Western Australia

Industrial Relations Act 1979

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Industrial Relations Act 1979

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Defined terms

Industrial Relations Act 1979

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention and resolution of conflict in respect of industrial matters, the mutual rights and duties of employers and employees, the rights and duties of organisations of employers and employees, and for related purposes.

Part I — Introductory

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Industrial Relations Act 1979*.

[Section 1 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 4.]

2. Commencement

The provisions of this Act shall come into operation on such day or days as is or are, respectively, fixed by proclamation.

3. Application of Act off-shore

(1) Subject to subsections (5) and (6) where any industry is carried on —

(a) partly within the State and partly within an area to which this subsection applies; or

(b) wholly or partly in an area to which this subsection applies, and —

(i) facilities for servicing or supporting that industry are maintained in the State by or on behalf of the employer concerned; or

(ii) the employer concerned is connected with the State; or

(iii) that industry is carried on from, or on, or by means of, an aircraft, ship, or vessel certificated, registered, or licensed under a law of the State or by a public authority, or which is required to be so certificated, registered, or licensed; or

(iv) that industry is carried on from, or on, or by means of, a rig or other structure, installation, or equipment, the use or function of which is regulated by the State or by the State and the Commonwealth, or is required to be so regulated; or

(v) that industry is authorised or regulated by the State or by the State and the Commonwealth; or

(vi) that industry is carried on pursuant to a law of the State,

then this Act applies to and in relation to that industry in so far as any employment relates to the area to which this subsection applies and in any such case this Act also applies to and in relation to any related industrial matter or industrial action, and any jurisdiction, function, duty, or power exercisable, imposed, or conferred by or under this Act extends to the matter or action.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an employer is connected with the State if that employer —

(a) is domiciled in the State; or

(b) is resident in the State, normally or temporarily; or

(c) being a body corporate, is —

(i) registered, incorporated, or established under a law of the State; or

(ii) taken to be registered in the State; or

(iii) a related body corporate of such a body for the purposes of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Commonwealth);

or

(d) in connection with the industry concerned, has an office or a place of business in the State; or

(e) is the holder of a licence, lease, tenement, permit, or other authority, granted under a law of the State or by a public authority under or by virtue of which the industry is carried on.

(3) The areas to which subsection (1) applies are —

(a) that area situate west of 129° of east longitude reckoning from the meridian of Greenwich, that is part of the areas known as and comprised within —

(i) the Australian fishing zone as defined by the Commonwealth *Fisheries Act 1952* [2]; or

(ii) the continental shelf, within the meaning of the Convention on the Continental Shelf a copy of which in the English language is set out in Schedule 1 to the Commonwealth *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967* [3];

(b) any other area seaward of the State to which from time to time the laws of the State apply or, by a law of the Commonwealth, are applied.

(4) For the purposes of any proceedings under this Act an averment in the application or process is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, taken to be proved if it is either of the following —

(a) that an employer was, pursuant to subsection (2), at a specified time or during a specified period or at all material times connected with the State; or

(b) that any conduct, event, circumstance, or matter occurred, or that any place is situate, within an area referred to in subsection (3).

(5) Subsections (1), (2), and (3) must not be construed as applying this Act to or in relation to any person, circumstance, thing, or place by reason only of the operation of paragraph (c) of the interpretation of the term ***industry*** set out in section 7(1) unless this Act would also apply by reason of the operation of subsection (1).

(6) Subsections (1), (2), and (3) have effect only where this Act or any provision of this Act would not otherwise apply as a law of the State, or be applied as a law of the Commonwealth, to or in relation to any person, circumstance, thing, or place.

[Section 3 amended: No. 10 of 1982 s. 28; No. 10 of 2001 s. 111; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (8), 78(1) and (7).]

4. Repeal

The *Industrial Arbitration Act 1912* is repealed.

[Section 4 amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 78(2).]

*[**5.** Deleted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 66(2).]*

6. Objects of Act

The principal objects of this Act are —

(a) to promote goodwill in industry and in enterprises within industry; and

(aa) to provide for rights and obligations in relation to good faith bargaining; and

(ab) to promote the principles of freedom of association and the right to organise; and

(ac) to promote gender equality in the workplace through equal remuneration and eliminating gender-based undervaluation of work; and

(ad) to promote collective bargaining and to establish the primacy of collective agreements over individual agreements; and

(ae) to ensure all agreements registered under this Act provide for fair terms and conditions of employment; and

(af) to facilitate the efficient organisation and performance of work according to the needs of an industry and enterprises within it, balanced with fairness to the employees in the industry and enterprises; and

(ag) to encourage employers, employees and organisations to reach agreements appropriate to the needs of enterprises within industry and the employees in those enterprises; and

(b) to encourage, and provide means for, conciliation with a view to amicable agreement and preventing and settling industrial disputes; and

(c) to provide means for preventing and settling industrial disputes not resolved by amicable agreement, including threatened, impending and probable industrial disputes, with the maximum of expedition and the minimum of legal form and technicality; and

(ca) to provide a system of fair wages and conditions of employment; and

(cb) to prevent and eliminate bullying and sexual harassment in the workplace; and

(d) to provide for the observance and enforcement of agreements, awards, the LSL Act, the MCE Act and other entitlement provisions; and

(e) to encourage the formation of representative organisations of employers and employees and their registration under this Act and to discourage, so far as practicable, overlapping of eligibility for membership of such organisations; and

(f) to encourage the democratic control of organisations so registered and the full participation by members of such an organisation in the affairs of the organisation; and

(g) to encourage persons, organisations and authorities involved in, or performing functions with respect to, the conduct of industrial relations under the laws of the State to communicate, consult and co-operate with persons, organisations and authorities involved in, or performing functions with respect to, the conduct or regulation of industrial relations under the laws of the Commonwealth.

[Section 6 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 5; amended: No. 20 of 2002 s. 114 and 127; No. 30 of 2021 s. 4 and 78(7); No. 43 of 2024 s. 4.]

7. Terms used

(1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears —

alteration, in relation to rules of an organisation, includes amendment, addition to, variation, rescission or substitution;

apprentice means a person who is an apprentice under a training contract registered under the *Vocational Education and Training Act 1996* Part 7 Division 2;

approved form means a form approved by the Chief Commissioner for the purposes of the provision in which the term is used;

association means an association that is registered under Division 4 of Part II;

award —

(a) means an award made by the Commission under this Act; and

(b) for the purposes of section 37C(1), includes an award made under a law of the Commonwealth, another State or a Territory extending to and binding employees;

breach of public sector standards claim has the meaning given in section 36AJ;

bullying, at work, means behaviour to which section 51BI(1) applies;

calling means any trade, craft, occupation, or classification of an employee;

CEO means the chief executive officer of the Department;

Chamber means the body known as the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Western Australia (Inc);

Chief Commissioner includes an acting Chief Commissioner;

civil penalty provision means a provision of this Act, or any other written law, that is specified to be a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E;

Commission means the body continued and constituted under this Act under the name of The Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission;

Commission in Court Session means the Commission constituted as provided by section 15(2);

commissioner means a commissioner appointed under this Act and includes the Chief Commissioner, the Senior Commissioner and an acting commissioner;

Court means the Western Australian Industrial Appeal Court continued and constituted under this Act;

decision includes award, order, declaration or finding;

declaration means a declaration made by the Commission under this Act;

Department means the department of the Public Service principally assisting the Minister in the administration of this Act;

departmental officer means a person employed in the Department as referred to in section 99C(2);

deputy registrar means a person designated as a deputy registrar under this Act;

electronic means includes —

(a) an electronic database or document management system; or

(b) any other means by which a document can be accessed electronically;

employee means —

(a) an individual who is employed by an employer to do work for hire or reward, including as an apprentice; or

(b) an individual whose usual status is that of an employee;

Note for this definition:

See section 7A which applies for the purposes of determining whether an individual is an employee of a person.

employer means —

(a) a person or public authority employing 1 or more employees; or

(aa) in relation to an industrial matter mentioned in section 36AA — the employing authority of a public service officer or health services employee; or

(b) except as provided in the *Foreign States Immunities Act 1985* (Commonwealth) section 12, a foreign state or consulate employing 1 or more employees; or

(c) a labour hire agency or group training organisation that arranges for an employee (being a person who is a party to a contract of service with the agency or organisation) to do work for another person, even though the employee is working for the other person under an arrangement between the agency or organisation and the other person;

Note for this definition:

See section 7A which applies for the purposes of determining whether a person is an employer of an individual.

employer-employee agreement or ***EEA*** means an employer-employee agreement provided for by section 97UA;

employing authority —

(a) in relation to a public service officer, another employee to whom the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* Part 5 applies or a public sector body — has the meaning given in section 5 of that Act; or

(b) in relation to a health services employee — has the meaning given in the *Health Services Act 2016* section 103;

employment record means a record kept under section 49D;

enterprise award means an award that extends to and binds a single employer who is not a body or entity referred to in the definition of public sector award;

enterprise order has the meaning given by section 42I(1);

entitlement provision means —

(a) a provision of any of the following —

(i) an award;

(ii) an industrial agreement;

(iii) an employer-employee agreement;

(iv) an order made by the Commission, other than an order made under section 23A, 32(8), 44(6) or 66;

or

(b) a provision of the LSL Act Part III; or

(c) a minimum condition of employment; or

(d) a local government long service leave provision;

equal remuneration means equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal or comparable value;

equal remuneration order has the meaning given in section 51O(2);

federal organisation means an organisation of employees registered under the FW (Registered Organisations) Act;

final offer arbitration means arbitration in which an issue is decided by the Commission by awarding, without qualification or amendment, that one of the final proposals made by the parties concerned which, viewed in its entirety is, in the opinion of the Commission, the more or the most reasonable, as the case may be;

finding means a decision, determination or ruling made in the course of proceedings that does not finally decide, determine or dispose of the matter to which the proceedings relate;

flexible working arrangement dispute has the meaning given in section 51D;

Full Bench means the Commission constituted as provided by section 15(1);

FW Act means the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Commonwealth);

FW Commission means the body established by the FW Act section 575;

FW (Registered Organisations) Act means the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009* (Commonwealth);

FW (Transitional) Act means the *Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009* (Commonwealth);

government officer has the meaning given in section 36AB;

group training organisation means an organisation that manages the employment and training of apprentices under contracted work based arrangements for the purpose of hosting those apprentices out to other employers;

health services employee means an employee as defined in the *Health Services Act 2016* section 6;

in connection with work, in relation to the sexual harassment of a person, has the meaning given in section 51BR(2);

industrial action means any act, omission, or circumstance done, effected, or brought about by an organisation or employer or employee or by any other person for the purpose, or in the opinion of the Commission for the purpose, of compelling an employer or an employee or an organisation to accept any terms or conditions of employment or to enforce compliance with any demand relating to employment not including an application made under this Act;

industrial agreement means an agreement registered by the Commission under this Act as an industrial agreement;

Industrial Gazette means the *Western Australian Industrial Gazette* published pursuant to this Act;

industrial inspector means a person designated as an industrial inspector under this Act;

industrial instrument means —

(a) an award; or

(b) an order of the Commission under this Act; or

(c) an industrial agreement; or

(d) for the purposes of section 49D or in relation to a SWIIP — an employer-employee agreement;

industrial magistrate's court means industrial magistrate's court established under section 81(1);

industrial matter means any matter affecting or relating or pertaining to the work, privileges, rights, or duties of employers or employees in any industry or of any employer or employee in the industry and, without limiting the generality of that meaning, includes any matter affecting or relating or pertaining to —

(a) the wages, salaries, allowances, or other remuneration of employees or the prices to be paid in respect of their employment;

(b) the hours of employment, leave of absence, sex, age, qualification, or status of employees and the mode, terms, and conditions of employment including conditions which are to take effect after the termination of employment;

(c) the employment of children or young persons, or of any person or class of persons, in any industry, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any person or class of persons;

(ca) the relationship between employers and employees;

(d) any established custom or usage of any industry, either generally or in the particular locality affected;

(e) the privileges, rights, or duties of any organisation or association or any officer or member of an organisation or association in or in respect of any industry;

(f) in respect of apprentices, these additional matters —

(i) their wage rates and, subject to the *Vocational Education and Training Act 1996* Part 7 Division 2, other conditions of employment; and

(ii) the wages, allowances and other remuneration to be paid to them, including for time spent in performing their obligations under training contracts registered under the *Vocational Education and Training Act 1996* Part 7 Division 2, whether at their employers' workplaces or not; and

(iii) without limiting subparagraphs (i) and (ii), those other rights, duties and liabilities of them and their employers under such contracts that do not relate to the training and assessment they are to undergo, whether at their employers' workplaces or not;

(g) any matter relating to the collection of subscriptions to an organisation of employees with the agreement of the employee from whom the subscriptions are collected including —

(i) the restoration of a practice of collecting subscriptions to an organisation of employees where that practice has been stopped by an employer; or

(ii) the implementation of an agreement between an organisation of employees and an employer under which the employer agrees to collect subscriptions to the organisation;

(h) any matter referred to as an industrial matter in section 36AA;

(ha) any matter relating to a flexible working arrangement dispute;

(i) any matter, whether falling within the preceding part of this interpretation or not, where —

(i) an organisation of employees and an employer agree that it is desirable for the matter to be dealt with as if it were an industrial matter; and

(ii) the Commission is of the opinion that the objects of this Act would be furthered if the matter were dealt with as an industrial matter;

and also includes any matter of an industrial nature the subject of an industrial dispute or the subject of a situation that may give rise to an industrial dispute but does not include —

(j) compulsion to join an organisation of employees to obtain or hold employment; or

(k) preference of employment at the time of, or during, employment by reason of being or not being a member of an organisation of employees; or

(l) non-employment by reason of being or not being a member of an organisation of employees; or

(m) any matter relating to the matters described in paragraph (j), (k) or (l);

industry includes each of the following —

(a) any business, trade, manufacture, undertaking, or calling of employers;

(b) the performance of the functions of any public authority;

(c) any calling, service, employment, handicraft, or occupation or vocation of employees,

whether or not, apart from this Act, it is, or is considered to be, industry or of an industrial nature, and also includes —

(d) a branch of an industry or a group of industries;

irregularity, in relation to an election for an office, includes a breach of the rules of an organisation, and any act, omission, or other means by which the full and free recording of votes, by persons entitled to record votes, and by no other persons, or a correct ascertainment or declaration of the results of the voting is, or is attempted to be, prevented or hindered;

judge means a judge of the Supreme Court;

labour hire agency means a person or entity that conducts a business of the kind commonly known as a labour hire agency;

local government long service leave provision means a provision of regulations made under the *Local Government Act 1995* section 5.48;

Note for this definition:

Regulations made under the *Local Government Act 1995* section 5.48 provide for the long service leave benefits of —

(a) the employees of local governments; and

(b) the employees of the Western Australian Local Government Association constituted under section 9.58 of that Act.

LSL Act means the *Long Service Leave Act 1958*;

MCE Act means the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*;

minimum condition of employment has the meaning given in the MCE Act section 3(1);

office in relation to an organisation means —

(a) the office of a member of the committee of management of the organisation; and

(b) the office of president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, or other executive office by whatever name called of the organisation; and

(c) the office of a person holding, whether as trustee or otherwise, property of the organisation, or property in which the organisation has any beneficial interest; and

(d) an office within the organisation for the filling of which an election is conducted within the organisation; and

(e) any other office, all or any of the functions of which are declared by the Commission under section 68 to be those of an office in the organisation,

but does not include the office of any person who is an employee of the organisation and who does not have a vote on the committee of management of the organisation;

officer means a person who carries out, or whose duty is or includes the carrying out of, the whole or part of the functions of an office in an organisation;

officer of the Commission means —

(a) the Registrar, a deputy registrar or any other Registrar's Department officer assisting the Commission in the performance of its functions; or

(b) an officer appointed under section 93(1a);

officer of the Court means the clerk of the Court or any other Registrar's Department officer assisting the Court in the performance of its functions;

organisation means an organisation that is registered under Division 4 of Part II;

post-secondary education institution means an institution or part of an institution established or continued by or under the *University of Western Australia Act 1911*, the *Curtin University Act 1966*, the *Murdoch University Act 1973*, the *Edith Cowan University Act 1984* or the *Vocational Education and Training Act 1996*;

premises includes any land, building, structure, mine, mine working, aircraft, ship or other vessel, vehicle and place, and any part of it;

presiding commissioner, of the Full Bench, means the presiding commissioner under section 15(1A);

presiding judge means the presiding judge of the Court;

principal executive officer in relation to an organisation or association means the president or chairperson of that organisation or association;

private sector award means an award other than a public sector award or enterprise award;

produce includes exhibit, send or deliver;

public authority means the Crown, the Governor in Executive Council, any Minister of the Crown in right of the State, the President of the Legislative Council or the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, acting jointly, as the case requires, under the *Parliamentary and Electorate Staff (Employment) Act 1992*, the Governor or the Governor's delegate under the *Governor's Establishment Act 1992*, State Government department, State trading concern, State instrumentality, State agency, or any public statutory body, corporate or unincorporate, established under a written law but does not include a local government, regional local government or regional subsidiary;

public hospital means a public hospital as defined in the *Health Services Act 2016* section 6;

public sector award means an award that only extends to and binds the following —

(a) a public sector body;

(b) an entity specified in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* Schedule 1 column 2;

public sector body has the meaning given in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 3(1);

public service officer means a public service officer within the meaning of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*;

published in the required manner means published in the next available issue of the *Industrial Gazette* and —

(a) in a newspaper circulating throughout the State; or

(b) on an internet website maintained by the Commission;

reclassification, of an office held by a government officer, has the meaning given in section 36AD(1);

record means any thing or process —

(a) upon or by which information is recorded or stored; or

(b) by means of which a meaning can be conveyed by any means in a visible or recoverable form,

whether or not the assistance of some electronic, electrical, mechanical, chemical or other machine or process is required to convey the information or meaning;

record-related civil penalty provision means the following —

(a) section 49D(1), (6) or (8);

(b) section 49DA(1) or (3);

(c) section 49E(1);

(d) section 102(1)(a);

(e) the LSL Act section 7I(2), 26(1) or (2) or 26A(1);

(f) a local government long service leave provision that requires an employer to keep records about employees' employment that are necessary to calculate the employees' entitlements to, and payment for, long service leave;

Registrar means the chief executive officer of the Registrar's Department or, if another person is designated as the Registrar under this Act, that person;

Registrar's Department means the department of the Public Service known as the Department of the Registrar Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission;

Registrar's Department officer means a person employed in the Registrar's Department as referred to in section 99C(3);

registration, in relation to an organisation, means registration under Division 4 of Part II by authority of the Commission in Court Session;

repealed Act means the Act repealed by section 4;

representative has the meaning given by section 97X or 97XO;

represented person has the meaning given by section 97X or 97XO;

secondary office, in relation to a person who holds the office of commissioner and is subsequently appointed to an office of the FW Commission under section 14A, means the office of member of the FW Commission;

Senior Commissioner includes an acting Senior Commissioner;

serious contravention has the meaning given in section 83EA(2);

sexually harasses has the meaning given in section 51BQ;

subscription means any subscription, fee or dues payable by a member for or in respect of membership of an organisation;

supported wage industrial instrument provision or ***SWIIP*** means a provision of an industrial instrument that —

(a) applies to an employee with a disability; and

(b) provides a means (a ***wage assessment tool***) for the assessment of whether, and the extent to which, the employee's productive capacity is reduced because of the disability; and

(c) provides that the employer may pay a wage that —

(i) relates to the employee's productive capacity as assessed using the wage assessment tool; and

(ii) may be less than the applicable minimum wage in the industrial instrument;

Supported Wage System or ***SWS*** means the scheme known by that name established by the Commonwealth Government to enable the assessment of whether, and the extent to which, a person's productive capacity is reduced because of a disability;

vary in relation to an award or industrial agreement means to add a new provision or to add to, alter, amend or rescind an existing provision;

worker has the meaning given in section 51BH.

(1a) A matter relating to —

(a) the dismissal of an employee by an employer; or

(b) the refusal or failure of an employer to allow an employee a benefit under the employee's contract of service,

is and remains an industrial matter for the purposes of this Act even though their relationship as employee and employer has ended.

(2) A matter relating to the bullying of a worker at work or the sexual harassment of a person in connection with work is an industrial matter.

[(2A) deleted]

(3) Any matter within the Commission's jurisdiction conferred by the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* Schedule 1 clause 27(1) is not an industrial matter.

(4) Subsections (3) and (4) of section 34 do not apply to a determination that is made contrary to subsection (3) or to any proceeding based on that determination, and in the determination of any application for a prerogative writ or declaratory judgment regard must not be had to the existence of any right of appeal under this Act.

[(5) deleted]

(6) Subject to subsection (7), for the purposes of the definitions of ***employee*** and ***employer*** in subsection (1), if a person (the ***principal***) engages a person, or a group of persons, under a contract to personally give a performance as, or as part of, musical, theatrical, dance or comic entertainment, the principal

is to be regarded as employing the person, or each person in the group, to do work.

(7) Subsection (6) has effect only to the extent necessary to enable a claim of the kind referred to in section 29(1)(d) to be referred to and dealt with by the Commission in respect of a person who would not be an employee but for the operation of subsection (6).

(8) Notes in this Act are provided to assist understanding and do not form part of the Act.

[Section 7 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 6; amended: No. 83 of 1987 s. 38; No. 119 of 1987 s. 5; No. 73 of 1990 s. 45; No. 99 of 1990 s. 4; No. 44 of 1991 s. 5; No. 40 of 1992 s. 8; No. 15 of 1993 s. 4; No. 32 of 1994 s. 14; No. 103 of 1994 s. 18; No. 1 of 1995 s. 4, 26 and 49; No. 30 of 1995 s. 77; No. 79 of 1995 s. 30; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4; No. 42 of 1996 s. 71; No. 3 of 1997 s. 29 [5] *and 35; No. 36 of 1999 s. 247; No. 20 of 2002 s. 6, 128, 142, 149, 178, 185, 190(1), 191(1) and (2) and 194(2); Gazette 15 Aug 2003 p. 3686; No. 65 of 2003 s. 41(2); No. 51 of 2004 s. 70(2); No. 59 of 2004 s. 112; No. 68 of 2004 s. 87(2); No. 13 of 2005 s. 49(2)(b); No. 36 of 2006 s. 24 and 67; No. 35 of 2007 s. 97(2); No. 21 of 2008 s. 668(2); No. 44 of 2008 s. 53(2)-(6); No. 53 of 2011 s. 32, 39 and 40; No. 11 of 2016 s. 295(2); No. 26 of 2016 s. 62; No. 32 of 2016 s. 183; No. 39 of 2018 s. 4; No. 36 of 2020 s. 358; No. 30 of 2021 s. 5, 75(1), 76(8), 77(1) and (13) and 78(7); No. 9 of 2022 s. 424; No. 43 of 2024 s. 5 and 93.]*

7A. Determining whether individual is employee or person is employer

(1) This section applies for determining, for the purposes of this Act, the LSL Act or the MCE Act —

(a) whether an individual is an employee of a person; or

(b) whether a person is an employer of an individual.

(2) The matter is determined by ascertaining the real substance, practical reality and true nature of the relationship between the individual and the person.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), consideration must be given to the totality of the relationship between the individual and the person, including —

(a) the terms of the contract governing the relationship; and

(b) other factors relevant to the totality of the relationship, including how the contract is performed in practice.

Note for this section:

This section was enacted as a response to the decisions of the High Court of Australia in *Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union v Personnel Contracting Pty Ltd* [2022] HCA 1 and *ZG Operations Australia Pty Ltd v Jamsek* [2022] HCA 2.

[Section 7A inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 6.]

7B. Determining whether employee is casual employee

(1) This section applies for determining, for the purposes of this Act, the LSL Act or the MCE Act, whether an employee of an employer is a casual employee.

(2) The matter is determined by ascertaining the real substance, practical reality and true nature of the relationship between the employee and the employer.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), consideration must be given to the totality of the relationship between the employee and the employer, including —

(a) the terms of the contract governing the relationship; and

(b) other factors relevant to the totality of the relationship, including how the contract is performed in practice.

Note for this section:

This section was enacted as a response to the decision of the High Court of Australia in *WorkPac Pty Ltd v Rossato* [2021] HCA 23.

[Section 7B inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 6.]

[Part 1A (s. 7C-7G) deleted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 111(4) and 113(1).]

Part II — The Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission

[Heading amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 7.]

Division 1 — Constitution of the Commission

8. Commission constituted

(1) The Commission by the name The Western Australian Industrial Commission established under the repealed Act is continued in existence subject to this Act under the name The Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission.

(2) The Commission is to consist of —

[(a) deleted]

(b) a Chief Commissioner; and

(c) a Senior Commissioner; and

(d) such number of other commissioners as may, from time to time, be necessary for the purposes of this Act,

who are respectively appointed to their offices by the Governor by commission under the Public Seal of the State.

(3A) At least 1 commissioner must, in addition to the other attributes required for appointment, have —

(a) knowledge of, or experience in, the field of work health and safety; and

(b) knowledge of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*,

sufficient for exercising the jurisdiction that the commissioner designated under section 16(2A) is required to exercise.

(3) The order of seniority of commissioners is —

(a) Chief Commissioner;

(b) Senior Commissioner;

(c) other commissioners according to the dates of their appointments unless 2 or more of their appointments are made on the same day in which case their order of seniority is such as is assigned to them by the Governor when appointing them.

[Section 8 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 8 and 66; No. 51 of 2004 s. 70(3); No. 68 of 2004 s. 87(3); No. 13 of 2005 s. 49(3); No. 35 of 2007 s. 97(3); No. 36 of 2009 s. 18; No. 39 of 2018 s. 5; No. 36 of 2020 s. 359; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(3) and 78(2).]

9. Qualifications for appointment of Chief Commissioner

[(1)-(1a) deleted]

(2) A person must not be appointed Chief Commissioner unless —

(a) the person has had experience at a high level in industrial relations; or

(b) the person has, not less than 5 years previously, obtained a degree of a university or an educational qualification of similar standard after studies considered by the Governor to have substantial relevance to the duties of the Chief Commissioner.

[Section 9 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 9; amended: No. 99 of 1990 s. 5; No. 21 of 2008 s. 668(3); No. 39 of 2018 s. 6; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 77(2).]

10. Age limit for commissioners

A person who has reached 70 years of age is ineligible for appointment as a commissioner and each commissioner must retire from office upon reaching 70 years of age.

[Section 10 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 9; amended: No. 39 of 2018 s. 7; No. 30 of 2021 s. 6.]

11. Oath of office and secrecy

(1) Subject to subsection (2), before entering upon office each commissioner must make oath before a judge that the commissioner will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of office of commissioner and will not, except in the discharge of those duties, disclose to any person any evidence or other matter brought before the Commission.

(2) When a commissioner is appointed the Chief Commissioner or the Senior Commissioner the commissioner is not required to make again the oath referred to in subsection (1).

