

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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## LONG SERVICE LEAVE.

7° Elizabeth II., No. XLIV.

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No. 44 of 1958.

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**AN ACT to provide for the Granting of Long Service Leave to certain Employees whose Employment is not Regulated under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and for matters incidental thereto.**

[Assented to 12th December, 1958.]

**BE** it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

### PART I.—PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Long Service Leave Act, 1958.* Short title and citation.

Commence-  
ment.

2. This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

Arrange-  
ment.

3. This Act is arranged as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

PART II.—CONSTRUCTION AND APPLICATION OF THIS ACT.

PART III.—ENTITLEMENTS TO LONG SERVICE LEAVE OR TO PAYMENT IN LIEU THEREOF.

PART IV.—BOARD OF REFERENCE.

PART V.—APPEALS FROM DETERMINATIONS MADE BY THE BOARD OF REFERENCE.

PART VI.—PROVISIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT AND OF DETERMINATIONS MADE THEREUNDER.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

*Division 1.—Appeals and other Proceedings under this Act.*

*Division 2.—Records of Employment.*

*Division 3.—Prohibition of Employment during Long Service Leave.*

*Division 4.—Inspectors and Powers of Inspection.*

*Division 5.—Offences.*

*Division 6.—Representation of Parties in Proceedings under this Act.*

*Division 7.—Regulations.*

PART II.—CONSTRUCTION AND APPLICATION  
OF THIS ACT.

4. (1) In this Act unless the context requires otherwise

Interpreta-  
tions.

“award” means an award

Cf. No. 30 of  
1918, s. 14  
as to Acts  
enacted in  
amendment  
of or sub-  
stitution for  
State Act.

(a) in force under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912; or

(b) in force under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904, or any Act enacted by the Parliament of the Commonwealth in amendment of or substitution for that Act;

“Board of Reference” means the Board of Reference constituted under this Act;

Cf. s. 13 post.

“business” includes any trade, process, profession, or occupation, and any part thereof;

“Conciliation Commissioner” means the Conciliation Commissioner referred to in section one hundred and eight A of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912;

“Court” means the Court of Arbitration constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912;

“employee”

Cf. Industrial  
Arbitration  
Act, 1912,  
s. 6.  
Long Service  
Leave Act,  
1956,  
Tasmania,  
s. 2 (1).

(a) means a person who is employed or usually employed by an employer to do any skilled or unskilled work for hire or reward; and

(b) includes a person

- (i) who is an apprentice; or
- (ii) who is employed wholly or mainly in the writing of industrial insurance business, or who is employed wholly and solely in collecting at intervals of less than two months premiums payable in respect of industrial insurance, or who is employed wholly and solely in doing both, or whose services for doing both or either are remunerated wholly or partly by commission or percentage reward, but who is not directly or indirectly engaged on or concerned in the carrying on, or conduct of, any other business or occupation in conjunction with, or in association with, that writing or collecting; or
- (iii) who is engaged in domestic service; or
- (iv) whose employment is governed by an award or industrial agreement in force under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904, or any Act enacted by the Parliament of the Commonwealth in amendment of or substitution for that Act; but

(c) does not include a person—

(i) if and while the person is entitled, or eligible to become entitled, to long service leave rights as a member of

the Public Service of the State;

the Teaching Service of the State;

the Railway Service of the State;

the Police Force of the State;

or

a Fire Brigade which is a "permanent fire brigade" according to the interpretation given to that expression by section four of the Fire Brigades Act, 1942; or

(ii) if and while the person is employed by the Crown in the right of the State or by any agency or instrumentality of the Crown in the right of the State as a wage employee who is entitled, or eligible to become entitled, to long service leave rights; or

(iii) if and while the person is employed under the terms of an award or industrial agreement in force under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912; or

(iv) if and while the person is the subject of an exemption granted under the provisions of section five of this Act; or

- (v) if and while the person is entitled or eligible to become entitled to long service leave under an award or industrial agreement referred to in subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (b) of this interpretation; or
- (vi) if and while the person is less than the maximum age for compulsory attendance of children at a Government or efficient school as provided by section thirteen of the Education Act or any proclamation made thereunder;

*Cf. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, s. 6. Long Service Leave Act, 1956, Tasmania, s. 2 (1).*

