

1985

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND  
SAFETY COMMISSION BILL 1985

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

(Circulated by authority of the Minister for Employment and  
Industrial Relations, the Honourable Ralph Willis, MP)



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OUTLINE

1. The purpose of this Bill is to establish a statutory corporation, the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, with the objects of developing community awareness of occupational health and safety issues; providing a forum for Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments, and peak councils of employees and employers to consult together and to participate in the development of occupational health and safety policies and strategies; and providing a national focus for occupational health and safety activities.
2. The Commission's principal functions under this Bill are to investigate occupational health and safety matters; to collect, compile and analyse the best available information; and, through this process, to declare national standards and codes of practice. These standards and codes will be advisory only, requiring separate legislative action by the Commonwealth, the States and the Northern Territory for implementation in their respective jurisdictions.
3. The Bill provides for the Commission to consist of 17 members, namely a Chairperson (the chief executive officer of the Commission), 3 members nominated by the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), 3 members nominated by the Confederation of Australian Industry (CAI), 1 member nominated by the Premier of each State and the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory, and 1 member nominated

by each of the Ministers for Employment and Industrial Relations, Health, and Territories. The Bill provides that questions arising at Commission meetings are to be decided by at least 12 affirmative votes.

Financial Impact Statement

4. The operating costs of the National Commission will be met partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the earnings of the Commission. The Commission is specifically empowered to charge fees for the services it provides (Clause 9(2)).
5. The costs attributable to the Commission will be partly offset by savings in other areas of the Commonwealth Public Service due to the transfer of some functions to the Commission. It should be noted that the functions to be performed by the Commission are complementary to and do not duplicate functions performed by State and Territory occupational health and safety administrations.
6. The implementation of uniform occupational health and safety standards throughout Australia is expected to lead to savings by industry. The adoption of national standards will also contribute significantly to the reduction of the direct and indirect costs of industrial accidents, ill-health and death. At the present time this cost is estimated in the vicinity of \$6 billion annually.

NOTES ON CLAUSES

PART I - PRELIMINARY

Clauses 1 and 2 - Short Title and Commencement

1. The first two clauses provide for the short title and the commencement of the legislation by Proclamation.

Clause 3 - Interpretation

2. Definitions of significant words or phrases used in the legislation are detailed below.

"Disease" includes any physical or mental ailment, disorder, defect or morbid condition whether of sudden onset or gradual development and whether of genetic or other origin.

"Injury" means any physical or mental injury.

"Occupation" includes occupation as an employee; as an apprentice; as an independent contractor; as a statutory appointee; in Government service (including the Defence Force or a police force); as a member of Parliament; as a self-employed person; as a voluntary worker; as a worker in a family business; as a director; as a student; and as a prisoner.

"Occupational health and safety matters" includes matters relating to the physiological and psychological needs and well-being of persons engaged in "occupations"; "work-related death"; "work-related trauma"; and prevention, protection and rehabilitation in connection with work-related trauma or death.

"State" includes the Northern Territory.

"Work-related death" means death that is or may be related to the occupational activities of the deceased or of another person.

"Work-related trauma" is very broadly defined, so as to ensure that any type of trauma that is or may be related to occupational activities, can be examined and considered by the Commission.

#### Clause 4 - Application

3. The Bill extends to every external Territory, offshore waters and Australian aircraft and vessels outside Australia.

#### Clause 5 - Act to Bind the Crown

4. The legislation will bind the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, of each of the States and of Norfolk Island. As the significant powers given to the Commission in the Bill relate to the gathering of information, this clause should be read in that context.

### PART II - THE NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMISSION

#### Clause 6 - Establishment of the Commission

5. This clause establishes the Commission as a body corporate.

Clause 7 - Objects

6. The objects of the establishment of the Commission are the development of community awareness of occupational health and safety issues; the provision of a forum for tripartite consultation and policy formulation; and the provision of a national focus for occupational health and safety activities.

