



Legislation Review Committee

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The motto of the coat of arms for the state of New South Wales is “Orta recens quam pura nites”. It is written in Latin and means “newly risen, how brightly you shine”.

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Membership

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Functions of the Committee

The functions of the Legislation Review Committee are set out in the *Legislation Review Act 1987*:

8A Functions with respect to Bills

- 1 The functions of the Committee with respect to Bills are:
 - (a) to consider any Bill introduced into Parliament, and
 - (b) to report to both Houses of Parliament as to whether any such Bill, by express words or otherwise:
 - i trespasses unduly on personal rights and liberties, or
 - ii makes rights, liberties or obligations unduly dependent upon insufficiently defined administrative powers, or
 - iii makes rights, liberties or obligations unduly dependent upon non-reviewable decisions, or
 - iv inappropriately delegates legislative powers, or
 - v insufficiently subjects the exercise of legislative power to parliamentary scrutiny
- 2 A House of Parliament may pass a Bill whether or not the Committee has reported on the Bill, but the Committee is not precluded from making such a report because the Bill has been so passed or has become an Act.

9 Functions with respect to Regulations

- 1 The functions of the Committee with respect to regulations are:
 - (a) to consider all regulations while they are subject to disallowance by resolution of either or both Houses of Parliament,
 - (b) to consider whether the special attention of Parliament should be drawn to any such regulation on any ground, including any of the following:
 - i that the regulation trespasses unduly on personal rights and liberties,
 - ii that the regulation may have an adverse impact on the business community,
 - iii that the regulation may not have been within the general objects of the legislation under which it was made,
 - iv that the regulation may not accord with the spirit of the legislation under which it was made, even though it may have been legally made,

- v that the objective of the regulation could have been achieved by alternative and more effective means,
 - vi that the regulation duplicates, overlaps or conflicts with any other regulation or Act,
 - vii that the form or intention of the regulation calls for elucidation, or
 - viii that any of the requirements of sections 4, 5 and 6 of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*, or of the guidelines and requirements in Schedules 1 and 2 to that Act, appear not to have been complied with, to the extent that they were applicable in relation to the regulation, and
- (c) to make such reports and recommendations to each House of Parliament as it thinks desirable as a result of its consideration of any such regulations, including reports setting out its opinion that a regulation or portion of a regulation ought to be disallowed and the grounds on which it has formed that opinion.
- 2 Further functions of the Committee are:
- (a) to initiate a systematic review of regulations (whether or not still subject to disallowance by either or both Houses of Parliament), based on the staged repeal of regulations and to report to both Houses of Parliament in relation to the review from time to time, and
 - (b) to inquire into, and report to both Houses of Parliament on, any question in connection with regulations (whether or not still subject to disallowance by either or both Houses of Parliament) that is referred to it by a Minister of the Crown.

The functions of the Committee do not include an examination of, inquiry into or report on a matter of Government policy, except in so far as such an examination may be necessary to ascertain whether any regulations implement Government policy or the matter has been specifically referred to the Committee under subsection (2) (b) by a Minister of the Crown.

Guide to the Digest

COMMENT ON BILLS

This section contains the Legislation Review Committee's reports on Bills introduced into Parliament on which the Committee has commented against one or more of the five criteria for scrutiny set out in s 8A(1)(b) of the *Legislation Review Act 1987*.

Ministerial Correspondence – Bills previously considered

This section contains the Committee's reports on correspondence it has received relating to Bills and copies of that correspondence. The Committee may write to the Minister responsible for a Bill, or a Private Member of Parliament in relation to his or her Bill, to seek advice on any matter concerning that Bill that relates to the Committee's scrutiny criteria.

COMMENT ON REGULATIONS

The Committee considers all regulations made and normally raises any concerns with the Minister in writing. When it has received the Minister's reply, or if no reply is received after 3 months, the Committee publishes this correspondence in the Digest. The Committee may also inquire further into a regulation. If it continues to have significant concerns regarding a regulation following its consideration, it may include a report in the Digest drawing the regulation to the Parliament's "special attention". The criteria for the Committee's consideration of regulations are set out in s 9 of the *Legislation Review Act 1987*.

Regulations for the special attention of Parliament

When required, this section contains any reports on regulations subject to disallowance to which the Committee wishes to draw the special attention of Parliament.