“employer” means a person by whom an employee is employed and except where subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph (c) of the interpretation “employee” apply, includes the Crown in the right of the State, and any agency or instrumentality of the Crown in the right of the State, but does not include any person if and while the person is the subject of an exemption granted under the provisions of section five of this Act;

“industrial agreement” means an industrial agreement

- (a) in force under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912; or
- (b) in force under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904, or any Act enacted by the Parliament of the Commonwealth in amendment of or substitution for that Act;

“Industrial Magistrate” means an Industrial Magistrate referred to in section one hundred and three of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912;

*Cf. Long Service Leave Act, Tasmania, s. 2 (1).*

“ordinary pay” means subject to subsection (2) of this section, remuneration for an employee’s normal weekly number of hours

of work calculated on the ordinary time rate of pay applicable to him, as at the time when any period of long service leave granted to him under this Act commences, or is deemed to commence, and where the employee is provided with board and lodging by his employer, includes the cash value of that board and lodging, where such board and lodging is not provided and taken during the period of leave, but does not include shift premiums, overtime, penalty rates, commissions, bonuses, allowances, or the like;

*Cf. s. 9 (2) and (3) post as to "deemed to commence".*

(2) For the purpose of the interpretation of "ordinary pay" in subsection (1) of this section—

*Cf. Long Service Leave Act, 1950, Tasmania, s. 2 (2).*

- (a) where the employee is employed on piece or bonus work or any other system of payment by results, he shall be paid during any period when he is on long service leave at the ordinary rate of pay which would be applicable to him if he was employed in the industry appropriate to his calling on a time basis and not on piece or bonus work or other system of payment by results;
- (b) where no ordinary time rate of pay is fixed under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection the ordinary time rate of pay shall be deemed to be the average weekly rate earned by him while in employment during the period of twelve months
  - (i) ending on the day immediately preceding that on which he commences long service leave or would but for payment in lieu of long service leave have commenced long service leave, if he is then in employment; or
  - (ii) ending on the day immediately preceding that on which he was last in employment, if he is not then in employment; or

(iii) ending on the day immediately preceding that of his death;

as the case requires; and

- (c) where a normal weekly number of hours is not fixed for an employee under the conditions of his employment, the normal weekly number of hours of work shall, subject to paragraph (a) of this subsection be deemed to be the average weekly number of hours worked by him while in employment during the period referred to in paragraph (b) of this subsection; and
- (d) the cash value of any board and lodging provided for an employee shall be deemed to be its cash value as fixed by or under the conditions of the employee's employment, or, if it is not so fixed, shall be computed at the rate of thirty shillings a week for board, and ten shillings a week for lodging; and
- (e) where by agreement between the employer and the employee the commencement of the leave to which the employee is entitled or any portion thereof is postponed to meet the convenience of the employee, the rate of payment for such leave shall be at the ordinary time rate of pay applicable to him at the date of accrual or, if so agreed, at the ordinary time rate of pay applicable at the date he commences such leave.

**Exemptions.**  
Cf. Long  
Service Leave  
Act,  
Tasmania,  
s. 7.

5. The Board of Reference may, subject to such conditions as it determines are fit to impose, exempt an employer from the operation of this Act in respect of his employees if there is an existing or prospective long service leave scheme which, in its opinion is, viewed as a whole, more favourable to the whole of the employees of that employer than the benefits prescribed by this Act.

6. (1) For the purposes of this Act employment of an employee whether before or after the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to include

What constitutes continuous employment. Cf. Long Service Leave Act, Tasmania, s. 5.

- (a) any period of absence from duty on any annual leave or long service leave;
- (b) any period of absence from duty necessitated by sickness of or injury to the employee but only to the extent of fifteen working days in any year of his employment;
- (c) any period following any termination of the employment by the employer if such termination has been made merely with the intention of avoiding obligations under this Act in respect of long service leave or obligations under any award or industrial agreement in respect of annual leave; and
- (d) any period during which the employment of the employee was or is interrupted by service
  - (i) as a member of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia other than as a member of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan and other than as a member of the Permanent Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia except in the circumstances referred to in subsection (2) of section 31 of the Defence Act, 1903-1956 and except in Korea or Malaya after the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifty;
  - (ii) as a member of the Civil Construction Corps established under the National Security Act, 1939-1946; or
  - (iii) in any of the Armed Forces under the National Service Act, 1951, or any Act passed in substitution for, or amendment of, that Act;

but only if the employee, as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of any such service, resumed or resumes employment with the employer by whom he was last employed prior to the commencement of such service.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the employment of an employee whether before or after the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be continuous notwithstanding