[Section 11 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 39 of 2018 s. 8; No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

12. Commission is court of record etc.

(1) The Commission is a court of record and must have an official seal.

(2) All courts, judges, and persons acting judicially must take judicial notice of the seal of the Commission affixed to a document and must presume that it has been duly so affixed.

[Section 12 amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

13. Protection of commissioners and others

Each of the following persons has the same protection and immunity as a judge has when performing functions of a judge —

(a) a commissioner when performing the functions of a commissioner;

(b) an industrial magistrate appointed under section 81B when performing the functions of an industrial magistrate.

[(c), (d) deleted]

[Section 13 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 9; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 7.]

14. Exercise of powers and jurisdiction of Commission

[(1) deleted]

(2) A commissioner sitting or acting alone constitutes the Commission and, except as otherwise provided in this Act, the commissioner has and may exercise while so sitting or acting, all the powers and jurisdiction of the Commission.

(3) Where more than one commissioner is sitting or acting at the same time in the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Commission, each such commissioner constitutes the Commission.

[Section 14 amended: No. 39 of 2018 s. 10; No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

14A. Dual federal and State appointments

A commissioner may be appointed as a member of the FW Commission, and a person so appointed may, subject to section 22(2)(c), at the same time hold the office of commissioner and member of the FW Commission but not otherwise.

[Section 14A inserted: No. 99 of 1990 s. 6; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 39; No. 39 of 2018 s. 11; No. 30 of 2021 s. 75(1).]

14B. Performance of duties by dual federal and State appointees

(1) As agreed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner and the President of the FW Commission, a person who holds the office of commissioner and an office of member of the FW Commission —

(a) may perform the duties of the secondary office; and

(b) may exercise, in relation to a particular matter —

(i) any powers that the person has as a commissioner; and

(ii) any powers that the person has as a member of the FW Commission.

(2) The Minister may give directions in writing to the Chief Commissioner with respect to agreements under subsection (1) and the Chief Commissioner must give effect to every such direction and must not enter into any agreement under subsection (1) that is contrary to those directions.

(3) Directions under subsection (2) must be limited to matters of administration and must not deal with matters of conciliation or arbitration.

(4) The Minister must cause a copy of any direction given under subsection (2) to be laid before each House of Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after the date on which the direction was given.

[Section 14B inserted: No. 99 of 1990 s. 6; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 39; No. 39 of 2018 s. 12; No. 30 of 2021 s. 75(1) and 76(2).]

15. Constitution of Full Bench and Commission in Court Session

(1) The Full Bench is to be constituted by 3 commissioners, at least 1 of whom must be the Chief Commissioner or the Senior Commissioner, sitting or acting together.

(1A) The presiding commissioner of the Full Bench is the most senior of the commissioners who constitute the Full Bench.

(2) The Commission in Court Session must be constituted by not less than 3 commissioners sitting or acting together.

[Section 15 amended: No. 39 of 2018 s. 13; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

16. Chief Commissioner's functions

(1) In subsections (1AA) to (1ac) —

Commission includes the Full Bench and the Commission in Court Session.

(1AA) The Chief Commissioner is responsible for matters of an administrative nature relating to the Commission and commissioners, including the following —

(a) giving directions about the practices and procedures to be followed by the Commission;

(b) developing and implementing performance standards and setting benchmarks for the Commission;

(c) overseeing the proper use of the resources of the Commission;

(d) managing the business of the Commission, including by ensuring that the Commission operates efficiently and effectively and continually improves the way in which it carries out its functions;

(e) providing leadership and guidance to the Commission and engendering cohesiveness and collaboration amongst commissioners;

(f) being responsible for promoting the training, education and professional development of commissioners.

(1ab) Subject to this Act, the Chief Commissioner may allocate and reallocate the work of the Commission and may assign or appoint commissioners for the purposes of constituting the Commission, or altering the constitution of the Commission, in relation to a matter.

(1ac) When it is continuing to deal with and deciding a matter that has been reallocated, or in relation to which its constitution has been altered, the Commission can have regard to —

(a) any record of the proceedings of the Commission in relation to the matter before the reallocation or alteration; or

(b) any evidence taken in the proceedings before the reallocation or alteration.

(1AD) Except as provided in subsection (1AE), subsections (1AA) to (1ac) apply, with the necessary modifications, to commissioners appointed under section 81B(2A) as industrial magistrates.

(1AE) Directions under subsection (1AA)(a) cannot limit the judicial independence of commissioners appointed as industrial magistrates.

(1a) The Chief Commissioner may assign a commissioner to sit or act alone as the Commission or to sit or act as a member of the Full Bench or the Commission in Court Session.

(2A) The Chief Commissioner must, in writing, designate 1 commissioner, who satisfies the additional requirements referred to in section 8(3A), to exercise the jurisdiction conferred by the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* Schedule 1 clause 27(1).

(2AA) Without limiting subsection (2A), the Chief Commissioner may be designated under that subsection.

(2B) Without affecting the Chief Commissioner's duty under subsection (2A) to ensure that, at any one time, one commissioner is designated, the Chief Commissioner —

(a) may at or after the time when a commissioner is designated under subsection (2A), in writing, specify a date when the designation ceases to have effect; and

(b) may, in writing, vary any date so specified.

(2C) The designation of a commissioner under subsection (2A) to exercise the jurisdiction conferred by the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* Schedule 1 clause 27(1) does not preclude the

commissioner from also performing other functions as a commissioner under this Act.

[(2D), (2E) deleted]

(2) The Chief Commissioner —

[(a) deleted]

(b) must, before 1 October in each year, make a written report to the Minister relating to the operation of this Act up to the last preceding 30 June; and

[(c) deleted]

(d) may require the commissioners to attend a conference of commissioners for the purposes of paragraph (b) or for any other purpose.

(3) Where the Chief Commissioner is unable to attend to duties under this Act, whether on account of illness or otherwise, or where there is a vacancy in the office of Chief Commissioner, the duties and powers of the Chief Commissioner devolve on the commissioner who is next in order of seniority and not absent or unable to perform those duties, unless the Governor appoints some other person to be acting Chief Commissioner.

(4) The Chief Commissioner may do all things necessary or convenient to be done in the performance of the Chief Commissioner's functions.

[Section 16 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 4; No. 94 of 1984 s. 10 and 66; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 14 of 2005 s. 4; No. 36 of 2009 s. 19; No. 39 of 2018 s. 14; No. 36 of 2020 s. 360; No. 30 of 2021 s. 7, 76(2) and 77(3) and (13); No. 43 of 2024 s. 8.]

16A. Delegation by Chief Commissioner

(1) The Chief Commissioner may delegate to another commissioner any power or duty of the Chief Commissioner under another provision of this Act.

(2) The delegation must be in writing signed by the Chief Commissioner.

(3) A person to whom a power or duty is delegated in accordance with this section cannot delegate that power or duty.

(4) A person exercising or performing a power or duty that has been delegated to the person in accordance with this section is taken to do so in accordance with the terms of the delegation unless the contrary is shown.

(5) Nothing in this section limits the ability of the Chief Commissioner to perform a function through an officer or agent.

[Section 16A inserted: No. 14 of 2005 s. 5; amended: No. 39 of 2018 s. 15.]

17. Appointment of acting commissioners

(1) Where a commissioner is, or is expected to be, unable to attend to their duties under this Act, whether on account of illness or otherwise, the Governor may appoint a person to be acting Chief Commissioner, acting Senior Commissioner or an acting commissioner, as the case may require, for such period as the Governor determines.

(2) A person must not be appointed acting Chief Commissioner unless the person holds the relevant qualifications prescribed in section 9.

[(3) deleted]

(4) If, under this section, a person receives an appointment to act in an office, the rights and obligations of the person in relation to the office are, subject to the terms of that appointment, as prescribed for the office.

[Section 17 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 5; No. 94 of 1984 s. 11; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 14 of 2005 s. 6; No. 39 of 2018 s. 16.]

18. Extending appointments

(1) Notwithstanding the retirement of a commissioner or the expiry of the period for which an acting commissioner has been appointed under this Act, the Governor may extend the commissioner's period of office for such further period as the Governor determines, in order to enable the commissioner to complete all matters, proceedings, or inquiries that the commissioner has entered upon and has not completed before the retirement or the expiry.

(2) The Governor may from time to time extend any further period determined by the Governor under subsection (1) notwithstanding the expiry of that further period for such further period or periods as the Governor thinks fit.

(3) The continuation in office of a retired commissioner under subsection (1) does not prevent the appointment of a person to fill the office from which the commissioner retired.

(4) The continuation in office of an acting commissioner under subsection (1) does not prevent the appointment of another person to act in the office in which the acting commissioner acted.

[Section 18 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 12; No. 14 of 2005 s. 7; No. 39 of 2018 s. 17; No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

19. Duty of commissioners

Each commissioner must keep acquainted with industrial affairs and conditions.

[Section 19 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 18.]

20. Conditions of service of commissioners

[(1) deleted]

(2) The offices of commissioners are to be regarded, for the purposes of the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975* and any other

written law, as having been prescribed for the purposes of section 6(1)(e) of that Act.

(3) If a commissioner has, under section 81B(2A), been appointed as an industrial magistrate, the commissioner's remuneration must be the higher of that provided under —

(a) subsection (2); or

(b) the *Magistrates Court Act 2004* Schedule 1 clause 5(2).

(4) The Chief Commissioner may, in exceptional circumstances, approve the taking by a commissioner appointed as an industrial magistrate of paid sick leave in addition to any paid sick leave that the commissioner's conditions of service may have entitled the commissioner to take.

(5) A commissioner appointed as an industrial magistrate may, subject to section 22(3), at the same time hold the office of commissioner and industrial magistrate but not otherwise.

[(6), (7) deleted]

(8) A commissioner holding office is taken to be an employee within the meaning of and for the purposes of the *Superannuation and Family Benefits Act 1938* [6, 7].

(8a) For the purposes of any calculation or determination under the *Superannuation and Family Benefits Act 1938* [6], the following are taken to be increased by 100% —

(a) the period of any service by a person as a commissioner that occurs after the commencement day; and

(b) any period for which a person is taken to have continued in service under the State following retirement as a commissioner on or after the commencement day; and

(c) any period for which a person might have remained in service under the State but for —

(i) the person's death after the commencement day while serving as a commissioner; or

(ii) the person's retirement as a commissioner on or after the commencement day on the ground of invalidity or physical or mental incapacity to perform the person's duties.

(8b) In subsection (8a) ***commencement day*** means the day of the coming into operation of section 3 of the *Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1984* [7].

(9) Where a commissioner was immediately before being appointed as a commissioner, an officer of the Public Service of the State, the commissioner retains any existing and accruing rights and for the purpose of determining those rights, the service as a commissioner must be taken into account as if it were service within the Public Service of the State.

(10) The rights of a commissioner to paid leave of absence and to lump sum payments on ceasing to hold office for the money equivalent of leave of absence cannot be less than those of a permanent officer under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.

[Section 20 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 6; No. 92 of 1984 s. 3 and 4; No. 82 of 1987 s. 8; No. 99 of 1990 s. 7; No. 20 of 2002 s. 186(1); No. 28 of 2003 s. 89; No. 39 of 2018 s. 19; No. 30 of 2021 s. 8, 76(2) and (8), 77(3), (4) and (13) and 78(3).]

21. Resignation from office

A commissioner may resign office by writing addressed to the Governor and the resignation takes effect on the day on which it is received by the Governor or such later day as is specified in the writing.

[Section 21 amended: No. 39 of 2018 s. 20.]

22. Tenure subject to good behaviour

(1) Subject to subsection (2)(c), commissioners hold their offices during good behaviour, subject to a power of removal by the Governor upon the address of both Houses of Parliament.

(2) The office of a commissioner becomes vacant if the commissioner —

(a) is removed from office under subsection (1); or

(b) retires under section 10 or resigns under section 21; or

(c) except with the approval of the Governor, accepts the office of member of the FW Commission.

(3) A commissioner appointed as an industrial magistrate must not work as a legal practitioner (whether for financial reward or not), or engage in other work for financial reward, outside the functions of a commissioner and industrial magistrate, unless permitted to do so by the Governor.

[Section 22 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 13; No. 99 of 1990 s. 8; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 53 of 2011 s. 39; No. 39 of 2018 s. 21; No. 30 of 2021 s. 9 and 75(1).]

Division 2 — General jurisdiction and powers of the Commission

*[**22A.** Deleted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 9.]*

22B. Commission to act with due speed

In the performance of its functions the Commission is to act with as much speed as the requirements of this Act and a proper consideration of the matter before it permit.

[Section 22B inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 150.]

23. Jurisdiction of Commission

(1) Subject to this Act, the Commission has cognizance of and authority to enquire into and deal with any industrial matter.

(2) Where by or under any other Act power is conferred on a person or body to appoint officers or employees for the purposes of that Act or to fix or determine the salaries, wages, or other remuneration, or other conditions of employment, of officers or employees appointed for those purposes, or to do both of those things —

(a) the jurisdiction that the Commission would have but for that other Act to hear and determine any matter or dispute relating to the salaries, wages, or other remuneration, or other conditions of employment, of those officers or employees is not affected by that power conferred by or pursuant to that other Act; and

(b) where there is any inconsistency between a decision of the Commission relating to any such matter or dispute and any decision in the exercise or purported exercise of that power conferred by or under that other Act, to the extent of the inconsistency the former prevails and the latter is of no force or effect.

(2a) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the Commission does not have jurisdiction to enquire into or deal with any matter in respect of which a procedure referred to in section 97(1)(a) of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* is, or may be, prescribed under that Act, other than a breach of public sector standards claim.

(3) The Commission in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on it by this Part must not —

(a) prohibit the employment of employees on any day of the week or restrict in any other way the number of days or hours in the week during which any operation may be carried on in any industry or by any employer but nothing in this paragraph —

(i) prevents the registration with the Commission of any industrial agreement that contains or provides for any such prohibition or restriction; or

(ii) prevents the Commission from fixing the rates for overtime, work on holidays, shift work, weekend work, and other special work, including allowances as compensation for overtime or any such work;

(b) regulate the rates of salary or wages, or the conditions of employment of any person who holds an office for which the remuneration payable is determined or recommended pursuant to the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975*;

(c) except as provided in section 49K(3), make an award or order empowering a representative of an organisation to enter any part of —

(i) the premises of an employer, the principal use of which premises is for habitation by the employer and the employer's household; or

(ii) a private home in which a person engaged in domestic service is employed by an employer, who is not the owner or occupier of that private home, but who provides that owner or occupier with the services of the person so engaged;

(d) regulate the suspension from duty in, discipline in, dismissal from, termination of, or reinstatement in, employment of any employee or any one of a class of employees if there is provision, however expressed, by or under any other Act for or in relation to a matter of that kind and there is provision, however expressed, by or under that other Act for an appeal in a matter of that kind;

(e) provide for —

(i) compulsion to join an organisation to obtain or hold employment; or

(ii) non-employment by reason of being or not being a member of an organisation;

(f) provide for preference of employment at the time of, or during, employment by reason of being or not being a member of an organisation;

[(g) deleted]

(h) on a claim of harsh, oppressive or unfair dismissal —

(i) in the case of an application under section 44, make any order except an order that is authorised by section 23A or 44; and

(ii) in any other case, make any order except an order that is authorised by section 23A.

(4) To avoid doubt, subsection (3)(h) applies if the Commission, in dealing with an industrial matter under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 78 or the *Health Services Act 2016* section 171, determines that the dismissal of an employee or former employee was harsh, oppressive or unfair.

[Section 23 amended: No. 82 of 1980 s. 2; No. 121 of 1982 s. 7; No. 94 of 1984 s. 15 and 66; No. 119 of 1987 s. 7; No. 15 of 1993 s. 6; No. 1 of 1995 s. 27 and 40; No. 3 of 1997 s. 30[5]*; No. 20 of 2002 s. 137 and 143; No. 30 of 2021 s. 10, 76(2) and 77(13); No. 43 of 2024 s. 10 and 94.]*

*[**23AA.** Deleted: No. 3 of 1997 s. 22*[5]*.]*

23A. Unfair dismissal claims, Commission's powers on

(1) The Commission may make an order under this section if the Commission determines that the dismissal of an employee was harsh, oppressive or unfair.

(2) In determining whether the dismissal of an employee was harsh, oppressive or unfair the Commission must have regard to the following —

(a) whether, at the time of the dismissal, the employee —

(i) was employed for a probationary period agreed between the employer and employee; and

(ii) had been employed on that basis for a period of less than 3 months;

(b) whether, at the time of the dismissal, the employee was employed in a private home to provide services directly to the employer or a member of the employer's family or household.

(3) The Commission may order the employer to reinstate the employee to the employee's former position on conditions at least as favourable as the conditions on which the employee was employed immediately before dismissal.

(4) If the Commission considers that reinstatement would be impracticable, the Commission may order the employer to re-employ the employee in another position that the Commission considers —

(a) the employer has available; and

(b) is suitable.

(5) The Commission may, in addition to making an order under subsection (3) or (4), make either or both of the following orders —

(a) an order it considers necessary to maintain the continuity of the employee's employment;

(b) an order to the employer to pay to the employee the remuneration lost, or likely to have been lost, by the employee because of the dismissal.

(6) If, and only if, the Commission considers reinstatement or re-employment would be impracticable, the Commission may, subject to subsections (7) and (8), order the employer to pay to the employee an amount of compensation for loss or injury caused by the dismissal.

(7) In deciding an amount of compensation for the purposes of making an order under subsection (6), the Commission is to have regard to —

(a) the efforts (if any) of the employer and employee to mitigate the loss suffered by the employee as a result of the dismissal; and

(b) any redress the employee has obtained under another enactment where the evidence necessary to establish the claim for that redress is also the evidence necessary to establish the claim before the Commission; and

(c) any other matter that the Commission considers relevant.

(8) The amount ordered to be paid under subsection (6) is not to exceed 6 months' remuneration of the employee.

(9) For the purposes of subsection (8) the Commission may calculate the amount on the basis of an average rate received by the employee during any relevant period of employment.

(10) For the avoidance of doubt, an order under subsection (6) may permit the employer concerned to pay the compensation required in instalments specified in the order.

(11) An order under this section may require that it be complied with within a specified time.

(12) The Commission may make any ancillary or incidental order that the Commission thinks necessary for giving effect to any order made under this section.

[Section 23A inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 138(1); amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 11.]

23B. Third party involvement in employment claim, Commission's powers to prevent etc.

(1) In this section —

employment claim means a claim made to the Commission in which any of the following is an issue —

(a) the refusal or failure of an employer to employ a person (the ***affected person***);

(b) an employer's employment or transfer of an employee to work at a particular place or site, or refusal or failure to employ or transfer an employee to work at a particular place or site;

(c) the reinstatement or re-employment of an employee who has been dismissed by an employer;

third party, in relation to an employment claim, means any person, other than the employer on whom a copy of the claim has been served.

(2) The Commission may, if it considers it necessary to do so in the interests of equity, good conscience and the substantial merits of an employment claim, order a third party to refrain from preventing, hindering or interfering with, or doing anything that would have the effect of preventing, hindering or interfering with —

(a) the employment of the affected person; or

(b) the employment or transfer of the employee to work at a particular place or site; or

(c) the reinstatement or re-employment of the employee.

(3) Subsection (2) is not to be taken as limiting the persons in respect of whom the Commission can make other orders under this Act.

[Section 23B inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 138(1).]

24. Industrial matters, Commission may decide what are

(1) The Commission has jurisdiction to determine in any proceedings before it whether any matter to which those proceedings relate is an industrial matter and a finding by the Commission on that question is, subject to sections 49 and 90, final and conclusive with respect to those proceedings.

(2) A determination under subsection (1) is not a decision for the purposes of section 49 or 90 unless and until —

(a) those proceedings have been concluded; or

(b) leave to appeal is granted by the Commission making that determination.

[Section 24 amended: No. 15 of 1993 s. 8; amended: Gazette 15 Aug 2003 p. 3686.]

24A. Onus of proving individual is or was not employee

If, in proceedings before the Commission, a party claims an individual who carries or carried out work for the party is or was not an employee of the party, it is for the party to prove the individual is or was not the party's employee.

[Section 24A inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 11.]

25. Allocation of industrial matters by Chief Commissioner

(1) For the purposes of section 16(1ab), in allocating the work of the Commission under this Division and Divisions 2A to 2G the Chief Commissioner may —

(a) allocate matters to a commissioner; and

(b) allocate matters directly to the Commission in Court Session; and

(c) notwithstanding that the Chief Commissioner has allocated a matter to a commissioner, revoke that allocation and allocate the matter to another commissioner or directly to the Commission in Court Session.

(2) Subsection (1) —

(a) has effect subject to any provision of this Division or Division 2A to 2G under which the Commission is to be constituted in a particular way; and

(b) does not affect the operation of Part IIC.

[Section 25 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 16; amended: No. 20 of 2002 s. 121(2) and (3); No. 14 of 2005 s. 8; No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

26. Commission to act according to equity and good conscience

(1) In the exercise of its jurisdiction under this Act the Commission —

(a) must act according to equity, good conscience, and the substantial merits of the case without regard to technicalities or legal forms; and

(b) must not be bound by any rules of evidence, but may inform itself on any matter in such a way as it thinks just; and

(c) must have regard for the interests of the persons immediately concerned whether directly affected or not and, where appropriate, for the interests of the community as a whole; and

(d) must take into consideration to the extent that it is relevant —

(i) the state of the national economy;

(ii) the state of the economy of Western Australia;

(iii) the capacity of employers as a whole or of an individual employer to pay wages, salaries, allowances or other remuneration and to bear the cost of improved or additional conditions of employment;

(iv) the likely effects of its decision on the economies referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) and, in particular, on the level of employment and on inflation;

(v) any changes in productivity that have occurred or are likely to occur;

(vi) the need to facilitate the efficient organisation and performance of work according to the needs of an industry and enterprises within it, balanced with fairness to the employees in the industry and enterprises;

(vii) the need to encourage employers, employees and organisations to reach agreements appropriate to the needs of enterprises and the employees in those enterprises.

(2A) In making a public sector decision the Commission must take into consideration the following —

(a) any Public Sector Wages Policy Statement that is applicable in relation to negotiations with the public sector entity;

(b) the financial position and fiscal strategy of the State as set out in the following —

(i) the most recent Government Financial Strategy Statement released under the *Government Financial Responsibility Act 2000* section 11(1) and made publicly available under section 9 of that Act;

(ii) the Government Financial Projections Statement;

(iii) any submissions made to the Commission on behalf of the public sector entity or the State government;

(c) the financial position of the public sector entity as set out in the following —

(i) the part of the most recent budget papers tabled in the Legislative Assembly that deals with the public sector entity under the title "Agency Information in Support of the Estimates" or, if the regulations prescribe another part of those budget papers, that other part;

(ii) any submissions made to the Commission on behalf of the public sector entity or the State government.

(2B) In subsection (2A) —

Government Financial Projections Statement means whichever is the most recent of the following —

(a) the most recent Government Financial Projections Statement that is —

(i) released under the *Government Financial Responsibility Act 2000* section 12(1); and

(ii) made publicly available in the budget papers tabled in the Legislative Assembly under the title "Economic and Fiscal Outlook" or, if the regulations prescribe another part of the budget papers, that other part;

(b) the most recent Government Mid-year Financial Projections Statement that is —

(i) released under the *Government Financial Responsibility Act 2000* section 13(1); and

(ii) made publicly available under section 9 of that Act;

public sector decision means any of the following —

(a) an order made under section 42G that will be included in an agreement that will extend to and bind a public sector entity or its employing authority (as defined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 5);

(b) an enterprise order that will extend to and bind a public sector entity or its employing authority (as defined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 5);

(c) if the matters set out in subsection (2A)(a), (b) and (c) are relevant to the decision, any other decision (except an equal remuneration order) that will extend to and bind a public sector entity or its employing authority (as

defined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 5);

public sector entity means either of the following —

(a) a public sector body;

(b) an entity that is —

(i) mentioned in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* Schedule 1; and

(ii) prescribed by regulations made by the Governor;

Public Sector Wages Policy Statement means —

(a) the Public Sector Wages Policy Statement 2014 issued by the State government that applies to industrial agreements expiring after 1 November 2013; or

(b) if any Public Sector Wages Policy Statement is issued in substitution for that statement, the later statement.

(2C) The matters the Commission is required to take into consideration under subsection (2A) are in addition to any matter it is required to take into consideration under subsection (1)(d).

(2D) Subsection (2A) —

(a) does not apply in relation to —

(i) an order made under section 42G in respect of an agreement proposed to be made in substitution for an industrial agreement that specifies a nominal expiry date that is earlier than 1 November 2013; or

(ii) an enterprise order made in substitution for an enterprise order that provides for an expiry day that is earlier than 1 November 2013;

but

(b) except as provided in paragraph (a), applies in relation to any public sector decision in respect of a matter arising

before, on or after the commencement of the *Workforce Reform Act 2014* section 4.

(2E) Subsections (1)(d) and (2A) do not apply when the Commission is exercising its jurisdiction under section 50A.

(2) In granting relief or redress under this Act the Commission is not restricted to the specific claim made or to the subject matter of the claim.

(3) Where the Commission, in deciding any matter before it proposes or intends to take into account any matter or information that was not raised before it on the hearing of the matter, the Commission must, before deciding the matter, notify the parties concerned and afford them the opportunity of being heard in relation to that matter or information.

(4) Subsections (1) to (3) inclusive do not, in any particular case, prevent the use by the Commission, with the consent of the parties concerned, of final offer arbitration.

[Section 26 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 9; No. 94 of 1984 s. 17; No. 79 of 1995 s. 9; No. 20 of 2002 s. 129; No. 36 of 2006 s. 10; No. 8 of 2014 s. 4; No. 30 of 2021 s. 12, 76(2) and 77(13); No. 43 of 2024 s. 12.]