Clause 8 - Functions of Commission

7. The principal functions of the Commission are, in relation to occupational health and safety matters:
- . to formulate policies and strategies;
  - . to consider, and make recommendations in relation to, action by and co-operation between Governments, employers, persons engaged in occupational activities, and their organisations, and action (if any) that needs to be taken by Australia to comply with any international instrument;
  - . to review, and consider and make recommendations in relation to proposals for the making of, laws and awards;
  - . to declare national standards and codes of practice;
  - . to encourage, facilitate and evaluate the implementation of Commission policies and strategies, of action taken on the recommendations of the Commission, and of national standards and codes of practice;

- . to collect and disseminate information, publish reports, periodicals and papers, provide training, and conduct educational and promotional programs;
  - . to act as a means of international liaison,
  - . to direct the conduct of inquiries on occupational health and safety matters;
  - . to consult and co-operate with other persons, organisations and governments;
  - . to make grants of financial assistance;
  - . to carry out or arrange for research and testing; encourage and facilitate the utilisation of the results of that research or testing; and establish and award fellowships and scholarships for training and research;
  - . to administer the National Occupational Health and Safety Research Fund established by Clause 58 of the proposed legislation; and
  - . to report to the Minister on any matter on its own motion or when requested by the Minister to do so.
8. In addition, the Commission may perform functions conferred on the Commission by any other law of the Commonwealth or by a law of a Territory; by Commonwealth/State arrangements; and by State enactments (being functions declared by the Minister, by notice in the Gazette, to be functions that should be conferred on the Commission).



9. In the performance of its research and testing functions, the Commission shall pursue a policy directed towards the maintenance of scientific objectivity (sub-clause 8(6)).
10. The Commission may perform the functions conferred on it by the proposed legislation to the extent only that they are not in excess of any of the legislative powers conferred on the Parliament by the Constitution (sub-clause 8(8)).

#### Clause 9 - Powers of Commission

11. The Commission has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with the performance of its functions, including power to charge fees for its services. The powers of the Commission are limited to the extent that any money or other property held by the Commission on trust or accepted by the Commission subject to a condition must be dealt with in accordance with the obligations of the Commission as a trustee or as the person who has accepted the money or other property subject to the condition.

### PART III - CONSTITUTION AND MEETINGS OF COMMISSION

#### Clause 10 - Membership of Commission

12. The Commission consists of a Chairperson, who holds office on a full-time basis for such term not exceeding 5 years as is specified in the instrument of appointment, and 3 members nominated by the ACTU, 3 members nominated by the CAI, 1 member nominated by the Premier of each State (and by definition, Premiers includes the Chief Minister of the

Northern Territory), and 1 member nominated by each of the Ministers for Employment and Industrial Relations, Health, and Territories. Members, excepting the Chairperson, hold office on a part-time basis for terms not exceeding 3 years.

13. Appointments of members should be such that the Commission consists of both men and women (sub-clause 10(9)). The Chairperson may be referred to as the Chairman or the Chairwoman, as the case requires (sub-clause 10(11)).

Clause 11 - Alternate members

14. The Minister may appoint a person other than a member, nominated for the purpose by the relevant nominating authority, to be the alternate of a specified part-time member.

Clauses 12 to 14 - Leave of absence, resignation of members,  
termination of appointment

15. These clauses provide for the Minister to grant leave of absence; for resignation by members; and for the termination of appointments of part-time members or alternates on any of a number of grounds. Sub-paragraph 14(3)(c) requires the Governor-General to terminate the appointment of a member who is absent, without leave from the Minister, for 3 consecutive meetings (attendance by an alternate is not deemed to be attendance by the member).

Clause 15 - Disclosure of interests of members

16. A member with a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter to be considered by the Commission must, as soon as practicable, disclose the nature of the member's interest at a Commission meeting. Such a declaration is to be recorded in the minutes and the member is not, unless the Minister or Commission otherwise determines, to be present during any deliberation or take part in any decision of the Commission with respect to that matter. A member who has made a disclosure is not to be present during deliberation for the purpose of, or to take part in, the making by the Commission of a determination allowing that member to participate in deliberations or decisions in respect of the matter to which his or her disclosure relates.
17. The Chairperson is to give notice to the Minister of all direct and indirect pecuniary interests that the Chairperson has or may have in any business.

Clause 16 - Acting Chairperson

18. The Minister may appoint a person to act in the office of Chairperson, during a vacancy in that office or during any periods when the person holding that office is unable to perform its functions, for not more than 12 months.