Regulations about which the Committee is seeking further information

This table lists the Regulations about which the Committee is seeking further information from the Minister responsible for the instrument, when that request was made and when any reply was received.

Copies of Correspondence on Regulations

This part of the Digest contains copies of the correspondence between the Committee and Ministers on Regulations about which the Committee sought information. The Committee's letter to the Minister is published together with the Minister's reply.

APPENDIX 1: INDEX OF MINISTERIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON BILLS

This table lists the recipient and date on which the Committee sent correspondence to a Minister or Private Member of Parliament in relation to Bills reported on in the calendar year. The table also lists the date a reply was received and the Digests in which reports on the Bill and correspondence appear.

APPENDIX 2: INDEX OF CORRESPONDENCE ON REGULATIONS REPORTED ON

This table lists the recipient and date on which the Committee sent correspondence to a Minister in relation to Regulations reported on in the calendar year. The table also lists the date a reply was received and the Digests in which reports on the Regulation and correspondence appear.

Conclusions

PART ONE - BILLS

1. SAFETY, RETURN TO WORK AND SUPPORT BOARD BILL 2012

Inappropriately delegates legislative powers: s 8A(1)(b)(iv) of the LRA

Commencement by proclamation

The Committee notes that the Bill delegates to the Executive the power to commence the Act when it chooses. However, given the nature of the administrative processes the Bill proposes, the Committee considers that in these circumstances there has been no inappropriate delegation of legislative powers.

2. WORKERS COMPENSATION LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL 2012

Trespasses on personal rights and liberties: s 8A(1)(b)(i) of the LRA

Retrospectivity

The Committee will always comment when an amendment applies retrospectively. However, as this amendment relates to saving and transitional provisions, the Committee does not consider that this will unduly impact on personal rights and liberties. As such, the Committee does not make an adverse comment with respect to this issue.

Makes rights, liberties or obligations unduly dependent upon insufficiently defined administrative powers: s 8A(1)(b)(ii) of the LRA

Access to Justice

The Committee notes that the legislation allows appeals against the decision of the insurer.

Makes rights, liberties or obligations dependent upon non-reviewable decisions: s 8A(1)(b)(iii) of the LRA

Limited assessment process

Notwithstanding the medical, legal and administrative costs savings of limiting injured workers to one assessment, the Committee notes that the effect is to create non-reviewable decisions. The Committee also notes that the Bill has passed both Houses and makes no further comment in relation to this clause.

Inappropriately delegates legislative powers: s 8A(1)(b)(iv) of the LRA

Commencement by proclamation

The Committee will always be concerned where commencement of an Act is delegated to the Executive, once passed by the Legislature. However, the Committee notes that the sections that are due to commence by proclamation relate to administrative arrangements. In these circumstances the Committee does not consider there to be an inappropriate delegation of legislative powers.

Insufficiently subjects the exercise of legislative power to parliamentary scrutiny: s 8A(1)(b)(v) of the LRA

Including matters in regulation that may be more appropriately included in legislation

The Committee notes that providing for the definition of the classes of cases that may be commuted to lump sum compensations may be more appropriately included in the legislation rather than the regulations. The Committee also notes that the Bill has passed both Houses and makes no further comment in relation to this clause.

The Committee notes that enabling offences to be created in regulations rather than legislation may constitute insufficiently subjecting the exercise of legislative power to parliamentary scrutiny. The Committee also notes that the Bill has passed both Houses and makes no further comment in relation to this clause.

Part One - Bills

1. Safety, Return to Work and Support Board Bill 2012

Date introduced	Tuesday 19 June 2012
House introduced	Legislative Assembly
Minister responsible	The Hon Mike Baird MP
Portfolio	Treasurer

PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

1. The objects of this Bill are as follows:
 - (a) to consolidate the governance arrangements for the WorkCover Authority, the Motor Accidents Authority and the Lifetime Care and Support Authority by establishing the Safety, Return to Work and Support Board (the Board),
 - (b) to confer on the Board certain functions, including determining the general policies of those authorities and investment policies for the investment of certain funds administered by those authorities,
 - (c) to provide for the establishment by the Minister of advisory committees to investigate and report to the Minister on matters arising under or in connection with the compensation and other related legislation,
 - (d) to provide for the appointment of a standing committee of the Legislative Council to oversee the functions of the relevant authorities,
 - (e) to abolish the Sporting Injuries Committee and confer its functions on the WorkCover Authority,
 - (f) to make a number of amendments of a consequential, administrative or minor nature.

