Australian Government response
to the
Report by the Inspector of Transport Security
on the
Offshore Oil and Gas Resources Sector Security Inquiry

May 2013
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1. Introduction

The oil and gas sector is a crucial contributor to the economic and social prosperity of Australia. This sector employs more than 10,000 Australians, contributes 2.5 per cent of Australia’s GDP and generates $28 billion a year in revenue. The reserves in the North West of Australia, the Bass Strait and the Timor Sea provide employment for our nation, income for our economy and energy to the world.

Although there have been a number of terrorist attacks on oil and gas assets globally, there has been no indicator of any specific threat to Australia’s offshore oil and gas infrastructure. A combination of factors mitigate the risk of a terrorist attack against the Australian offshore oil and gas sector, including the remote location of many offshore oil and gas facilities, a strong long-standing safety framework, preventive security regulatory oversight under Commonwealth maritime security legislation, and a well-developed all-hazard approach to risk management and critical infrastructure resilience.

However, while the security threat to the Australian offshore oil and gas industry is relatively low, this is no basis for complacency in ensuring that Australia continues to remain a secure and reliable source of strategic energy supply and a safe investment destination. Oil and gas industry participants and governments need to ensure that we have effective security arrangements in place and the right response capabilities in the event of an incident or attack on offshore oil and gas exploration and production infrastructure.

Australia’s offshore oil and gas facilities are privately owned and operated on a commercial basis. The Australian Government’s Critical Infrastructure Resilience (CIR) Strategy recognises that, in most cases, the owners and operators of oil and gas critical infrastructure are best placed to manage risks to their operations and determine the most appropriate mitigation strategies.

The Australian Government recognises that the best way to enhance the resilience of offshore oil and gas facilities is to partner with owners and operators to share information, raise awareness of dependencies and vulnerabilities, and facilitate collaboration to address any impediments.

Since security regulation was introduced, the offshore oil and gas industry has worked to implement a range of preventative security measures that have contributed to safeguarding the sector from terrorist attack and other acts of unlawful interference.

The Australian Government has a strong and positive relationship with the oil and gas industry and participates in ongoing consultation and information sharing with the industry through well-established structures such as the Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN) for CIR.

The Australian Government established the TISN as its primary mechanism to build a partnership approach between business and government on CIR. The Oil and Gas Security Forum (OGSF), a sub-group of the TISN Energy Sector Group (ESG), provides a forum for
industry and government to share information about oil and gas security issues and appropriate regulatory responses. Membership of the OGSF includes the owners and operators of oil and gas critical infrastructure, and Commonwealth, State and Territory government agencies with responsibilities for critical infrastructure resilience in the oil and gas environment.

A number of Australian Government agencies support oil and gas security outcomes and contribute to managing and responding to security threats in Australia’s offshore oil and gas domain (as detailed in Annex 1).
2. The Offshore Oil and Gas Resources Sector Security Inquiry

The foundations of security regulation of the offshore oil and gas industry were established in 2004 by the Taskforce on Offshore Maritime Security led by Robert Tonkin, which recommended the establishment of a range of offshore security measures.

Preventive maritime security arrangements for the offshore oil and gas industry were formally established in 2005 when the then *Maritime Transport Security Act 2003* was amended to include offshore oil and gas facilities and their service providers and became the *Maritime Transport and Offshore Facility Security Act 2003*.

On 31 May 2010, the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport, the Honourable Anthony Albanese MP, directed the Inspector of Transport Security, Mr Mick Palmer AO APM, to conduct an inquiry into offshore oil and gas resources sector security.

The aim of the Inquiry was to assess the quality and effectiveness of the current security arrangements and the response capabilities of resource operators and government agencies to a security incident or an attack on offshore oil and gas exploration and production infrastructure.

On 7 June 2012, the Inspector of Transport Security formally presented his report to the Minister. The Minister tabled the report in Parliament on 25 June 2012.

The report highlights that the current security measures within the Australian offshore oil and gas resources sector are consistent with the current threat level and reflect the standards of our international partners. Australia is generally recognised as being a low-risk environment with high security and supply reliability. The report also highlights some areas for continuous improvement and provides recommendations and options for strengthening the security of the offshore oil and gas sector.