- (a) the transmission of a business as referred to in subsection (4) of this section;
- (b) any interruption referred to in subsection (1) of this section irrespective of the duration thereof;
- (c) any absence of the employee from his employment if the absence is authorised by his employer;
- (d) any standing-down of an employee in accordance with the provisions of an award, industrial agreement, order or determination
  - (i) in force under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912; or
  - (ii) in force under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904, or any Act enacted by the Parliament of the Commonwealth in amendment of, or substitution for, that Act;
- (e) any absence from duty arising directly or indirectly from an industrial dispute if the employee returns to work in accordance with the terms of settlement of the dispute;
- (f) any termination of the employment by the employer on any ground other than slackness of trade if the employee is re-employed by the same employer within a period not exceeding two months from the date of such termination;

- (g) any termination of the employment by the employer on the ground of slackness of trade if the employee is re-employed by the same employer within a period not exceeding six months from the date of such termination;
- (h) any reasonable absence of the employee on legitimate union business in respect of which he has requested and been refused leave;
- (i) any absence of the employee from his employment after the coming into operation of this Act by reason of any cause not specified in subsection (1) of this section or in this subsection unless the employer, during the absence or within fourteen days of the termination of the absence, gives written notice to the employee that the continuity of his employment has been broken by that absence, in which case the absence shall be deemed to have broken the continuity of employment.

Cf. No. 30  
of 1918, s. 31  
as to "gives  
written  
notice".

(3) Any period of absence from, or interruption of employment referred to in paragraphs (c) to (i) inclusive of subsection (2) of this section shall not be counted as part of the period of an employee's employment.

(4) (i) Where a business has, whether before or after the coming into operation hereof, been transmitted from an employer (herein called "the transmitter") to another employer (herein called "the transmittee") and an employee who at the time of such transmission was an employee of the transmitter in that business becomes an employee of the transmittee,—the period of the continuous employment which the employee has had with the transmitter (including any such employment with any prior transmitter) shall be deemed to be employment of the employee with the transmittee.

(ii) In this subsection "transmission" includes transfer, conveyance, assignment or succession, whether voluntary or by agreement or by operation of law, and "transmitted" has a corresponding meaning.

Employment  
before com-  
mencement  
of this Act.  
Cf. Long  
Service Leave  
Act, 1956,  
Tasmania,  
s. 6.

7. (1) For the purpose of this Act the employment of an employee by the employer by whom he is employed on the coming into operation of this Act shall, subject to the provisions of this section and to those of section six of this Act, be deemed to have commenced on the day on which the employee was first employed by that employer, but in the calculation of the employee's entitlement to long service leave under this Act not more than twenty years' continuous employment before the coming into operation of this Act shall be counted.

(2) Any leave, in the nature of long service leave or, as the case may be, payment in lieu thereof, granted, whether before or after the coming into operation of this Act, under any long service leave scheme and irrespective of this Act to an employee in respect of any period of continuous employment with his employer, shall be taken into account in the calculation of the employee's entitlement to long service leave under this Act as if it were long service leave taken under this Act, or, as the case may be, payment in lieu of long service leave under this Act and to be satisfaction to the extent thereof of any entitlement of the employee under this Act.

(3) The entitlement to leave under this Act shall be in substitution for and satisfaction of any long service leave to which the employee may be entitled in respect of employment of the employee by the employer.

(4) An employer shall be entitled to offset any payment in respect of leave hereunder against any payment by him to any long service leave scheme, superannuation scheme, pension scheme, retiring

allowance scheme, provident fund, or the like or under any combination thereof operative at the coming into operation of this Act. Such offset may be effected by the employer claiming and obtaining repayment of the appropriate amount from any such scheme or fund against the employee's benefits thereunder, or in such other manner as may be expedient. The terms and conditions of any such scheme or fund are hereby varied and modified accordingly.

PART III.—ENTITLEMENTS TO LONG SERVICE LEAVE  
OR TO PAYMENT IN LIEU THEREOF.