*[**26A.** Deleted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 111(6).]*

27. Powers of Commission

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Commission may, in relation to any matter before it —

(a) at any stage of the proceedings dismiss the matter or any part of it or refrain from further hearing or determining the matter or part if it is satisfied —

(i) that the matter or part is trivial; or

(ii) that further proceedings are not necessary or desirable in the public interest; or

(iii) that the person who referred the matter to the Commission does not have a sufficient interest in the matter; or

(iv) that for any other reason the matter or part should be dismissed or the hearing of it discontinued, as the case may be;

and

(b) take evidence on oath or affirmation; and

(c) order any party to the matter to pay to any other party such costs and expenses including expenses of witnesses as are specified in the order, but so that no costs are allowed for the services of any legal practitioner, or agent; and

(d) proceed to hear and determine the matter or any part of the matter in the absence of any party who has been duly summoned to appear or duly served with notice of the proceedings; and

(e) sit at any time and place; and

(f) adjourn to any time and place; and

[(g) deleted]

(h) direct any person, whether a witness or intending witness or not, to leave the place in which the proceedings are being conducted; and

(ha) determine the periods that are reasonably necessary for the fair and adequate presentation of the respective cases of the parties to the proceedings and require that the cases be presented within the respective periods; and

(hb) require evidence or argument to be presented in writing, and decide the matters on which it will hear oral evidence or argument; and

(i) refer any matter to an expert and accept the expert's report as evidence; and

(j) direct parties to be struck out or persons to be joined; and

(k) permit the intervention, on such terms as it thinks fit, of any person who, in the opinion of the Commission has a sufficient interest in the matter; and

(l) allow the amendment of any proceedings on such terms as it thinks fit; and

(m) correct, amend, or waive any error, defect, or irregularity whether in substance or in form; and

(n) extend any prescribed time or any time fixed by an order of the Commission; and

(o) make such orders as may be just with respect to any interlocutory proceedings to be taken before the hearing of any matter, the costs of those proceedings, the issues to be submitted to the Commission, the persons to be served with notice of proceedings, delivery of particulars of the claims of all parties, admissions, discovery, inspection, or production of documents, inspection or production of property, examination of witnesses, and the place and mode of hearing; and

(p) enter upon any manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-working, ship or vessel, shed, place, or premises of any kind in, or in respect of which any industry is or is reputed to be carried on, or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or anything is taking or has taken place, which is the subject of, or related to, a matter before the Commission; and

(q) inspect and view any work, material machinery, appliance, article, book, record, document, matter, or other thing being in any manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-working, ship or vessel, shed, place or premises of a kind referred to in paragraph (p); and

(r) question any person who may be in or upon any such manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-working, ship or vessel, shed, place or premises in respect or in relation to any such matter or thing; and

(s) consolidate or divide proceedings relating to the same industry and all or any matters before the Commission; and

(t) with the consent of the Chief Commissioner refer the matter or any part of the matter, including any question of interpretation of the rules of an organisation arising in the matter, to the Commission in Court Session for hearing and determination by the Commission in Court Session; and

(u) with the consent of the Chief Commissioner refer to the Full Bench for hearing and determination by the Full Bench any question of law arising in the matter, other than a question of interpretation of the rules of an organisation; and

(v) generally give all such directions and do all such things as are necessary or expedient for the expeditious and just hearing and determination of the matter.

(1a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Commission must, in relation to any matter before it, conduct its proceedings in public unless the Commission, at any stage of the proceedings, is of the opinion that the objects of the Act will be better served by conducting the proceedings in private.

(2) The powers contained in subsection (1)(p), (q) and (r) may, if the Commission so directs in any case, be exercised by an officer of the Commission or by an expert to whom any matter has been referred by the Commission.

[Section 27 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 10; No. 94 of 1984 s. 18 and 66; No. 20 of 2002 s. 122; No. 39 of 2018 s. 22; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (4), 77(13), 78(4), (5) and (7).]

28. Powers in s. 27 may be exercised at any time after matter lodged

The powers conferred on the Commission by section 27 may be exercised in relation to a matter at any time after the matter has

been lodged in the Commission notwithstanding that the procedures prescribed under this Act have not at that time been complied with to the extent necessary to enable the matter to be heard and determined by the Commission.

29. Who may refer industrial matters to Commission

(1) An industrial matter may be referred to the Commission —

(a) in any case, by —

(i) an employer with a sufficient interest in the industrial matter; or

(ii) an organisation in which persons to whom the industrial matter relates are eligible to be enrolled as members or an association that represents such an organisation; or

(iii) the Minister;

and

(b) except as provided in section 51Q(2), in the case of an equal remuneration order — by an application made by any of the following —

(i) an employee to be covered by the order;

(ii) an organisation in which employees to be covered by the order are eligible to be enrolled as members;

(iii) an organisation in which employers of employees to be covered by the order are eligible to be enrolled as members;

(iv) UnionsWA;

(v) the Chamber;

(vi) the Minister;

(vii) the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity;

and

(c) in the case of a claim by an employee that the employee has been harshly, oppressively or unfairly dismissed from the employee's employment — by the employee; and

(d) in the case of a claim by an employee that the employer has not allowed the employee a benefit, other than a benefit under an award or order, to which the employee is entitled under the contract of employment — by the employee; and

(e) in the case of a matter relating to the bullying of a worker at work — by the worker; and

(f) in the case of a matter relating to the sexual harassment of a person in connection with work — by the person; and

(g) in the case of a decision mentioned in section 36AA(2)(b) — by a public service officer; and

(h) in the case of a claim relating to the reclassification of an office held by a government officer — by the government officer; and

(i) in the case of an industrial matter under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 78 that is a decision or finding made in relation to an employee or former employee to which Part 5 of that Act applies — by the employee or former employee; and

(j) in the case of an industrial matter under the *Health Services Act 2016* section 171 that is a decision or finding made in relation to an employee or former employee to which Part 11 of that Act applies — by the employee or former employee; and

(k) in the case of an industrial matter relating to a flexible working arrangement dispute between an employer and an employee — by the employee; and

(l) in the case of a breach of public sector standards claim — by the person who made the claim to a public sector body.

(1a) A party to an employer-employee agreement has the right to refer to the Commission constituted by a commissioner —

(a) any question, dispute or difficulty that the Commission has jurisdiction to determine under section 97WI; or

(b) an allegation referred to in section 97WK(2).

(2) Subject to subsection (3) —

(a) a referral under subsection (1)(c) must be made no later than 28 days after the day on which the employee's employment is terminated; and

(b) a referral relating to a decision mentioned in section 36AA(2)(b) must be made no later than 28 days after the day on which the decision is made; and

(c) a referral relating to a decision or finding that is an industrial matter under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 78 or the *Health Services Act 2016* section 171 must be made no later than 28 days after the day on which the decision or finding is made; and

(d) a referral of a breach of public sector standards claim must be made no later than 28 days after the end of the agency resolution period mentioned in section 36AJ(c) for the claim.

(3) The Commission may accept a referral that is out of time under subsection (2) if the Commission considers that it would be unfair not to do so.

[Section 29 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 19; amended: No. 15 of 1993 s. 10; No. 1 of 1995 s. 7 and 43; No. 3 of 1997 s. 24; No. 36 of 1999 s. 247; No. 20 of 2002 s. 7 and 139; No. 30 of 2021 s. 13; No. 43 of 2024 s. 13 and 95.]

29AA. Certain claims not to be determined

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Commission must not determine a claim of harsh, oppressive or unfair dismissal from employment if the dismissed employee has lodged an application with the FW Commission for relief in respect of the termination of that employment.

(2) Despite subsection (1) the Commission may determine the claim if the application to the FW Commission is —

(a) withdrawn; or

(b) rejected or dismissed on the ground that it is not within the jurisdiction of the FW Commission to determine the application.

(3) The Commission must not determine a claim of harsh, oppressive or unfair dismissal from employment if —

(a) an industrial instrument does not apply to the employment of the employee; and

(b) the employee's contract of employment provides for a salary exceeding the prescribed amount.

(4) The Commission must not determine a claim that an employee has not been allowed by an employer a benefit to which the employee is entitled under a contract of employment if —

(a) an industrial instrument does not apply to the employment of the employee; and

(b) the employee's contract of employment provides for a salary exceeding the prescribed amount.

(5) In this section —

industrial instrument means —

(a) an award; or

(b) an order of the Commission under this Act that is not an order prescribed by regulations made by the Governor for the purposes of this section; or

(c) an industrial agreement; or

(d) an employer-employee agreement;

prescribed amount means —

(a) $90 000 per annum; or

(b) the salary specified, or worked out in a manner specified, in regulations made by the Governor for the purposes of this section.

[Section 29AA inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 140(1); amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 39; No. 39 of 2018 s. 23; amended: Gazette 15 Aug 2003 p. 3686; No. 30 of 2021 s. 75(1) and 77(13).]

29A. Proposed award etc., service of etc.

(1) Where an industrial matter has been referred to the Commission pursuant to section 29, the claimant or applicant must specify the nature of the relief sought.

(1a) In this section —

area and scope provisions means the parts of an award or industrial agreement that relate to the area of operation and scope of the award or industrial agreement.

(1b) Subject to subsection (2A), the following must be published in the required manner —

(a) area and scope provisions of a proposed award or industrial agreement; and

(b) proposed variations to the area and scope provisions of an existing award or industrial agreement.

(2) Subject to any direction given under subsection (2A), if the reference of an industrial matter to the Commission seeks the issuance of an award or the registration of an industrial agreement, or the variation of the area and scope provisions of an existing award or agreement, the Commission must not hear the claim or application until the area and scope provisions of the proposed award or industrial agreement have, or the

proposed variation has, been published in the required manner and a copy of the claim or application has been served —

(a) in the case of a proposed award or variation of an award, on —

(i) UnionsWA, the Chamber and the Minister; and

(ii) such organisations, associations and employers as the Commission may direct being, in the case of employers, such employers as constitute, in the opinion of the Commission, a sufficient number of employers who are reasonably representative of the employers who would be bound by the proposed award or the award as proposed to be varied, as the case may be;

(b) in the case of the proposed registration or variation of an industrial agreement, on UnionsWA, the Chamber and the Minister.

(2A) The Chief Commissioner may, if of the opinion that it is appropriate to do so in the circumstances, direct that the area and scope provisions of the proposed award or industrial agreement —

(a) need not be published in the *Industrial Gazette*; or

(b) need not be published at all.

(2b) Nothing in subsection (2A) affects or dispenses with any requirement of subsection (2) that a copy of a claim or application be served on any person, body or authority referred to in subsection (2)(a) or (b).

(2c) The area and scope provisions of an award may be amended under section 40A without the proposed variation having been published in the required manner.

(3) Unless otherwise directed by the Commission, where the reference of an industrial matter to the Commission seeks the variation of an award or industrial agreement, other than a variation of the kind mentioned in subsection (2), the

Commission must not hear the claim or application until the named parties to the award or the parties to the industrial agreement, as the case requires, have been served with a copy of the claim.

(4) Where the reference of an industrial matter to the Commission seeks the issuance or variation of an order or declaration, other than of a kind referred to in subsection (2) or (3) the Commission must not hear the claim or application until the persons sought to be bound by the decision in the proceedings have been served with a copy of the claim or application.

[Section 29A inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 19; amended: No. 119 of 1987 s. 8; No. 15 of 1993 s. 31; No. 20 of 2002 s. 115; No. 53 of 2011 s. 41 and 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (8); No. 43 of 2024 s. 91.]

29B. Parties to proceedings

Subject to section 27(1)(j) the parties to proceedings before the Commission are —

(a) the claimant or applicant by whom or which the proceedings were initiated; and

(b) the other persons, bodies, organisations or associations upon whom or which a copy of the claim or application is served.

[Section 29B inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 19; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(4).]

29C. Deciding which organisation to be party to award, order or industrial agreement relating to government officers

(1) This section applies if —

(a) the Commission is dealing with an industrial matter relating to a government officer or group of government officers; and

(b) a question arises between 2 or more organisations as to which of them, or whether 1 of them, should —

(i) be named as a party to an award or order; or

(ii) become a party to an industrial agreement.

(2) In deciding the question, the Commission must have regard to which organisations were a party to —

(a) the awards, orders and industrial agreements that have previously covered the government officer or group of government officers; and

(b) relevant unregistered industrial agreements.

[Section 29C inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 14.]

30. Minister may intervene on behalf of State

(1) The Minister may, by giving the Registrar notice in writing of the Minister's intention to do so, and by leave of the Commission, intervene on behalf of the State in any proceedings before the Commission in which the State has an interest.

[(2) deleted]

[Section 30 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 19; amended: No. 36 of 2006 s. 11; No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

31. Representation of parties to proceedings

(1) Any party to proceedings before the Commission, and any other person or body permitted by or under this Act to intervene or be heard in proceedings before the Commission, may appear —

(a) in person; or

(b) by an agent; or

(c) where —

(i) that party, person or body, or any of the other parties, persons or bodies permitted to intervene or be heard, is UnionsWA, the Chamber, the Minister or the Minister of the Commonwealth

administering the Department of the Commonwealth that has the administration of the FW Act; or

(ii) the proceedings are in respect of a claim referred to the Commission under section 29(1)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j) or (l) or involve the hearing and determination of an application under section 44(7)(a)(iii); or

(iii) all parties to the proceedings expressly consent to legal practitioners appearing and being heard in the proceedings; or

(iv) the Commission, under subsection (4), allows legal practitioners to appear and be heard in the proceedings,

by a legal practitioner.

(2) An organisation or association is taken to have appeared in person if it is represented by its secretary or by any officer of the organisation or association.

(3) A person or body appearing by a legal practitioner or agent is bound by the acts of that legal practitioner or agent.

(4) Where a question of law is raised or argued or is likely in the opinion of the Commission to be raised or argued in proceedings before the Commission, the Commission may allow legal practitioners to appear and be heard.

(5) The Commission may make regulations prescribing the manner in which authorisation of any agent is to be given, either generally or for a particular case.

[Section 31 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 12; No. 94 of 1984 s. 20 and 66; No. 15 of 1993 s. 31; No. 1 of 1995 s. 8; No. 36 of 1999 s. 247; No. 21 of 2008 s. 668(4); No. 53 of 2011 s. 33 and 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 14, 75(1), 76(3) and 78(3); No. 43 of 2024 s. 15, 91 and 96.]

32. Conciliation and arbitration of industrial matters

(1) Where an industrial matter has been referred to the Commission the Commission must, unless it is satisfied that the resolution of the matter would not be assisted by so doing, endeavour to resolve the matter by conciliation.

(2) In endeavouring to resolve an industrial matter by conciliation the Commission must do all such things as appear to it to be right and proper to assist the parties to reach an agreement on terms for the resolution of the matter.

(3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (2) the Commission may, for the purposes of that subsection —

(a) arrange conferences of the parties or their representatives presided over by the Commission;

(b) arrange for the parties or their representatives to confer among themselves at a conference at which the Commission is not present.

(4) The Commission must —

(a) if it gives or makes a direction, order or declaration orally under subsection (8), reduce the direction, order or declaration to writing as soon as is practicable; and

(b) preface each direction, order or declaration given or made by it under subsection (8) —

(i) if so given or made in writing, at the time of that giving or making; or

(ii) if so given or made orally, at the time of the reduction of that direction, order or declaration to writing,

with a preamble in writing setting out the circumstances which led to the giving or making of that direction, order or declaration; and

(c) make the text of each direction, order or declaration given or made by it under subsection (8), and of any

preamble to it, available to the parties as soon as is practicable after that giving or making.

[(5) deleted]

(6) Where the Commission does not endeavour to resolve a matter by conciliation or, having endeavoured to do so —

(a) is satisfied that further resort to conciliation would be unavailing; or

(b) is requested by all the parties to the proceedings to decide the matter by arbitration,

the Commission may decide the matter by arbitration.

(7) Where a matter is decided by arbitration the Commission must endeavour to ensure that the matter is resolved on terms that could reasonably have been agreed between the parties in the first instance or by conciliation.

(8) For the purposes of this section the Commission may —

(a) give such directions and make such orders as will in the opinion of the Commission —

(i) prevent the deterioration of industrial relations in respect of the matter until conciliation or arbitration has resolved the matter; or

(ii) enable conciliation or arbitration to resolve the matter; or

(iii) encourage the parties to exchange or divulge attitudes or information which in the opinion of the Commission would assist in the resolution of the matter;

(b) give any direction or make any order or declaration which the Commission is otherwise authorised to give or make under this Act.

[Section 32 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 21; amended: No. 119 of 1987 s. 9; No. 3 of 1997 s. 36; No. 20 of 2002 s. 187 and 194(3) and (4); No. 8 of 2009 s. 77(2)-(4); No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(7).]

32A. Conciliation and arbitration functions of Commission are unlimited

(1) The functions of the Commission under this Act as to the resolution of matters by conciliation (***conciliation functions***) and the determination of matters by arbitration (***arbitration functions***) —

(a) are to and may be performed at any time and from time to time as and when their performance is necessary or expedient; and

(b) are not limited by any other provision of this Act.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), nothing in this Act prevents the performance of conciliation functions merely because arbitration functions are being or have been performed.

[Section 32A inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 123.]

33. Evidence before Commission

(1) With respect to evidence in proceedings before the Commission —

(a) the Registrar must, on the application of any party, or by direction of the Commission, issue a summons in the approved form to any person to appear and give evidence before the Commission and the summons may require that person to produce before the Commission any books, papers, or other documents in the person's possession, or under the person's control, in any way relating to the proceedings; and

(b) a person who attends the Commission in accordance with such summons is entitled to receive from the party at whose instance the person was summoned an

allowance for expenses as determined by the Commission; and

(c) subject to subsection (2), a person duly served with such summons, must not without good cause, proof of which is on the person, fail to attend or to duly produce any book, paper, or document as required or refuse to be sworn as a witness or to answer any question which the person is required by the Commission to answer; and

(d) the Commission may, if the Commission considers it just or convenient so to do, make any order for the examination upon oath or otherwise before the Commission or any officer of the Commission, or any other person, and at any place of any witness or person, and may empower any party to give the deposition of such witness or person in evidence on such terms, if any, as the Commission may direct; and

(e) the Commission must take evidence on oath or affirmation.

(2) Where a summons is issued to, and duly served on, a person to appear and give evidence before the Commission, the person may make application to the Commission for cause to be shown for the person to so appear and, if on the hearing of the application such cause is not shown, the person is not required to so appear.

(3) Evidence relating to any trade secret, or to the profits or financial position of any witness or party, must not be disclosed except to the Commission, or published without the consent of the person entitled to the trade secret or non-disclosure.

(4) The evidence referred to in subsection (3) must, if the witness or party so requests, be taken in private.

(5) All books, papers, and other documents produced in evidence before the Commission may be inspected by the Commission and also by such of the parties as the Commission allows, but

the information obtained from the documents must not be made public without the permission of the Commission, and such parts of the documents as in the opinion of the Commission do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up, but such books, papers, and documents relating to any trade secret or to the profits or financial position of any witness or party must not, without the consent of that witness or party, be inspected by any party.

(6) Subsection (1)(a), (b), and (c) do not apply to or in relation to a summons issued pursuant to section 44.

[Section 33 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 13; No. 94 of 1984 s. 22 and 65; No. 30 of 2021 s. 73, 76(2), (3) and (8), 77(2), (4) and (5) and 78(7).]

33A. Misconduct before Commission

(1) A person must not insult, obstruct or hinder a commissioner in the performance of the commissioner's functions as a commissioner.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $10 000.

(2) A person must not insult, obstruct or hinder a person attending a hearing before the Commission.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $10 000.

(3) A person must not misbehave at, or interrupt, a hearing before the Commission.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $10 000.

(4) A person must not obstruct or hinder a person from complying with an order of the Commission or a summons to attend the Commission.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $10 000.

(5) A person must not use words, in writing or spoken, with the intention of —

(a) improperly influencing a commissioner in the performance of the commissioner's functions as a commissioner; or

(b) improperly influencing a person attending a hearing before the Commission; or

(c) damaging public confidence in the Commission or a commissioner.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $10 000.

[Section 33A inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 16.]

34. Decisions of Commission, form of and review of

(1) The decision of the Commission must be made in the form of an award, order or declaration and must be signed and dated at the time it is made —

(a) in the case of a decision made by the Commission constituted by a single commissioner — by the commissioner; or

(b) in the case of a decision of the Commission in Court Session — by the most senior commissioner of the commissioners who constitute the Commission in Court Session; or

(c) in the case of a decision by the Full Bench or its presiding commissioner — by the presiding commissioner of the Full Bench.

(1A) A decision of the Commission must be sealed with the seal of the Commission.

(2) When the commissioners who constitute the Commission in Court Session are divided in opinion on a question, the question must be decided according to the decision of the majority of the commissioners.

(3) Proceedings before the Commission cannot be impeached or held bad for want of form nor can they be removable to any court by *certiorari* or otherwise —

(a) on any ground relating to jurisdiction; or

(b) on any other ground.

(4) Except as provided by this Act, no award, order, declaration, finding, or proceeding of the Commission is liable to be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in question by or in any court —

(a) on any ground relating to jurisdiction; or

(b) on any other ground.

[Section 34 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 23; No. 20 of 2002 s. 124; No. 39 of 2018 s. 24; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(3), (5) and (8).]

35. Decision to be first drawn up as minutes

(1A) In this section —

final decision means a decision, determination or ruling in proceedings that finally decides, determines or disposes of the matter to which the proceedings relate.

(1) Subject to subsection (4), a final decision must, before it is made, be drawn up in the form of minutes which must be handed down to the parties concerned and, unless in any particular case the Commission otherwise determines, its reasons for decision must be published at the same time.

(1AB) Subsection (1) does not apply to an order made for the purposes of section 27(1)(a) or an order or declaration made under section 32(8).

(2) At the discretion of the commissioner giving the decision the minutes and reasons for decision may be handed down by the Registrar.

(3) The parties concerned are, at a time fixed by the Commission, entitled to speak to matters contained in the minutes of the decision and the Commission may, after hearing the parties, vary the terms of those minutes before the final decision is made in the terms of the minutes.

(4) The Commission, with the consent of the parties, may waive the requirements of this section in any case in which it is of the opinion that the procedures prescribed in this section are inappropriate or unnecessary.

[Section 35 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 14; No. 94 of 1984 s. 24 and 66; No. 39 of 2018 s. 25; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(8) and 78(7).]

36. Copy of decision must be given to parties and be available for inspection

(1) The Commission must, as soon as practicable after making a decision —

(a) give a copy of the decision to each party to the proceeding; and

(b) deposit a copy of the decision in the office of the Registrar.

(2) A copy of each decision of the Commission lodged in the office of the Registrar must be open to inspection without charge during office hours by any person interested.

[Section 36 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 26.]

Division 2AA — Certain industrial matters relating to public sector employment

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17.]

Subdivision 1 — Preliminary

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17.]

36AA. Industrial matters relating to public sector employment

(1) In this section —

conditions of service provision means a provision of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* relating to the conditions of service of public service officers, other than the salaries and allowances of public service officers.

(2) The industrial matters the Commission has jurisdiction to enquire into and deal with under section 23 include the following —

(a) an industrial matter relating to a government officer, a group of government officers or government officers generally;

(b) a decision of an employing authority of a public service officer relating to the interpretation of a conditions of service provision;

(c) a decision or finding that is an industrial matter under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 78 or the *Health Services Act 2016* section 171;

(d) a breach of public sector standards claim.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2)(a), the industrial matters relating to government officers mentioned in that subsection include —

(a) a claim relating to the reclassification of an office held by a government officer; and

(b) a claim relating to a decision of an employer to downgrade an office usually held by a government officer that is vacant.

[Section 36AA inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 97.]

Subdivision 2 — Certain industrial matters relating to government officers

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17.]

36AB. Meaning of government officer

(1) Each of the following is a ***government officer*** —

(a) a public service officer;

(b) a member of the Governor's Establishment as defined in the *Governor's Establishment Act 1992* section 3;

(c) a person employed as a member of a department of the staff of Parliament under the *Parliamentary and Electorate Staff (Employment) Act 1992*;

(d) an electorate officer as defined in the *Parliamentary and Electorate Staff (Employment) Act 1992* section 3(1);

(e) another person employed on the salaried staff of a public authority.

(2) Each of the following is not a ***government officer*** —

(a) a teacher;

(b) a member of the academic staff of a post-secondary education institution;

(c) a person who holds an office for which the remuneration payable is —

(i) determined or recommended under the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975*; or

(ii) determined by an Act to be at a fixed rate; or

(iii) determined by the Governor under an Act.

(3) In subsection (2)(a) —

teacher —

(a) includes a person employed —

(i) as a member of the teaching staff referred to in the *School Education Act 1999* section 235(1)(b); or

(ii) at a community kindergarten registered under the *School Education Act 1999* Part 5 as a member of the teaching staff or another person engaged under section 236(2) of that Act;

but

(b) does not include a public service officer, whether or not the officer holds or acts in a position that requires a teaching academic qualification.

Note for this definition:

For the purposes of paragraph (b), a public service officer mentioned in that paragraph is a government officer under subsection (1)(a).

[Section 36AB inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17.]

36AC. Commission's additional power of review for industrial matters relating to government officers

(1) This section applies if an industrial matter relating to a government officer, a group of government officers or government officers generally is referred to the Commission.

(2) In exercising its jurisdiction in relation to the matter, the Commission may also, to the extent necessary to deal with the matter —

(a) review anything done by an employer in exercising a power in relation to a government officer or an office administered by the employer; and

(b) by order, confirm, vary or set aside the thing done by the employer.

(3) The additional jurisdiction conferred on the Commission under subsection (2) does not apply to the exercise of a power that is —

(a) a decision, finding or claim that may be the subject of a referral to the Commission under section 36AA(2)(b), (c) or (d); or

(b) the dismissal of a government officer from the officer's employment.

[Section 36AC inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 98.]

36AD. Effective date of reclassification decision

(1) In this section —

reclassification, of an office held by a government officer, means —

(a) a determination of the salary, range of salary or title allocated to the office; or

(b) a determination, within the range of salary allocated to the office, of the salary of the officer who holds the office.

(2) This section applies if the Commission decides a claim relating to the reclassification of an office in favour of the government officer who holds the office.

(3) The Commission may order that the decision takes effect —

(a) on the day on which it is made; or

(b) on an earlier day, but not earlier than the day on which the government officer applied to the officer's employer for the reclassification the subject of the claim.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(b), a government officer is taken to have applied for reclassification of an office when the officer provides the officer's employer with sufficient

information for the employer to make a decision about the reclassification applied for.

[Section 36AD inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17.]

36AE. No appeal from certain decisions relating to government officers

Despite section 49, no appeal lies from a decision of the Commission on —

(a) a claim relating to the reclassification of an office held by a government officer; or

(b) a claim relating to a decision of an employer to downgrade an office usually held by a government officer that is vacant.

[Section 36AE inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17.]

Subdivision 3 — Provisions related to certain substandard performance or disciplinary decisions or findings

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17.]

36AF. Application of Subdivision

This Subdivision applies if the Commission is exercising its jurisdiction in relation to —

(a) a decision or finding made in relation to an employee or former employee to which the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* Part 5 applies that is an industrial matter under section 78 of that Act; or

(b) a decision or finding made in relation to an employee or former employee to which the *Health Services Act 2016* Part 11 applies that is an industrial matter under section 171 of that Act.

[Section 36AF inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17.]

36AG. Commission's powers on exercising jurisdiction in relation to certain decisions or findings

(1) If it appears to the Commission that the employing authority of the employee or former employee failed to comply with a relevant policy instrument or the rules of procedural fairness in making the decision or finding, the Commission —

(a) is not required to decide the industrial matter solely on that basis and may decide the matter on its merits; and

(b) may, by order, do all of the following —

(i) quash the decision or finding;

(ii) remit the matter back to the employing authority;

(iii) direct the employing authority to, if the employing authority continues the process that resulted in the decision or finding, recommence the process at a specified stage.