In responding to the report, the Australian Government acknowledges the input provided by offshore oil and gas industry participants and State and Territory governments through the Oil and Gas Security Forum.
3. **Response to Recommendations**

**Recommendation 1**

*The Inquiry recommends that the Australian Government enhance the current security compliance arrangements by implementing a formal offshore oil and gas production facility on-site audit and inspection program sufficient to confirm the quality and adequacy of security measures and the levels of understanding required by an offshore facility security plan.*

**Agreed in principle**

The Australian Government recognises the need for a robust and effective security regulatory framework. For this reason, offshore oil and gas facilities are security regulated under the *Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003* (MTOFSA), which is administered by the Office of Transport Security (OTS) within the Department of Infrastructure and Transport.

Consistent with the Australian Government’s CIR Strategy, the MTOFSA and associated regulations require industry participants to security risk assess their own operations and develop appropriate mitigation strategies.

The OTS currently performs desktop audits of approved offshore facility security plans and industry participants are currently required to implement a schedule of security plan audits by independent internal and external auditors. These arrangements are considered appropriate to the current risk context for Australian security regulated offshore oil and gas facilities, which have a lower threat and risk profile (largely due to their geographic isolation) relative to other security regulated transport sectors such as aviation.

However, in recognition of the economic importance of the offshore oil and gas sector, the Australian Government will work with industry, through the Oil and Gas Security Forum, to identify practical and cost efficient options to improve the current offshore oil and gas production facility audit and inspection program. This review will:

- further examine the costs and benefits of offshore (onsite) and other alternative regulatory approaches (including remote audit and inspection programmes);
- examine options to ensure consistency between security regulatory requirements and existing safety management systems;
- consider enhancing the current onshore audit program by the use of remote or video assessment of facilities; and
- consider, in consultation with the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA), the potential to build on existing NOPSEMA safety audit inspection programs to complement the current onshore desktop audit program undertaken by OTS.
Recommendation 2

The Inquiry recommends that the Australian Government and relevant state and territory governments agree to establish an active, ongoing exercise program for selected offshore oil and gas facilities, sufficient to ensure that relevant government agencies are adequately informed, practiced and prepared to mitigate or respond to a serious offshore security incident.

Agreed in principle

The Australian Government supports an active offshore exercise program that is coordinated at a strategic level and has industry support and active participation. Offshore oil and gas facility operators are already required to outline procedures for drills and exercises associated with their offshore security plans. Agencies at various levels across government already conduct a range of exercises relevant to offshore oil and gas security.

For example, the Department of Defence conducts annual exercises to test security responses for potential contingencies on oil and gas platforms and offshore energy installations. The Australian Government considers that the current Defence exercise program for offshore oil and gas installation responses has appropriate priority as one of a range of potential Defence response options to domestic security threats. All three military services conduct a range of other training and exercising across the North West Shelf region that seek to enhance understanding and provide a security presence.

Despite these extensive activities, it is recognised that on-going improvements to the coordination of exercises across all levels of government and with industry will lead to greater awareness of operating procedures and practices and, most importantly, more effective incident response arrangements. To help achieve this aim the Australian Government Exercise Coordination Group (AGECG) will develop a national exercise schedule that could include activities relevant to the offshore oil and gas sector. The AGECG has been created to develop an understanding of what exercising is currently occurring in Australia and is coordinated by the Attorney-General’s Department.

Exercises should focus on preparedness and prevention as well as response and recovery, and, where possible, analyse the impact that an incident and any subsequent government and industry response has on the broader energy supply chain.

The Australian Government will consider options for holding simulated exercises that address offshore security responses to augment the ongoing programming of practical exercises. Simulated exercises have the benefit of including a broader community of stakeholders and reducing the commitment of limited training resources.
Recommendation 3

The Inquiry recommends that agreement is reached between the Australian Government and industry on identifying consistent minimum standards of security and screening arrangements for all offshore access and service-delivery aviation and maritime ports.

Noted

The Australian Government acknowledges that owners and operators of offshore oil and gas facilities are best placed to identify and manage security risks to their operations and to determine the most appropriate risk mitigation strategies to prevent unauthorised access of people and/or goods to their facilities.

Under the Australian Government’s security regulatory framework, offshore oil and gas service providers must have either an approved offshore security plan or be covered within the approved plan of an offshore oil and gas operator or another industry participant. These plans require service providers to ensure the security of goods being transported to oil and gas facilities, detail each vessel or aircraft operated by them to service offshore facilities, and outline measures to confirm the identity of persons entering their premises or any vessel or aircraft operated by the provider.