Entitlements  
to long  
service leave  
benefits.  
Cf. Long  
Service Leave  
Act, 1956,  
Tasmania,  
s. 8.

8. (1) An employee is entitled in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this Act, to long service leave on ordinary pay in respect of continuous employment with one and the same employer, or with a person who, being a transmittee, is deemed pursuant to subsection (4) of section six of this Act to be one and the same employer.

(2) The entitlement—

(a) in the case of an employee who has completed at least twenty years' continuous employment

shall be

(i) in respect of twenty years' continuous employment so completed—thirteen weeks' leave; and

(ii) in respect of each ten years' continuous employment completed after such twenty years—six and a half weeks' leave;

(b) in the case of an employee who has completed at least fifteen years' continuous employment and whose employment is

terminated by his death or in any circumstances other than by his employer for serious misconduct

shall be

such proportion of thirteen weeks' leave as the number of completed years of continuous employment bears to twenty years, unless such termination takes place after the employee has become entitled to leave under paragraph (a) of this subsection when it shall be the leave due under such paragraph and in addition such proportion of thirteen weeks' leave as the number of completed years of such employment after the accrual of such entitlement bears to twenty years;

(c) in the case of an employee who has completed at least ten years' but less than fifteen years' continuous employment and whose employment is terminated

(i) by his death;

(ii) by his employer for any reason other than serious misconduct; or

(iii) by the employee on account of sickness of, or injury to, the employee or domestic or other pressing necessity where such sickness or injury or necessity is of such a nature as to justify, or in the event of a dispute is, in the opinion of the Board of Reference, of such a nature as to justify the termination;

shall be

such proportion of thirteen weeks' leave as the number of completed years of continuous employment bears to twenty years.

9. (1) Where an employee becomes entitled to a period of long service leave under this Act

Commencement of long service leave.  
Cf. Long Service Leave Act, 1956, Tasmania, s. 10.

(a) the leave shall be granted and taken as soon as reasonably practicable after it becomes due or at such time or times as may be agreed between the employer and the employee or, if they do not agree, at such time or times as the Board of Reference, having regard to the needs of the employer's establishment and the employee's circumstances, determines;

Cf. s. 14 (a) (viii) post.

(b) except where the time for taking leave is agreed to by the employer and the employee or determined by the Board of Reference the employer shall give to the employee at least one month's notice of the day on which his leave is to commence; and

(c) the leave may be granted and taken in one continuous period or, if the employer and the employee so agree, in not more than three separate periods in respect of the first thirteen weeks' entitlement and in not more than two separate periods in respect of any subsequent period of entitlement.

(2) In a case to which paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section eight applies the employee shall be deemed to have been entitled to and to have commenced leave immediately prior to such termination. In such cases and in any case in which the employment of the employee who has become entitled to leave hereunder is terminated before such leave is taken or fully taken the employer shall, upon termination of his employment otherwise than by death pay to the employee and upon termination of employment by death pay to the personal representative of the employee upon request by the personal representative, a sum equivalent to the amount which would have been payable in respect of the period of leave to which he is entitled or deemed to have been entitled and

which would have been taken but for such termination. Such payment shall be deemed to have satisfied the obligation of the employer in respect of leave hereunder.

(3) Where an employee takes a period of long service leave his employer shall pay to the employee his ordinary pay for the period

- (a) in full when the employee commences the leave; or
- (b) at the times when it would have been paid to the employee had he remained at work in his employment with the employer; or
- (c) in any other way agreed between the employee and employer;

but if payment is made pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection, the employer shall if requested in writing by the employee to do so, remit payment by cheques posted to an address specified in the written request.

(4) An employee who is taking long service leave

- (a) is not entitled to any extension of that leave because a public holiday, allowable under the employee's conditions of employment, occurs during the period of the leave; and
- (b) is not entitled to leave in lieu of that day;

but if his annual leave becomes due during the period of long service leave, his right to the annual leave is not affected.

taking leave  
in advance.

10. (1) Any employer may by agreement with an employee allow leave to such an employee before the right thereto has accrued due, but where leave is taken in such a case the employee shall not become entitled to any further leave hereunder in respect of any period until after the expiration of the period in respect of which such leave had been taken before it accrued due.