Clause 17 - Remuneration of Chairperson

19. The Chairperson's remuneration will be as determined by the Remuneration Tribunal. The Chairperson's remuneration, if no determination by the Tribunal is in operation, and allowances, will be as prescribed.

Clause 18 - Expenses of part-time members of Commission

20. Part-time Commission members and alternate members are not entitled to remuneration. Part-time members or alternate members who are Parliamentary members or candidates will be reimbursed expenses reasonably incurred by reason of attendance at Commission meetings, or engagement, with Commission approval, on Commission affairs. Other part-time members or alternate members will be paid allowances for expenses under the regulations.

Clause 19 - Meetings of Commission

21. The Commission is required to hold at least 3 meetings each calendar year.
22. At a Commission meeting, 12 members constitute a quorum, if at least one is an ACTU nominee; at least one is a CAI nominee; and at least one is the nominee of one of the Commonwealth Ministers. Because of the composition of the Commission a quorum of 12 can only be achieved if at least 2 members from the members representing the States and the Northern Territory are present. The Chairperson is to preside at all Commission meetings at which she or he is present. If the Chairperson is not present, and the Minister's nominee is present, that member presides. If neither of them are present, the members present elect one of their number to preside. The Chairperson or member presiding has a deliberative vote. Questions arising shall be decided by the affirmative votes of not fewer than 12 members.

PART IV - THE EXECUTIVE, COMMITTEES AND WORKING PARTIES

Clause 20 - The Executive

23. This clause provides for a committee of the Commission by the name of the Executive, to consist of the Chairperson; the Minister's appointee; one each of the members appointed by the ACTU and the CAI, nominated by the respective organisations; and one of the members appointed by the State Premiers (and by definition the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory), nominated in accordance with a manner agreed on by those members. No statutory powers are vested in the Executive. It derives its powers by delegation from the Commission only (Clause 64).

Clause 21 - Alternate members of the Executive

24. This clause provides for the appointment of alternate members of the Executive.

Clause 22 - Term of Office &c

25. This clause provides that a part-time member of the Commission appointed as a member, or alternate for a member, of the Executive holds office for a term ending immediately before the anniversary of the commencement of the proposed legislation next succeeding the day on which the person's appointment took effect.

Clause 23 - Resignation of members of the Executive

26. This clause provides for resignations of members of the Executive.

Clause 24 - Meetings of the Executive

27. At Executive meetings, 4 members constitute a quorum. Questions arising are to be decided by a majority of the votes of the Executive members present and voting. The member presiding has a deliberative and a casting vote (Clause 24(3),(6),(7)).

Clause 25 - Committees of Commission

28. The Commission may establish committees, which may be constituted partly by non-members of the Commission. The Commission may determine the manner in which the committee is to perform its functions, and the procedure to be followed at or in relation to its meetings, provided that a committee shall keep minutes of its proceedings.

Clause 26 - Working parties

29. A committee of the Commission may, with Commission approval, establish sub-committees to be known as working parties, which may be constituted partly by non-members of the committee. The committee may determine the manner in which the working party is to perform its functions, and the procedure to be followed at or in relation to its meetings, provided that a working party shall keep minutes of its proceedings.

Clauses 27 and 28 - Disclosure of interests of members of the Executive, committees and working parties

30. A member of the Executive, another committee of the Commission or a working party with a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in matters to be considered must, as soon

as practicable, disclose the nature of the member's interest at a meeting of the Executive, the committee or the working party. Such a declaration is to be recorded in the minutes and the member is not, unless the Minister, the Executive, the committee or working party otherwise determines, to be present during any deliberation, or take part in any decision of the Executive, committee or working party, with respect to that matter. A member who has made a disclosure is not to be present during any deliberation for the purpose of, or to take part in, the making by the Executive committee or working party of a determination allowing that member to participate in deliberations or decisions in respect of the matter to which her or his disclosure relates.