In light of current regulatory requirements and the current security risk context, the Australian Government does not propose at this time to extend security regulation to unregulated places indirectly servicing the offshore oil and gas sector.

However, the Australian Government will continue to regularly review access control arrangements to offshore oil and gas facilities as part of normal regulatory activities to ensure that offshore service providers remain adequately covered within industry participant plans, and where necessary these arrangements are supported by commercial arrangements.

The Australian Government will also encourage offshore facility operators and their service providers to include basic security screening as part of their commercial contract requirements with their service providers to support existing regulatory measures.
Recommendation 4

The Inquiry recommends that immediate consideration is given to extending and hardening current security exclusion zone boundaries and arrangements to increase the safety and security of offshore facilities from unlawful or unauthorised intrusion and threat.

Noted

The Australian Government considers that this recommendation requires further consideration, in close consultation with industry participants and State and Territory governments.

In November 2011, the Oil and Gas Security Forum established a Working Group on the Effectiveness of Offshore Zones comprising industry participants and government agencies. The working group has identified that the effectiveness of offshore zones depends on the use of a layered approach to offshore safety and security, including measures to deter, detect, delay and respond to unauthorised access and through appropriate compliance and enforcement measures.

The working group has prepared an issues paper, The Effectiveness of Offshore Zones, which makes a number of practical recommendations on how industry participants and government agencies can use offshore safety and security zones more effectively. The recommendations cover:

- the size of offshore zones;
- taking a layered approach to safety and security;
- communication with maritime users;
- maritime domain awareness;
- attributing liability for the cost of shut-down/evacuation;
- developing a pathway to prosecution; and
- enforcement and compliance options.

The paper and its recommendations were accepted by the OGSF at its tenth meeting on 16 November 2012 in Brisbane.
Recommendation 5

The Inquiry recommends that active and constructive steps are taken to further improve the quality and mutual value of engagement and interaction between government and industry.

Agreed

The Australian Government acknowledges the value of strong government and industry partnerships and notes that there are already well-established existing formal arrangements at the Commonwealth, State and Territory level for government and industry engagement and interaction. New government/industry consultative arrangements are not required, but there is an ongoing need to ensure the quality and mutual value of the current arrangements.

In 2003, the Energy Sector Group (ESG) was established within the Australian Government’s Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN) for Critical Infrastructure Resilience as a key mechanism to enhance mutual understanding of security and other issues relevant to the energy sector. The Oil and Gas Security Forum (OGSF) was established in 2008 as a sub-sector group of the ESG to focus on oil and gas security issues.

Active interaction between government and the offshore oil and gas industry through these mechanisms continues to improve mutual understanding of broader resilience issues across this critical infrastructure sector. The development of ESG advice on building relationships with first responders and emergency services, and the provision of information on government processes for disseminating classified material to industry, are examples of improved government and industry interaction through the TISN.

In addition to the OGSF and the ESG, there are a number of other mechanisms by which government agencies engage on a regular basis with the oil and gas industry on security related issues, including but not limited to: the Pilbara Security Collective; the Queensland (Oil & Gas) Security Coordination Group; the Central Gippsland Essential Industries Group; and the Australian Maritime Defence Council.

The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) continues to play a constructive role in industry and government relationships through its Business Liaison Unit (BLU), and has specifically sought to engage directly with the oil and gas sector to address their concerns. The BLU operates a secure website on a subscription basis that is free-of-charge. Through this website ASIO is able to provide a suite of intelligence-derived, unclassified security intelligence and protective security reporting. The BLU also coordinates an Executive security briefing program, where the Director-General of Security will provide high-level briefings on request for Chief Executive Officers, executives and boards.

The Australian Government will also consider establishing a visit program for senior security officials (civilian and Defence leaders from relevant government agencies) to improve awareness of and familiarity with security challenges in the North West of Australia.
**Recommendation 6**

*The Inquiry recommends that the Australian Government review the current reporting and command and control arrangements governing security compliance and incident response on offshore oil and gas facilities with a view to improving their clarity and effectiveness.*

**Agreed in principle**

The Australian Government agrees that clearer communication and reporting arrangements are required but does not consider that there is a need for a separate review of command and control arrangements. The Australian Government proposes to use existing arrangements and industry and/or government consultation mechanisms (such as the Oil and Gas Security Forum and the Energy Sector Group) to improve stakeholder understanding of current security, safety and other complementary arrangements including clarity of the roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in these arrangements.