(2) In subsection (1) —

relevant policy instrument means —

(a) in relation to a decision or finding mentioned in the *Health Services Act 2016* section 171 — the policy framework issued under section 26 of that Act relevant to the decision or finding; or

(b) in relation to a decision or finding mentioned in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 78 — the Commissioner's instructions issued under section 22A of that Act relevant to the decision or finding.

[Section 36AG inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17.]

36AH. Limit on Commission's powers in relation to lawful redeployment direction matters

(1) This section applies if the decision or finding relates to a lawful redeployment direction as defined in the *Health Services*

Act 2016 section 171(2) or the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 75A.

(2) Despite section 36AG, the Commission may only decide whether or not the lawful redeployment direction was complied with or was capable of being complied with.

[Section 36AH inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 17.]

Subdivision 4 — Breach of public sector standards claims

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 99.]

36AI. Terms used

In this Subdivision —

human resource management activity means a human resource management activity relating to employees prescribed under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 21(1)(a)(ii);

public sector body includes an employing authority of the public sector body;

specified public sector standard means a public sector standard (as defined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 3(1)) that relates to 1 or more of the following —

(a) the transfer of employees;

(b) the performance management of employees;

(c) the redeployment of employees;

(d) the termination of employment of employees;

(e) if grievance resolution is a human resource management activity — grievance resolution;

(f) another human resource management activity relating to employees that is prescribed as a specified public sector standard by regulations made by the Governor;

taking action includes —

(a) making a decision; and

(b) failing to take, or delaying taking, action.

[Section 36AI inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 99.]

36AJ. Breach of public sector standards claim

A ***breach of public sector standards claim*** is a claim for relief —

(a) made by a person to a public sector body on the ground that the public sector body breached a specified public sector standard in taking action to which the standard applies; and

(b) made in accordance with procedures prescribed under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 98(a); and

(c) that is not resolved by agreement or withdrawn within the period of 21 days starting on the day after the day on which the claim was made (the ***agency resolution period***).

[Section 36AJ inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 99.]

36AK. Particular matters applicable to transfer decisions

(1) This section applies if —

(a) a breach of public sector standards claim relating to a decision of a public sector body to transfer an employee is referred to, or the subject of an application made to, the Commission; and

(b) in accordance with procedures prescribed under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 98(a), the decision to transfer the employee has not been given effect.

(2) The operation of the decision is stayed pending the Commission's decision on the claim, unless the claim is withdrawn.

(3) Despite subsection (2), the Commission may, on the application of the public sector body, make an interim order allowing the transfer to be given effect pending the Commission's decision on the claim.

(4) The Commission may dismiss the claim if the Commission is satisfied the claim is solely about the competitive merit of the employee.

[Section 36AK inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 99.]

36AL. Commission's powers on breach of specified public sector standards claim

(1) The Commission may make an order under this section if the Commission decides that a public sector body breached a specified public sector standard in taking action to which the standard applied.

(2) The Commission may —

(a) by order —

(i) quash the action; or

(ii) remit the process for taking the action back to the public sector body to be recommenced from the start or from a specific stage; or

(iii) direct the public sector body to take specified steps in the recommenced process;

or

(b) order the public sector body to take specified action.

(3) However, the Commission cannot make an order requiring the payment of an amount to a person as compensation for loss or injury caused by the breach.

[Section 36AL inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 99.]

Division 2A — Awards

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 116.]

36A. Non-award employees, interim award for etc.

(1) In any proceedings in which the Commission is considering the making of an award (the ***new award***) that extends to employees to whom no award currently extends (the ***employees***), the onus is on any party opposing the making of the new award to show that it would not be in the public interest.

(2) The Commission may make an interim award that extends to the employees pending the making of the new award.

(3) An interim award may be made if the Commission considers —

(a) that it would provide a fair basis for the application of the no-disadvantage test provided for by Part VID Division 6 Subdivision 1; or

(b) that it would protect the existing wages and conditions of employment of the employees until the new award is made; or

(c) that it would be appropriate for any other reason.

[Section 36A inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 116.]

37. Effect, area of operation and duration of award

(1) An award has effect according to its terms.

(2) Except as provided in its terms, an award operates throughout the State, other than in the areas to which section 3(1) applies.

[(3) deleted]

(4) Subject to any variation made under this Act, an award, and any provision of an award, whether or not it has been made for a specified term, remains in force until cancelled, suspended, or replaced under this Act unless, in the case of an award or a provision made for a specified term, it is expressly provided that

the award or the provision, as the case may be, ceases to operate upon the expiration of that term.

(5) Subsection (4) does not prevent the cancellation, suspension, or replacement of an award in part.

[Section 37 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 30 of 2021 s. 15 and 76(8).]

37A. Public sector awards and enterprise awards

Except as provided in its terms, a public sector award or enterprise award extends to and binds —

(a) employees employed in a calling specified in the award in the industry or industries to which the award applies; and

(b) employers employing those employees.

[Section 37A inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 16.]

37B. Private sector awards: general

(1) Except as provided in its terms, a private sector award extends to and binds —

(a) employers —

(i) of a class or classes specified in the award; or

(ii) specified by name in the award;

and

(b) employees —

(i) of employers referred to in paragraph (a); and

(ii) of a class or classes specified in the award.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a)(i) and (b)(ii), the class may be described by reference to —

(a) a particular industry or part of an industry; or

(b) a particular kind of work.

(3) A private sector award may be made or varied to —

(a) prevent any overlap with another award; and

(b) extend to and bind a labour hire agency, and any employees of a labour hire agency, conducting business —

(i) in an industry to which the award relates; and

(ii) in relation to employees to whom a classification in the award applies.

[Section 37B inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 16.]

37C. Private sector awards: limitations on making and varying

(1) A private sector award must not be made or varied to extend to and bind a class of employees —

(a) who, because of the seniority of their role, have traditionally not been covered by awards (whether made under laws of the State, the Commonwealth, another State or a Territory); or

(b) who perform work that is not of a similar nature to work that has traditionally been regulated by such awards.

Example for this subsection:

In some industries, managerial employees have traditionally not been covered by awards.

(2) The scope of a private sector award must not be fixed by reference to an industry or part of an industry carried on by an employer if the Commission makes or varies the private sector award to extend to and bind an employer specified by name in the award.

(3) A private sector award must not be made or varied to extend to and bind an employee and employer if a public sector award or enterprise award extends to and binds the employee and employer.

[Section 37C inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 16.]

37D. Private sector awards: variations of the Commission's own motion

(1) Except as provided in this section, the Commission may vary the scope of a private sector award of its own motion.

(2) A variation must not be made in relation to —

(a) an application under section 50(2) that does not seek the variation of the scope of the private sector award; or

(b) a State Wage order under section 50A.

(3) A variation must specify that the scope of the private sector award extends to and binds —

(a) employers of a class or classes specified in the award, whether or not the employers are also specified by name in the award; and

(b) employees —

(i) of employers referred to in paragraph (a); and

(ii) of a class or classes specified in the award.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(a) and (b)(ii), the class may be described by reference to —

(a) a particular industry or part of an industry; or

(b) a particular kind of work.

(5) A variation that stops the private sector award from extending to and binding particular employers or employees must not be made unless the Commission is satisfied that another appropriate award will extend to and bind them.

(6) The Commission must not make a variation under this section until it has —

(a) published the proposed variation in the required manner; and

(b) given notice of the proposed variation to —

(i) UnionsWA, the Chamber and the Minister; and

(ii) any organisations, associations and employers as the Commission may direct (being, in the case of employers, employers constituting, in the opinion of the Commission, a sufficient number of employers reasonably representative of the employers who would be bound by the proposed variation);

and

(c) afforded the persons or bodies referred to in paragraph (b) an opportunity to be heard in relation to the proposed variation.

(7) If the Commission varies the scope of a private sector award under this section, the Commission may also make other changes to the award that are consequential on the variation of the scope.

(8) The Commission may act under subsection (7) of its own motion or on an application made in relevant proceedings by any of the following persons or bodies —

(a) an organisation or association named as a party to the private sector award;

(b) an employer bound by the private sector award or who would be bound by the award if the proposed variation to the scope were made;

(c) another person or body given notice of the proposed variation under subsection (6)(b).

(9) In subsection (8) —

relevant proceedings means proceedings under this section held to afford the opportunity to be heard mentioned in subsection (6)(c).

[Section 37D inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 16; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 18 and 91.]

38. Named parties to awards

(1) The parties to proceedings before the Commission in which an award is made, other than UnionsWA, the Chamber and the Minister, must be listed in the award as the named parties to the award.

(1a) If after the commencement of section 12 of the *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 1993* —

(a) any party to proceedings in which an award is made, other than UnionsWA, the Chamber and the Minister, is not listed in the award as a named party as required by subsection (1); and

(b) the Commission has not ordered that the party is not to be a party to the award,

the party is to be taken to be a named party to the award.

(1b) In subsections (1) and (1a) ***party*** does not include an intervener.

(2) At any time after an award has been made the Commission may, by order made on the application of —

(a) any employer who, in the opinion of the Commission, has a sufficient interest in the matter; or

(b) any organisation which is registered in respect of any calling mentioned in the award or in respect of any industry to which the award applies; or

(c) any association on which any such organisation is represented,

add as a named party to the award any employer, organisation or association.

(3) Where an employer who is added as a named party to a public sector award or enterprise award under subsection (2) is, at the time of that addition, engaged in an industry to which the award did not previously apply and the scope of the award is varied by

virtue of that addition, the variation is expressly limited to that industry for the purposes of section 37A.

(4) An employer is not to be added as a named party to a public sector award or enterprise award under subsection (2) if that addition would have the effect of extending the award to employees to whom another award already extends.

[Section 38 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 25; amended: No. 15 of 1993 s. 12 and 31; No. 20 of 2002 s. 117(1); No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 17 and 76(2); No. 43 of 2024 s. 91.]

39. When award operates

(1) An award comes into operation —

(a) on the day on which it is made; or

(b) on such day or days as the Commission fixes and specifies in the award.

[(2) deleted]

(3) The Commission may, by its award, give retrospective effect to the whole or any part of the award —

(a) if and to the extent that the parties to the award so agree; or

(b) if, in the opinion of the Commission, there are special circumstances which make it fair and right so to do,

but in a case to which paragraph (b) applies, not beyond the date upon which the application leading to the making of the award was lodged in the Commission.

(4) For the purpose of subsection (3), an award or a provision of it has retrospective effect if and only if it has effect from a date earlier than the day on which the award is made.

[Section 39 amended: No. 39 of 2018 s. 27.]

40. Varying and cancelling awards generally

(1) Subject to subsections (2), (3) and (4) and to sections 29A, 37C, 37D(5) and 38, the Commission may by order at any time vary an award.

(2) An application to the Commission to vary an award may be made by any organisation or association named as a party to the award or employer bound by the award.

(2A) A variation to the scope of a private sector award must specify that it extends to and binds —

(a) employers of a class or classes specified in the award, whether or not the employers are also specified by name in the award; and

(b) employees —

(i) of employers referred to in paragraph (a); and

(ii) of a class or classes specified in the award.

(2B) For the purposes of subsection (2A)(a) and (b)(ii), the class may be described by reference to —

(a) a particular industry or part of an industry; or

(b) a particular kind of work.

(3) Where an award or any provision of it is limited as to its duration the Commission —

(a) may, subject to such conditions as it considers fit, reserve to any party to the award liberty to apply to vary the award or that provision, as the case may be; and

(b) must not, within the specified term, vary the award or that provision, as the case may be, unless and to the extent that —

(i) it is satisfied that, by reason of circumstances which have arisen since the time at which the specified term was fixed, it would be inequitable and unjust not to do so; or

(ii) on an application made under paragraph (a), it is satisfied that it is fair and right so to do; or

(iii) the parties to the award agree that the award or provision should be varied;

and

(c) may within the specified term cancel the award if the parties to the award agree that it be cancelled.

(4) Section 39 applies, with such modifications as are necessary, to and in relation to an order made under this section.

[Section 40 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 30 of 2021 s. 18, 76(2) and 78(7).]

40A. Incorporation of industrial agreement provisions into awards by consent

(1) If —

(a) an award extends to employees to whom an industrial agreement extends; and

(b) a named party to the award who is also a party to the agreement applies to the Commission for the incorporation of some or all of the provisions of the agreement into the award; and

(c) each other party to the agreement consents to the incorporation of those provisions into the award,

the Commission must by order vary the award by incorporating those provisions of the agreement into the award, but the variation must be expressly limited to the employees and employers to whom the agreement extends.

(2) This section does not limit the operation of section 40 and that section applies to any application or order made under this section.

[Section 40A inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 118; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

40B. Power to vary awards

(1) The Commission, of its own motion, may by order at any time vary an award for any one or more of the following purposes —

(a) to ensure that the award does not contain wages that are less than the minimum award wage as ordered by the Commission under section 50A;

(b) to ensure that the award does not contain conditions of employment that are less favourable than those provided by the MCE Act;

(c) to ensure that the award does not contain provisions that discriminate against an employee on any ground on which discrimination in work is unlawful under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*;

(d) to ensure that the award does not contain provisions that are obsolete or need updating;

(e) to ensure that the award is consistent with the facilitation of the efficient organisation and performance of work according to the needs of an industry and enterprises within it, balanced with fairness to the employees in the industry and enterprises.

(2) The Commission must not make an order under this section until it has given notice to the named parties to the award and UnionsWA, the Chamber and the Minister and afforded them an opportunity to be heard in relation to the proposed variations.

(3) The Commission must cause a copy of an order made under this section to be —

(a) given to the named parties to the award and to UnionsWA, the Chamber and the Minister; and

(b) published in the required manner.

(4) Section 39 applies to and in relation to an order made under this section —

(a) as if the reference in section 39(3) to the date on which an application was lodged in the Commission were a reference to the date on which notice was first given under subsection (2); and

(b) with such other modifications as are necessary.

(5) This section does not prevent or affect the making of an application under section 40 to vary an award for a purpose mentioned in subsection (1).

[Section 40B inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 118; amended: No. 36 of 2006 s. 12; No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2); No. 43 of 2024 s. 91.]

Division 2B — Industrial agreements

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 130.]

40C. Terms used

In this Division —

initiating party, in relation to a proposed industrial agreement, means the party that initiated the bargaining for the agreement under section 42(1);

negotiating party, in relation to a proposed industrial agreement, means —

(a) the initiating party; and

(b) a person who notifies the initiating party under section 42A(1) that that person will bargain for the industrial agreement;

prescribed period has the meaning given by section 42A(1) and includes any extension of that period ordered by the Commission.

[Section 40C inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 130.]

41. Industrial agreements, making, registration and effect of

(1) An agreement with respect to any industrial matter or for the prevention or resolution under this Act of any related disputes, disagreements, or questions may be made between an organisation or association of employees and any employer or organisation or association of employers.

(1a) An agreement may apply to a single enterprise or more than a single enterprise.

(1b) For the purposes of subsection (1a) an agreement applies to more than a single enterprise if it applies to —

(a) more than one business, project or undertaking; or

(b) the activities carried on by more than one public authority.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) and sections 41A and 49N, where the parties to an agreement referred to in subsection (1) apply to the Commission for registration of the agreement as an industrial agreement the Commission must register the agreement as an industrial agreement.

(3) Before registering an industrial agreement the Commission may require the parties to effect such variation as the Commission considers necessary or desirable for the purpose of giving clear expression to the true intention of the parties.

(4) An industrial agreement extends to and binds —

(a) all employees who are employed —

(i) in any calling mentioned in the industrial agreement in the industry or industries to which the industrial agreement applies; and

(ii) by an employer who is —

(I) a party to the industrial agreement; or

(II) a member of an organisation of employers that is a party to the industrial agreement or that is a member of an association of employers that is a party to the industrial agreement;

and

(b) all employers referred to in paragraph (a)(ii),

and no other employee or employer, and its scope must be expressly so limited in the industrial agreement.

(5) An industrial agreement operates —

(a) in the area specified in the agreement; and

(b) for the term specified in the agreement.

(6) Notwithstanding the expiry of the term of an industrial agreement, it continues in force in respect of all parties to the agreement, except those who retire from the agreement, until a new agreement or an award in substitution for the first-mentioned agreement has been made.

(7) At any time after, or not more than 30 days before, the expiry of an industrial agreement any party to the agreement may file in the office of the Registrar a notice in the approved form signifying the party's intention to retire from the agreement at the expiration of 30 days from the date of the filing, and, on the expiration of that period, the party ceases to be a party to the agreement.

(8) When a new industrial agreement is made and registered, or an award or enterprise order is made, in substitution for an industrial agreement (the ***first agreement***), the first agreement is taken to be cancelled, except to the extent that the new industrial

agreement, award or order saves the provisions of the first agreement.

(9) To the extent that an industrial agreement is contrary to or inconsistent with an award, the industrial agreement prevails unless the agreement expressly provides otherwise.

[Section 41 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 26; amended: No. 15 of 1993 s. 13; No. 20 of 2002 s. 131 and 144; No. 30 of 2021 s. 73, 76(2) and (8), 77(13), 78(4) and (7).]

41A. Which industrial agreements must not be registered under s. 41

(1) The Commission must not under section 41 register an agreement as an industrial agreement unless the agreement —

(a) specifies a nominal expiry date that is no later than 3 years after the date on which the agreement will come into operation; and

(b) includes any provision specified in relation to that agreement by an order referred to in section 42G; and

(c) includes an estimate of the number of employees who will be bound by the agreement upon registration.

(2) The Commission must not under section 41 register an agreement as an industrial agreement to which an organisation or association of employees is a party, unless the employees who will be bound by the agreement upon registration are members of, or eligible to be members of, that organisation or association.

[Section 41A inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 132; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

42. Bargaining for industrial agreement, initiating

(1) Bargaining for an industrial agreement may be initiated by an organisation or association of employees, an employer or an organisation or association of employers giving to an intended

party to the agreement a written notice that complies with subsection (3).

(2) A notice under subsection (1) is not to be given to an organisation or association of employers unless that organisation or association has given written consent to being given such notice.

(3) A notice complies with this subsection if it is accompanied by particulars of —

(a) the types of employment to be covered by the agreement; and

(b) the area in which the agreement is to operate; and

(c) the intended parties to the agreement; and

(d) any other matter prescribed by regulations made by the Governor under section 42M.

(4) If there is no applicable industrial agreement or enterprise order in force, bargaining may be initiated under subsection (1) at any time.

(5) If there is an applicable industrial agreement or an applicable enterprise order in force, bargaining must not be initiated under subsection (1) earlier than 90 days before the nominal expiry date of the agreement or order.

(6) Where bargaining is initiated under subsection (1) with more than one intended party to the agreement, all the negotiating parties are to bargain together unless the Commission, on the application of a negotiating party, directs that that negotiating party may negotiate separately with the initiating party.

(7) Nothing in this section prevents or limits a person from bargaining for an industrial agreement when bargaining has not been initiated under subsection (1).

(8) In subsection (5) —

nominal expiry date means the date specified in the agreement or enterprise order as the date on which the agreement or enterprise order expires.

[Section 42 inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42A. Response to initiation of bargaining

(1) A person to whom a notice is given under section 42(1) may notify the initiating party within 21 days of receiving the notice (the ***prescribed period***) as to whether that person will, or will not, bargain for an industrial agreement.

(2) The Commission may by order, on application by a person to whom a notice is given under section 42(1), extend by no more than 7 days the period within which that person may respond under subsection (1).

(3) The Commission may make an order under subsection (2) although an application for the order was not made until after the expiration of the prescribed period.

(4) An order under subsection (2) may be made subject to such conditions as the Commission thinks fit.

(5) An application under subsection (2) operates —

(a) as a bar to an application for an enterprise order by a negotiating party; and

(b) as a stay of any application for an enterprise order that has been made by a negotiating party,

until the application under subsection (2) is determined or withdrawn.

(6) Bargaining between negotiating parties for an industrial agreement is initiated when the negotiating party to whom the notice is given notifies the initiating party under subsection (1) that that negotiating party will bargain.

[Section 42A inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42B. Bargaining for industrial agreements, good faith required etc.

(1) When bargaining for an industrial agreement, a negotiating party must bargain in good faith.

(2) Without limiting the meaning of the expression, ***bargaining in good faith*** by negotiating parties includes doing the following things —

(a) stating their position on matters at issue, and explaining that position;

(b) meeting at reasonable times, intervals and places for the purpose of conducting face-to-face bargaining;

(c) disclosing relevant and necessary information for bargaining;

(d) acting honestly and openly, which includes not capriciously adding or withdrawing items for bargaining;

(e) recognising bargaining agents;

(f) providing reasonable facilities to representatives of organisations and associations of employees necessary for them to carry out their functions;

(g) bargaining genuinely and dedicating sufficient resources to ensure this occurs;

(h) adhering to agreed outcomes and commitments made by the parties.

(3) The Commission may, having regard to the circumstances in which the industrial action occurs, determine that engaging in industrial action is a breach of the duty to bargain in good faith.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a person is a bargaining agent if —

(a) that person has been appointed in writing by a negotiating party to an agreement as a bargaining agent of that party in relation to the agreement; and

(b) a copy of the appointment has been provided to the other negotiating party to the agreement; and

(c) the appointment has not been terminated.

(5) An appointment of a bargaining agent may be terminated at any time by notice of termination given by the negotiating party who appointed the agent in writing to the agent.

(6) A copy of a notice of termination must be given to each other negotiating party.

(7) Despite the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (WA)* section 10, a bargaining agent is authorised to provide advice and other services in relation to bargaining for an industrial agreement.

(8) Nothing in this section affects the requirement of section 112A that only a person who is registered under that section may appear as an agent under section 31, 81E or 91.

[Section 42B inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133; amended: No. 65 of 2003 s. 41(3); No. 21 of 2008 s. 668(5); No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2); No. 9 of 2022 s. 424.]

42C. Code of good faith

(1) The Commission may make a code of good faith to provide guidance about the application of the duty of good faith under section 42B in relation to bargaining for an industrial agreement —

(a) generally; or

(b) in relation to particular types of situations.

(2) The code must not be inconsistent with this Division.

(3) Section 43(7), (8) and (9) of the *Interpretation Act 1984* apply to the code as if it were subsidiary legislation.

(4) The Commission may amend or revoke the code or revoke it and substitute another code for it.

(5) The Commission must cause the code, and any amendment or substituted code or any revocation of a code, to be published in the *Industrial Gazette* for public information.

(6) In this section —

Commission means the Commission in Court Session.

[Section 42C inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

42D. Duty of good faith does not require concluded industrial agreement

The duty of good faith in section 42B does not require a negotiating party —

(a) to agree on any matter for inclusion in, or exclusion from, an industrial agreement; or

(b) to enter into an industrial agreement.

[Section 42D inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42E. Commission may assist bargaining

(1) To assist parties to bargain for an industrial agreement, the Commission may exercise its powers as if it were endeavouring to resolve an industrial matter.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1) the Commission may make orders and give directions for the purpose of —

(a) ensuring that the negotiating parties bargain in good faith; and

(b) otherwise facilitating bargaining in good faith by negotiating parties.

(3) In particular, the Commission may order for the purposes of subsection (2) that a negotiating party do, or refrain from doing, any particular thing.

[Section 42E inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42F. Commission's power over negotiating parties restricted

Except as provided in section 42G, the Commission must not give any direction or make any order or declaration requiring, or having the effect of requiring, a negotiating party to enter into an industrial agreement or to include any matter in, or exclude any matter from, an industrial agreement.

[Section 42F inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42G. Parties may agree to Commission making orders as to terms of agreement

(1) This section applies where —

(a) negotiating parties have reached agreement on some, but not all, of the provisions of a proposed agreement; and

(b) an application is made to the Commission for registration of the agreement as an industrial agreement, the agreement to include any further provisions specified by an order referred to in subsection (2); and

(c) an application is made to the Commission by the negotiating parties for an order as to specified matters on which agreement has not been reached.

(2) When registering the agreement, the Commission may order that the agreement include provisions specified by the Commission.

(3) An order referred to in subsection (2) may only be made in relation to matters specified by the negotiating parties in an application referred to in subsection (1)(c).

(4) In deciding the terms of an order the Commission may have regard to any matter it considers relevant.

(5) When an order referred to in subsection (2) is made, the provisions specified by the Commission are, by force of this section, included in the agreement registered by the Commission.

(6) Despite section 49, no appeal lies from an order referred to in subsection (2).

[Section 42G inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42H. Commission may declare that bargaining has ended

(1) If, on the application of a negotiating party, the Commission constituted by a single commissioner determines that —

(a) the applicant has bargained in good faith; and

(b) bargaining between the applicant and another negotiating party has failed; and

(c) there is no reasonable prospect of the negotiating parties reaching an agreement,

the Commission may declare that the bargaining has ended between those negotiating parties.

(2) Despite section 49, no appeal lies from a declaration under subsection (1).

[Section 42H inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42I. Enterprise order, applying for and making

(1) If —

(a) the Commission declares under section 42H that bargaining has ended between negotiating parties; or

(b) the person to whom a notice is given under section 42(1) does not respond to the notice within the prescribed period or responds with a refusal to bargain,

the Commission may, upon an application under subsection (2), make an order (an ***enterprise order***) —

(c) providing for any matter that might otherwise be provided for in an industrial agreement to which the negotiating parties referred to in paragraph (a), or the initiating party and the person referred to in paragraph (b), were parties, irrespective of the

provisions of any award, order or industrial agreement already in force; and

(d) that the Commission considers is fair and reasonable in all of the circumstances.

(2) An application for an enterprise order may be made —

(a) where subsection (1)(a) applies —

(i) if the negotiating party in respect of whom the declaration was made is not an organisation or association of employers, by the negotiating party; and

(ii) if the negotiating party in respect of whom the declaration was made is an organisation or association of employers, by an employer who is a member of the negotiating party;

and

(b) where subsection (1)(b) applies —

(i) if the initiating party is not an organisation or association of employers, by the initiating party;

(ii) if the initiating party is an organisation or association of employers, by an employer who is a member of the initiating party.

(3) An application for an enterprise order may be made —

(a) where subsection (1)(a) applies, within 21 days after the making of the declaration; and

(b) where subsection (1)(b) applies, within 21 days after the end of the prescribed period.

(4) Without limiting section 32A, the Commission may exercise its powers of conciliation in relation to a matter even if an application for an enterprise order has been made in relation to the same matter.

[Section 42I inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42J. Enterprise order, effect of

(1) An enterprise order extends to and binds —

(a) all employees who are employed —

(i) in any calling mentioned in the enterprise order in the industry or industries to which the enterprise order applies; and

(ii) by the employer specified in the order under subsection (5)(a);

and

(b) the employer specified in the order under subsection (5)(a),

and no other employee or employer, and its scope is to be expressly so limited in the enterprise order.