(2) Where leave has been granted to an employee pursuant to subsection (1) of this section before the right thereto has accrued due, and the employment subsequently is terminated, the employer may deduct from whatever remuneration is payable upon the termination of the employment a proportionate amount on the basis of thirteen weeks for twenty years' service in respect of any period for which the worker has been granted long service leave to which he was not at the date of termination of his employment or prior thereto entitled.

PART IV.—BOARD OF REFERENCE.

11. A body constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Part has the functions prescribed by this Act. The Board of Reference.

12. The name of the body is Board of Reference. Name.

13. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section the Board of Reference shall consist of Constitution of Board of Reference.

(a) one member who shall be a person appointed by the Western Australian Employers' Federation (Incorporated); Power to appoint includes power to remove, etc. Cf. No. 30 of 1918, s. 34.

(b) one member who shall be a person appointed by the West Australian Trade Unions Industrial Council; and

(c) one member who shall be Chairman and who shall be appointed by the Court.

(2) A member referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall be deemed not to have been appointed unless the appropriate organisation referred to in those paragraphs notifies the Court in writing, within such time as the Court requires, of the appointment.

(3) Where an appointment has not been made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, the Court may appoint the member.

(4) Where the organisations referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of this section agree that a certain person shall be Chairman and notify the Court in writing, within such time as the Court requires, to that effect, the Court shall appoint that person to be Chairman.

Provisions  
for appoint-  
ment of  
Deputy  
Members.

(5) Each of the organisations referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of this section may appoint, in the same manner as members are appointed, deputy members one of whom may deputise for the member for whom he is a deputy at any sitting of the Board.

Offence.  
Failure of  
member to  
attend  
sittings.

(6) The Board of Reference shall sit at such times as are prescribed by regulations and any member, or deputy member, who, without reasonable cause, fails to attend a sitting of the Board of Reference commits an offence against this Act.

Functions of  
the Board of  
Reference.  
Cf. Long  
Service Leave  
Act, 1956,  
Tasmania,  
s. 11.

14. The functions under this Act of the Board of Reference

(a) include the determination, in the first instance and subject to appeal under this Act, of all questions and disputes referred by a party thereto from time to time arising for determination concerning, or in relation to, or in connection with, rights and liabilities under this Act, including without derogation from the generality of the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, questions and disputes

(i) as to whether a person is or is not an employee, or an employer, to whom this Act applies;

- (ii) as to the granting to an employer of exemption from the operation of this Act, the period, and the conditions, of exemption;
  - (iii) whether and when and to what extent an employee is or has become entitled to long service leave, or payment in lieu of long service leave;
  - (iv) whether and when and to what extent a deceased employee's personal representatives are or have become entitled to payment;
  - (v) as to the ordinary rate of pay of an employee;
  - (vi) as to whether the ending of his employment by an employee was or was not justified because of illness or incapacity or necessity of the employee;
  - (vii) as to whether the employment of his employee was or was not ended by an employer in order to avoid or to attempt to avoid liability for long service leave;
  - (viii) as to whether and for how long commencement of the taking of long service leave may be postponed; and
- (b) include the exercise in accordance with the provisions of and for the purposes of this Act of such powers as are conferred on the Board of Reference by this Act; but
- (c) do not include power, authority, or jurisdiction
- (i) to make an order or give a direction to enforce compliance by an employer with any obligation imposed on him by this Act; or

Cf. ss. 20 and  
23 post.

- (ii) to determine any question or dispute arising in the hearing of a prosecution of an offence against this Act.

Exemption  
from  
personal  
liability.

15. A person who is or has been a member of the Board of Reference, is not personally liable for anything done or omitted in good faith in, or in connection with, the exercise or purported exercise of any authority, power, or jurisdiction, conferred by this Act.

Power to  
hold  
inquiries.

16. (1) The Board of Reference may, for any purpose connected with, or related to, the carrying out of its functions,

- (a) hold any inquiry;
- (b) summon witnesses;
- (c) receive evidence on oath or affirmation;
- (d) administer an oath or affirmation; and
- (e) require the production of documents or records.

(2) A person who having been lawfully summoned to appear at an inquiry before the Board of Reference does not appear in obedience to the summons, and a person who appears, whether summoned or not, and who

- (a) refuses to be sworn or affirmed as a witness;
- (b) refuses to answer any question he is lawfully required to answer; or
- (c) refuses to produce any document or record he is lawfully required to produce;

commits an offence against the provisions of this Act.

