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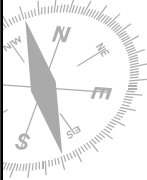
**Hon. Arch Bevis MP**

Shadow Minister for Homeland Security, Justice Customs and Territories

To

Australian Homeland Security Research Centre

30 March 2007



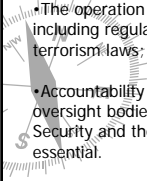
National Security, Politics and Elections

- Since 2001, national security has been a vote changing issue
- A National Security debate Vs Hanson style campaigning
- "Ruddock flags terrorism law changes" Financial Review 29 March
- 2005 Anti Terrorism Bill that created non judicial imprisonment
- 2007 Auscheck Bill that enabled unlimited security checking for any reason on anybody – without a requirement to report on its use



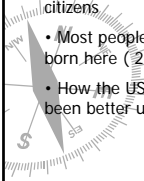
Labor has consistently held to the following key principles when considering any anti-terrorism laws:

- Special anti-terrorist laws that would not normally be adopted in a free and open society such as ours must be subject to a meaningful sunset clause;
- The detention of any citizen for an extended period of time must be based only on sound intelligence of a credible threat and be authorised by a judge, not a bureaucrat or politician;
- The operation of these laws should be as transparent as is possible including regular reporting to parliament of the application of anti-terrorism laws; and
- Accountability of those involved in covert activities to well resourced oversight bodies such as the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security and the Parliamentary Committee on Security and Intelligence is essential.



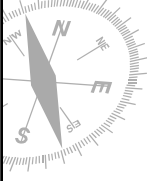
Some things you won't hear from the Government in the election

- Multiculturalism is one of our greatest assets in responding to terrorism
- Members of the Muslim community have been important in each case where charges have been laid against overseas born citizens
- Most people charged with a terrorist offence in Australia were born here (21 out of 30 charged)
- How the US\$ 2bn per week spent on the Iraq war could have been better used to improve global security



- Challenges and shortcomings

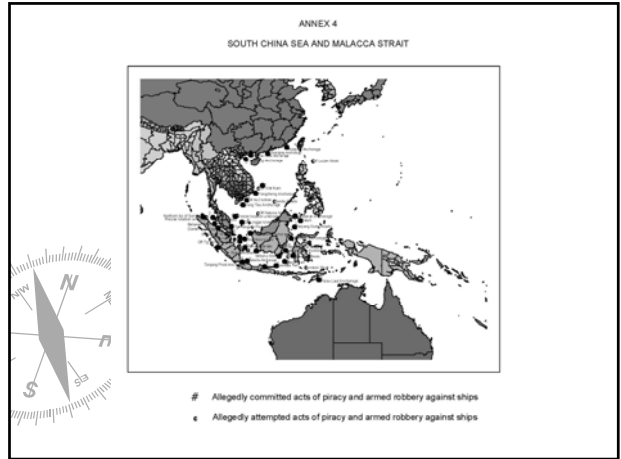
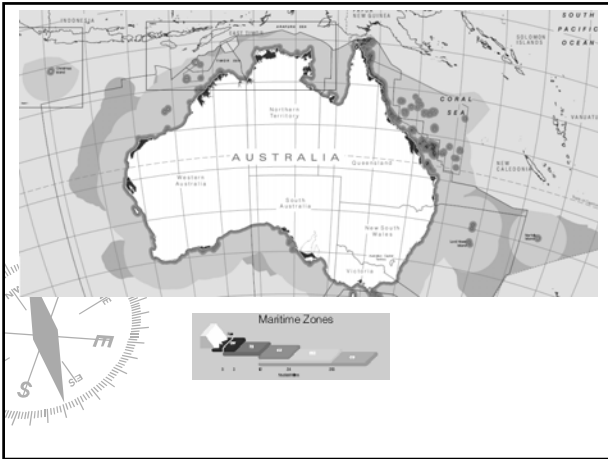
- A Better Alternative



Australian Maritime Zones

Australian Mainland & Tasmania  
Coastline 36,000 km





**Cargo Reporting Table**

**13 Jan 2005 to May 2005**

Rating Description	Number of Lines	% of Lines
Over or equal to 96 hours before vessel arrival	250862	37.88 %
Over or equal to 48 and less than 96 hours before vessel arrival	199117	30.07 %
Over or equal to 24 and less than 48 hours before vessel arrival	66259	10.00 %
Over or equal to zero and less than 24 hours before vessel arrival	45108	6.81 %
<b>After vessel arrival</b>	<b>100925</b>	<b>15.24 %</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>662271</b>	<b>100%</b>

Senate Legal and Constitutional Legislation Committee  
Australian customs service hearing on 24 May 2005

**THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF A TERRORIST ATTACK**

2005 Study on twin ports of  
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH

"The local impacts (i.e. the effects of the closure of the port on labor and other port services) of a radiological bomb attack at the two ports are ... about \$1.108 billion" and "up to \$34 billion worth of direct, indirect and induced costs"

Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events  
University of Southern California  
Los Angeles, California

DFAT correctly drew attention to the risks in our ports in its 2003 Report, 'Costs of Maritime Terrorism and Piracy'.

It gave the example of a stowaway in Italy, in a well appointed container with a satellite phone, lap top computer, airport security passes and airline mechanic's certificate valid for major US ports. In the end, the stowaway was only found because port workers were nearby when he attempted to widen the container's ventilation holes.

What has changed since DFAT highlighted these threats and the Government announced this policy? Certainly one thing that has not changed for the better is the threat assessment of terrorists attacks on maritime facilities.

- Labor's Department of Homeland Security  
Key Responsibilities
- Border Security
  - Maritime security
  - Aviation security
  - Mass urban transport security
  - Domestic Intelligence and surveillance
  - Federal Policing
  - Response to Non state terrorism
  - Critical Infrastructure protection
  - Response to and recovery from incidents

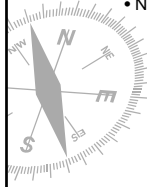
Labor's Department of Homeland Security

- Coastguard
- AFPPS
- ASIO
- Customs
- Transport Security
- Austrac
- Crimtrac
- Auscheck
- Australian Crime Commission
- EMA
- Protective Security Co-ordination Centre



Australian Coastguard

- Border Protection Command
- Customs Maritime unit and vessels
- Coastwatch
- New vessels and personnel



Role for Private Sector in Protecting Australia

- Major equipment supply e.g. Coastwatch aircraft
- Sensors, detection and monitoring assets
- Security services – training and standards are important
- New challenges – eg detecting liquid explosives
- Ideas and research



**Terrorism focus for new-look Home Office**

After becoming Home Secretary in May 2006, it took John Reid just a few weeks to realise that his department was too big and needed restructuring.

...What **the new structure will allow for is Mr Reid to focus on terrorism**, with a dedicated national security office within the Home Office, containing 350 staff.

For the first time, the Home Office will lead on counter-terrorism strategy; the Cabinet Office previously performed this function, but there've been grumblings within Whitehall about its effectiveness.

**Until now, there've been a myriad of committees, sub-committees and sub-sub committees - some with ministers, others with officials - dealing with various aspects of security and terrorism. There've been no clear lines of accountability or communication.**

Story from BBC NEWS:  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk\\_news/6507523.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/6507523.stm)  
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