(2) An enterprise order operates in the area specified in the order.

(3) To the extent that an enterprise order is in conflict with an award or industrial agreement, the enterprise order prevails.

(4) An enterprise order is enforceable under section 83 as if the order were an award and any organisation or association who is specified in the order under subsection (5) were a named party to the award.

(5) The Commission is to specify in the enterprise order —

(a) the employer to whom the enterprise order extends and who is bound by the enterprise order; and

(b) any organisation or association of employees that is a relevant negotiating party or person referred to in section 42I(1)(b), as the case requires.

(6) The employer specified under subsection (5)(a) is to be —

(a) the applicant for the enterprise order; or

(b) if the applicant for the enterprise order was an organisation or association of employees —

(i) the negotiating party; or

(ii) the person referred to in section 42I(1)(b); or

(iii) the member of an organisation or association of employers that is a negotiating party; or

(iv) the member of an organisation or association of employers that is a person referred to in section 42I(1)(b),

specified in the application for the enterprise order.

[Section 42J inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42K. Enterprise order, term of and varying etc.

(1) Subject to this section, an enterprise order operates for the term specified in the order.

(2) An enterprise order must provide for the day on which it expires which cannot be more than 2 years from and including the day on which it comes into operation.

(3) An enterprise order is not to be varied by the Commission unless all of the persons specified in the order under section 42J(5) consent to the variation.

(4) The Commission is not to make an award or another enterprise order in substitution for an enterprise order unless the term of the enterprise order has expired.

(5) The Commission is not to register an industrial agreement in substitution for an enterprise order unless —

(a) the application to the Commission to register the industrial agreement is made by each of the persons specified in the order under section 42J(5); or

(b) the term of the enterprise order has expired.

(6) The Commission is not to cancel an enterprise order unless an industrial agreement has been registered, or an award or order has been made, in substitution for that enterprise order.

(7) Despite the expiry of an enterprise order, the enterprise order continues in force in respect of all the persons specified in the order under section 42J(5) until a new industrial agreement, enterprise order or an award, in substitution for the enterprise order, has been made or registered as the case requires.

[Section 42K inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42L. When bargaining ends

Bargaining initiated under section 42(1) ends —

(a) in relation to negotiating parties who make an agreement, when that agreement is made; and

(b) in relation to negotiating parties specified in a declaration under section 42H, when that declaration is made.

[Section 42L inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

42M. Regulations for this Division

(1) The Governor may make regulations prescribing any matter that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for giving effect to the purposes of this Division.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1) the Governor may make regulations for any of the purposes set out in section 113(1) to give effect to the purposes of this Division.

(3) If there is any conflict or inconsistency between a regulation made by the Governor and a regulation made under section 113(1), the regulation made by the Governor prevails to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency.

[Section 42M inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 133.]

43. Industrial agreement, varying, renewing and cancelling

(1) An industrial agreement may be varied, renewed, or cancelled by a subsequent agreement made by and between all the parties and in so far as the agreement relates to an employer, organisation or association of employers, on the one hand, and to an organisation or association of employees, on the other hand, it may be varied, renewed or cancelled by a subsequent agreement between that employer, organisation or association of employers and that organisation or association of employees.

(2) The Commission may vary an industrial agreement for the purpose of including, omitting or varying a provision, however expressed, that authorises an employer to stand-down an employee.

(3) An application to the Commission to vary an industrial agreement for a purpose mentioned in subsection (2) may be made by any organisation, association or employer which or who is a party to the agreement.

[Section 43 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 26; amended: No. 15 of 1993 s. 16; No. 1 of 1995 s. 50; No. 30 of 2021 s. 78(4).]

Division 2C — Holding of compulsory conferences

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 119(1).]

44. Compulsory conference, summoning, holding etc.

(1) Subject to this section, the Commission constituted by a commissioner may summon any person to attend, at a time and place specified in the summons, at a conference before the Commission.

(2) A summons under this section —

(a) may be given in the prescribed manner; and

(b) when so given is, in any proceedings under this Act relating to the summons, taken to have been served on the person to whom it is directed unless that person, in

those proceedings, satisfies the commissioner who caused the summons to be given or the Full Bench, as the case may be, that the person did not receive the summons.

(3) Any person so summoned must, except for good cause, proof of which is on the person, attend the conference at the time and place specified in the summons and continue that attendance as directed by the Commission.

[(4) deleted]

(5) A conference under this section must be held in private unless the Commission, at any stage of the conference, is of the opinion that the objects of the Act will be better served by holding the conference in public.

(5a) In endeavouring to resolve any matter by conciliation the Commission must do all such things as appear to it to be right and proper to assist the parties to a conference under this section to reach an agreement on terms for the resolution of the matter.

(6) The Commission may, at or in relation to a conference under this section, make such suggestions and give such directions as it considers appropriate and, without limiting the generality of this subsection, may —

(a) direct the parties or any of them to confer with one another or with any other person and without a chairperson or with the Registrar or a deputy registrar as chairperson; and

(b) direct that disclosure of any matter discussed at the conference be limited in such manner as the Commission may specify; and

(ba) with respect to industrial matters, give such directions and make such orders as will in the opinion of the Commission —

(i) prevent the deterioration of industrial relations in respect of the matter in question until conciliation or arbitration has resolved that matter; or

(ii) enable conciliation or arbitration to resolve the matter in question; or

(iii) encourage the parties to exchange or divulge attitudes or information which in the opinion of the Commission would assist in the resolution of the matter in question;

and

(bb) with respect to industrial matters —

(i) give any direction or make any order or declaration which the Commission is otherwise authorised to give or make under this Act; and

(ii) without limiting paragraph (ba) or subparagraph (i), in the case of a claim of harsh, oppressive or unfair dismissal of an employee, make any interim order the Commission thinks appropriate in the circumstances pending resolution of the claim;

and

(c) exercise such of the powers of the Commission referred to in section 27(1) as the Commission considers appropriate.

(6a) An order made under subsection (6)(ba) or (bb) —

(a) binds only the parties to the relevant conference under this section; and

(b) may vary the operation of an existing award or industrial agreement in respect of the parties referred to in paragraph (a).

(7) The Commission may exercise the power conferred on it by subsection (1) —

(a) on the application of —

(i) any organisation, association or employer; or

(ii) the Minister on behalf of the State; or

(iii) a person in relation to a dispute about the person's entitlement to long service leave as an employee or former employee;

or

(b) on the motion of the Commission itself whenever industrial action has occurred or, in the opinion of the Commission, is likely to occur.

(8) Where, at a conference held in accordance with this section, agreement is reached between the parties or any of them in relation to any industrial matter the Commission may —

(a) make an order in the terms of that agreement binding only on those parties who consented; or

[(b), (c) deleted]

(d) where the nature or subject matter of the agreement does not, in the opinion of the Commission, require that an order in terms of the agreement be made, make, sign, and file a memorandum of the terms of the agreement.

(9) Where at the conclusion of a conference held in accordance with this section any question, dispute, or disagreement in relation to an industrial matter has not been settled by agreement between all of the parties, the Commission may hear and determine that question, dispute, or disagreement and may make an order binding only the parties in relation to whom the matter has not been so settled.

(10) Subject to subsections (11) and (12), the Commission may, for the hearing and determination of a matter under subsection (9),

be constituted by the commissioner who presided over the conference.

(11) Where the commissioner referred to in subsection (10) proposes to constitute the Commission for the purpose mentioned in that subsection, the commissioner must, at the conclusion of the conference advise the parties of the commissioner's intention so to do, and, if any party objects to the Commission being so constituted for that purpose, that commissioner must not enter upon the hearing of the matter concerned unless —

(a) the commissioner has discussed with the Chief Commissioner the propriety of so doing; and

(b) the Chief Commissioner, after interviewing the objecting party, has directed the commissioner so to do.

(12) Where the Chief Commissioner does not give the direction referred to in subsection (11)(b), the Chief Commissioner may —

(a) allocate the matter in dispute for hearing and determination by the Commission constituted by a commissioner other than the commissioner who presided over the conference; and

(b) exercise in relation to the matter such powers of the Commission referred to in section 27(1) as the Chief Commissioner considers appropriate and are not inconsistent with the hearing and determination under paragraph (a).

(12a) Where, at the conclusion of a conference held in accordance with this section, any question, dispute, or disagreement in relation to an industrial matter has not been settled by agreement between all of the parties, and the parties in relation to whom the matter has not been so settled all consent in writing to the commissioner who presided over the conference conclusively determining that question, dispute or disagreement, that commissioner may hear and determine that question, dispute, or

disagreement and make an order binding on the parties who so consented.

(12b) Nothing in subsection (12a) authorises the commissioner to use final offer arbitration without the express consent, in writing, of all of the parties concerned.

(12c) Notwithstanding section 49 an appeal does not lie from an order made under subsection (12a).

(12d) As soon as is practicable after giving or making a direction, order or declaration orally under this section, the Commission must —

(a) reduce the direction, order or declaration to writing; and

(b) make the text of the direction, order or declaration available to the parties bound by the order or to which the direction or declaration applies.

(12e) Subsection (12d) does not apply to an order or declaration to which section 35 applies.

(13) Section 39 applies, with such modifications as are necessary, to an order made under this section.

[Section 44 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 18; No. 94 of 1984 s. 27, 65 and 66; No. 119 of 1987 s. 10; No. 15 of 1993 s. 17; No. 3 of 1997 s. 37; No. 20 of 2002 s. 141(1), 151 and 194(5); Gazette 15 Aug 2003 p. 3686; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (8), 77(1)-(3), (5) and (13), 78(3), (4) and (7); No. 43 of 2024 s. 19.]

45. Conference etc. not to be held in relation to certain disputes about long service leave entitlement

(1) This section applies if a person makes an application in relation to a dispute about the person's entitlement to long service leave as an employee or former employee under both —

(a) section 44(7)(a)(iii); and

(b) another provision of this Act or another written law.

(2) The Commission must not exercise its jurisdiction under section 44 in relation to the application under that section unless the application under the other provision of this Act or other law is withdrawn or fails for want of jurisdiction.

[Section 45 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 20.]

Division 2D — Miscellaneous provisions relating to awards, orders and agreements

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 119(2).]

46. Interpretation of awards and orders by Commission

(1) At any time while an award is in force under this Act the Commission may, on the application of any employer, organisation, or association bound by the award —

(a) declare the true interpretation of the award; and

(b) where that declaration so requires, by order vary any provision of the award for the purpose of remedying any defect in, or giving fuller effect to, the provision.

(2) A declaration under this section may be made in the Commission's reasons for decision but must be made in the form of an order if, within 7 days of the handing down of the Commission's reasons for decision, any organisation, association, or employer bound by the award so requests.

(3) Subject to this Act, a declaration made under this section is binding on all courts and all persons with respect to the matter the subject of the declaration.

(4) Section 35 does not apply to or in relation to this section unless an order is made under subsection (1)(b) or under subsection (2).

(5) In this section ***award*** includes an order, including a General Order, made by the Commission under any provision of this Act other than this section and an industrial agreement.

[Section 46 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(7).]

47. Defunct awards etc., cancelling; employers not in business etc., deleting from awards etc.

(1) Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5), where, in the opinion of the Commission, there is no employee to whom an award or industrial agreement applies, the Commission may on its own motion, by order, cancel that award or industrial agreement.

(2) Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5), where the Commission is of the opinion that a party to an award who is named as an employer is no longer carrying on business as an employer in the industry to which the award applies or is, for any other reason, not bound by the award, the Commission may on its own motion, by order, strike out that party as a named party to the award.

(2a) Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5), where the Commission is of the opinion that a party to an industrial agreement is no longer carrying on business as an employer referred to in section 41(4)(a)(ii) in relation to the agreement or is, for any other reason, not bound by the agreement, the Commission may on its own motion, by order, strike out that party to the agreement.

(3) The Commission must not make an order under subsection (1), (2) or (2a) unless before making the order —

(a) it has directed the Registrar to make such enquiries as it considers necessary, and the Registrar has reported on the result of those enquiries to the Commission in writing; and

(b) after receiving the report of the Registrar, the Commission has —

(i) caused the Registrar to give general notice by publication in the required manner of the intention of the Commission to make the order; and

(ii) directed the Registrar to serve copies of the notice on such persons as the Commission may specify.

(4) Any person may, within 30 days of the day on which the notice referred to in subsection (3) is first published, object to the Commission making the order referred to in the notice.

(5) If the Commission does not uphold an objection to the making of the order referred to in the notice the Commission may make the order and must, as soon as practicable, direct the Registrar to serve a copy of the order —

(a) where the order relates to an award, on each organisation of employees that is a named party to the award, on such other persons as are bound by the award as the Commission thinks fit, and on UnionsWA and the Chamber;

(b) where the order relates to an industrial agreement, on each party to the agreement.

[Section 47 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 28 and 66; No. 15 of 1993 s. 31; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 20 of 2002 s. 190(2) and (3); No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(7); No. 43 of 2024 s. 91.]

*[**48.** Deleted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 21.]*

48A. Awards etc. to provide for dispute resolution

(1) In exercising its jurisdiction under this Part the Commission must not make an award or applicable order, or register an industrial agreement, unless the award, order or industrial agreement makes provision for procedures to be followed in connection with questions, disputes or difficulties arising under the award, order or industrial agreement.

(1a) The procedures referred to in subsection (1) must provide for the persons involved in the question, dispute or difficulty to confer among themselves and make reasonable attempts to

resolve questions, disputes or difficulties before taking those matters to the Commission.

(2) The Commission may order persons involved in a question, dispute or difficulty arising under an award, order or industrial agreement that is before the Commission to comply with the dispute settling procedures provided for in that award, order or industrial agreement.

(3) In subsection (1) ***applicable order*** means an order with respect to which, in the opinion of the Commission, a question, dispute or difficulty capable of resolution by dispute settling procedures may arise.

[Section 48A inserted as section 49A: No. 79 of 1995 s. 11; amended: No. 3 of 1997 s. 31 [5]*; renumbered as section 48A: No. 20 of 2002 s. 120; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]*

48B. Superannuation, provisions about in awards etc.

(1) In this section —

complying superannuation fund or scheme means a superannuation fund or scheme —

(a) that is a complying superannuation fund or scheme within the meaning of the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* (Commonwealth); and

(b) to which, under the governing rules of the fund or scheme, contributions may be made by or in respect of the employee permitted to nominate a fund or scheme.

(2) In exercising its jurisdiction under this Part the Commission must not make an award or order, or register an industrial agreement, which requires contribution to a superannuation fund or scheme by an employee or by an employer in respect of an employee unless the award, order or industrial agreement —

(a) permits the employee to nominate a complying superannuation fund or scheme; and

(b) requires the employer to notify the employee of the entitlement to nominate a complying superannuation fund or scheme; and

(c) requires the employer —

(i) if the award, order or industrial agreement specifies one or more complying superannuation funds or schemes to which contributions may be made, to make contributions to that fund or scheme, or one of those funds or schemes nominated by the employer, until the employee nominates a complying superannuation fund or scheme; or

(ii) if the award, order or industrial agreement does not specify a complying superannuation fund or scheme to which contributions may be made, to make contributions to a complying fund or scheme nominated by the employer until the employee nominates such a fund or scheme;

and

(d) requires the employee and employer to be bound by the nomination of the employee unless the employee and employer agree to change the complying superannuation fund or scheme to which contributions are to be made; and

(e) provides that an employer must not unreasonably refuse to agree to a change of complying superannuation fund or scheme requested by an employee.

(3) The Governor may make regulations —

(a) prescribing procedures to be followed by an employer in notifying an employee of entitlement to nominate a complying superannuation fund or scheme; and

(b) prescribing procedures to be followed by an employee in nominating a complying superannuation fund or scheme.

(4) A person must not by threats or intimidation persuade or attempt to persuade —

(a) an employee or prospective employee to nominate a particular superannuation fund or scheme; or

(b) an employer to make contributions to a particular superannuation fund or scheme.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) in the case of an individual — a fine of $1 000;

(b) in any other case — a fine of $5 000.

(5) In subsection (4) —

threats includes any conduct by an employer that clearly indicates to an employee or prospective employee that employment or promotion is conditional upon the employee nominating, or changing to, a complying superannuation fund or scheme suggested by the employer.

[Section 48B inserted as section 49C: No. 79 of 1995 s. 13(1); renumbered as section 48B: No. 20 of 2002 s. 120; No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(1), 76(2) and 78(1).]

Division 2E — Appeals to the Full Bench

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 119(3).]

49. Appeal from Commission's decision

(1) In subsections (2) to (6a) the ***Commission*** means the Commission constituted by a commissioner, but does not include the Commission exercising jurisdiction under section 80ZE or subsection (11).

(2) Subject to this section, an appeal lies to the Full Bench in the manner prescribed from any decision of the Commission.

(2a) An appeal does not lie under this section from a finding unless, in the opinion of the Full Bench, the matter is of such importance that, in the public interest, an appeal should lie.

(2b) An appeal does not lie under this section from a determination of the Commission —

(a) under section 97VP, 97XC or 97XQ; or

(b) in an arbitration under any EEA dispute provision of the kind referred to in section 97UP.

(3) An appeal under this section must be instituted within 21 days of the date of the decision against which the appeal is brought and may be instituted by —

(a) any party to the proceedings in which the decision was made; or

(b) any person who was an intervener in those proceedings.

(4) An appeal under this section —

(a) must be heard and determined on the evidence and matters raised in the proceedings before the Commission; and

(b) must, if brought by a person referred to in subsection (3)(b), be dismissed unless, on the hearing of the appeal, that person obtains leave of the Full Bench,

and, for the purpose of paragraph (a), ***proceedings*** includes any proceedings arising under section 35(3).

(5) In the exercise of its jurisdiction under this section the Full Bench may, by order —

(a) dismiss the appeal; or

(b) uphold the appeal and quash the decision or, subject to subsection (6), vary it in such manner as the Full Bench considers appropriate; or

(c) suspend the operation of the decision and remit the case to the Commission for further hearing and determination.

(6) Where the Full Bench varies a decision under subsection (5)(b) the decision as so varied must be in terms which could have been awarded by the Commission that gave the decision.

(6a) The Full Bench is not to remit a case to the Commission under subsection (5)(c) unless it considers that it is unable to make its own decision on the merits of the case because of lack of evidence or for other good reason.

[(7) deleted]

(8) When the commissioners who constitute the Full Bench are divided on a question, the question must be decided according to the decision of a majority of them but, if their decisions on the question are equally divided, the question must be decided according to the decision of the presiding commissioner of the Full Bench.

(9) When any question of law arises in any proceedings before the Full Bench, the presiding commissioner of the Full Bench may state a case for the decision of the Court and must do so if a majority of the members of the Full Bench so request.

(10) Subsections (8), and (9) apply to and in relation to all proceedings before the Full Bench whether under this section or otherwise.

(11) At any time after an appeal to the Full Bench has been instituted under this section a person who has a sufficient interest may apply to the Commission for an order that the operation of the decision appealed against be stayed, wholly or in part, pending the hearing and determination of the appeal.

(12) For the purposes of hearing and determining an application under subsection (11) for an order in respect of a decision, the Commission must be constituted by the presiding commissioner of the Full Bench allocated the appeal against the decision.

[Section 49 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 20; No. 94 of 1984 s. 30 and 66; No. 119 of 1987 s. 12; No. 1 of 1995 s. 9; No. 36 of 1999 s. 247; No. 20 of 2002 s. 8 and 125; No. 39 of 2018 s. 28; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(7); No. 43 of 2024 s. 22.]

*[**49A.** Renumbered as section 48A: No. 20 of 2002 s. 120.]*

*[**49AB, 49B.** Deleted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 145.]*

*[**49C.** Renumbered as section 48B: No. 20 of 2002 s. 120.]*

Division 2F — Keeping of and access to employment records and pay slips

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 146(1); amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 19.]

49D. Employer's duties as to employment records

(1) Employment records relating to an employee must be kept in accordance with this section.

(2) An employer must ensure that the following employment records are kept —

(a) the employee's name and, if the employee is under 21 years of age, the employee's date of birth;

(aa) the employer's name and Australian Business Number (if any);

(b) any industrial instrument that applies;

(c) the date on which the employee commenced employment with the employer;

(d) for each day —

(i) the time at which the employee started and finished work; and

(ii) the period or periods for which the employee was paid; and

(iii) details of work breaks including meal breaks;

(e) for each pay period —

(i) the employee's designation; and

(ii) the gross and net amounts paid to the employee under an industrial instrument or the MCE Act and any amount withheld as tax; and

(iii) all deductions and the reasons for them;

(ea) any incentive based payment, bonus, loading, penalty rates or another monetary allowance or separately identifiable entitlement;

(f) all leave taken by the employee, whether paid, partly paid or unpaid;

(fa) any agreement under the MCE Act section 8(1), including details of —

(i) the benefit for, and the amount of, annual leave that was foregone; and

(ii) when the benefit was paid;

(g) the information necessary for the calculation of, and payment for, long service leave under the LSL Act, the *Construction Industry Portable Paid Long Service Leave Act 1985* or an industrial instrument;

(h) any other information in respect of the employee required under an industrial instrument to be recorded;

(i) any information, not otherwise covered by this subsection, that is necessary to show that the remuneration and benefits received by the employee comply with an industrial instrument or other entitlement provision;

(j) the following matters relating to superannuation —

(i) the amount of the superannuation contributions made;

(ii) the period over which the superannuation contributions were made;

(iii) the date on which each superannuation contribution was made;

(iv) the name of any fund to which a superannuation contribution was made;

(v) how the employer worked out the amount of superannuation owed;

(vi) any election made by the employee as to the fund to which the contributions are to be made and the date the election was made;

(k) termination-related matters, including —

(i) whether the employee's employment was terminated by consent, notice, summarily or in some other specified manner; and

(ii) the name of the person who terminated the employee's employment.

(3) The employer must ensure that —

(a) the employment records are kept in accordance with regulations made by the Governor; and

(b) each entry in relation to annual and long service leave is retained —

(i) during the employment of the employee; and

(ii) for not less than 7 years after the employment terminates;

and

(c) each other employment record is retained for not less than 7 years after it is made.

(4) An employer who enters into an agreement under the MCE Act section 8(1) or (2A) or 32(2) must ensure that a copy of the agreement is kept as an employment record.

(5) If the SWS or a SWIIP applies to an employee with a disability, an employer must ensure that the following are kept as employment records in relation to the employee —

(a) any agreement entered into under the SWS or a SWIIP by the employer and the employee;

(b) any other document required to be kept by the SWS or a SWIIP relating to the determination of a wage for the employee.

(6) The employer must, as soon as practicable, lodge with the Registrar a copy of an agreement entered into under the SWS that is required to be kept under subsection (5)(a).

(7) If an employer makes a payment to an employee in cash, the employer must provide a record of payment to the employee and ensure that a copy of the record of payment is kept as an employment record.

(8) An employer must not make or keep an employment record for the purposes of this section that the employer knows, or could reasonably be expected to know, is false or misleading.

(9) Subsection (8) does not apply if the employment record is not false or misleading in a material particular.

[Section 49D inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 146(1); amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 20 and 77(7); No. 43 of 2024 s. 23.]

49DA. Employer obligations in relation to pay slips

(1) An employer must, in accordance with this section, give a pay slip (in hard copy or electronic form) to each employee within 1 working day after paying an amount to the employee in relation to the performance of work.

(2) The pay slip must include the following information —

(a) the employer's name and Australian Business Number (if any);

(b) the employee's name;

(c) the period to which the pay slip relates;

(d) the date on which the payment referred to in the pay slip was made;

(e) the gross and net amounts of the payment and any amount withheld as tax;

(f) any incentive based payment, or payment of a bonus, loading, penalty rates or another monetary allowance or separately identifiable entitlement;

(g) if an amount is deducted from the gross amount of the payment —

(i) the name of the person in relation to whom or which the deduction was made; and

(ii) if the deduction was paid into a fund or account — the name, or the name and number, of the fund or account; and

(iii) the purpose of the deduction;

(h) if the employee is paid at an hourly rate of pay —

(i) the rate of pay for the employee's ordinary hours; and

(ii) the number of hours worked during the period to which the pay slip relates; and

(iii) the amount of the payment made at that rate;

(i) if the employee is paid at a weekly or an annual rate of pay — the rate as at the latest date to which the payment relates;

(j) if the employer is required to make superannuation contributions for the benefit of the employee —

(i) the amount of each contribution that the employer made during the period to which the pay slip relates and the name, or the name and number, of any fund to which the contribution was made; or

(ii) the amounts of contributions that the employer is liable to make in relation to the period to which the pay slip relates, and the name, or the name and number, of any fund to which the contributions will be made.

(2A) However, a pay slip must not include any information that indicates leave taken by an employee, or to which an employee is entitled, is leave required for reasons relating to family violence (as defined in the *Restraining Orders Act 1997* section 5A), whether the leave is paid or unpaid.

(3) An employer must not give a pay slip for the purposes of this section if the pay slip is false or misleading.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply if —

(a) the employer gives the pay slip without knowing, or being reasonably expected to know, that it is false or misleading; or

(b) the pay slip is not false or misleading in a material particular.

[Section 49DA inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 21; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 24.]

49E. Access to employment records

(1) An employer, on written request by a relevant person, must —

(a) produce to the person the employment records relating to an employee; and

(b) let the person inspect the employment records.

(2) The duty placed on an employer by subsection (1) —

(a) continues so long as the employment records are required to be kept under section 49D; and

(b) is not affected by the fact that the employee is no longer employed by the employer or that the industrial instrument no longer applies to the employee; and

(c) includes the further duties —

(i) to let the relevant person enter premises of the employer for the purpose of inspecting the records; and

(ii) to let the relevant person take copies of or extracts from the records;

and

(d) must be complied with not later than —

(i) at the end of the next pay period after the request is received; or

(ii) the seventh day after the day on which the request was made to the employer.

(3) Nothing in this section limits or otherwise affects the powers of an industrial inspector in relation to the inspection of employment records.

(4) In this section —

relevant person means —

(a) the employee concerned; and

(b) if the employee is a represented person, the employee's representative; and

(c) a person authorised in writing by the employee; and

(d) a Registrar's Department officer authorised in writing by the Registrar.

[Section 49E inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 146(1); amended: No. 39 of 2018 s. 29; No. 30 of 2021 s. 22 and 77(7) and (13).]

49F. Enforcement of this Division

A contravention of section 49D(1), (6) or (8), 49DA(1) or (3) or 49E(1) is not an offence but those subsections are civil penalty provisions for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 49F inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 146(1); amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 23.]

Division 2G — Right of entry and inspection by authorised representatives

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 146(1).]

Subdivision 1 — Preliminary

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 25.]