Clause 28 - Expenses of members of the Executive, committees  
and working parties

31. Members and alternate members of the Executive, committees or working parties are not entitled to remuneration. Members and alternate members of the Executive, committees or working parties who are Parliamentary members or candidates will be reimbursed expenses reasonably incurred by reason of attendance at meetings of the Executive, the committee or working parties or of engagement on the affairs of the Executive, committee or working party. Other members or alternate members of the Executive, committees or working parties will be paid allowances for expenses under the regulations.

PART V - THE NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICE  
AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY  
Clause 29 - National Occupational Health and Safety Office and  
National Institute of Occupational Health and  
Safety

32. Clause 29 provides that Commission staff shall be organised into 2 divisions, to be known as the National Occupational Health and Safety Office and the National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety. The Institute is to carry out such of the Commission's work relating to research, statistics, testing, training and other matters as the Commission determines. The Office is to carry out the remaining work of the Commission.

Clauses 30 to 37 - Director of the Institute

33. These clauses provide for the appointment, by the Governor-General, of a Director of the Institute, who is, under the Chairperson, to manage the day-to-day administration of the Institute. The terms conditions and provisions of appointment, leave of absence, resignation, termination, disclosure of interests, Acting Director and remuneration are set out in Clauses 31 to 37.

PART VI - NATIONAL STANDARDS AND CODES OF PRACTICE  
Clause 38 - National standards and codes of practice

34. The Commission may declare national standards and codes of practice relating to occupational health and safety matters, which, except as otherwise provided by a law other than the Act or by an award or instrument made under such a law, are instruments of an advisory character.



35. Before declaring a national standard or code of practice, the Commission must, by notice in accordance with the regulations, publicise the proposed instrument and invite representations in connection with it. The Commission is to give due consideration to any representations made within the period of time specified in the notice and, if it thinks fit, alter the proposed standard or code. Once the Commission declares a national standard or code of practice it is required to provide a copy of it to the Minister.
36. Further Commonwealth legislation will provide for the application of national standards in areas of Commonwealth jurisdiction.

#### PART VII - PUBLIC INQUIRIES

37. The public inquiry powers under this Part, similar to those conferred on the Industries Assistance Commission, will enable the necessary investigation of all relevant matters before the declaration of national standards and codes of practice.

#### Clause 39 - Inquiries

38. The Commission may direct that an inquiry be conducted in respect of an occupational health and safety matter, by notice in the Gazette.

#### Clause 40 - Appointments

39. The Commission shall appoint a Commissioner for the purposes of conducting an inquiry, and may appoint a person or persons to advise the Commissioner. The Commission may

determine the terms and conditions of appointment (including remuneration) of Commissioners and advisers.

Clause 41 - Report by Commissioner

40. A Commissioner is to report her or his findings and recommendations to the Commission and after so reporting, subject to any restrictions under sub-clause 43(2), make public those recommendations, and give a copy of them to the Minister, who shall cause a copy to be laid before each House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days.
41. Where the Commission has directed that an inquiry be conducted in respect of a matter, the Commission may have regard to matters other than the Commissioner's findings and recommendations, and may act in relation to the matter before receipt of the Commissioner's report (sub-clause 41(3)).
42. Where the Commissioner or an adviser to the Commissioner has or acquires an interest that could conflict with the proper performance of her or his functions in relation to the conduct of an inquiry, the interest is to be disclosed in the report (sub-clause 41(4)).

Clause 42 - Notice of Inquiries

43. Before a Commissioner commences an inquiry, the Commissioner is to give reasonable public notice of it, in accordance with the regulations, so as to enable public participation.

Clause 43 - Procedure at inquiries

44. An inquiry by a Commissioner is to be held in public, except that the Commissioner may direct that the inquiry shall take place in private, and give directions as to the persons who may be present, or restricting the publication of evidence, where the Commissioner is satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, by reason of confidentiality or for any other reason (sub-clause 43(2)). Procedure is within the Commissioner's discretion, and need not be limited by the rules of evidence, but evidence shall be taken on oath or affirmation. The Commissioner may permit a person to give evidence by tendering or sending to the Commissioner a written statement, in which case the Commissioner shall make the statement's contents available to the public in some form (sub-clauses 43(4) and (5)), subject to her or his consideration of the public interest.