17. (1) Where the Board of Reference makes a determination of any question or dispute, the Chairman shall, at the request of any party to the question or dispute, issue to the party a certificate in writing signed by him certifying as to the determination.

Certificate of determination of question or dispute.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a determination by the Board of Reference has effect according to its tenor and may be enforced in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Cf. s. 20 post as to enforcement.

PART V.—APPEALS FROM DETERMINATIONS MADE BY THE BOARD OF REFERENCE.

18. An employee, personal representative of a deceased employee, or an employer, who is aggrieved by any determination made under this Act by the Board of Reference, may appeal against the determination to the Court.

Appeal against determination made by Board of Reference.

19. An appeal under this Part may be brought and shall be heard and determined in all respects as if it were an appeal referred to in section eighty-nine of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and may be so heard and determined by the Court, or by the Conciliation Commissioner if that Court, as it is hereby authorised to do, delegates the hearing and determination of the appeal to the Conciliation Commissioner.

How appeals may be brought, heard, and determined. Cf. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, s. 89.

PART VI.—PROVISIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT AND OF DETERMINATIONS MADE THEREUNDER.

20. (1) For the purposes of enforcing the provisions of this Act and of determinations made under this Act, the provisions of this Part apply.

Provisions for enforcement. Cf. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, s. 89.

(2) A person who is or was an employee, or who is a personal representative of a deceased employee, and who alleges a breach by a person who is or was the employer of the employee of any obligation

imposed on the employer by this Act or by a determination made under this Act to grant long service leave or to make payment in lieu of long service leave to the employee or, as the case may be, to the personal representative, may by application made in the appropriate form prescribed by the regulations, apply, but only within twelve months after the breach, to the Court for enforcement of the obligation.

(3) On the hearing of the application, the Court may, by order, dismiss the application, or order that the person liable as employer shall pay to any person who is or was his employee, or who is the personal representative of his deceased employee any amount that should have been paid under this Act or under a determination made under this Act or at its discretion suspend such order for such time as it thinks fit, and the amount may be recovered accordingly; and for the purpose of any appeal referred to in section twenty-five of this Act the person found liable as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been convicted of a breach of this Act and any amount for which he is so liable shall be deemed a penalty.

Jurisdiction  
to deal with  
offences.  
Cf. Indus-  
trial Arbi-  
tration Act,  
1912, s. 101.

Cf. s. 33 post  
as to  
penalties.

Property  
liable to  
execution.  
Cf. Indus-  
trial Arbi-  
tration Act,  
1912, s. 102.

21. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court to try and to determine all charges of offences against this Act in the same manner as offences against the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, may be tried and determined, and to impose as punishment on any person convicted by it of an offence against this Act the penalty prescribed by this Act.

22. (1) All property belonging to any person bound by any judgment, order, conviction, or direction made under this Act by the Court is available in or towards satisfaction of the judgment, order, conviction, or direction but to the same extent only as would be the case if the judgment, order, conviction, or direction, were made by that Court under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912.

(2) For the purpose of giving effect to subsection (1) of this section, the Court or the President referred to in section one hundred and two of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, may on application being made by any person interested in the enforcement of a judgment, order, conviction, or direction, referred to in subsection (1) of this section, make such order or give such directions as the Court, or, as the case may be, the President deems necessary, and any orders so made, or directions so given have effect according to their tenor.

23. The powers and jurisdiction conferred on the court, or, as the case may be, on the President by the foregoing provisions of this Part may be exercised by an Industrial Magistrate and any judgment, order, conviction, direction, or other decision of the Industrial Magistrate is enforceable as if made by the Court.

Exercise of powers and jurisdiction by Industrial Magistrate.

24. The provisions of section one hundred and five of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, which provisions relate to the duties and functions of the Sheriff and other officers in the carrying out and enforcing any judgment, order, or conviction of the Court, apply as if repeated *mutatis mutandis* in this section to any judgment, order, conviction or decision made under this Part; and to the extent to which the Rules of Court referred to in that section are capable of application for the purposes of this Act, those rules, subject to the provisions of section thirty-nine of this Act, apply for the purposes of this Act.

Functions of Sheriff, Bailiff, and other officers.  
Cf. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, s. 105.