49G. Terms used

(1) In this Division —

authorised representative, of an organisation of employees, means an officer or employee of the organisation who holds a right of entry permit;

conviction —

(a) means a finding of guilt by a court, or the acceptance of a plea of guilty by a court, whether or not a conviction is recorded; and

(b) includes —

(i) a spent conviction as defined in the *Spent Convictions Act 1988* section 3(1), regardless of sections 13 and 25 to 27 of that Act; and

(ii) a conviction against a law of another jurisdiction if, under a law of that jurisdiction, the person concerned is permitted not to disclose the fact that the person was convicted or found guilty of the offence;

expiry day, of a right of entry permit, has the meaning given in section 49Q(3);

federal counterpart, in relation to an organisation, means a federal organisation that is —

(a) a federal counterpart (as defined in the FW (Registered Organisations) Act section 9A) of the organisation; or

(b) prescribed to be a federal counterpart of the organisation by regulations made by the Governor;

fit and proper person criteria has the meaning given in section 49P(2);

industrial law means the following —

(a) this Act, the LSL Act and the MCE Act;

(b) the FW Act and the FW (Registered Organisations) Act;

(c) another law of the Commonwealth, or a law of another State or a Territory, prescribed to be an industrial law by regulations made by the Governor;

nominated official, in relation to an application under section 49N(1), has the meaning given in section 49N(3);

relevant employee, when used in connection with the exercise of a power by an authorised representative of an organisation, means an employee who is a member of the organisation or who is eligible to become a member of the organisation;

right of entry permit means a permit issued by the Commission under Subdivision 3;

work health and safety law means —

(a) the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*; or

(b) a law of the Commonwealth, another State or a Territory prescribed to be a work health and safety law by regulations made by the Governor.

(2) In this Division, a reference to an officer or employee of an organisation includes a reference to an officer or employee of a federal counterpart of the organisation.

[Section 49G inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 26.]

Subdivision 2 — Right of entry and inspection

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 27.]

49H. Entry for discussions with employees

(1) An authorised representative of an organisation may enter, during working hours, any premises where relevant employees work, for the purpose of holding discussions at the premises with any of the relevant employees who wish to participate in those discussions.

(2) If an award, order or industrial agreement that extends to the relevant employees makes provision as to entry onto premises by an authorised representative and —

(a) does not require notice to be given by the representative; or

(b) requires a specified period of notice to be given by the representative,

the authorised representative is not required to give notice under this section.

(3) If subsection (2) does not apply, the authorised representative is not entitled to exercise a power conferred by this section unless the authorised representative has given the employer of the employees concerned at least 24 hours' written notice.

[Section 49H inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 146(1).]

49I. Entry to investigate certain breaches

(1) An authorised representative of an organisation may enter, during working hours, any premises where relevant employees work, for the purpose of investigating any suspected breach of any of the following —

(a) this Act, the LSL Act or the MCE Act;

(b) the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*;

(c) the *Construction Industry Portable Paid Long Service Leave Act 1985*;

(d) a local government long service leave provision;

(e) an award, order, industrial agreement or employer-employee agreement that applies to a relevant employee.

(2) For the purpose of investigating any such suspected breach, the authorised representative may —

(a) subject to subsections (3) and (6), require the employer to produce for the representative's inspection, during working hours at the employer's premises or at any mutually convenient time and place, any employment records of employees or other documents kept by the employer that are related to the suspected breach; and

(b) make copies of the entries in the employment records or documents related to the suspected breach; and

(c) during working hours, inspect or view, and take photographs, films and audio, video or other recordings of, any work, material, machinery, or appliance, that is relevant to the suspected breach.

(3) The authorised representative is not entitled to require an employer to produce an employment record of an employee if the employee —

(a) is a party to an employer-employee agreement; and

(b) has made a written request to the employer that the record not be available for inspection by an authorised representative.

(4) A written request under subsection (3)(b) —

(a) may be withdrawn by written notice given by the employee to the employer; and

(b) has effect until it is so withdrawn.

(5) An authorised representative is not entitled to exercise a power conferred by this section for the purpose of investigating a suspected breach of an employer-employee agreement to which a relevant employee is a party unless the authorised

representative is authorised in writing by that relevant employee to carry out the investigation.

(6) An authorised representative is not entitled to require the production of employment records or other documents unless, before exercising the power, the authorised representative has given the employer concerned —

(a) if the records or other documents are kept on the employer's premises, at least 24 hours' written notice; or

(b) if the records or other documents are kept elsewhere, at least 48 hours' written notice.

(7) The Commission may, on the ex parte application of an authorised representative, waive the requirement to give the employer concerned notice of an intended exercise of a power under subsection (6) if the Commission is satisfied that to give such notice would defeat the purpose for which the power is intended to be exercised.

(8) If the requirement for notice is waived under subsection (7) —

(a) the Commission must give the authorised representative a certificate authorising the exercise of the power without notice; and

(b) the authorised representative must, after entering the premises and before requiring the production of the records or documents, give the person who is apparently in charge of the premises the certificate or a copy of the certificate.

[Section 49I inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 146(1); amended: Gazette 15 Aug 2003 p. 3686; No. 36 of 2020 s. 361; No. 30 of 2021 s. 24; No. 43 of 2024 s. 28.]

*[**49J**. Deleted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 29.]*

49K. No entry to premises used for habitation

(1) Except as provided in subsection (3), an authorised representative does not have authority under this Division to enter any part of premises principally used for habitation by an employer or a member of the employer's household (***habitation premises***).

(2) An authorised representative may apply to the Commission for an order permitting the authorised representative to enter habitation premises under section 49I(1).

(3) The Commission may make the order only if it is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist warranting the making of the order.

[Section 49K inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 25.]

49L. Right of entry permit must be shown to occupier on request

(1) If —

(a) a person proposes to enter, or is on, premises in accordance with section 49H or 49I; and

(b) the occupier requests the person to show the person's right of entry permit,

the person is not entitled under that section to enter or remain on the premises unless the person shows the occupier the right of entry permit in force under this Division.

(2) In this section —

occupier includes a person in charge of the premises.

[Section 49L inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 146(1); amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(8) and (9); No. 43 of 2024 s. 30.]

49M. Obstructing etc. rights etc. under this Division etc.

(1) The occupier of premises must not refuse, or intentionally and unduly delay, entry to the premises by a person entitled to enter the premises under section 49H or 49I.

(2) A person must not intentionally and unduly hinder or obstruct an authorised representative in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Division.

(3) A person must not purport to exercise the powers of an authorised representative under this Division if the person is not the holder of a current right of entry permit.

(4) A contravention of subsection (1), (2) or (3) is not an offence but those subsections are civil penalty provisions for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 49M inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 146(1); amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 31.]

Subdivision 3 — Right of entry permits

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49N. Application for right of entry permit

(1) The secretary of an organisation of employees may apply to the Commission for an officer or employee of the organisation to be issued a right of entry permit.

(2) The application must comply with any requirements prescribed by the regulations.

(3) The officer or employee named in the application is the ***nominated official***.

[Section 49N inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49O. Commission may issue right of entry permit

(1) The Commission may, on an application under section 49N, issue a right of entry permit to the nominated official if satisfied that the official is a fit and proper person to hold the permit.

(2) The Commission may decide to issue a right of entry permit subject to conditions.

(3) The Commission cannot issue a right of entry permit to the nominated official if, when the Commission is deciding the application —

(a) a right of entry the official had under an industrial law or work health and safety law is suspended under that law; or

(b) the official is disqualified under an industrial law or work health and safety law from exercising, or applying for, a right of entry under that law.

[Section 49O inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49P. Deciding whether nominated representative is fit and proper person

(1) In deciding whether a nominated official is a fit and proper person to hold a right of entry permit, the Commission —

(a) must consider the fit and proper person criteria in relation to the official; and

(b) may consider any other matters the Commission considers relevant.

(2) The following matters are the ***fit and proper person criteria*** in relation to a nominated official —

(a) whether the official has received appropriate training about the rights and responsibilities of an authorised representative;

(b) whether the official has ever been convicted of an offence against an industrial law;

(c) whether the official has ever been convicted of an offence against a law of the Commonwealth, a State, a Territory or a foreign country involving —

(i) entry onto premises; or

(ii) fraud or dishonesty; or

(iii) the intentional use of violence against another person; or

(iv) the intentional damage or destruction of property;

(d) whether the official, or another person, has ever been ordered to pay a penalty under an industrial law in relation to the actions of the official;

(e) whether a right of entry permit issued to the official has been revoked, suspended or made subject to conditions;

(f) whether a right of entry for industrial or work health and safety purposes the official had under an industrial law or a work health and safety law has ever been revoked, suspended or had conditions imposed on it;

(g) whether the official has ever been disqualified under an industrial law or a work health and safety law from exercising, or applying for, a right of entry for industrial or work health and safety purposes under that law.

[Section 49P inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49Q. Form of right of entry permit

(1) This section applies if the Commission, on an application under section 49N, decides to issue a right of entry permit to the nominated official.

(2) The right of entry permit must state the following information —

(a) the name of the nominated official;

(b) the name of the organisation of employees, the secretary of which made the application;

(c) the conditions, if any, the permit is issued subject to;

(d) the day on which the permit is issued and its expiry day.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(d), the ***expiry day*** of a right of entry permit is the day that is 3 years after the day on which the permit is issued.

[Section 49Q inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49R. Expiry of right of entry permit

(1) Unless it is earlier revoked, a right of entry permit expires at the earlier of the following times —

(a) at the end of the day on its expiry day or, if the Commission decides on a later expiry day under section 49S, the later expiry day;

(b) when the authorised representative stops being an officer or employee of the relevant organisation.

(2) In subsection (1) —

relevant organisation, in relation to an authorised representative, means —

(a) if the authorised representative is an officer or employee of the organisation of employees, the secretary of which applied for the permit — that organisation; or

(b) if the authorised representative is an officer or employee of a federal counterpart of the organisation referred to in paragraph (a) — the federal counterpart of that organisation.

[Section 49R inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49S. Commission may decide on later expiry day

(1) The Commission may decide on another day (the ***later expiry day***), that is later than the expiry day, on which a right of entry permit expires if —

(a) the secretary of the organisation that applied for the permit has applied for another right of entry permit (the ***new permit***) for the authorised representative; and

(b) the application was made at least 1 month before the expiry day of the permit; and

(c) the Commission is satisfied the permit is likely to expire before the Commission determines the application for the new permit.

(2) The Commission may act under subsection (1) of its own motion or on application by the secretary of the organisation.

(3) The later expiry day must not extend the expiry of the permit longer than the period that the Commission considers necessary to determine the application.

(4) The Commission must not decide on a later expiry day under subsection (1) if —

(a) the Commission has requested or required the secretary of the organisation or authorised representative to provide a document or other information in relation to the application; and

(b) the secretary or representative has not complied with the request or requirement; and

(c) the Commission is satisfied the secretary or representative does not have a reasonable excuse.

(5) If the Commission decides on a later expiry day for a right of entry permit —

(a) the Commission must record the later expiry day on the permit; and

(b) the permit ceases to have effect from the end of the day on its expiry day until the Commission records the later expiry day under paragraph (a).

Note for this subsection:

See the obligation in section 49W for a right of entry permit to be returned to the Commission if the Commission decides on a later expiry day for the permit.

[Section 49S inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

Subdivision 4 — Imposing or changing conditions, suspending or revoking right of entry permit

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49T. When Commission may impose or change conditions, suspend or revoke right of entry permit

(1) The Commission in Court Session may, by order —

(a) impose a condition on or change a condition of a right of entry permit; or

(b) suspend a right of entry permit for a specified period; or

(c) revoke a right of entry permit.

(2) The Commission may act under subsection (1) of its own motion, on application of the Registrar or on application by any person.

(3) An application for the Commission to act under subsection (1) must state the grounds on which it is made.

(4) In deciding whether to take action under subsection (1), the Commission must take into account —

(a) the fit and proper person criteria, applied as if a reference in the criteria to a nominated official were a reference to the authorised representative; and

(b) whether the authorised representative —

(i) has acted improperly in exercising a power under Subdivision 2; or

(ii) has intentionally and unduly hindered an employer or employees during their working time;

and

(c) any other matters the Commission considers relevant.

(5) If the Commission makes an order imposing a condition on or changing a condition of a right of entry permit —

(a) the Commission must record the new or changed condition on the permit; and

(b) the permit ceases to have effect until the Commission records the new or changed condition under paragraph (a).

Note for this subsection:

See the obligation in section 49W for a right of entry permit to be returned to the Commission if a condition is imposed on the permit or changed after it is issued.

[Section 49T inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49U. When right of entry permit is suspended

The suspension of a right of entry permit does not —

(a) prevent conditions being imposed on the permit or changed, or the permit being revoked, during the period of the suspension; or

(b) alter the day on which the permit would otherwise expire.

[Section 49U inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49V. Revocation of right of entry permit on application of secretary of organisation

(1) The secretary of an organisation of employees may apply to the Commission for a right of entry permit issued to an officer or employee of the organisation to be revoked.

(2) The Commission must revoke the right of entry permit unless subsection (3) applies.

(3) The Commission must not revoke the right of entry permit if —

(a) proceedings in relation to the permit are commenced under section 49T and are not finally determined or otherwise ended; or

(b) a decision is made under section 49T in relation to the permit and either —

(i) the time for instituting an appeal against the decision has not ended; or

(ii) an appeal is instituted against the decision and has not been finally decided or withdrawn.

[Section 49V inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

Subdivision 5 — Miscellaneous

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49W. Return of right of entry permit

(1) An authorised representative must return a right of entry permit to the Commission within 7 days after any of the following things happen —

(a) the permit is revoked or suspended;

(b) a condition is imposed on the permit or changed after it is issued;

(c) the permit expires;

(d) the Commission decides on a later expiry day for the permit.

(2) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

(3) After the end of a suspension period, the Commission must return a right of entry permit to the authorised representative if —

(a) the authorised representative, or the secretary of the organisation that applied for the permit, applies to the Commission for the return of the permit; and

(b) the permit has not expired.

[Section 49W inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49X. Commission's powers on dispute about right of entry or investigation

(1) This section applies if the Commission is exercising its jurisdiction under section 44 in relation to a dispute about the exercise of a power under Subdivision 2 by an authorised representative.

(2) The Commission may, by order, impose a condition on or change a condition of the right of entry permit held by the authorised representative.

(3) Section 49T(4) applies to the Commission in deciding whether to make an order under subsection (2).

(4) If the Commission makes an order imposing a condition on or changing a condition of a right of entry permit —

(a) the Commission must record the new or changed condition on the permit; and

(b) the permit ceases to have effect until the Commission records the new or changed condition under paragraph (a).

Note for this subsection:

See the obligation in section 49W for a right of entry permit to be returned to the Commission if a condition is imposed on the permit or changed after it is issued.

[Section 49X inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

49Y. Limit on Commission's jurisdiction in relation to awards, orders and agreements

(1) The Commission cannot make an award or order, or register an agreement, that —

(a) confers a power of entry or inspection that is in addition to, or inconsistent with, the powers of entry and inspection under Division 2F and this Division; or

(b) provides for the exercise of a power of entry or inspection in a way that is in addition to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of those Divisions about the exercise of those powers.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an award, order or agreement to the extent that it specifies the period of notice an authorised representative is required to give an employer before entering premises where relevant employees work.

(3) If a provision of an award, order or industrial agreement contravenes subsection (1), the provision has no effect to the extent of the inconsistency.

[Section 49Y inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 33.]

Division 3 — General Orders

50. General Orders, nature of and making

(1) In this Division ***Commission*** means Commission in Court Session.

(2) Subject to this Act, the Commission may, of its own motion or on the application of UnionsWA, the Chamber or the Minister —

(a) make General Orders relating to industrial matters in accordance with and subject to this Division; and

(b) add to, vary, or rescind any General Order so made.

(3) A General Order may be made to apply generally to employees throughout the State whether or not they are employed under and subject to awards or industrial agreements or may be limited to employees —

(a) who are employed under and subject to awards or industrial agreements; or

(b) who are not so employed,

but does not apply to any employee whose conditions of employment may not be determined by the Commission.

(4) A General Order applying to or with respect to employees of the kind referred to in subsection (3)(a) may add to or vary all awards and industrial agreements or may be limited in its effect to such awards and industrial agreements or awards or industrial agreements as may be specified in the General Order.

(5) A General Order that varies the scope of a private sector award must specify that it extends to and binds —

(a) employers of a class or classes specified in the award, whether or not the employers are also specified by name in the award; and

(b) employees —

(i) of employers referred to in paragraph (a); and

(ii) of a class or classes specified in the award.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(a) and (b)(ii), the class may be described by reference to —

(a) a particular industry or part of an industry; or

(b) a particular kind of work.

(7) A General Order must not be made in respect of preference of employment at the time of, or during, employment by reason of being or not being a member of an organisation.

[Section 50 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 32 and 66; No. 15 of 1993 s. 18 and 31; No. 20 of 2002 s. 179 and 190(4); No. 36 of

2006 s. 13; No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 26 and 76(2) and (8); No. 43 of 2024 s. 91.]

50A. Rates of pay etc. for MCE Act and awards, annual State Wage order as to

(1AA) In this section —

instrument-governed employee with a disability means an employee —

(a) whose contract of employment is governed by an industrial instrument that includes a SWIIP that incorporates the SWS; and

(b) whose productive capacity has been assessed under the SWS as being reduced because of a disability; and

(c) who is not employed by a supported employment service; and

(d) who is being paid a weekly rate of pay determined by the SWS under the SWIIP;

supported employment service means a service to support the paid employment of persons with disability, being persons —

(a) for whom competitive employment at or above the wage payable under the relevant award is unlikely; and

(b) who, because of their disability, need substantial ongoing support to obtain or retain paid employment.

(1) The Commission must before 1 July in each year, of its own motion make a General Order (the ***State Wage order***) —

(a) setting the following —

(i) the minimum weekly rate of pay applicable under section 12 of the MCE Act to employees who have reached 21 years of age and who are not apprentices;

(ii) the minimum weekly rate or rates of pay applicable under section 14 of the MCE Act to apprentices;

(iii) the minimum amount payable under the MCE Act section 17(2);

and

(b) adjusting rates of wages paid under awards; and

(c) having regard to the statement of principles issued under paragraph (d) —

(i) varying each award affected by the exercise of jurisdiction under paragraph (b) to ensure that the award is consistent with the order; and

(ii) if the Commission considers it appropriate to do so, making other consequential changes to specified awards;

and

(d) setting out a statement of principles to be applied and followed in relation to the exercise of jurisdiction under this Act to —

(i) set the wages, salaries, allowances or other remuneration of employees or the prices to be paid in respect of their employment; and

(ii) ensure employees receive equal remuneration.

(1A) The amount set by the Commission under subsection (1)(a)(iii) must be the same as that set by the FW Commission in the national minimum wage order under the FW Act section 285(2)(c) for an eligible employee whose productive capacity is, under the SWS, assessed as reduced because of a disability.

(1B) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), the Commission must, in relation to an instrument-governed employee with a disability, order the highest of the following —

(a) that the minimum amount payable is to be the same as in the previous State Wage order;

(b) that the minimum amount payable is to be the same as that set by the FW Commission in the national minimum wage order under the FW Act section 285(2)(c) for an eligible employee whose productive capacity is, under the SWS, assessed as reduced because of a disability.

(2) The Commission may, in relation to awards generally or specified awards, do any or all of the following for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) —

(a) adjust all rates of wages;

(b) adjust individual rates of wages;

(c) adjust a series of rates of wages;

(d) adjust specialised rates of wages.

(3) In making an order under this section, the Commission must take into consideration —

(a) the need to —

(i) ensure that Western Australians have a system of fair wages and conditions of employment; and

(ii) meet the needs of the low paid; and

(iii) provide fair wage standards in the context of living standards generally prevailing in the community; and

(iv) contribute to improved living standards for employees; and

(v) protect employees who may be unable to reach an industrial agreement; and

(vi) encourage ongoing skills development; and

(vii) provide equal remuneration;

and

(b) the state of the economy of Western Australia and the likely effect of its decision on that economy and, in particular, on the level of employment, inflation and productivity in Western Australia; and

(c) to the extent that it is relevant, the state of the national economy; and

(d) to the extent that it is relevant, the capacity of employers as a whole to bear the costs of increased wages, salaries, allowances and other remuneration; and

(e) for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) and (c), the need to ensure that the Western Australian award framework represents a system of fair wages and conditions of employment; and

(f) relevant decisions of other industrial courts and tribunals; and

(g) any other matters the Commission considers relevant.

(4) Without limiting the generality of this section and section 26(1), in the exercise of its jurisdiction under subsection (1)(b) and (c) the Commission must ensure, to the extent possible, that there is consistency and equity in relation to the variation of awards.

(5) A State Wage order takes effect on 1 July in the year it is made and is applicable in respect of an employee or apprentice on and from the commencement of the first pay period of the employee or apprentice on or after that date.

(6) A State Wage order in effect under this section when a subsequent order is made under subsection (1) ceases to apply in respect of an employee or apprentice on the day on which the subsequent order commences to apply in respect of the employee or apprentice.

(7) A State Wage order must not be added to or varied.

(8) Nothing in subsection (7) affects the Commission's powers under section 27(1)(m).

[Section 50A inserted: No. 36 of 2006 s. 14; amended: No. 44 of 2008 s. 53(7)-(9); No. 30 of 2021 s. 27 and 76(2); No. 43 of 2024 s. 34.]

50B. Apprentices, matters relevant to setting rates for in State Wage order

(1) For the purposes of section 50A(1)(a)(ii), the Commission may —

(a) set a minimum weekly rate of pay in relation to apprentices generally; or

(b) subject to subsections (2) and (3), set a minimum weekly rate of pay in relation to apprentices who belong to particular classes of apprentice; or

(c) do a combination of the things authorised by paragraphs (a) and (b).

(2) The Commission may set a minimum weekly rate of pay in relation to apprentices who have reached 21 years of age that is different from a rate or rates for apprentices who are under 21 years of age.

(3) The Commission must ensure that at any particular time there is applicable in relation to each class of apprentice —

(a) a minimum weekly rate of pay set in respect of that class; or

(b) the minimum weekly rate of pay in relation to apprentices generally.

(4) In setting a minimum weekly rate of pay in relation to apprentices generally or in relation to apprentices who belong to a particular class of apprentice, the Commission may use such

means as in its opinion are appropriate including, but not limited to —

(a) setting the rate in figures; or

(b) setting the rate as a proportion of —

(i) the minimum weekly rate of pay referred to in section 50A(1)(a)(i); or

(ii) any award or other wages instrument;

or

(c) adopting some or all of the provisions of any award or other wages instrument; or

(d) setting out any other method for the calculation or assessment of the rate.

[Section 50B inserted: No. 36 of 2006 s. 14; amended: No. 44 of 2008 s. 53(10)-(13); No. 30 of 2021 s. 28 and 76(2).]

*[**51.** Deleted: No. 36 of 2006 s. 15.]*

51A. Public sector discipline, General Orders as to

(1) Subject to this Act, the Commission may in respect of a public authority and its employees, on application by the Minister, UnionsWA or an organisation with sufficient interest in the matter —

(a) make a General Order or General Orders with respect to one or more of the following —

(i) suspension from duty in employment; and

(ii) discipline in employment; and

(iii) dismissal from employment; and

(iv) termination of employment,

and with respect to any related matter; and

(b) add to, vary or rescind any General Order so made.

(2) A General Order referred to in subsection (1) may be made so as to apply to —

(a) public authorities and their employees generally;

(b) a specified public authority or specified public authorities and its or their employees;

(c) public authorities and their employees bound by a specified award or specified awards;

(d) a specified class of employees employed in a public authority or public authorities.

(3) In subsection (2) ***specified*** means specified in the General Order.

(4) A General Order in relation to a matter referred to in subsection (1)(a) must not be made so as to apply to —

(a) any employee whose conditions of employment may not be determined by the Commission; or

(b) any employee in relation to whom —

(i) there is provision, however expressed, by or under any other Act for or in relation to that matter; and

(ii) there is provision by or under that other Act for an appeal in that matter;

or

(c) any member of the academic staff of a post-secondary education institution.

(5) A General Order referred to in subsection (1) must not be made under subsection (2)(c) so as to apply to any employee covered by an award where an organisation that is a party to that award does not consent to the General Order being so made.

[Section 51A inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 33; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(7).]

51B. General Order not to set minimum condition set by MCE Act

(1) Except as provided in section 50A, the Commission does not have power under this Division to make a General Order setting a minimum condition in relation to a matter if the matter is the subject of a minimum condition of employment as defined in the MCE Act.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) prevents the Commission from making a General Order under this Division in relation to a matter that is the subject of a minimum condition of employment as defined in the MCE Act if the General Order is more favourable to employees than the minimum condition of employment.

[Section 51B inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 180; amended: No. 36 of 2006 s. 16.]

51BA. Notice of hearing to make General Order

(1) The Commission must ensure that notice of each initial hearing to be conducted for the purposes of making a General Order under this Division is —

(a) given by written notice to UnionsWA, the Chamber, the Minister, and any other person the Commission is of the opinion may be of assistance; and

(b) published in the required manner and in any other manner the Commission thinks fit.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply when the Commission is exercising its jurisdiction under section 51A.

[Section 51BA inserted: No. 36 of 2006 s. 17; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2); No. 43 of 2024 s. 91.]

51BB. Right to be heard before General Order made

The Commission must not make a General Order under this Division until it has afforded —

(a) each person given notice under section 51BA(1)(a); and

(b) any other employer, employee, or other person permitted by the Commission to be heard,

an opportunity to be heard in relation to the matter.

[Section 51BB inserted: No. 36 of 2006 s. 17; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

51BC. Commissioner may deal with certain proceedings

The Chief Commissioner may direct a commissioner to deal with any conciliation or interlocutory or procedural matter arising during the determination of a General Order under this Division.

[Section 51BC inserted: No. 36 of 2006 s. 17.]

51BD. Awards etc. affected by General Order, publication of

When the Commission makes a General Order under this Division which affects awards and industrial agreements, or awards or industrial agreements, in force under this Act, the Commission may, in respect of each award or industrial agreement so affected, direct the Registrar to prepare and publish in the required manner the provisions of that award or industrial agreement resulting from the operation of that General Order.

[Section 51BD inserted: No. 36 of 2006 s. 17.]

51BE. Publication of order

The Registrar must publish in the required manner any General Order made under this Division.

[Section 51BE inserted: No. 36 of 2006 s. 17; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

Division 3AA — Bullying at work and sexual harassment in connection with work

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 35.]

Subdivision 1 — Preliminary

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 36.]

51BF. Terms used

In this Division —

bullied, at work, has the meaning given in section 51BI(1);

person conducting a business or undertaking includes a public authority conducting the business or undertaking;

sexual harassment proceeding means, as the case requires, a stop sexual harassment application, a sexual harassment referral, or both;

sexual harassment referral has the meaning given in section 51BT(1)(b);

stop bullying application has the meaning given in section 51BJ(1);

stop bullying order has the meaning given in section 51BM(2);

stop sexual harassment application has the meaning given in section 51BT(1)(a);

stop sexual harassment order has the meaning given in section 51BX(2);

volunteer means a person who is acting on a voluntary basis (irrespective of whether the person receives out-of-pocket expenses);

WA Police means the Police Force of Western Australia provided for by the *Police Act 1892*.