45. Evidence of anything said or of any document at an inquiry is not admissible in any court or proceedings except in a prosecution for false testimony, under Clause 48 of the proposed legislation or under the Crimes Act, or a related offence (ie. accessory after the fact, attempts, inciting to or urging the commission of offences, and conspiracy).

Clauses 44 and 45 - Powers of Commissioner

46. A Commissioner may administer an oath or affirmation and may summon a person to appear before an inquiry to give evidence and produce documents (if any) referred to in the summons. A Commissioner, or adviser, or a person authorised by a Commissioner may inspect, make copies of, or take

extracts from any documents produced to an inquiry, or take and retain possession of a document, provided that the person otherwise entitled to its possession is to be supplied with a certified copy, and access to the original.

Clause 46 - Failure of witness to attend

47. This clause creates an offence of failing to attend as required by a summons without reasonable excuse.

Clause 47 - Refusal to be sworn or to answer questions

48. This clause creates an offence of refusing or failing to be sworn or to make an affirmation, to answer a question, or to produce a document required in a summons, without reasonable excuse. "Reasonable excuse" is expressed to include, but is not limited to, circumstances where the answer, or the production of the document, might tend to incriminate the person of whom it was required.

Clause 48 - False or misleading evidence

49. This clause creates an offence of giving false or misleading evidence.

Clause 49 - Contempt

50. This clause creates offences covering any behaviour in relation to an inquiry which would constitute a contempt if an inquiry were a court of record. Offences are also created in relation to contravention of a direction by a Commissioner relating to a hearing in private or proscribing publication of information.

Clause 50 - Protection of Commissioner and Witnesses

51. A Commissioner has, in the performance of her or his duties as a Commissioner, the same protection and immunity as a Justice of the High Court. Subject to this Bill, a person appearing as a witness at an inquiry has the same protection, and is, in addition to the penalties provided by this Bill, subject to the same liabilities, in any civil or criminal proceedings as a witness in proceedings in the High Court.

Clause 51 - Allowances to witnesses

52. A person served with a summons is entitled to allowances for travelling and other expenses as prescribed.

Clause 52 - Witness not to be prejudiced

53. This clause is intended to protect witnesses from prejudice by reason of having given evidence before an inquiry. In particular, it seeks to protect employees from discriminatory action by their employers. It creates offences relating to dismissing or prejudicing or threatening to dismiss or prejudice an employee from or in her or his employment.
54. Sub-clause 52(4) provides that if it is established that an employee was dismissed from, or suffered prejudice in, her or his employment after appearing as a witness or giving evidence to an inquiry then, unless the contrary is proved, the employee shall be deemed to have been dismissed or prejudiced because the employee appeared as a witness or gave evidence.

55. Sub-clause 52(4) also provides that if it is established that an employee who proposed to appear before or give evidence to an inquiry was dismissed from or prejudiced in or threatened with dismissal from or prejudice in her or his employment then, unless the contrary is proved, the dismissal, prejudice or threats are deemed to have occurred because the employee proposed to appear before, or give evidence to, the inquiry.

#### PART VIII - STAFF AND CONSULTANTS

##### Clause 53 - Staff

56. Subject to clauses 54 and 55 of the Bill, Commission staff are to be persons appointed or employed under the Public Service Act 1922 and in respect of the portion of the Commission comprised by such staff the Chairperson has all the powers of a Departmental Secretary under that Act.

##### Clause 54 - Arrangements relating to staff

57. The Commission may enter into arrangements for the services of officers or employees of a Department of the Australian Public Service, a State Public Service, or any other body, to be made available to the Commission. While a person is performing services for the Commission pursuant to an arrangement under this clause, that person shall perform her or his functions and duties in accordance with the directions of the Chairperson and not otherwise.

##### Clause 55 - Employees and consultants

58. The Commission may engage employees and consultants.

PART IX - FINANCE

Clause 56 - Money payable to Commission

59. This clause provides for appropriation by the Parliament for the purposes of the Commission and payment of such moneys to the Commission.

Clause 57 - Estimates

60. This clause provides for the preparation of estimates by the Commission as directed by the Minister. When the estimates are approved by the Minister, they are to regulate the Commission's expenditure of money provided to the Commission by way of appropriation.