Cf. Gazette 3rd October, 1952, pp. 2397-2448, Regulations 124-131, and s. 39 post.

#### PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

##### *Division 1.—Appeals and other Proceedings under this Act.*

25. (1) Any person claiming to be entitled to a benefit under this Act or any person against whom such a claim is made may in addition to any other right or remedy he may have, apply to the Court

Exclusive jurisdiction.  
Cf. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, s. 108.

for the determination of his rights and liabilities under this Act and the Court may make such declarations and orders as it thinks fit in respect to those rights and liabilities.

(2) (a) The Court may remit to the Conciliation Commissioner any question or matter properly before it and the provisions of sections one hundred and eight B and one hundred and eight C of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, shall apply as if repeated *mutatis mutandis* in this section.

(b) There shall be an appeal from a decision of an Industrial Magistrate to the Court and from the Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal and the provisions of section one hundred and three A and of the proviso to section one hundred and eight of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, shall apply respectively to such appeals as if repeated *mutatis mutandis* in this section.

Proceedings  
not impeach-  
able for  
want of form.  
Cf. Indus-  
trial Arbi-  
tration Act,  
1912, s. 108.  
Cf. s. 13 ante,  
as to appeals.

(3) Proceedings under this Act before the Court, the President of the Court, or, the Conciliation Commissioner, shall not be impeached or held bad for want of form, or be removable to any Court by *certiorari* or otherwise, and, except where this Act provides otherwise, the proceedings and any judgment, order, conviction, or direction, given or made on or in respect of the proceedings, shall not be challenged, appealed against, quashed, or called in question, by any Court of judicature on any account whatsoever.

*Division 2.—Records of Employment.*

Employers  
bound to  
keep records  
of employees.  
Cf. Long  
Service Leave  
Act, 1956,  
Tasmania,  
s. 16.

26. (1) Each employer shall during the employment and for a period of twelve months thereafter or, in the case of termination by death of the employee a period of three years thereafter, keep a record from which can be readily ascertained the name of each employee and his occupation, the date

of the commencement of his employment and his entitlement to long service leave and any leave which may have been granted to him or in respect of which payment may have been made under this Act.

(2) The record referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall be open for inspection in the manner and circumstances prescribed by this Act.

*Division 3.—Prohibition of Employment during Long Service Leave.*

27. (1) An employee shall not, during any period when he is on long service leave, engage in any employment for reward in substitution for the employment from which he is on leave.

Prohibition of employment during long service leave.  
Cf. Labour and Industry Act, 1953, Vict., s. 161.

(2) If an employee, during any period when he is on long service leave, engages in any employment for reward in substitution for the employment from which he is on leave the employee shall thereupon forfeit his right to leave hereunder in respect of the unexpired period of leave upon which he has entered, and the employer shall be entitled to withhold any further payment in respect of the period and to reclaim any payments already made on account of such period of leave.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to an employee who, pursuant to subsection (2) of section nine of this Act, is deemed to commence a period of leave on the day of the termination of his employment.

*Division 4.—Inspectors and Powers of Inspection.*

28. Persons appointed to hold and holding the office of inspector under the Factories and Shops Act, 1920, are, by virtue of their offices as such, inspectors under this Act.

Inspectors.

## 29. (1) An inspector may

- (a) enter during usual working hours by day or night any premises or place in which he has reasonable cause to believe that any employee is working at his employment, or may enter during usual working hours any premises or place where he has reason to believe any offence against this Act has been committed;
- (b) take with him a member of the Police Force of the State to assist him in the execution of his duty;
- (c) take with him any person whom he thinks qualified to act as an interpreter, and whose assistance he deems necessary for the performance of his duties, and if he does so, any question asked by the interpreter shall be deemed to have been asked by the inspector, and any person who obstructs the interpreter shall be deemed to have obstructed the inspector;
- (d) make examination and inquiry necessary to ascertain whether the requirements of this Act are or are not being complied with; and
- (e) require an employer to produce, at such time and place as the inspector may specify, the long service leave record required to be kept under this Act;

but an inspector is not authorised by this Act to enter any part or parts of premises used as a private dwelling, unless it is an establishment where more than six persons are for payment or reward received as boarders or lodgers or both.

(2) An inspector shall, if and when called upon, produce satisfactory evidence of his appointment.