[Section 51BF inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 29; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 37.]

51BG. Person conducting a business or undertaking

(1) A reference in section 51BH to a person conducting a business or undertaking includes a reference to the following —

(a) a person conducting the business or undertaking —

(i) whether alone or with others; and

(ii) whether or not for profit or gain;

(b) a partnership, or an unincorporated association, conducting the business or undertaking;

(c) in the case of a partnership (other than an incorporated partnership) referred to in paragraph (b) — each partner in the partnership.

(2) A reference in section 51BH to a person conducting a business or undertaking does not include a reference to the following —

(a) an individual engaged solely as a worker in the business or undertaking;

(b) in the case of a business or undertaking conducted by a local government or a regional local government — a member of the council of the local government or regional local government;

(c) a volunteer association;

(d) a person of a prescribed class.

(3) In subsection (2)(c) —

volunteer association means a group of volunteers working together for 1 or more community purposes where none of the volunteers, whether alone or jointly with any other volunteers, employs any person to carry out work for the volunteer association.

[Section 51BG inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 29.]

51BH. Worker

(1A) In this section —

outworker means an individual who performs work at residential premises or at other premises that would not conventionally be regarded as being business premises, either —

(a) as an employee who performs the work for the purpose of the business of the individual's employer; or

(b) as an individual who performs the work in the textile, clothing or footwear industry under a contract for the provision of services.

(1) A person is a ***worker*** if the person carries out work in any capacity for a person conducting a business or undertaking, including work as any of the following —

(a) an employee;

(b) a contractor or subcontractor;

(c) an employee of a contractor or subcontractor;

(d) an employee of a labour hire agency who has been assigned to work in the person's business or undertaking;

(e) an outworker;

(f) an apprentice or trainee;

(g) a student gaining work experience;

(h) a volunteer;

(i) a person of a prescribed class.

(2) A police officer is —

(a) a worker of WA Police; and

(b) at work throughout the time when the officer is on duty or lawfully performing the functions of a police officer, but not otherwise.

(3) A person conducting the business or undertaking referred to in subsection (1) is also a ***worker*** if the person is an individual who carries out work in that business or undertaking.

[Section 51BH inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 29; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 38.]

Subdivision 2 — Bullying at work

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BI. Worker bullied at work

(1) A worker is ***bullied*** at work if, while the worker is at work —

(a) a person, whether as an individual or as part of a group of individuals, repeatedly behaves unreasonably towards —

(i) the worker; or

(ii) a group of workers of which the worker is a member;

and

(b) that behaviour creates a risk to the health or safety of the worker.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to reasonable management action carried out in a reasonable manner.

[Section 51BI inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BJ. Worker may make stop bullying application

(1) A worker who reasonably believes that the worker has been bullied at work may make an application (a ***stop bullying application***) to the Commission for a stop bullying order.

(2) The *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* section 115 does not apply in relation to a stop bullying application.

[Section 51BJ inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BK. Dealing with stop bullying application

(1) The Commission must start to deal with a stop bullying application within 14 days after the application is made.

Note for this subsection:

See Part II Division 2 for the Commission's general jurisdiction and powers in relation to a stop bullying application.

(2) Section 44 does not apply to a stop bullying application.

(3) Section 48A(2) or any other written law providing for the resolution of a grievance or dispute by workers does not limit the Commission's power to deal with a stop bullying application.

[Section 51BK inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BL. Power to dismiss stop bullying applications involving covert operations

The Commission may dismiss a stop bullying application if the Commission considers that the application might involve matters that relate to a police officer performing a function in circumstances in which —

(a) a covert operation is undertaken by WA Police for the purpose of obtaining information about criminal activity; and

(b) unless the performance of the function is secret or confidential, it would be likely that —

(i) the effectiveness of the performance of the function is reduced; or

(ii) a person is exposed to the danger of physical harm arising from the actions of another person.

[Section 51BL inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BM. Commission may make stop bullying order

(1) This section applies if —

(a) a worker makes a stop bullying application; and

(b) the Commission is satisfied that —

(i) a person bullied the worker at work; and

(ii) there is a risk the person will continue to do so.

(2) The Commission may make an order (a ***stop bullying order***) it considers appropriate to prevent the person bullying the worker at work.

(3) Despite subsection (2), the Commission cannot make an order requiring the payment of compensation to the worker.

[Section 51BM inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BN. Matters to be taken into account in considering terms of stop bullying order

(1) In considering the terms of a stop bullying order under section 51BM(2) in relation to the bullying of a worker, the Commission must, to the extent the Commission is aware of the following matters, take them into account —

(a) the final or interim outcomes of any investigation into the bullying that is being, or has been, undertaken by another person or body;

(b) any procedure available to the worker to resolve grievances or disputes;

(c) the final or interim outcomes arising out of any procedure referred to in paragraph (b) in relation to the bullying.

(2) The Commission may also take into account any other matter the Commission considers relevant.

[Section 51BN inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BO. Person must comply with stop bullying order

(1) A person to whom a stop bullying order applies must comply with the order.

(2) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 51BO inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BP. Enforcement of contravention of stop bullying order

(1) This section applies if, on an application under section 83E, the industrial magistrate's court determines that a person contravened a stop bullying order made in relation to the bullying of a worker.

(2) The court may make 1 or more of the following orders —

(a) an order that the person pay the worker compensation for loss or injury suffered as a result of the contravention;

(b) an order that the person do a thing or cease an activity specified in the stop bullying order;

(c) any other order the court considers appropriate.

(3) The industrial magistrate's court may make an order under this section in addition to imposing a penalty, or making another order, under section 83E.

(4) A person must comply with an order made against the person under subsection (2).

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $13 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $1 000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

[Section 51BP inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

Subdivision 3 — Sexual harassment in connection with work

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BQ. Meaning of sexually harasses

(1) A person (the ***first person***) ***sexually harasses*** another person (the ***second person***) if the first person, whether as an individual or as part of a group of individuals —

(a) makes an unwelcome sexual advance, or an unwelcome request for sexual favours, to the second person in circumstances a reasonable person, having regard to all the circumstances, would have anticipated the possibility that the second person would be offended, humiliated or intimidated; or

(b) engages in other unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature in relation to the second person in circumstances a reasonable person, having regard to all the circumstances, would have anticipated the possibility that the second person would be offended, humiliated or intimidated.

(2) In subsection (1)(b) —

conduct of a sexual nature, of the first person in relation to the second person, includes —

(a) making to, or in the presence of, the second person or another person a statement of a sexual nature concerning the second person, whether by visual, oral, written or electronic communication; or

(b) publishing a statement of a sexual nature concerning the second person on the Internet or in any other form of communication.

[Section 51BQ inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BR. Sexual harassment in connection with work prohibited

(1) A person must not sexually harass another person (the ***person***) in connection with the person —

(a) being a worker; or

(b) seeking to become a worker in a particular business or undertaking.

(2) Sexual harassment that happens in connection with the circumstances in subsection (1) is sexual harassment ***in connection with work***.

(3) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 51BR inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BS. Vicarious liability for sexual harassment in connection with work

(1) In this section —

principal means a person who —

(a) employs an employee; or

(b) engages another person as an agent.

(2) If an employee or agent, in connection with the employee's employment or with the agent's duties, sexually harasses a person in connection with work, this Act applies in relation to the principal of the employee or agent as if the principal had also sexually harassed that person.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the principal proves that the principal took all reasonable steps to prevent the employee or agent doing acts that would contravene section 51BR.

(4) Subsection (2) does not limit section 83E(1A) or (1B).

[Section 51BS inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BT. Aggrieved person may commence sexual harassment proceeding

(1) If a person (the ***aggrieved person***) alleges they have been sexually harassed in connection with work by 1 or more other persons, the aggrieved person may do either or both of the following —

(a) make an application to the Commission for a stop sexual harassment order (a ***stop sexual harassment application***);

(b) refer the matter to the Commission under section 29 (a ***sexual harassment referral***).

Note for this subsection:

See section 51BZD for the restriction on also commencing proceedings under section 83E in relation to a contravention of section 51BR(1), or under anti-discrimination legislation as defined in that section, in relation to the same allegation of sexual harassment in connection with work.

(2) Two or more aggrieved persons may act jointly under subsection (1) in relation to the same or a related allegation of sexual harassment in connection with work.

(3) The *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* section 115 does not apply in relation to a stop sexual harassment application.

(4) Subsection (3) applies whether or not the aggrieved person has also made a sexual harassment referral in relation to the same or a related allegation of sexual harassment in connection with work.

[Section 51BT inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BU. Time for commencing sexual harassment proceeding

The Commission may dismiss a sexual harassment proceeding commenced more than 24 months after an alleged instance, or the last alleged instance, of sexual harassment in connection with work that is the subject of the proceeding.

[Section 51BU inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BV. Dealing with sexual harassment proceeding

(1) The Commission must start to deal with a stop sexual harassment application within 14 days after the application is made.

Note for this subsection:

See Part II Division 2 for the Commission's general jurisdiction and powers in relation to a sexual harassment referral.

(2) Section 44 does not apply to a sexual harassment proceeding.

(3) Section 48A(2) or any other written law providing for the resolution of a grievance or dispute by workers does not limit the Commission's power to deal with a sexual harassment proceeding.

[Section 51BV inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BW. Power to dismiss stop sexual harassment application involving covert operations

The Commission may dismiss a stop sexual harassment application if the Commission considers that the application might involve matters that relate to a police officer performing a function in circumstances in which —

(a) a covert operation is undertaken by WA Police for the purpose of obtaining information about criminal activity; and

(b) unless the performance of the function is secret or confidential, it would be likely that —

(i) the effectiveness of the performance of the function is reduced; or

(ii) a person is exposed to the danger of physical harm arising from the actions of another person.

[Section 51BW inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BX. Commission may make stop sexual harassment order

(1) This section applies if —

(a) a person (the ***aggrieved person***) makes a stop sexual harassment application; and

(b) the Commission is satisfied that —

(i) a person (the ***respondent***) sexually harassed the aggrieved person in connection with work; and

(ii) there is a risk that the respondent will continue to do so.

(2) The Commission may make an order (a ***stop sexual harassment order***) it considers appropriate to prevent the respondent sexually harassing the aggrieved person in connection with work.

(3) Despite subsection (2), the Commission cannot make an order requiring the payment of compensation to the aggrieved person.

[Section 51BX inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BY. Matters to be taken into account in considering terms of stop sexual harassment order

(1) In considering the terms of a stop sexual harassment order under section 51BX(2) in relation to the sexual harassment of a person in connection with work, the Commission must, to the extent the Commission is aware of the following matters, take them into account —

(a) the final or interim outcomes of any investigation into the sexual harassment that is being, or has been, undertaken by another person or body;

(b) any procedure available to the person to resolve grievances or disputes;

(c) the final or interim outcomes arising out of a procedure referred to in paragraph (b) in relation to the sexual harassment.

(2) The Commission may also take into account any other matters the Commission considers relevant.

[Section 51BY inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BZ. Commission may make declarations and orders for referrals

(1) This section applies if —

(a) a referral (including a sexual harassment referral) has been made to the Commission under section 29 in relation to an allegation that a person (the ***respondent***) sexually harassed another person (the ***aggrieved person***) in connection with work; and

(b) on the referral, the Commission determines the respondent sexually harassed the aggrieved person in connection with work.

(2) The Commission may make 1 or more of the following orders —

(a) an order that the respondent or another person pay compensation to the aggrieved person for loss or injury the aggrieved person suffered because of the sexual harassment;

(b) an order that the respondent or another person pay an amount to an aggrieved person for remuneration lost, or likely to have been lost, by the aggrieved person because of the sexual harassment;

(c) an order requiring the respondent or another person to do a specified thing or cease a specified activity to redress loss or injury suffered by the aggrieved person because of the sexual harassment;

(d) an order the Commission considers appropriate to prevent any future sexual harassment of the aggrieved person in connection with work by the respondent or another person;

(e) any other order the Commission thinks appropriate.

(3) The Commission may make either or both of the following declarations —

(a) a declaration that the respondent sexually harassed the aggrieved person in connection with work;

(b) a declaration that the respondent sexually harassed the aggrieved person in connection with work because of the operation of section 51BS.

(4) In enquiring into and dealing with a sexual harassment referral, the Commission may make a declaration that it would be inappropriate for any further action to be taken in the matter.

[Section 51BZ inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BZA. Person must comply with order made by Commission

(1) A person to whom a stop sexual harassment order or an order made under section 51BZ(2) applies must comply with the order.

(2) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 51BZA inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BZB. Enforcement of contravention of order

(1) This section applies if, on an application under section 83E, the industrial magistrate's court determines that a person (the ***first person***) contravened —

(a) a stop sexual harassment order; or

(b) an order made under section 51BZ(2).

(2) The industrial magistrate's court may make 1 or more of the following orders —

(a) an order that the first person pay compensation to a person (the ***second person***) for loss or injury the second

person suffered in relation to the contravention of the order;

(b) an order that the first person do a thing or cease an activity specified in the order contravened;

(c) any other order the court considers appropriate.

(3) The industrial magistrate's court may make an order under this section in addition to imposing a penalty, or making another order, under section 83E.

(4) A person to whom an order made under subsection (2) applies must comply with the order.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $13 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $1 000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

[Section 51BZB inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BZC. Enforcement of contravention of prohibition on sexual harassment

(1) This section applies if —

(a) a person or organisation makes an application under section 83E to enforce a contravention of section 51BR(1) as a civil penalty provision; and

(b) on the application, the industrial magistrate's court determines that a person (the ***respondent***) sexually harassed another person (the ***aggrieved person***) in connection with work.

Note for this subsection:

See section 51BZD for the restriction on also commencing proceedings under section 29 in relation to a contravention of section 51BR(1), or under anti-discrimination legislation as defined in that section, in relation to the same allegation of sexual harassment in connection with work.

(2) In addition to imposing a penalty or making an order under section 83E, the court may make 1 or more of the following orders —

(a) an order that the respondent or another person pay compensation to the aggrieved person for loss or injury suffered because of the contravention;

(b) an order that the respondent or another person pay an amount to the aggrieved person for remuneration lost, or likely to have been lost, by the aggrieved person because of the contravention;

(c) an order requiring the respondent or another person to do a specified thing or cease a specified activity to redress loss or injury suffered by the aggrieved person because of the contravention;

(d) an order the industrial magistrate's court considers appropriate to prevent any future contravention in relation to the aggrieved person by the respondent or another person;

(e) any other order the court considers appropriate.

(3) A person to whom an order made under subsection (2) applies must comply with the order.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $13 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $1 000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

[Section 51BZC inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BZD. Restrictions on multiple actions

(1) In this section —

anti-discrimination legislation means any of the following —

(a) the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1977* (New South Wales);

(b) the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1991* (Queensland);

(c) the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1992* (Northern Territory);

(d) the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998* (Tasmania);

(e) the *Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986* (Commonwealth);

(f) the *Discrimination Act 1991* (Australian Capital Territory);

(g) the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*;

(h) the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (South Australia);

(i) the *Equal Opportunity Act 2010* (Victoria);

(j) the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Commonwealth);

(k) the *Sex Discrimination Act 1984* (Commonwealth);

particular allegation means a particular allegation by a person that the person was sexually harassed in connection with work.

(2) A referral cannot be made under section 29 in relation to a particular allegation —

(a) if the allegation is the subject of an application made under section 83E to enforce a contravention of section 51BR(1); and

(b) unless the application is withdrawn or fails for want of jurisdiction.

(3) An application cannot be made under section 83E to enforce a contravention of section 51BR(1) as a civil penalty provision in relation to a particular allegation —

(a) if a referral has been made under section 29 in relation to the allegation; and

(b) unless the referral is withdrawn or fails for want of jurisdiction.

(4) A referral under section 29, or an application under section 83E to enforce a contravention of section 51BR(1) as a civil penalty provision, cannot be made in relation to a particular allegation —

(a) if a complaint or application has been made under any anti-discrimination legislation in relation to the allegation; and

(b) unless the complaint or application is withdrawn or fails for want of jurisdiction.

(5) This section applies despite any other provision of this Act.

[Section 51BZD inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

51BZE. Other laws not excluded or limited

(1) This Subdivision does not exclude or limit the operation of other written laws or a law of the Commonwealth, another State or a Territory that is capable of operating concurrently with this Subdivision, including a law that —

(a) makes an act or omission an offence or subject to a civil penalty and that (or any similar) act or omission constitutes a contravention of a civil penalty provision in this Subdivision; or

(b) allows for an application to be made to a person, court or body for an order or other direction (however described) —

(i) to prevent a person from being sexually harassed in connection with work; or

(ii) to deal with a dispute relating to an allegation that a person has been sexually harassed in connection with work (whether or not by arbitration).

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), it is irrelevant whether —

(a) sexual harassment in connection with work has a different meaning for the purposes of the law to the meaning it has for the purposes of this Act; or

(b) the law describes the conduct prevented, or to which the dispute relates, as sexual harassment in connection with work.

[Section 51BZE inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 40.]

Division 3A — MCE Act matters

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 181; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 41.]

Subdivision 1 — Preliminary

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 181.]

51C. Terms used

(1) In this Division —

flexible working arrangement order has the meaning given in section 51G(5);

flexible working arrangement request has the meaning given in the MCE Act section 39F(1);

respond, in relation to a flexible working arrangement request, means respond to the request under the MCE Act section 39H.

(2) If a term used in this Act is given a meaning in the MCE Act, it has the same meaning in this Division.

[Section 51C inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 42.]

Subdivision 2 — Disputes relating to flexible working arrangement requests

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 43.]

51D. Flexible working arrangement dispute

A ***flexible working arrangement dispute*** is a dispute between an employer and an employee that relates to a flexible working arrangement request made by the employee if —

(a) the employer either —

(i) failed to respond to the employee's request as required under the MCE Act section 39H; or

(ii) refused the employee's request;

and

(b) the employer and employee have made reasonable attempts to resolve the dispute under the MCE Act section 39K.

[Section 51D inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 43.]

51E. Restriction on application for compulsory conference

(1) This section applies if a flexible working arrangement dispute has been referred to the Commission under section 29.

(2) An organisation, association or employer cannot make an application to the Commission under section 44(7)(a)(i) in relation to the flexible working arrangement dispute unless the referral under section 29 is withdrawn or fails for want of jurisdiction.

Note for this section:

See section 51HC which restricts actions being commenced before the Commission and the industrial magistrate's court in relation to the same flexible working arrangement request.

[Section 51E inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 43.]

51F. Commission may make certain declarations on deciding dispute by arbitration

(1) If the Commission decides, by arbitration, an industrial matter relating to a dispute between an employer and an employee about a flexible working arrangement request, the Commission may declare —

(a) if the employer has not responded to the flexible working arrangement request — that the employer refused the request;

(b) if the employer refused the flexible working arrangement request — that the grounds on which the

employer refused the request are, or are not, reasonable business grounds.

(2) The employer and employee are bound by a declaration made under subsection (1).

[Section 51F inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 43.]

51G. Commission may make flexible working arrangement order

(1) This section applies if the Commission decides, by arbitration, an industrial matter relating to a dispute between an employer and an employee about a flexible working arrangement request.

(2) If the Commission is satisfied that the employer did not respond, or did not respond adequately, to the employee's flexible working arrangement request, the Commission may order the employer to take specified action, having regard to the matters in the MCE Act sections 39H to 39J.

(3) If the Commission is satisfied there is no reasonable prospect of the dispute being resolved otherwise, the Commission may —

(a) order the employer to grant the flexible working arrangement request; or

(b) order the employer to make a specified change in the employee's working arrangements, other than the change requested in the flexible working arrangement request, to accommodate, to any extent, the circumstances mentioned in the MCE Act section 39F(2).

(4) In making an order under subsection (3), the Commission must take into account fairness between the employer and the employee.

(5) An order made against an employer under subsection (2) or (3) is a ***flexible working arrangement order***.

[Section 51G inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 43.]

51H. Employer must comply with flexible working arrangement order

(1) An employer must comply with a flexible working arrangement order made against the employer.

(2) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 51H inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 43.]

51HA. Enforcement of contravention of order

(1) If, on an application under section 83E, the industrial magistrate's court determines that an employer has contravened a flexible working arrangement order, the court may make either or both of the following orders —

(a) that the employer pay compensation to the employee for loss or injury suffered as a result of the contravention;

(b) that the employer do a specified thing or cease a specified activity.

(2) The industrial magistrate's court may make an order under subsection (1) in addition to imposing a penalty, or making another order, under section 83E.

[Section 51HA inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 43.]

51HB. Enforcement of minimum condition of employment relating to flexible working arrangement request

(1) This Subdivision does not limit the MCE Act section 7 as it applies to enforcing a minimum condition of employment that relates to an employee's flexible working arrangement request.

Note for this subsection:

The MCE Act section 7 provides for a minimum condition of employment to be enforced under section 83 of this Act as an entitlement provision.

(2) In proceedings under section 83 to enforce the minimum employment condition, the onus is on the employer to prove that the employer's refusal of an employee's flexible working arrangement request complied with the MCE Act Part 4A.

(3) This section is subject to section 51HC.

[Section 51HB inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 43.]

51HC. Restriction on multiple actions

(1) A person or organisation cannot apply to the industrial magistrate's court under section 83 to enforce a minimum condition of employment in relation to a flexible working arrangement request —

(a) if proceedings for a flexible working arrangement dispute related to the same request have been commenced in the Commission under section 29 or 44; and

(b) unless the proceedings before the Commission are withdrawn or fail for want of jurisdiction.

(2) A person or organisation cannot refer a flexible working arrangement dispute to the Commission under section 29, or make an application relating to the dispute under section 44(7)(a)(i) —

(a) if proceedings to enforce a minimum condition of employment in relation to the flexible working arrangement request that is the subject of the dispute have been commenced in the industrial magistrate's court under section 83; and

(b) unless the proceedings before the industrial magistrate's court are withdrawn or fail for want of jurisdiction.

Note for this section:

See section 51E which restricts action being commenced before the Commission under section 44 in relation to a flexible working arrangement dispute that has been referred to the Commission under section 29.

[Section 51HC inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 43.]

Subdivision 3 — Casual employees' loading

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 181.]

51I. Casual employees' loading, setting for MCE Act s. 11

(1) The Commission in Court Session may, by way of order, set a percentage that is higher than 25% to be the prescribed percentage for the purposes of section 11 of the MCE Act.

(2) An order under subsection (1) can only be made on an application made —

(a) by UnionsWA, the Chamber or the Minister; and

(b) at least 12 months after the determination of the most recent application for an order under subsection (1).

[Section 51I inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 181; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 43 of 2024 s. 44.]

[Subdivision 4 heading deleted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 45.]

51J. Notice of hearings

The Commission must ensure that notice of each initial hearing to be conducted for the purposes of making or reviewing an order under section 51I is given —

(a) by giving written notice to UnionsWA, the Chamber, the Minister and each organisation; and

(b) by publication in the required manner.

[Section 51J inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 181; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2); No. 43 of 2024 s. 46.]

51K. Right to be heard before order made

The Commission must not make an order under section 51I until it has afforded UnionsWA, the Chamber, the Minister and any other person permitted by the Commission to be heard, an opportunity to be heard in relation to the matter.

[Section 51K inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 181; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2); No. 43 of 2024 s. 47.]

51L. Limits on orders made under section 51I

An order made under section 51I must not —

(a) provide for a penalty rate or allowance of any kind; or

(b) provide for a loading of any kind other than that referred to in section 51I; or

(c) be made in respect of preference of employment at the time of, or during employment by reason of being or not being a member of an organisation.

[Section 51L inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 181; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2); No. 43 of 2024 s. 48.]

51M. Publication of orders

The Commission must direct the Registrar to prepare and publish in the *Industrial Gazette* the provisions of an order made under section 51I.

[Section 51M inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 181; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2); No. 43 of 2024 s. 49.]

51N. Variation and rescission of s. 51I orders

[(1) deleted]

(2) An order made under section 51I cannot be added to, varied or rescinded except in accordance with section 51I(2).

(3) Nothing in subsection (2) affects the Commission's powers under section 27(1)(m).

[Section 51N inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 181; amended: No. 36 of 2006 s. 20; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(5).]

Division 3B — Equal remuneration

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 31.]

51O. Equal remuneration orders

(1) In this section —

statement of principles means the statement of principles referred to in section 50A(1)(d)(ii).

(2) On an application under section 29(1)(b), the Commission must make an order (an ***equal remuneration order***) to ensure that an employee receives equal remuneration if the Commission is satisfied that the employee does not receive that remuneration.

(3) The equal remuneration order may relate to any matter the Commission considers appropriate, including (but not limited to) the following —

(a) reclassifying work;

(b) establishing new career paths;

(c) implementing changes to incremental pay scales;

(d) providing for increases in remuneration rates, including —

(i) minimum rates of pay in awards, industrial agreements and enterprise orders; and

(ii) new allowances;

(e) reassessing definitions and descriptions of work to properly reflect the value of the work.

(4) The Commission must apply the statement of principles, with any necessary modifications, in —

(a) determining whether an employee receives equal remuneration; and

(b) deciding the terms of an equal remuneration order.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (3), this Division prevails over the statement of principles to the extent of any inconsistency.

(6) An equal remuneration order may introduce measures to ensure equal remuneration —

(a) immediately; or

(b) progressively, in stages specified in the order.

[Section 51O inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 31.]

51P. Employer not to reduce remuneration

(1) An employer must not reduce an employee's remuneration because an equal remuneration order, or an application for the order, has been made in relation to the employee.

(2) The purported reduction is of no effect.

[Section 51P inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 31.]

51Q. Alternative remedies

(1) Except as provided in subsection (3), this Division does not limit a right a person might otherwise have to a remedy (an ***alternative remedy***) to secure equal remuneration under another provision of this Act or another enactment.

(2) A person who has applied for an alternative remedy in relation to an employee cannot apply for an equal remuneration order in relation to the employee unless the proceedings for the alternative remedy have been withdrawn or determined.

(3) A person who has applied for an equal remuneration order in relation to an employee cannot commence proceedings for an alternative remedy in relation to the employee unless the application for the equal remuneration order has been withdrawn or determined.

(4) Subsection (3) does not prevent an organisation from commencing proceedings —

(a) that relate, in part or as a whole, to the securing of equal remuneration for the employee; and

(b) that comprise any of the following —

(i) an application to vary an award under section 40;

(ii) an application for the registration of an industrial agreement under section 41;

(iii) an initiation of bargaining under section 42(1);

(iv) an application under section 42G for an order regarding provisions of an industrial agreement;

(v) an application under section 42I for an enterprise order.

