expanded to Research Support for National Security as part of this Strategy. The program supports research and development activities which enhance national security capabilities.

The program funds up to 50% of the cost of supported projects, with the remainder of costs to be borne by the organisation conducting the research, interested national security agencies and/or other sponsors. Projects are competitively selected for support following the assessment of proposals by independent expert panels. Proposals may be put forward by universities, private companies, government agencies, research networks or organisations such as Cooperative Research Centres.

For further information: www.pmc.gov.au/nsst

1.3. Australian Government research agencies with capabilities relevant to national security

Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC)

Australian Institute of Criminology is the national research agency for the collection, analysis and dissemination of criminological data and information across a range of crime and justice issues relevant to national security including anti-money laundering and human trafficking. The Institute provides information on and analysis of the causes, extent, prevention and control of complex and sophisticated criminal activity in relation to economic crime, high-tech cybercrime, transnational and organised crime, money laundering and crimes against the environment and natural resources.

For further information: www.aic.gov.au

Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation

The Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation has a nationally unique capability to deliver nuclear scientific and technological research, and advice on nuclear fuel cycle issues, with an unparalleled access to facilities and expertise in the area. Its work on ionising radiation detection and nuclear forensics is a vital niche capability. ANSTO is also able to make a distinctive contribution to explosives detection research, through application of nuclear analytical techniques.

For further information: www.ansto.gov.au

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is Australia's national science agency and one of the largest and most diverse civilian research agencies in the world, with the core purpose of addressing national challenges. As a result, it has developed the capability, capacity, experience and expertise to contribute across the new security and biosecurity needs spectrum. Examples of security related research in CSIRO include animal and plant biosecurity, sensor networks and automated biological and chemical detectors, intelligent ICT and disease spread forecasting. CSIRO focuses on solutions and uses a path-to-impact approach in the scoping, setup, delivery, adoption and implementation of science and innovation outcomes.

For further information: www.csiro.au

Defence Science and Technology Organisation

The Defence Science and Technology Organisation maintains a specific program for science and innovation supporting civilian national security requirements (managed by the Counter-Terrorism and Security Technology Centre) and has nationally unique defence-related research and development capabilities which are being successfully leveraged for application across the national security community. DSTO has undertaken valuable work in relation to detection and defeat of improvised explosive devices, blast protection, chemical and biological warfare agents, large explosives testing and characterisation, terrorist weapon systems, social science research and intelligence support. DSTO also has a unique capability in cyber security and has developed a critical mass of research capability in biometrics, CCTV and video exploitation, personal protective equipment, modelling/decision support, operations research & exercise support, and command, control, communications and intelligence systems. DSTO draws from Defence applications a systems approach and understanding of capability development.

For further information: www.dsto.defence.gov.au

Geoscience Australia

Although Geoscience Australia is not exclusively a research agency, it has developed a niche capability in geo-spatial mapping that has allowed it to make a significant contribution to national security research through the Critical Infrastructure Protection Modelling and Analysis (CIPMA) project, which is managed by the Attorney-General's Department. The technical project component of CIPMA comprises a unique combination of infrastructure sector simulation models, databases, geospatial information systems and economic models. Geoscience Australia's broader program of work on earth monitoring, natural hazards and geospatial data, and securing a sustainable energy supply for Australia's future will also have a growing role to play in enabling our response to new and emerging threats to national security.

For further information: www.ga.gov.au

National Information and Communications Technology Australia

National Information and Communications Technology Australia, as Australia's centre of excellence in information and communications technology, contributes to national security research in areas such as the enhancement of intelligent CCTV systems and evaluation and enhancement of current wireless mesh technologies to assist emergency services.

For further information: www.nicta.com.au

National Measurement Institute

The National Measurement Institute delivers essential services that have national security relevance by providing the legal and technical framework for disseminating measurement standards, working with clients in industry and government to provide measurement expertise, calibration services, chemical and biological analyses and pattern approval testing, supporting Australia's standards and conformance infrastructure, and training.