The Inspector’s report also proposes the:

> “Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre (AGCCC) as the single, federal ‘all-hazards’ incident reporting centre for the reporting of offshore safety and security incidents, and with responsibility for:

- the coordination of immediate response and physical assistance; and
- the provision of advice and support to executive decision-makers within government and to industry.”

The Australian Government acknowledges that the safety of people, the environment and assets are priorities during an incident response and will continue to engage with industry in order to appropriately streamline processes and encourage understanding of existing protocols. It is proposed that a proof of concept trial to test selected incident reporting arrangements be undertaken through the Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre. At the completion of the trial, industry and Australian Government agencies, through the Oil and Gas Security Forum, will review the effectiveness of the trial and provide a recommendation on whether the process should be implemented or expanded.

In addition, the Australian Government will commit to a desktop exercise in 2013 focused on testing reporting and communication arrangements with representatives from industry, the Commonwealth and jurisdictional governments. This will allow participants to understand roles and responsibilities in the event of an incident. It is proposed that this exercise will be coordinated through the Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre.

All Australian Government agencies have access and awareness of response protocols to incidents requiring Australian Government assistance, as defined for example in the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework.
Recommendation 7

The Inquiry recommends that a review is conducted of current industry recruitment and vetting processes to identify and clarify their scope, coverage, gaps and limitations and areas for improvement.

Not agreed

The Australian Government considers that recruitment and vetting processes are a matter for employers, and that a review of these processes is not required.

The Australian Government already has extensive work underway, in close consultation with aviation, maritime and offshore oil and gas sector industry participants, to further strengthen the Maritime Security Identification Card (MSIC) and Aviation Security Identification Card (ASIC) framework. These include a range of initiatives arising from the Australian Government’s response to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement inquiry into the adequacy of aviation and maritime security measures to combat serious and organised crime (the PJC report), and the response to a recent report by the Operation Polaris Taskforce.

In response to the PJC report, the Office of Transport Security within the Department of Infrastructure and Transport is currently undertaking a range of identity related projects in consultation with other relevant Australian Government agencies, including reviews of:

- the extent and scope of the ASIC/MSIC framework;
- the eligibility criteria for holding an ASIC/MSIC;
- the generic risks associated with the current way an ASIC/MSIC is applied for, printed and issued;
- options to tighten the proof of identity requirements for an ASIC and MSIC; and
- the feasibility of linking biometric technology to the existing ASIC/MSIC framework.
Recommendation 8

The Inquiry recommends that the Australian Government assist industry with identifying and implementing appropriate minimum-standard security training and awareness programs sufficient to equip facility staff with the skills and understandings necessary to competently respond to security-related threats and situations should they arise.

Agreed in principle

The Australian Government supports activities to further enhance industry-led security training and awareness activities for their staff, particularly those with identified security roles.

Through the Oil and Gas Security Forum, the Australian Government will provide guidance and other support to offshore oil and gas industry participants on the identification and implementation of training requirements under the security regulatory framework, including the exercise of powers by maritime security guards and general security awareness.

In the longer term, industry participants may consider developing specific role-based training programs, with assistance from relevant government agencies, under the Australian Quality Training Framework.

This is the approach taken by the offshore oil and gas industry in developing the Common Safety Training Program (CSTP), which is an industry-wide training program supported by members of the Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association. The CSTP aims to ensure that all new and existing employees have the same core foundation of safety skills, and these industry requirements could also be extended to staff security awareness information and obligations.

The Australian Government also encourages senior executives in the offshore oil and gas industry to support security awareness and training within the sector by ensuring that security management is a key component of their organisation’s corporate governance.
Recommendation 9 and 10

9. The Inquiry recommends that senior executive of oil and gas companies operating within the Australian environment:

• consider participating in executive cyber security training programs to ensure they have an appropriate level of understanding of the reality of the emerging cyber threat environment to business integrity and continuity;
• implement measures to ensure there is an appropriate level of understanding, at both the executive and operational levels, of the potential damage that may be caused to their business by cyber intrusion and take active steps to identify:
  – the information most critical to business continuity and integrity;
  – the critical risks associated with any unlawful access to information; and
  – the most effective way to achieve a balance between maintaining maximum levels of computer security and protection of information while facilitating the access to information necessary for efficient business operations.

