



TISN

FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
RESILIENCE

FACT SHEET

CIR: Whose responsibility is it?

Critical infrastructure resilience: whose responsibility is it?

What is critical infrastructure?

Those physical facilities, supply chains, information technologies and communication networks, which if destroyed, degraded or rendered unavailable for an extended period, would significantly impact on the social or economic wellbeing of the nation, or affect Australia's ability to conduct national defence and ensure national security.

What are some examples of critical infrastructure?

Essential services we all rely on in our daily lives, such as power, water, health, communications systems, and banking.

What is critical infrastructure resilience?

It is the ability to reduce the magnitude, impact or duration of a disruption to critical infrastructure – whatever its cause. So if essential services are damaged or destroyed, they can get up and running again quickly.

This is an important part of creating a nation where all Australians are better able to adapt to change, have reduced exposure to risks, and are better able to bounce back from disaster.

Whose responsibility is it?

It takes a team effort to look after Australia's critical infrastructure.

This responsibility is shared between the owners and operators of critical infrastructure, and all levels of government – Australian, state and territory, and local.

Owners and operators

Owners and operators of critical infrastructure are primarily responsible for ensuring the security of their assets – this is a matter of good corporate governance and business continuity.

Owners and operators are best placed to manage risks to their operations and determine the most appropriate strategies to boost resilience.

State and territory governments

State and territory governments have primary responsibility for managing critical infrastructure issues within their jurisdiction. This includes identifying critical infrastructure, developing relevant plans and strategies, and directly engaging with owners and operators.

So if critical infrastructure is disrupted, states and territories are the first point of contact for owners and operators.





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CIR: Whose responsibility is it? (cont')

The Australian Government

The Australian Government is a key stakeholder in understanding the vulnerabilities and dependencies in and across critical infrastructure sectors, and the risk mitigations being applied.

The Australian Government also facilitates national coordination where there are cross-jurisdictional issues, international treaty obligations, or where an incident would have national consequences or require a national response.

Further information is available in the Australian Government's Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy, which can be found at www.tisn.gov.au

The Trusted Information Sharing Network (TISN)

The TISN for Critical Infrastructure Resilience provides an environment where business and government can share vital information on security issues relevant to the protection of our critical infrastructure and continuity of essential services in the face of all hazards.

More information can be found at www.tisn.gov.au