For further information: www.measurement.gov.au

1.4. Research centres, institutes and networks relevant to national security

Cooperative Research Centres

Cooperative Research Centres (CRC) supporting research partnerships between publicly funded researchers and end-users to address clearly articulated challenges that require medium to long term collaborative efforts. The following may have particular application to national security-related science and innovation:

Advanced Composite Structures CRC
www.crc-acs.com.au

Australasian CRC for Interaction Design
www.acid.net.au

Australian Biosecurity CRC for Emerging Infectious Disease
www.abcrc.org.au

Bushfire CRC
www.bushfirecrc.com

CRC for Contamination Assessment
www.crccare.com

CRC for National Plant Biosecurity
www.crcplantbiosecurity.com.au

CRC for Spatial Information
www.crcsi.com.au

Smart Services CRC
www.smartservicescrc.com.au

The Australian Government also supports the first Defence Future Capability Technology Centre, which is modelled on CRC program with core and supporting partners from defence industries, universities and research agencies:

Defence Materials Technology Centre
dmtc.com.au

Dedicated centres within universities

A number of universities have established centres which have a particular focus relevant to national security. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

Australian Centre of Excellence in Risk Assessment University of Melbourne and others
www.acera.unimelb.edu.au

Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security University of Wollongong
www.ancors.uow.edu.au

Centre for Forensic Science University of Technology Sydney
www.science.uts.edu.au

Centre for International Security Studies University of Sydney
ciss.econ.usyd.edu.au

Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security Griffith University and others
www.ceps.edu.au

Defence and Security Applications Research Centre ADFA, University of New South Wales
ftp.adfa.edu.au/dsarc

▶ **Global Terrorism Research Centre** Monash University
arts.monash.edu.au/politics/terror-research/

Information Security Institute Queensland University of Technology
www.isi.qut.edu.au

National Centre for Forensic Studies University of Canberra and Canberra Institute of Technology
www.canberra.edu.au/faculties/science/forensic

National Security Institute University of Canberra
www.canberra.edu.au/centres/nsi

Policing, Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism Centre Macquarie University
www.pict.mq.edu.au

Security Research Centre Edith Cowan University
www.secau.org

Strategic and Defence Studies Centre Australian National University
rspas.anu.edu.au/sdsc

DSTO Centres of Expertise

The Defence Science and Technology Organisation is currently involved with the following Centres of Expertise (COE):

Aerodynamic Loading Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
www.rmit.net.au/wackett

Defence Autonomous and Uninhabited Vehicle Systems University of Sydney
www.acfr.usyd.edu.au

Defence Systems Innovation University of South Australia and the University of Adelaide
www.dsic.com.au

Energetic Materials Flinders University
www.flinders.edu.au

Helicopter Structures and Diagnostics ADFA, University of New South Wales
www.mech.unsw.edu.au

Phased Array and Microwave Radar University of Adelaide
www1.eleceng.adelaide.edu.au

Photonics University of Adelaide
www.physics.adelaide.edu.au/photonics

Structural Mechanics Monash University
www.eng.monash.edu.au/mech/research

Research Networks

The Australian Research Council supports a number of research networks to encourage collaborative approaches to research in inter-disciplinary settings. Networks link researchers, research groups and others involved in innovation, both in Australia and internationally. The following may have particular application to national security-related science and innovation:

A Secure Australia
www.secureaustralia.org

Asia Pacific Futures
www.sueztosuva.org.au

Advanced Materials
www.materials.com.au

Communications Research
www.acorn.net.au

Earth System Science
www.arcness.mq.edu.au

Enterprise Information Infrastructure
www.eii.edu.au

Fluorescence applications in biotechnology and life sciences
www.physics.mq.edu.au

Governance
www.griffith.edu.au/govnet

Intelligent Sensors, Sensor Networks, Information Processing
www.issnip.unimelb.edu.au

Human Communication Science
www.hcsnet.edu.au

Nanotechnology
www.ausnano.net

Spatially Integrated Social Science
www.siss.edu.au

There are also a number of organisations which represent the professional interests of scientists and technologists in Australia. These organisations come together through the Federation of Australian Scientific and Technology Societies (FASTS). Further information on FASTS and its members can be found at www.fasts.org.

Research and professional institutes

A number of independent institutes can also provide analysis and advice which may be of relevance to national security. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

Australian Institute of International Affairs
www.aiia.asn.au

Australian Homeland Security Research Centre
www.homelandsecurity.org.au

Australian Institute of Professional Intelligence Officers
www.aipio.asn.au

Australian Strategic Policy Institute
www.aspi.org.au

Biometrics Institute
www.biometricsinstitute.org

Kokoda Foundation
www.kokodafoundation.org

Lowy Institute
www.lowyinstitute.org

National Institute of Forensic Science
www.nifs.com.au

Risk Management Institute of Australia
www.rmia.org.au

▶ 2 National Security Community

2.1. National security community coordination and leadership

National Security Committee of Cabinet

The National Security Committee comprises of the Prime Minister as Chair; the Deputy Prime Minister; the Treasurer; the Cabinet Secretary; the Attorney-General; the Minister for Defence; and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Other ministers are seconded to the NSC when specific issues relevant to their portfolios are being addressed. Senior officials also attend the meetings.