(3) An inspector or interpreter shall not disclose to any person, other than in the course of his duties under this Act, any information which he obtains in the exercise of his duties.

30. The occupier of any building, premises, or place, shall at all reasonable times furnish the means required by an inspector for entry, inspection or examination, or inquiry, in the exercise of his powers under this Act.

Occupiers of buildings must permit inspectors to enter.

31. (1) A person

Obstruction of inspectors.

- (a) shall not obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this Act;
- (b) being lawfully required to do so by an inspector, shall not fail to produce or exhibit any records of employment required by this Act to be kept, or to permit extracts to be taken from them or copies of them or any part of them to be made;
- (c) shall not wilfully mislead an inspector in any particular likely to affect the discharge of his duties; or
- (d) being lawfully required to answer any questions by an inspector pursuant to this Act, shall not fail to answer them truthfully to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief. Provided that no person shall be required to answer any question tending to criminate himself.

(2) A person shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duty under this Act,

- (a) if without reasonable cause he delays an inspector in the exercise of any of his powers and duties under this Act;
- (b) if without reasonable cause he fails to comply with the requisition of an inspector made under those powers, or fails to produce any documents which he is required pursuant to this Act to produce; or
- (c) if he prevents, or attempts to prevent, any person from appearing alone before, or from being questioned by, an inspector.

*Division 5.—Offences.*

Offences generally. "This Act" includes regulations. Cf. No. 30 of 1918, s. 4.

32. A person who by act or omission contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or of any determination, judgment, order, or direction which applies to him, commits an offence against this Act.

Penalties.

33. (1) A person guilty of an offence against this Act for which a penalty is not specifically provided by this Act, is liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred pounds, and for a second offence to a penalty of not more than two hundred pounds.

(2) If the offence is a continuing offence, the Industrial Magistrate convicting the offender, may impose an additional penalty not exceeding five pounds for each day on which the offence continues.

Limitation.

34. A complaint of an offence against this Act may be made within, but not after the expiration of, twelve months from the commission of the offence.

Prosecution not a bar to entitlement.

35. Proceedings against an employer in respect of an offence against this Act do not prejudice or affect any right or benefit conferred by this Act on an employee in the employment of that employer or the personal representatives of a deceased employee who was in the employment of that employer.

Proceedings to be heard by Industrial Magistrate. Cf. s. 23 ante.

36. Proceedings in respect of an offence against this Act shall be heard and determined pursuant to Part VI. of this Act only by an Industrial Magistrate, the Conciliation Commissioner or the Court of Arbitration.

*Division 6.—Representation of Parties in  
Proceedings under this Act.*

37. Any person who is a party to proceedings under this Act, may appear in person or be represented by his solicitor or by his agent duly appointed by him for that purpose, and if represented by an agent is bound by the acts of the agent in his capacity as agent.

Representa-  
tion of  
parties in  
proceedings  
under this  
Act.  
Cf. Indus-  
trial Arbi-  
tration Act,  
1912, s. 67.

*Division 7.—Regulations.*

38. (1) The Governor may make regulations prescribing such matters as are contemplated, required, or permitted, to be prescribed by this Act, and such matters as appear to him to be necessary, desirable, or convenient, for giving effect to the purposes and objects of this Act.

Regulations  
making  
power.

(2) Without limiting the generality of the power conferred by subsection (1) of this section, the Governor may make regulations prescribing as penalties for breaches of regulations so made penalties not exceeding in amount the sum of twenty-five pounds.

39. To the extent to which the provisions of the regulations made under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, are capable of application under this Act, those provisions shall apply accordingly; but to the extent that other regulations in addition to, substitution for, or amendment of, those regulations are deemed necessary or desirable for the purposes of this Act, then to that extent other regulations may be made under this Act or under that Act, and such of the forms prescribed by the regulations made under that Act as are capable of use with adaptations for the purposes of this Act, may with such adaptations as are necessary, be used for the purposes of this Act.

Application  
to this Act  
of certain of  
the regula-  
tions made  
under the  
Industrial  
Arbitration  
Act, 1912.  
Cf. *Gazette*,  
3rd October,  
1952,  
pp. 2397-2448,  
e.g. regula-  
tions 47-50,  
53, 54, 74-81,  
85, 111-144,  
148-150.