BACKGROUND

2. The *Safety, Return to Work and Support Bill 2012*, cognate to the *Workers Compensation Legislation Amendment Bill 2012*, establishes one board to oversee the functions of the WorkCover Authority, the Motor Accidents Authority, the Lifetime Care and Support Authority. The Bill abolishes the Sporting Injuries Committee and transfers claims and grant responsibilities under the *Sporting Injuries Insurance Act 1978* to WorkCover.
3. The single board, to be known as the Safety, Return to Work and Support Board, will have the power to establish committees to assist it in exercising its functions and the Minister will be able to appoint ad hoc advisory committees to investigate and report on specific matters that may arise.

OUTLINE OF PROVISIONS

Part 1 Preliminary

4. Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.
5. Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.
6. Clause 3 defines certain words and expressions used in the proposed Act. The relevant authorities are the WorkCover Authority, the Motor Accidents Authority and the Lifetime Care and Support Authority, each of which is constituted under separate legislation. Compensation and other related legislation means each of the Acts under which those authorities are constituted. It also includes the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*, the *Sporting Injuries Insurance Act 1978* and various other workers compensation Acts.

Part 2 Management of relevant authorities

Division 1 Safety, Return to Work and Support Board

7. Clause 4 establishes the Safety, Return to Work and Support Board. It will comprise 7 members, one of whom is the Chief Executive Officer of Safety, Return to Work and Support (which is a Government Service position) and 6 members to be appointed by the Governor on the Minister's recommendation.
8. Clause 5 specifies the general functions of the Board. These include determining the general policies of each relevant authority.
9. Clause 6 confers on the Board the function of determining investment policies of certain funds established under the compensation and other related legislation (including the Workers Compensation Insurance Fund).
10. Clause 7 enables the Board to establish common funds for the purpose of the investment of any of the funds referred to in clause 6.
11. Clause 8 enables the Board to establish committees to assist it in exercising its functions. Any such committee must be chaired by one of the members.

Division 2 Chief Executive Officer

12. Clause 9 provides for the affairs of each relevant authority to be managed and controlled by the Chief Executive Officer who can act in the name of the relevant authority concerned. The role of the CEO is subject to the Board's functions and to the legislation under which a relevant authority is constituted (which generally provides for the relevant authority to be subject to Ministerial control and direction).
13. The appointment of a single CEO for the relevant authorities reflects the current administrative arrangements, as the CEO for each relevant authority at present is the Division Head of the Government Service Division in which the staff of each relevant authority are employed.

Part 3 Advisory committees

14. Clause 10 provides for the Minister to establish advisory committees and to confer functions on those committees as the Minister determines.

Part 4 Miscellaneous

15. Clause 11 provides for the appointment of a standing committee of the Legislative Council to oversight the exercise of the functions of the relevant authorities (including the Dust Diseases Board) under the compensation and other related legislation.
16. Clause 12 protects the members of the Board and persons acting under the direction of the Board or a relevant authority from personal liability.
17. Clause 13 enables the Governor to make regulations for the purposes of the proposed Act.
18. Clause 14 provides for the review of the proposed Act in 5 years.

Schedule 1 Members and procedure of Board

19. Schedule 1 contains standard provisions relating to the boards of statutory authorities, including the appointment of a chairperson and deputy chairperson, terms of office, remuneration, vacancy of office and procedural matters.

Schedule 2 Savings, transitional and other provisions

20. Schedule 2 contains savings, transitional and other provisions consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act (including the power to make regulations of a savings or transitional nature). It also provides for the abolition of each existing board of directors of the relevant authorities.

Schedule 3 Amendment of Acts

21. Schedule 3 amends the following Acts as a consequence of the establishment of the Board and recent administrative changes that provide for the employment of the staff of each relevant authority in a single Division of the Government Service:
 - (a) *Motor Accidents Compensation Act 1999*,
 - (b) *Motor Accidents (Lifetime Care and Support) Act 2006*,
 - (c) *Sporting Injuries Insurance Act 1978*,
 - (d) *Workers Compensation Act 1987*,
 - (e) *Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act 1942*,
 - (f) *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998*.
22. Existing Ministerial control provisions and provisions relating to the application of money from various funds established under the legislation are also amended because there will be one Board and one CEO position. The Sporting Injuries Committee established under the *Sporting Injuries Insurance Act 1978* is also abolished and its functions conferred on the WorkCover Authority. Provisions relating to the appointment

of a Parliamentary Committee under both of the Motor Accidents Acts are repealed as a consequence of the appointment of a standing committee of the Legislative Council under proposed section 11.