For further information: www.pmc.gov.au

Secretaries Committee on National Security

The Secretaries Committee on National Security, comprising the heads of agencies engaged in national security issues, supports the National Security Committee of Cabinet.

For further information: www.pmc.gov.au

National Security Adviser

The National Security Adviser provides direct advice to the Prime Minister on policy matters relating to the nation's security, including international policy issues. This involves engagement with the relevant Commonwealth Ministers, heads of departments and agencies at the Commonwealth and State and Territory levels, as well as key representatives from business, industry and academia.

The NSA's duties also include developing effective partnerships within the national security community; improving the national security community's strategic direction; supporting whole-of-government security policy development and crisis response; overseeing the implementation of all national security policy arrangements; promoting a cohesive national security culture; and leading the National Security and International Policy Group within the Department.

For further information: www.pmc.gov.au

Homeland and Border Security Policy Coordination Group

The focus of the Homeland and Border Security Policy Coordination Group is to initiate, and support the delivery of, whole of government policy on matters pertaining to Australian homeland and border security. It takes a prominent role in building and maintaining an interconnected national security community.

For further information: www.pmc.gov.au

Strategic Policy Coordination Group

The Strategic Policy Coordination group focuses on enhancing whole-of-government interaction on strategic international and security issues and ensure the necessary

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arrangements for supporting ministers are in place. It is primarily a coordinating committee which takes a prominent role in reviewing issues pertaining to national security and foreign affairs.

For further information: www.pmc.gov.au

2.2. National security science and innovation coordination

National Security Science and Innovation Advisory Board

The National Security Science and Innovation Advisory Board will provide senior members of the national security and science and innovation communities with a forum to engage with each other. It will allow senior industry, university and research institute representatives to offer independent feedback on national security science and innovation. It will also allow the National Security Adviser to inform the science and innovation community of national security priorities and developments.

The Board will meet annually and be made up of senior representatives from both communities, and will be chaired by the National Security Adviser. The Chief Scientist, the Chief Defence Scientist, a representative of the Deputy/Pro Vice-Chancellors (Research) Committee, as well as private sector and research institute representatives, will be invited as members.

For further information: www.pmc.gov.au/nsst

National Security Science and Innovation Steering Committee (Australian Government)

The National Security Science and Innovation Steering Committee will bring together relevant Australian Government agencies. It will create a method for collaboration and enhance consistency in approaches to national security science and innovation. The Committee will report to joint meetings of the Homeland and Border Security Policy Coordination Group and the Strategic Policy Coordination Group. Thematic working groups can be established by the Committee as required and will provide a forum for the development of activities in areas of particular importance.

For further information: www.pmc.gov.au/nsst

National Security Science and Technology Branch within the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

The National Security Science and Technology Branch within the Department provides a national focus for national security science and innovation through:

▸ the provision of a strategic perspective on national security science and innovation priorities over the short, medium and long term;

▸ the dissemination of these priorities to the science and innovation community in partnership with other members of the national security community;

▸ the provision of secretariat and policy support to the National Security Science and Innovation Advisory Board and Steering Committee; and

▸ the development and management of international and domestic collaborative programs.

The work and role of the Branch will evolve as it leads the implementation of this Strategy and the incorporation of science and innovation into ongoing national security coordination, funding and performance evaluation processes.

For further information: www.pmc.gov.au/nsst

2.3. National security committees

Australian Emergency Management Committee (Cross-jurisdictional)

The Australian Emergency Management Committee is Australia's peak consultative emergency management forum. The Committee meets twice a year to provide advice and direction on national, strategic emergency management issues.

The Committee is chaired by the Secretary of the Attorney-General's Department and comprises chairpersons and executive officers of state and territory emergency management committees. The CEO of the Australian Local Government Association and the Director of the New Zealand Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management also sit on the committee.

For further information: www.infrastructure.gov.au/transport/security/aviation/

Australian Health Protection Committee (Cross-jurisdictional)

The Australian Health Protection Committee provides a nationally coordinated approach to health disaster management across all levels of government and was previously known as the Australian Health Disaster Management Policy Committee (AHDMPC).

The Committee is chaired and supported by the Office of Health Protection within the Department of Health and Ageing and comprises representatives from state and territory governments .

For further information: www.health.gov.au

Aviation Security Advisory Forum
(Cross-jurisdictional and with industry representation)

The Aviation Security Advisory Forum (ASAF) allows senior representatives from industry and government share and discuss views on aviation security matters of an operational, legal, policy and regulatory nature. The Forum is supported by the Office for Transport Security within the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government.