10. The Inquiry recommends that to assist the above process the Australian Government facilitates periodic:

• Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) presentations at OGSF, ESG and similar forums; and
• Cyber-based exercises, targeted directly on offshore oil and gas operations with industry.

Recommendation 9 is noted

The Australian Government encourages all senior executives of oil and gas companies operating within the Australian environment to give appropriate consideration to cyber threats. The Australian Government also recommends the use of a range of government resources available on the internet which provide guidance on mitigating cyber threats, such as the Cyber Security Operations Centre’s Top 35 Mitigation Strategies for targeted cyber intrusions which provides information about mitigation implementation costs and user acceptance to help organisations select the best set of strategies for their requirements.

Recommendation 10 is agreed

The Australian Government supports this recommendation and notes the participation of the offshore oil and gas industry in local and national cyber exercise programs.

The Attorney-General’s Department (AGD), primarily through CERT Australia, engages regularly with the oil and gas sector on cyber espionage and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Systems (SCADA) issues. AGD will continue to support the oil and gas sector through the Trusted Information Sharing Network and other mechanisms, and facilitate periodic cyber-based exercises supported by CERT Australia.
4. Response to Options

Option 11

*Develop an Australian information database that will identify the capacity of selected offshore production facilities to withstand or mitigate deliberate attack.*

This option is being addressed through the Australian Government’s response to Recommendation 2: Active exercises; Recommendation 5: Government/industry interaction and relationships; and Recommendation 6: Incident response.

The Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy describes the Australian Government’s approach to enhancing the resilience of our critical infrastructure, including the resilience of offshore oil and gas facilities.

Option 12

*Include the requirement in offshore production security preparedness plans for a pre-coordination plan that tests the capacity of an operator to respond to a ‘worse-case scenario’ incident.*

This option is being addressed through the Australian Government’s response to Recommendation 2: Active exercises.

This option is consistent with existing regulatory arrangements which require offshore facility operators to address procedures for drills and exercises associated with an offshore security plan.

Option 13

*Adopt an approach that only permits firearms and other weapons to be brought onto an offshore production facility or production LNG plant in response to a specific emergency or whilst the facility or plant is operating at the highest MARSEC level.*

This option is being addressed through the Australian Government’s response to Recommendation 3: Access and egress security.

Existing regulatory requirements regarding the carriage of weapons in maritime security zones are sufficient in the current risk context.

Option 14

*Develop joint protocols between Australian Government, state and territory government agencies, similar to those developed between the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to facilitate the expeditious recovery of trade following an incident causing major disruption to production, supply or ports.*
This option is noted. As referred to in Recommendation 6, the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework and other relevant arrangements are utilised to coordinate whole-of-government activities in the response and recovery phases of an incident.

Option 15

_Develop an Australian active exercising program sufficient to test the full range of government and industry responses and that includes a capacity to test the ability to respond simultaneously to multiple security incidents._

Option 15 is being addressed through Recommendation 2: Active exercises.

Option 16

_Implement an offshore safety induction and emergency training program similar to that operated by the Grampian Police which provides for deployment of relevant police to industry emergency and response control rooms and on offshore production facilities, as part of a regular familiarisation and liaison program._

Option 16 is being addressed through Recommendation 5: Government/industry interaction and relationships and Recommendation 6: Incident response.

Option 17

_Establish a VTS system to monitor and control shipping movements along the north-west Western Australia coast in coastal and EEZ waters to enhance safety and security situational awareness._

_Use a VTS system in conjunction with any ship routeing schemes, vessel traffic management schemes, traffic lanes, recommended routes, and areas to be avoided to ensure that ships maintain adequate safety and security distances from current and projected offshore oil and gas facilities._

The Australian Government acknowledges the importance of safety and security situational awareness for the oil and gas industry and would support the establishment of a maritime domain awareness working group within the Oil and Gas Security Forum. Such a working group should include industry participants as well as representatives from a number of Commonwealth, State and Territory government agencies, including the Australian Maritime Safety Agency, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, the Department of Defence, Australian Federal Police and State/Territory police and emergency services. The working group could identify options to improve maritime domain awareness and support a common operating picture for industry participants and government agencies.
Option 18

Employ close-range high-definition radar with Automatic Radar Plotting Aid (ARPA) and Automatic Identification System (AIS) capability as a standard part of offshore facility security infrastructure - this will improve the quality of offshore surveillance and situational awareness.