23. The Schedule also contains consequential amendments to the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* and the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002*.

ISSUES CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE

Inappropriately delegates legislative powers: s 8A(1)(b)(iv) of the LRA

Commencement by proclamation

24. The Bill provides that this Act commences on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation. This provides the Executive with the power to commence the Act when it chooses.
25. The purpose of the Bill is to establish a single board to oversee the functions of a number of bodies.

The Committee notes that the Bill delegates to the Executive the power to commence the Act when it chooses. However, given the nature of the administrative processes the Bill proposes, the Committee considers that in these circumstances there has been no inappropriate delegation of legislative powers.

2. Workers Compensation Legislation Amendment Bill 2012

Date introduced	19 June 2012
House introduced	Legislative Assembly
Minister responsible	The Hon. Greg Pearce MLC
Portfolio	Minister for Finance and Services

PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

1. The object of the Bill is outlined below. The Bill was amended by the Legislative Council in the early hours of 22 June 2012 and the amended Bill was passed by both Houses of Parliament on the same day. The Bill received assent on 27 June 2012. This report considers the original Bill, unless otherwise stated.
2. The object of this Bill is to amend the Workers Compensation Act 1987 (the 1987 Act) and the Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998 (the 1998 Act) as follows:
 - (a) the scheme for the payment of weekly benefits to injured workers during periods of incapacity for work will be changed, with the following significant changes:
 - (i) the calculation of weekly payments will be based on the worker's pre-injury average weekly earnings rather than on the worker's current weekly wage rate at the time of injury,
 - (ii) the amount of weekly compensation will be calculated as a percentage of pre-injury average weekly earnings (with a maximum compensation amount of \$1,838.70) minus any current earnings or an amount the worker is able to earn in suitable employment,
 - (iii) the rate of compensation will vary during 3 entitlement periods (weeks 1–13, weeks 14–130, and after week 130), with weekly payments after week 130 only available to totally incapacitated workers or partially incapacitated workers who have returned to work for at least 15 hours per week,
 - (iv) no weekly compensation will be payable to a worker after 5 years of weekly payments (with an exception for injured workers with more than 20% whole person impairment),
 - (v) a new dispute resolution process for disputes about work capacity decisions will feature internal review by an insurer of its decision with a merit review by WorkCover Authority and a procedural review by the proposed WorkCover Independent Review Officer,
 - (vi) transitional arrangements will continue existing benefits for existing recipients of weekly payments generally until a worker undergoes a work capacity

assessment, with immediate application of the amendments to injured workers with more than 30% whole person impairment,

- (vii) insurers will conduct a work capacity assessment of injured workers to assess capacity for work at various stages throughout the life of the claim,
- (b) payment of an injured worker's expenses for medical, hospital and rehabilitation treatment and services will be limited to treatment and services provided within 12 months after a claim for compensation is first made or within 12 months after weekly payments cease (whichever provides a longer period), with an exception for injured workers with more than 30% whole person impairment,
- (c) an employer's liability for medical and hospital treatment and rehabilitation services provided to an injured worker will be made subject to various preconditions to ensure that any treatment or service is appropriate, properly provided and approved by the insurer, and the WorkCover Guidelines will be able to limit an employer's liability for medical and hospital treatment and rehabilitation services,
- (d) the scheme for lump sum compensation for permanent impairment will be changed as follows:
 - (i) lump sum compensation for permanent impairment will no longer include a separate component for pain and suffering,
 - (ii) there will be a minimum impairment threshold of 10% (currently 1%) for lump sum compensation for physical injury,
 - (iii) only one claim for permanent impairment compensation will be able to be made,
 - (iv) an assessment of degree of permanent impairment for a lump sum compensation claim will be binding for the purposes of commutations and common law work injury damages claims,
 - (v) workers will be able to waive the requirement to obtain legal advice before agreeing to a lump sum,
- (e) compensation will not be payable for heart attacks, strokes and their underlying diseases unless the nature of the employment concerned gave rise to a significantly greater risk of the worker suffering the injury,
- (f) compensation will not be payable for an injury that is a disease (or the aggravation, acceleration, exacerbation or deterioration of a disease) contracted in the course of employment unless the worker's employment was the main contributing factor,
- (g) journey claims will not be compensated, except for work, workers compensation or training related journeys,
- (h) a claim for common law damages for nervous shock suffered by a relative or dependent of a deceased or injured worker will not be able to be made against the employer unless the nervous shock is itself a work injury,