Clause 58 - National Occupational Health and Safety Research Fund

61. This clause creates a fund to facilitate the soliciting of financial support for occupational health and safety research from both public and private sectors and to ensure its retention for research purposes. The Commission is empowered to invest money in the fund not immediately required for research on deposit with a bank, in Commonwealth securities or as approved by the Treasurer. Income received from the investment of moneys standing to the credit of the Fund forms part of the Fund.

62. Sub-clauses (5),(6) and (7) provide for the Commission to enter agreements for the carrying out of research projects and for the payment of moneys in accordance with such agreements.

Clause 59 - Application of money held by the Commission

63. This clause restricts the application of money held by the Commission, other than money held upon trust, to obligations incurred in the performance of its functions or the exercise of its powers; payment of remuneration and allowances under the proposed legislation or any other law; and other payments the Commission is legally authorised or required to make.

64. The disbursement of money held on trust is governed by clause 9(3) (see paragraph 11 above).

Clause 60 - Application of Division 3 of Part XI of Audit Act

65. This clause declares that Division 3 of Part XI of the Audit Act 1901 applies to the Commission. In its application to the Commission that Division provides for the operation of bank accounts; the proper keeping of accounts; and auditing of the accounts and financial records of the Commission by the Auditor-General. Provision is also made for an annual report on the operations of the Commission and financial statements in a form approved by the Minister for Finance to be submitted to the Minister and tabled in both Houses of Parliament. The Auditor-General is required to report on the financial statements before they are submitted to the Minister and this report must also be tabled.

Clause 61 - Taxation

66. The Commission is not subject to taxation by the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory.



PART X - MISCELLANEOUS

Clause 62 - Power to require persons to furnish information or  
produce documents

67. This clause empowers the Commission to obtain information relevant to the performance of its functions without the need to establish a formal inquiry under Part VII, by notice in writing served on a person whom the Commission has reason to believe is capable of furnishing information or producing documents. A notice served pursuant to this clause must advise the person on whom it is served that prior to dissemination or publication of any information provided, the Commission will invite the person to give notice to the Commission of objection to such dissemination or publication (Sub-clause 62(10)).
68. Sub-clauses 62(2) and (3) create offences and attendant penalties of refusing or failing to comply with such a notice without reasonable excuse, and knowingly furnishing false or misleading information, respectively.
69. Sub-clauses 62(5) to (9) make the same provisions, with respect to "reasonable excuse"; inadmissibility in evidence of information or documents; Commission staff inspecting, copying, taking or retaining documents; and access to the original document; as were made in sub-clauses 47(2) and 43(7) and clause 45 (see paragraphs 48, 45 and 46 of this memorandum).

Clause 63 - Dissemination and publication of certain  
information

70. This clause sets out the confidentiality requirements applicable to information obtained by the Commission under Clause 62. Before publishing any information which could reasonably be expected to identify a particular person, disclose a trade secret, or adversely affect a person's lawful business affairs, the Commission is to give notice to the person who provided the information, and any person who could reasonably be expected to be identified or adversely affected by the dissemination of the information. The notice is to invite the person to lodge an objection, with supporting reasons, to the publication of the information. The sole ground of objection is that the publication would be contrary to the public interest. The Commission is not to publish any information if there is an objection in force in relation to it, though it may issue further invitations to object. Where an objection is made, the Commission is to consider it, allow or disallow it, and give to the objector written notice of its decision, setting out the reasons for the decision, and a statement that a person affected by the decision may apply to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of it.

Clause 64 - Delegation

71. The Commission may delegate all or any of its powers to a person or to the Executive, other than the power of delegation. The exercise of delegated powers is subject to the direction of the Commission.

Clause 65 - Effect of this Act on State and Territory Laws

72. This clause preserves the operation of State and Territory laws which are capable of operating concurrently with this Act.

Clause 66 - Minister's statement with Commission's annual report

73. At the end of each financial year, the Minister is to have prepared a statement setting out the action taken as a result of the Commission's recommendations to the Minister during that year. The Minister is required to table this statement in Parliament at the same time as the Commission's annual report.

Clause 67 - Regulations

74. The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing matters as required or permitted by the Act, or necessary or convenient for giving effect to it.