For further information: www.infrastructure.gov.au/transport/security/aviation/

Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council
(Cross-jurisdictional and with industry representation)

The Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council is part of the Trusted Information Sharing Network for Critical Infrastructure Protection, a forum where the owners and operators of critical infrastructure work together and sharing information on security issues.

The Council oversees the work of Infrastructure Assurance Advisory Groups and Expert Advisory Groups, advises the Attorney-General on the national approach to critical infrastructure protection, and provides a link with Australia's counter-terrorism arrangements. Council members come from each of the Infrastructure Assurance Advisory Groups, each of the states and territories, relevant Australian Government agencies, and the National Counter-Terrorism Committee.

For further information: www.tisn.gov.au

E-Security Policy and Coordination Committee (Australian Government)

The E-Security Policy and Coordination Committee monitors implementation of the E-Security National Agenda, refines and coordinates National Information Infrastructure roles and responsibilities, and develops whole of government e-security incident

preparation, preparedness, response and recovery arrangements. It brings together 10 Australian Government agencies and is chaired and supported by the Attorney General's Department.

For further information: www.ag.gov.au

Heads of Commonwealth Operational Law Enforcement Agencies (Australian Government)

HOCOLEA is the Australian Government's primary consultative mechanism for law-enforcement policy issues extending beyond the responsibilities of the Attorney-General's portfolio. The committee comprises the Heads of 11 Commonwealth law-enforcement, taxation and regulatory agencies and departments. The forum seeks to increase the effectiveness of the Australian Government's law enforcement and regulatory framework by raising matters of mutual interest in a consultative and cooperative forum with member agencies and departments.

This body is responsible for the development and implementation of the Commonwealth Organised Crime Strategic Framework, a parallel national security policy initiative to this Strategy.

For further information: www.ag.gov.au

Joint Agencies Maritime Advisory Group (Australian Government)

The Joint Agencies Maritime Advisory Group provides Border Protection Command with policy guidance and support and advises the Homeland and Border Security Policy Coordination Group on whole of government policy for maritime security. It undertakes assessment of future resource requirements for civil maritime security surveillance and response. The Group is chaired and supported by the Border Protection Command and draws membership from 17 Australian Government agencies.

For further information: www.bpc.gov.au

National Counter-Terrorism Committee (Cross-jurisdictional)

The National Counter-Terrorism Committee was established by the Inter-Governmental Agreement in 2002. Prior to this, the Standing Advisory Committee on Commonwealth/State Cooperation for Protection Against Violence (SAC-PAV) was in place.

The role of the NCTC is to contribute to the security of the Australian community through coordination of a nation-wide cooperative framework to counter terrorism and its consequences. The committee now meets twice a year and is comprised of representatives from the Australian Government and State and Territory Governments.

National Identity Security Coordination Group (Cross-jurisdictional)

The National Identity Security Coordination Group consists of representatives from central agencies of the Australian and State and Territory governments, the Council of Australasian Registrars for Births, Deaths and Marriages, Austroads and the Privacy Commissioner. The Coordination Group guides and progresses the National Identity Security Strategy to combat the misuse of stolen or assumed identities in the provision of government services.

The Coordination Group is supported by five working groups to take forward the principal elements of the Strategy. The Attorney General's Department is the coordinating Australian Government agency for the Strategy and these groups.

For further information: www.ag.gov.au

National Intelligence Coordination Committee (Australian Government)

The National Intelligence Coordination Committee is chaired by the National Security Adviser and ensures the national intelligence effort is fully and effectively integrated. The Committee brings together foreign, defence, security and transnational law-enforcement intelligence agencies, ensuring close alignment, collaboration and that their activities accord with Australia's national security priorities.
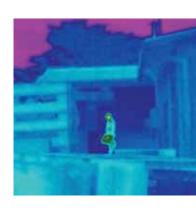
For further information, contact the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Transport Security Working Group (Cross-jurisdictional)

National surface transport security co-ordination is consolidated under the Transport Security Working Group, which brings together representatives of the Australian, state and territory governments. The Working Group focuses on transport security issues specifically to counter the threat from terrorism. Its objective is to improve security within the transport system to reduce the likelihood that the system will be a target for terrorism or other criminal acts aimed at harming people or property.

For further information: www.infrastructure.gov.au/transport/security/surface.aspx

2.4. National security community members

Attorney General's Department and portfolio agencies

The Attorney-General's Department provides expert support to the Government in the maintenance and improvement of Australia's system of law and justice and its national security and emergency management systems. Its portfolio agencies are responsible for significant elements of our national security capabilities. A National Security Capability Development Division exists within the Department and coordinates national counter-terrorism and emergency management capability development processes, as well as national security training, education and development. The Department is also the lead agency for countering violent extremism and national security resilience policy, including emergency management, critical infrastructure protection, e-security, identity security and chemical security.