- (i) the regulations will be able to permit insurers to commute workers compensation liabilities in cases prescribed by the regulations that do not meet the current criteria for commutation,
- (j) the licensing of new workers compensation insurers (including specialised insurers) will be permitted to authorise the entry of new insurers into the workers compensation insurance market (to remove the existing restrictions that limit participation to the Nominal Insurer and current specialised insurers),
- (k) the Nominal Insurer will be authorised to enter into agreements for the transfer to insurers and others of liability for existing and future claims under existing policies of insurance issued by the Nominal Insurer,
- (l) a WorkCover Independent Review Officer will be appointed with functions including dealing with complaints about insurers and reviewing work capacity decisions of insurers,
- (m) new compliance measures will be introduced to ensure compliance by workers and employers with the return to work obligations of injured workers (including creating an offence for a failure by an employer to provide suitable work and authorising WorkCover inspectors to issue improvement notices to employers in relation to non-compliance with their return to work obligations),
- (n) the current restriction on the award of legal costs against a worker in workers compensation proceedings before the Commission (which prevents a costs award except in cases of frivolous or vexatious proceedings) will be replaced by a requirement for costs in proceedings to follow the event,
- (o) savings and transitional provisions provide for the staged implementation of the weekly payments amendments and the transitional arrangements to apply to other amendments, together with savings and transitional regulation-making powers.

BACKGROUND

3. Workers compensation in New South Wales is regulated by the Workers Compensation Act 1987 (NSW) and the Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998 (NSW).
4. The current New South Wales workers compensation scheme was established in 1987 and is administered the Workcover Authority of NSW. The Scheme is funded through insurance premiums paid for by employers.
5. The Scheme does not require injured employees to establish that their employers were negligent to be entitled to compensation.
6. The Treasurer, the Hon. Mike Baird MP, stated in the Bill's Second Reading speech, that the Scheme currently has a deficit of approximately of \$4 billion.

OUTLINE OF PROVISIONS

7. Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.

8. Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation except for savings and transitional provisions, which will commence on the date of assent.

Schedule 1 Amendments relating to weekly payments of compensation

9. Schedule 1 makes the amendments referred to in paragraph (a) of the Overview.

Schedule 2 Amendments relating to lump sum compensation

10. Schedule 2 makes the amendments referred to in paragraph (d) of the Overview.

Schedule 3 Amendments relating to damages for nervous shock

11. Schedule 3 makes the amendments referred to in paragraph (h) of the Overview.

Schedule 4 Amendments relating to medical and related expenses

12. Schedule 4 makes the amendments referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the Overview.

Schedule 5 Amendments relating to journey claims

13. Schedule 5 makes the amendments referred to in paragraph (g) of the Overview.

Schedule 6 Amendments relating to heart attack and stroke

14. Schedule 6 makes the amendments referred to in paragraph (e) of the Overview.

Schedule 7 Amendments relating to disease injuries

15. Schedule 7 makes the amendments referred to in paragraph (f) of the Overview.

Schedule 8 Amendments relating to commutation of compensation

16. Schedule 8 makes the amendments referred to in paragraph (i) of the Overview.

Schedule 9 Amendments relating to insurer licensing and transfer of claims

17. Schedule 9 makes the amendments referred to in paragraphs (j) and (k) of the Overview.

Schedule 10 Amendments relating to WorkCover Independent Review Officer

18. Schedule 10 makes the amendments referred to in paragraph (l) of the Overview.

Schedule 11 Miscellaneous amendments

19. Schedule 11 makes the amendments referred to in paragraphs (m) and (n) of the Overview, together with other minor amendments that:

- (a) simplify the notice that insurers give when disputing liability, and
- (b) change the title of authorised officers to “inspector”.

Schedule 12 Amendments relating to savings and transitional provisions

20. Schedule 12 makes the amendments referred to in paragraph (o) of the Overview.

ISSUES CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE

Trespasses on personal rights and liberties: s 8A(1)(b)(i) of the LRA

Retrospectivity

21. Schedule 12 provides for some amendments to commence operation on and from 19 June 2012.

The Committee will always comment when an amendment applies retrospectively. However, as this amendment relates to saving and transitional provisions, the Committee does not consider that this will unduly impact on personal rights and liberties. As such, the Committee does not make an adverse comment with respect to this issue.

