Submission to:

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Director, Governance & Engagement, Electronic Surveillance Reform Branch

Electronic Surveillance and Law Enforcement Policy Division

Department of Home Affairs

Presented by:

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Proposed expansion of powers for corrective services authorities to access telecommunications data licy Division



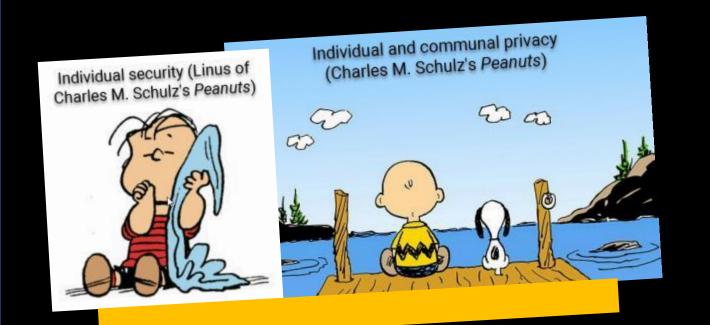
29 June 2022





Balancing safety/security/prevention/operability and privacy/dignity/freedom/health

Favouring privacy and individual security rights





Recommendation 78:

'As part of the development of a new electronic surveillance Act, corrective services authorities should be granted the power to access telecommunications data, if the relevant state or territory government considers it... necessary'



'Who is the living food for the machines in Metropolis?'



If the 'government considers it... necessary' = VAGUE

- Process for communicating necessity/granting power?
- Does State/Territory Govt need to prove necessity?
- If so, on what basis (e.g. is 'tough on crime' enough?)

Recommendation:

State/Territory govt.s must <u>prove</u> a '<u>demonstrated</u> <u>need</u>' to access data.

Any Govt discretion must be strictly defined & limited (as discussed later in 'Our primary recommendations)

How substantive does 'necessity' need to be?

 The Honourable Michael Kirby experienced and understood the dangers of citizen surveillance



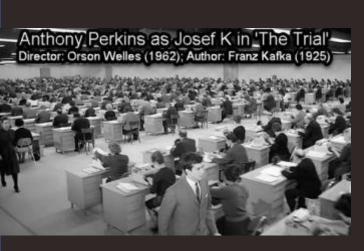
Recommendation:

The 'demonstrated need' to access data must be substantive, justified in very limited circumstances





The possibility of suppression for unknown or hidden reason







Kirby's 'effective controls' and the PJCIS:

• Review by a member of the judiciary of how big data is collected would be constructive, but...

Recommendation:

That the PCJIS not be replaced with a body independent of the 3 branches of Govt... Instead achieve balance between: (a) Senators & Reps; (b) both major parties; (c) greater input from cross-benches Greater power to provide effective oversight

Definition of 'telecommunications data':

- Not defined in current legislation
- Understood to be metadata (but not the content)

Recommendation:

That 'telecommunications data' be defined in the new Electronic Surveillance Act to avoid uncertainty and loopholes, but in such a way that the legislation remains technology-neutral

Govt Response to Recommendation 78: Just said 'Agreed'

Govt discussion paper: 'Agencies will only be able to use electronic surveillance powers where those powers are needed to perform their functions.'

Govt may add to agency's electronic surveillance powers where it makes a 'clear and compelling case'

Australia engages in its own version of precrime law enforcement... Restrictions on the use of telecommunications and association are placed on people who may well be innocent or reformed, simply on the basis of who their family and friends are



Our Recommendation:

That laws allowing 'lawful illegality' be repealed, instead sanctioning people who actually break the law











Technological alternatives to incarceration

Forced telecommunications device for released sex offenders



Our Recommendation:

That the Serious Offenders Act 2018 (Vic) be repealed, which would tend to increase sentences for serious sexual and violent crimes, even though the non-parole period would tend to remain the same. Any ankle bracelets and sensors could then be parole conditions if considered necessary



Our Recommendation:

If expanding the powers, that model Federal legislation be developed with State & Territory input, then each jurisdiction pass their own legislation

Primary recommendations

Correctives Services do not need extra power to access data ←PLAN A (they can record content now, and if they need access to metadata, they can apply for it through police anyway) A is ideal... or B...

Prove with a 'clear & compelling case' a 'demonstrated need' to access the

data before being listed under s.101A TIA Act (or new Act). Specific requirements for CS

in new Act re: Each data access being needed to perform its functions, keeping & deleting records, reporting, privacy, human rights, transparency, oversight, warrants and accountability