Attorney General's Department
www.ag.gov.au

Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity
www.aclei.gov.au

Australian Crime Commission
www.crimecommission.gov.au

Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
www.customs.gov.au

Australian Federal Police
www.afp.gov.au

Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
www.asio.gov.au

Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
www.austrac.gov.au

CrimTrac
www.crimtrac.gov.au

Office of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions
www.cdpp.gov.au

Department of Defence and portfolio agencies

The Defence portfolio consists of a number of legally distinct organisations. The three most significant are the Department of Defence, the Australian Defence Force (the three Services) and the Defence Materiel Organisation. In practice, these bodies work together so closely that they are effectively one organisation known simply as the Australian Defence Organisation. Three Defence agencies are also core members of the Australian Intelligence Community.

Department of Defence
www.defence.gov.au

Defence Imagery and Geospatial Organisation
www.defence.gov.au/digo

Defence Intelligence Organisation
www.defence.gov.au/dio/

Defence Signals Directorate
www.dsd.gov.au

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and portfolio agencies

The Department's role is to advance the interests of Australia and Australians internationally. This involves working to strengthen Australia's security; enhancing Australia's prosperity; and helping Australian travellers and Australians overseas. The Department provides foreign and trade policy advice to the Government and a number of its offices and portfolio agencies carry out work which enhances our national security.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
www.dfat.gov.au

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
www.ausaid.gov.au

Australian Passport Office
www.passports.gov.au

Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office
www.asno.dfat.gov.au

Australian Secret Intelligence Service
www.asis.gov.au

Department of Immigration and Citizenship

The purpose of the Department of Immigration and Citizenship is to 'enrich Australia through the well managed entry and settlement of people'. One of the major components of the Department's work is in ensuring the integrity of Australia's borders. Border security is a key component of Australia's national security arrangements and the Department works actively with other countries to curb the capacity of people smugglers and terrorists to circumvent border controls.

Department of Immigration and Citizenship
www.immi.gov.au

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government

Through the Office for Transport Security, the Department provides policy advice to the Australian Government on transport security matters, including aviation, air cargo, maritime, offshore oil and gas, and surface transport security. The Department works closely with other Australian Government agencies, state and territory governments and the transport industry and has responsibility for the development of a National Transport Security Strategy. Independent portfolio agencies, such as the Australian Maritime Safety Authority and the Australian Transport Safety Bureau, also have important roles in transport safety.

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government
www.infrastructure.gov.au

Australian Maritime Safety Authority
www.amsa.gov.au

Australian Transport Safety Bureau
www.atsb.gov.au

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and portfolio agencies

The Department provides policy advice to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet on matters that are at the forefront of public and government administration, including domestic and international affairs and, in particular, the implications of proposals for Commonwealth-State relations. Strategic advice, provided by the Department and other portfolio agencies, further supports the

Government. The role of the National Security Adviser and the National Security Science and Technology Branch, both located within the Department, are discussed earlier in this document.

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
www.dpmc.gov.au

Department of Climate Change
www.climatechange.gov.au

Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security
www.igis.gov.au

Office of National Assessments
www.ona.gov.au

The Commonwealth Ombudsman
www.ombudsman.gov.au

Other Departments

A number of other Departments also provide advice and leadership on particular issues relevant to national security.

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
(Biosecurity, quarantine, fisheries management)
www.daff.gov.au

Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (Energy and resource security)
www.ret.gov.au

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (Environmental factors)
www.environment.gov.au

Department of Health and Ageing (Health protection, radiological and nuclear safety)
www.health.gov.au

Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy
(Communications reliability and security)
www.dbcde.gov.au

Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
(Social resilience, planning and recovery)
www.fahcsia.gov.au

Other jurisdictions

All States and Territories maintain a wide array of capabilities to help prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from a national security incident. State and territory police and emergency services have primary responsibility for providing first response in the event of a major incident.

Many other state and territory government departments and agencies lead or are involved in national security-related policy, arrangements, legislation and regulation. Areas of focus include surface transport security, working with Commonwealth agencies and industry to prevent and if necessary contain bio-security threats, and the regulation of radiological materials and other hazardous materials to ensure a robust national framework for the management of chemicals of security concern.

Obtaining further information

For further information on the Strategy and national security-related science and innovation, enquiries can be initially directed to the National Security Science and Technology Branch within the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The website of the Branch is www.pmc.gov.au/nsst