Establish an agreement between industry and government that facilitates real-time transfer of radar data to government agencies, such as BPC and AMSA. This will enhance maritime domain awareness in Australian offshore oil and gas fields.

Develop a link to provide data feeds to BPC, AMSA and police, where relevant.

Expand the current use of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) or Infra-Red Thermal Imaging cameras to provide capacity to monitor the immediate sea area around each offshore facility.

Improve shore-based maritime monitoring capability using facility-based radar, AIS, CCTV and Infra-Red inputs to improve surveillance and oil-field situational awareness.

Use video analysis to provide an automatic surveillance capacity within the immediate sea area around a facility.

The Australian Government agrees in-principle to on-going improvements to maritime domain awareness. Options could be considered in detail by the Oil and Gas Security Forum working group suggested in response to Option 17 above.

Option 19

Review security arrangements in the JPDA.

Clarify the differences between Australia’s maritime safety and security response capabilities and those of neighbouring regional countries such as Timor-Leste and Indonesia and identify the issues that may affect safety and security planning and response arrangements at the outer limits of Australia’s EEZ.

While the Australian Government notes that there are no current specific security threats against offshore oil and gas facilities in the Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA), their vulnerability is underlined by their remoteness from preventive security and response capabilities, close proximity to possible sources of terrorist threat, and the complications of shared jurisdictions and treaty obligations.

Under the Timor Sea Treaty, Australia and Timor-Leste jointly control, manage and facilitate the exploration, development and exploitation of petroleum resources in the JPDA. In 2006 Australia and Timor-Leste signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) relating to security in the JPDA. The MOU outlines how each country would carry out assessments of
security threats, prevent and respond to security threats and security incidents, manage the consequences of security incidents, and manage information.

Australia’s interests in this matter will be progressed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of Resources, Energy, and Tourism, the Department of Infrastructure and Transport, and Border Protection Command.

**Option 20**

*Companies individually, or through APPEA acting on behalf of the Australian oil and gas resources sector, enter into a partnership with Interpol, under which Interpol would verify background information on potential overseas workers, and issue an Interpol GV-ID card for such workers.*

The Australian Government notes that Option 20 is for the consideration of industry but supports any industry initiatives to improve recruitment and vetting processes including those for overseas workers.
ANNEX 1: Australian Government stakeholders and roles

There are many Australian Government agencies that support oil and gas security outcomes and contribute to managing and responding to security threats in Australia’s offshore oil and gas domain. The agencies, and their respective responsibilities, are outlined in the Australian Government Guide to Australian Maritime Security Arrangements (GAMSA), and include:

- **Attorney-General’s Department** - supports the Australian Government in the maintenance and improvement of Australia’s national security and emergency management systems;
- **Australian Customs and Border Protection Service** – manages the security and integrity of Australia’s borders;
- **Australian Security Intelligence Organisation** – identifies and investigates threats to security and provides advice to protect Australia, its people and its interests;
- **Australian Federal Police** – works with the Australian Government and key agencies on a range of counter-terrorism initiatives;
- **Australian Maritime Safety Authority** – has a primary role in maritime safety, protection of the marine environment and maritime and aviation search and rescue services;
- **Border Protection Command** – generates awareness of activities in Australia’s maritime domain to identify security threats, assess their likelihood of occurring and estimate their potential consequences;
- **Department of Defence** – provides for the defence of Australia and its vital national security interests as part of a whole-of-government effort;
- **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade** – protects and advances Australia’s national interests through contributions to international security, national economic and trade performance and global cooperation;
- **Department of Infrastructure and Transport** – promotes safe and secure transport systems, and through the Office of Transport Security is the preventative security regulator of the Australian transport industry and primary adviser on transport security;
- **Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet** – provides advice and information to the Prime Minister on major policy matters of domestic and international concern, and takes a particular responsibility for policy coordination;
- **Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism** – develops and delivers Australian Government policies and programs regarding the resources, energy and tourism industries to increase Australia's international competitiveness, consistent with the principles of environmental responsibility and sustainable development; and
- **National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority** – regulator for health and safety, structural integrity, environmental management and day-to-day operations of offshore petroleum activities in Commonwealth waters, and in coastal waters where state and Northern Territory powers have been conferred.