Makes rights, liberties or obligations unduly dependent upon insufficiently defined administrative powers: s 8A(1)(b)(ii) of the LRA

Access to Justice

22. Injured workers who wish to disagree with a decision by the insurer as to their work capacity can appeal through the Supreme Court.

The Committee notes that the legislation allows appeals against the decision of the insurer.

Makes rights, liberties or obligations dependent upon non-reviewable decisions: s 8A(1)(b)(iii) of the LRA

Limited assessment process

23. The Committee notes the insertion of new section 322A in the Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998 (clause [4] of Part 2.2 of Schedule 2 of the Bill) has the effect of only permitting one assessment to be made of the degree of permanent impairment of an injured worker. The Committee notes that injured workers only have limited grounds under the Act on which they can appeal an assessment.

Notwithstanding the medical, legal and administrative costs savings of limiting injured workers to one assessment, the Committee notes that the effect is to create non-reviewable decisions. The Committee also notes that the Bill has passed both Houses and makes no further comment in relation to this clause.

Inappropriately delegates legislative powers: s 8A(1)(b)(iv) of the LRA

Commencement by proclamation

24. Schedule 2 (1) states that the majority of the Act commences on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.

The Committee will always be concerned where commencement of an Act is delegated to the Executive, once passed by the Legislature. However, the Committee notes that the sections that are due to commence by proclamation relate to administrative arrangements. In these circumstances the Committee does not consider there to be an inappropriate delegation of legislative powers.

Insufficiently subjects the exercise of legislative power to parliamentary scrutiny: s 8A(1)(b)(v) of the LRA

Including matters in regulation that may be more appropriately included in legislation

25. Schedule 8 of the Bill outlines the circumstances in which individuals may apply for the commutation of compensation. The Committee notes that clause 1 of schedule 8 of the Bill outlines the circumstances in which a liability may be commuted to a lump sum. The proposed new section 87EA(1A) provides that classes which would be subject to commutation are to be prescribed by the regulations.

The Committee notes that providing for the definition of the classes of cases that may be commuted to lump sum compensations may be more appropriately included in the legislation rather than the regulations. The Committee also notes that the Bill has passed both Houses and makes no further comment in relation to this clause.

26. Clause 1 of Schedule 11 of the Bill enables the regulations to create offences in connection with the failure to comply with new section 74 of the *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998*.

The Committee notes that enabling offences to be created in regulations rather than legislation may constitute insufficiently subjecting the exercise of legislative power to parliamentary scrutiny. The Committee also notes that the Bill has passed both Houses and makes no further comment in relation to this clause.

Appendix One – Index of Ministerial Correspondence on Bills

The Committee is not in receipt of Ministerial Correspondence with respect to Bills.

Appendix Two – Index of Correspondence on Regulations on which the Committee has reported

1. In Digest 9/55, the Committee reported on the Work Health and Safety (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 2011, and subsequently wrote to the Minister. The Committee is in receipt of a response from the Minister dated 17 April 2012 which addresses to the Committee's satisfaction the issues raised.
2. In 12/55, the Committee reported on the Water Management (General) Amendment (Water Sharing Plans) Regulation (No 2) 2011 and subsequently wrote to the Minister. The Committee is in receipt of a response from the Minister dated 29 May 2012 which addresses to the Committee's satisfaction the issues raised.
3. In 16/55, the Committee reported on the Home Building Amendment (Threshold for Home Warrant Insurance) Regulation 2012 and subsequently wrote to the Minister. The Committee is in receipt of a response from the Minister dated 29 May 2012 which addresses to the Committee's satisfaction the issues raised.
4. In 12/55, the Committee reported on the Local Government (General) Amendment (Election Procedures) Regulation 2012 and subsequently wrote to the Minister. The Committee is in receipt of a response from the Minister received 21 June 2012 which addresses to the Committee's satisfaction the issues raised.
5. In 15/55, the Committee reported on the Police Amendment (Death and Disability) Regulation 2011 and subsequently wrote to the Minister. The Committee is in receipt of a response from the Minister received 9 July 2012 which addresses to the Committee's satisfaction the issues raised.