[Section 51Q inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 31.]

51R. Remuneration-related action

(1) In this section —

remuneration-related action means —

(a) the registration of an industrial agreement under section 41; or

(b) the making of an award under this Act; or

(c) the making of an order under this Act.

(2) The Commission must not take remuneration-related action that —

(a) prohibits or restricts the making of an application for an equal remuneration order; or

(b) is inconsistent with, or prohibits or restricts the application of, an equal remuneration order.

[Section 51R inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 31.]

[51S, 51T. *Deleted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 31.]*

Division 4 — Registered organisations and associations

[Heading amended: No. 119 of 1987 s. 14; No. 43 of 2024 s. 50.]

52. Terms used

In this Division, unless a contrary intention appears —

collegiate electoral system, in relation to an election for an office in an organisation, means a method of election comprising a first stage, at which persons are elected to a number of offices by a direct voting system, and a subsequent stage or subsequent stages at which persons are elected by secret ballot by and from the persons elected at the immediately preceding stage;

counterpart federal body has the meaning given in section 52A;

direct voting system, in relation to an election for an office in an organisation, means a method of election by secret postal ballot at which all financial members, or all financial members included in such branch, section, or other division, or in such class, as is appropriate, having regard to the nature of the office, are, subject to reasonable provisions with respect to enrolment, eligible to vote;

one-tier collegiate electoral system means a collegiate electoral system comprising only one stage after the first stage;

postal ballot means a ballot for the purposes of which a ballot paper is sent by prepaid post to each person entitled to vote and facilities are provided for the return of the completed ballot paper by post by the voter without expense to the person;

State organisation means an organisation that is registered under this Division.

[Section 52 amended: No. 119 of 1987 s. 15; No. 30 of 2021 s. 32.]

52A. Counterpart federal body

(1) In this section —

rules, of a branch of a federal organisation, means —

(a) rules relating to the qualifications of persons for membership; and

(b) rules prescribing the offices that exist within the branch.

(2) A Western Australian branch of a federal organisation is a ***counterpart federal body*** in relation to a State organisation if the rules of the branch are, or in accordance with section 71(2) or (4) are taken to be, the same as the rules of the State organisation relating to the corresponding subject matter.

(3) A federal organisation is a ***counterpart federal body*** of a State organisation even though the body does not have or comprise a Western Australian branch of the federal organisation if the Commission in Court Session is of the opinion that the federal organisation is a counterpart federal body in relation to a State organisation.

(4) The Commission in Court Session may form the opinion referred to in subsection (3) only if —

(a) a substantial number of members of the State organisation are —

(i) members or eligible to be members of the federal organisation; or

(ii) engaged in the same work, in aspects of the same work or in similar work as members of the federal organisation; or

(iii) employed in the same or similar work by employers engaged in the same industry as members of the federal organisation; or

(iv) engaged in work or in industries for which there is a community of interest between the federal organisation and the State organisation;

or

(b) there is an agreement in force under the FW (Registered Organisations) Act section 151 between the federal organisation and the State organisation.

(5) The Commission in Court Session may form the opinion referred to in subsection (3) despite the fact that a person who is eligible to be a member of the State organisation is, by reason of being a member of a particular class of persons, ineligible to be a member of that State organisation's counterpart federal body.

(6) The Commission in Court Session may form the opinion referred to in subsection (3) despite the fact that a person who is eligible to be a member of the counterpart federal body is, by reason of being a member of a particular class of persons, ineligible to be a member of the State organisation.

(7) A State organisation may apply to the Commission in Court Session for a declaration that, for the purposes of subsection (2) or (3), a Western Australian branch of a federal organisation, or a federal organisation, is a counterpart federal body in relation to the State organisation.

[Section 52A inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 33.]

53. Organisations of employees that may be registered

(1) An unregistered organisation consisting of not less than 200 employees associated for the purpose of protecting or furthering the interests of employees may be registered by authority of the Commission in Court Session.

(2) An unregistered organisation consisting of less than 200 employees may be registered by authority of the Commission in Court Session if it is satisfied that there is good reason, consistent with the objects prescribed in section 6, to permit registration.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1) or (2), it does not matter whether the organisation is incorporated or not.

[Section 53 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 34; amended: No. 39 of 2018 s. 30; No. 43 of 2024 s. 51.]

54. Organisations of employers that may be registered

(1) An unregistered organisation consisting of 2 or more employers who —

(a) have, in the aggregate throughout the 6 months immediately preceding the date of application for registration employed on an average, taken per month, not less than 200 employees; and

(b) are associated for the purpose of protecting or furthering the interests of those employers,

may be registered by authority of the Commission in Court Session.

(2) An unregistered organisation that does not comply with subsection (1)(a) may be registered by authority of the Commission in Court Session if it is satisfied that there is good reason, consistent with the objects prescribed in section 6, to permit registration.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1) or (2), it does not matter whether the organisation is incorporated or not.

[Section 54 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 34; amended: No. 39 of 2018 s. 31; No. 43 of 2024 s. 52.]

55. Applications for registration under s. 53 or 54

(1) An organisation seeking registration under section 53 or 54 must lodge in the office of the Registrar —

(a) a list of the officers of the organisation with their addresses; and

(b) a copy of the rules of the organisation; and

(c) the approved form of application.

(2) When the organisation has complied with the requirements of subsection (1) the Registrar must publish in the required manner —

(a) a notice of the application; and

(b) a copy of such rules of the organisation as relate to the qualification of persons for membership of the organisation and, without limiting the generality of this paragraph, including any rule by which the area of the State within which the organisation operates, or intends to operate, is limited; and

(c) notice that any person who objects to the registration of the organisation and who, having given notice of that objection within the time and in the manner prescribed, satisfies the Commission in Court Session that the person has a sufficient interest in the matter, may appear and be heard in objection to the application.

(3) An application under this section must not be listed for hearing before the Commission in Court Session until after the expiration of 30 days from the day on which the matters referred to in subsection (2) are first published.

(4) Notwithstanding that an organisation complies with section 53(1) or 54(1) or that the Commission in Court Session is satisfied for the purposes of section 53(2) or 54(2), the Commission in Court Session must refuse an application by the organisation under this section unless it is satisfied that —

(a) the application has been authorised in accordance with the rules of the organisation; and

(b) reasonable steps have been taken to adequately inform the members —

(i) of the intention of the organisation to apply for registration; and

(ii) of the proposed rules of the organisation; and

(iii) that the members or any of them may object to the making of the application or to those rules or any of them by forwarding a written objection to the Registrar,

and having regard to the structure of the organisation and any other relevant circumstance, the members have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to make such an objection; and

(c) in relation to the members of the organisation —

(i) less than 5% have objected to the making of the application or to those rules or any of them, as the case may be; or

(ii) a majority of the members who voted in a ballot conducted in a manner approved by the Registrar has authorised or approved the making of the application and the proposed rules;

and

(d) in relation to the alteration of the rules of the organisation, those rules provide for reasonable notice of any proposed alteration and reasons for the alteration to be given to the members of the organisation and for reasonable opportunity for the members to object to any such proposal; and

(e) rules of the organisation relating to elections for office —

(i) provide that the election must be by secret ballot; and

(ii) conform with the requirements of section 56(1),

and are such as will ensure, as far as practicable, that no irregularity can occur in connection with the election.

(5) Notwithstanding that an organisation complies with section 53(1) or 54(1), the Commission in Court Session must refuse an application by the organisation under this section if a

registered organisation whose rules relating to membership enable it to enrol as a member some or all of the persons eligible, pursuant to the rules of the first-mentioned organisation, to be members of the first-mentioned organisation unless the Commission in Court Session is satisfied that there is good reason, consistent with the objects prescribed in section 6, to permit registration.

[Section 55 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 35 and 66; No. 79 of 1995 s. 31; No. 20 of 2002 s. 190(4) and (5); No. 39 of 2018 s. 32; No. 30 of 2021 s. 34, 73, 76(2) and 78(7).]

56. Rules of organisations to provide for secret ballots etc. at elections

(1) The rules of an organisation —

(a) must provide for the conduct of every election to an office within the organisation (including the acceptance or the rejection of nominations) by a returning officer, not being the holder of any other office in, and not being an employee of, the organisation; and

(b) must provide that, if the returning officer conducting such election finds a nomination to be defective, the officer must before rejecting the nomination, notify the person concerned of the defect, and where it is practicable to do so, give the person the opportunity of remedying the defect within such period as is applicable under the rules, which must, where practicable, be not less than 7 days after the person is notified; and

(c) must provide for the election of the holder of each office within the organisation, such election to be either by —

(i) a direct voting system; or

(ii) a collegiate electoral system being, in the case of an office the duties of which are of a full-time nature, a one-tier collegiate electoral system;

and

(d) must, in relation to any election for office —

(i) provide that the election must be by secret ballot; and

(ii) make provision for —

(I) absent voting; and

(II) the manner in which persons may become candidates for election; and

(III) the appointment, conduct and duties of returning officers; and

(IV) the conduct of the ballot; and

(V) the appointment, conduct, and duties of scrutineers to represent the candidates at the ballot; and

(VI) the declaration of the result of the ballot;

and

(iii) ensure, as far as practicable, that no irregularity can occur in connection with the election;

and

(e) must not permit a person to be elected to hold an office within the organisation for a period exceeding 4 years without being re-elected; and

(f) must not permit a person to be elected to fill a casual vacancy in an office for a period exceeding the unexpired portion of the term of the person who has vacated the office.

(2) Where the rules of an organisation which was registered immediately prior to the coming into operation of this section do not, in the opinion of the Registrar, conform with the requirements of subsection (1), the Registrar may, after inviting the organisation to consult with the Registrar on the matter, allow the organisation such time as the Registrar determines within which to bring them into conformity with those requirements or determine such alterations of the rules as will in

the Registrar's opinion bring them into conformity with those requirements.

(3) The Registrar must register the alterations determined by the Registrar, or made by the organisation to the Registrar's satisfaction, pursuant to subsection (2) and the rules are taken to be altered accordingly.

[Section 56 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 36; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (4), 77(5), (6), (10) and (13) and 78(3) and (7).]

56A. Casual vacancies, rules as to filling

(1) This section has effect notwithstanding any other provision of this Act.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), rules made by an organisation under this subsection may provide for the filling of a casual vacancy in such manner as is provided in those rules.

(3) Rules made under subsection (2) must include provision to the effect that a casual vacancy may be filled in a manner provided in those rules —

(a) where the original term did not exceed 12 months — for the unexpired portion of the original term; or

(b) where the original term exceeded 12 months — for so much of the unexpired portion of the original term as does not exceed three-quarters of the original term.

(4) In subsection (3) ***original term***, in relation to a casual vacancy in an office, means the period in respect of which the last person to have been elected to that office to fill a vacancy other than a casual vacancy was elected.

(5) Where a vacancy in an office is filled in a manner provided in rules made under subsection (2), the person so filling the vacancy is taken for the purposes of this Act (other than this section) and the provisions of the rules of the organisation (other

than the first-mentioned rules), to have been elected to that office in accordance with those provisions.

[Section 56A inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 36; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (3).]

57. Elections by direct voting system to be by secret postal ballot

(1) Every election by a direct voting system for an office in an organisation must be by secret postal ballot.

(2) The regulations may make provision for and in relation to the conduct of an election in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(3) Where the rules of an organisation as in force at the date of the coming into operation of this section provide for an election or elections to which this section applies to be by a secret ballot other than a secret postal ballot, the Registrar may, upon application by the organisation in accordance with the regulations, by instrument in writing under the Registrar's hand, exempt the organisation in respect of an election from the application of this section if the Registrar is satisfied that the conduct of the election in accordance with those rules —

(a) is likely to result in a fuller participation by members of the organisation in the ballot than would result from a postal ballot; and

(b) will afford members entitled to vote an adequate opportunity of voting without intimidation.

(4) This section, and the regulations made for the purposes of this section, have effect notwithstanding anything contained in the rules of an organisation.

(5) This section does not apply to an election any step in which was taken, in accordance with the rules of the organisation, before the date of the coming into operation of this section.

[Section 57 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 77(6) and (10).]

58. Registering organisations, rules etc.

(1) Where, under this Act, the Registrar is authorised by the Commission in Court Session to register an organisation the Registrar must so register it by registering —

(a) its name; and

(b) its rules; and

(c) the address of the office where the business of the organisation is conducted,

and give to the organisation a certificate in the approved form which until cancelled is, subject to this Act, conclusive evidence of the registration of the organisation under this Act and of the organisation having complied with the prescribed conditions that entitle it to be so registered.

(2) Where the Commission in Court Session authorises the Registrar to register an organisation it may do so —

(a) unconditionally; or

(b) subject to the compliance by the organisation with any direction given to it by the Commission in Court Session in dealing with the application by the organisation for registration.

(3) On an application for the registration of an organisation the agent or representative of the applicant may request the Commission in Court Session to authorise the rules of the organisation to be registered in terms that exclude certain persons or classes of persons from the description of persons who would have been eligible for enrolment as members of the organisation under the rules as lodged under section 55(1)(b) and, if so requested, the Commission in Court Session may authorise the Registrar to register the rules in those terms.

[Section 58 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 37 and 66; No. 39 of 2018 s. 33; No. 30 of 2021 s. 73.]

59. Names of registered organisations, restrictions on

(1) The Commission in Court Session must not authorise the registration of an organisation under a name identical with that by which any other organisation has been registered or which by reason of its resemblance to the name of another organisation or body or for any other reason is, in the opinion of the Commission in Court Session, likely to deceive or mislead any person.

(2) The registered name must clearly indicate whether the organisation is an organisation of employers or an organisation of employees.

(3) This section does not prevent the Commission in Court Session from authorising an organisation to which a certificate has been issued under section 71 to change its name so as to correspond with the name of its counterpart federal body.

[Section 59 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 39 of 2018 s. 34; No. 30 of 2021 s. 35 and 76(2).]

60. Organisation becomes incorporated on registration

(1) An organisation is, upon and during registration, for the purposes of this Act, a body corporate by the registered name, having perpetual succession and a common seal, but, subject to this Act, an organisation may at any time, with the consent of the Commission in Court Session, change its name.

(2) An organisation may sue and be sued and may purchase, take on lease, hold, sell, lease, mortgage, exchange, and otherwise own, possess, and deal with any real or personal property.

(3) The service on an organisation of any process, notice, or document of any kind may be effected by delivering it to the secretary or principal executive officer of the organisation or by leaving it at the office referred to in section 58 or by posting it to that office by certified mail addressed to the secretary of the organisation or in such other manner as may be prescribed.

[Section 60 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 119 of 1987 s. 16; No. 39 of 2018 s. 35; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(8).]

61. Effect of registration

Upon and after registration, the organisation and its members for the time being are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court and the Commission and to this Act; and, subject to this Act, all its members are bound by the rules of the organisation during the continuance of their membership.

[Section 61 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(4).]

62. Altering registered rules

(1) Upon and after the registration of rules in accordance with section 58(1), an alteration to those rules by the organisation concerned is not effective until the Registrar has given to the organisation a certificate that the alteration has been registered.

(2) The Registrar must not register any alteration to the rules of an organisation that relates to its name, qualifications of persons for membership, or a matter referred to in section 71(2) or (5) unless so authorised by the Commission in Court Session.

(3) Subject to section 71(8), the Registrar must not register an alteration to any rule unless, after consulting with the Chief Commissioner, the Registrar is satisfied that —

(a) the application has been authorised in accordance with the rules of the organisation; and

(b) reasonable steps have been taken to adequately inform the members —

(i) of the proposal for alteration and the reasons for the alteration; and

(ii) that the members or any of them may object to the proposed alteration by forwarding a written objection to the Registrar,

and, having regard to the structure of the organisation, and any other relevant circumstance, the members have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to object to the alteration; and

(c) less than 5% of the members of the organisation has objected to the proposed alteration or a majority of the members who voted in a ballot conducted in a manner approved by the Registrar has authorised or approved the proposed alteration.

(4) Sections 55, 56 and 58(3) apply, with such modifications as are necessary, to and in relation to an application by an organisation for alteration of a rule of a kind referred to in subsection (2).

[Section 62 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 38 and 66; No. 39 of 2018 s. 36; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (8) and 78(7).]

63. Records, organisations' duties as to etc.

(1) An organisation must keep the following records —

(a) a register of its members showing the name and residential address of each member and details of the status of each member in respect of the financial requirements for membership; and

(b) a list of the names, residential addresses, and occupations of the persons holding offices in the organisation; and

(c) accounting records that are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and truly record and explain the financial transactions and financial position of the organisation; and

(d) such other records as are prescribed.

(2) An organisation must file with the Registrar once in each year, at such time as is prescribed, a copy of the records required to be kept under subsection (1)(b) and a record of the number of members in the organisation, certified by statutory declaration

by the Secretary or other prescribed officer of the organisation to be a correct statement of the information contained in the records.

(3) An organisation must file with the Registrar in such manner and within such time as is prescribed notification of changes in the holding of offices.

[(4), (5) deleted]

(6) All documents filed with the Registrar pursuant to this section and section 65 must be made available for inspection at the office of the Registrar as prescribed.

(7) The register of members of an organisation must be made available by the organisation for inspection by such persons as are authorised by the Registrar, at such times as are appointed by the Registrar, at the office of the organisation.

[Section 63 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 39, 65 and 66; No. 79 of 1995 s. 5; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2), 77(13) and 78(7).]

64. Membership register, Registrar may direct rectification of etc.

(1) Where it appears to the Registrar that the register of members of an organisation is not being maintained in such a form and manner as to provide, for the purpose of the conduct of a ballot or election pursuant to this Act, a convenient form of the accurate particulars of the membership of the organisation, the Registrar may direct the organisation to make such rectifications in the register and such changes in the form or manner in which the register is being maintained, as the Registrar considers necessary for that purpose.

(2) An organisation to which a direction is given under subsection (1) must comply with the direction.

(3) A certificate from the Registrar stating that a person specified in the certificate was at a time so specified a member or officer of

an organisation so specified is, in all courts and proceedings, evidence of the facts so stated.

[Section 64 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 65 and 66; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2), 77(10) and 78(7).]

*[**64A-64D**. Deleted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 53.]*

65. Accounts of organisation, audit and filing of

The secretary of each organisation must —

(a) cause the accounting records of that organisation to be properly audited by a person registered as an auditor under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Commonwealth) (the ***auditor***) within 6 calendar months after the end of each financial year of that organisation; and

(b) within one calendar month after the completion of the audit referred to in paragraph (a), deliver to the Registrar —

(i) a balance sheet of the assets and liabilities of that organisation audited by the auditor and made up to the date of the closing of the accounts of that organisation in respect of the financial year concerned; and

(ii) a statement of the receipts and expenditure of that organisation during the financial year concerned audited by the auditor; and

(iii) a cash flow statement of the organisation for the financial year concerned audited by the auditor.

[Section 65 inserted: No. 121 of 1982 s. 22; amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 65 and 66; No. 79 of 1995 s. 6; No. 10 of 2001 s. 112; No. 74 of 2003 s. 68(2); No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(1) and (7).]

65A. Auditor's powers

For the purposes of auditing the accounting records of an organisation or of performing any function conferred on the auditor under this Act, the auditor of an organisation is entitled —

(a) to have full and free access at all reasonable times to all records or documents relating to the receipt or expenditure of moneys by the organisation, or the acquisition, use or disposal of assets of the organisation, or the incurring of liabilities by the organisation; and

(b) to require any officer or employee of the organisation to provide the auditor with any information or explanation that the auditor wants.

[Section 65A inserted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 7.]

66. Power of Chief Commissioner to deal with rules of organisation

(1) The following persons may apply to the Chief Commissioner for an order or direction under this section —

(a) a person who is or has been a member of an organisation; or

(b) a person who has applied for and not been admitted to membership in an organisation; or

(c) the Registrar acting on the complaint of or on behalf of a person referred to in paragraph (a) or of the Registrar's own motion.

(2) On an application made pursuant to this section, the Chief Commissioner may make such order or give such directions relating to the rules of the organisation, their observance or non-observance or the manner of their observance, either generally or in the particular case, as the Chief Commissioner

considers to be appropriate and without limiting the generality of this subsection may —

(a) disallow any rule which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner —

(i) is contrary to or inconsistent with any Act or law, or an award, industrial agreement, order or direction made, registered or given under this Act; or

(ii) is tyrannical or oppressive; or

(iii) prevents or hinders any member of the organisation from observing the law or the provisions of an award, industrial agreement, order or direction made, registered or given under this Act; or

(iv) imposes unreasonable conditions upon the membership of a member or upon an applicant for membership; or

(v) is inconsistent with the democratic control of the organisation by its members;

and

(b) instead of disallowing a rule under paragraph (a), direct the organisation to alter that rule within a specified time in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct; and

(c) disallow any rule which has not been altered by the organisation after a direction to do so pursuant to paragraph (b); and

(ca) where the Chief Commissioner disallows any rule under paragraph (a) or (c), give such directions as the Chief Commissioner considers necessary to remedy, rectify, reverse or alter or to validate or give effect to, anything that has been done in pursuance of the disallowed rule; and

(d) declare the true interpretation of any rule; and

(e) inquire into any election for an office in the organisation if it is alleged that there has been an irregularity in connection with that election and make such orders and give such directions as the Chief Commissioner considers necessary —

(i) to cure the irregularity including rectifying the register of members of the organisation; or

(ii) to remedy or alter any direct or indirect consequence of the irregularity;

and

(f) in connection with an inquiry under paragraph (e) —

(i) give such directions as the Chief Commissioner considers necessary to the Registrar or to any other person in relation to ballot papers, envelopes, lists, or other documents of any kind relating to the election;

(ii) order that any person named in the order must or must not, as the case may be, for such period as the Chief Commissioner considers reasonable in the circumstances and specifies in the order, act or continue to act in and be taken to hold an office to which the inquiry relates;

(iii) declare any act done in connection with the election to be void or validate any act so done.

[(3) deleted]

(4) Any person to whom an order or direction given or made under this section applies must comply with that order or direction whether or not it is contrary to or inconsistent with any rule of the organisation concerned.

[(5) deleted]

(6) A rule disallowed pursuant to subsection (2)(a) or (c) is void.

[(7), (8) deleted]

(9) The power of the Chief Commissioner under subsection (2)(d) may, on a reference made under section 27(1)(t), be exercised by the Commission in Court Session.

[Section 66 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 40 and 66; No. 119 of 1987 s. 17; No. 1 of 1995 s. 52 and 53; No. 79 of 1995 s. 33; No. 3 of 1997 s. 12; No. 39 of 2018 s. 37; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(3) and (7).]

67. Registering associations

(1) A council or other body, however designated, formed by and for the purpose of representing 2 or more organisations to the extent that they have industrial interests in common may, subject to this Act, be registered as an association under this Act.

(2) An association registered pursuant to subsection (1) may act on behalf of all employees eligible for membership of any of the organisations represented by the association in respect of a calling or industry in respect of which the association was formed.

(3) Subject to this section, the provisions of this Act relating to organisations, their rules, records, officers and members extend and apply, with such modifications as are necessary, to an association, its rules, records, officers and members respectively.

[Section 67 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 41; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(1).]

68. Declaration as to certain functions

The Commission may, on its own motion or on the application of a person of a kind referred to in section 66(1), declare all or any of the functions of an office to be those of an office in an organisation.

[Section 68 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 39 of 2018 s. 38.]

69. Election, conduct of by Registrar or Electoral Commissioner

(1) An election for an office in an organisation may be conducted pursuant to this section where the Registrar decides that a request that the election be so conducted has been duly made.

(2) A request is duly made if it is made in writing within the time prescribed —

(a) by an officer of an organisation on behalf of the organisation; or

(b) by a person authorised to make the request by and on behalf of not less than 1/20th of the members of, or 250 of the members of the organisation, whichever is the lesser number.

(3) Where a request is made or purports to be made in accordance with this section, the Registrar must, after making such inquiries, if any, as the Registrar considers necessary, decide whether or not the request has been duly made.

(4) Where the Registrar decides that a request has been duly made, the Registrar must inform the organisation, and, where the request was made by a person referred to in subsection (2)(b), that person, accordingly, and make arrangements with the Electoral Commissioner appointed under the *Electoral Act 1907* for the conduct of the election by an officer holding office under that Act or by some other person authorised in writing by the Electoral Commissioner.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the rules of the organisation, the person conducting the election may take such

action and give such directions as the person considers necessary in order —

(a) to ensure that no irregularities occur in or in connection with the election; or

(b) to rectify the register of members of the organisation; or

(c) to remedy procedural defects which appear to the person to exist in those rules.

(6) A person must not —

(a) refuse or fail to comply with a direction given in accordance with subsection (5); or

(b) obstruct or hinder —

(i) the person conducting an election under this section in the conduct of the election or the taking of any action in accordance with subsection (5); or

(ii) any other person in the carrying out of a direction given in accordance with subsection (5).

(7) An election conducted pursuant to this section is not invalid by reason only of an irregularity in the request in pursuance of which the election was conducted or by reason of a breach of the rules of the organisation involved in anything done or omitted, or in compliance with a direction given, in accordance with this section.

(8) The expense of any election conducted in accordance with this section must be borne by the State; and the Consolidated Account is to the necessary extent appropriated accordingly.

(9) The Secretary of the organisation must, within such time as the Registrar may require, lodge with the Registrar a copy of the register of members referred to in section 63 and that register must be open for inspection and extracts may be taken from it, at the office of the person conducting the election, by any member of the organisation or candidate at the election.

(10) In proceedings before the Commission or any court in connection with anything done or proposed to be done by reason of a request duly made in accordance with this section the copy register referred to in subsection (9) is evidence that the persons shown in the register as members of the organisation were, at the date on which that request was so made, members of the organisation.

(11) Where the Registrar decides that a request has not been duly made under this section the Registrar must inform the organisation and, where the request has been made by a person referred to in subsection (2)(b), that person, accordingly.

(12) The officer or person who made the request for the conduct of the election under this section may, within 7 days of the organisation or that person, as the case may be, being informed by the Registrar of the decision that the request has not been duly made, appeal to the Commission in Court Session in the manner prescribed against that decision.

[Section 69 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 42, 65 and 66; No. 98 of 1985 s. 3; No. 6 of 1993 s. 11; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 77 of 2006 s. 4; No. 39 of 2018 s. 39; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2), 77(2), (5) and (10) and 78(7).]

70. Offences in relation to elections

(1) A person must not, without lawful authority or excuse, in or in connection with an election for an office —

(a) personate another person to secure a ballot paper to which the personator is not entitled, or personate another person for the purpose of voting; or

(b) destroy, deface, alter, take, or otherwise interfere with a nomination paper, ballot paper, or envelope; or

(c) put or deliver a ballot paper or other paper —

(i) into a ballot box or other ballot receptacle; or

(ii) into the post; or

(iii) to a person receiving ballot papers for the purposes of the election;

or

(d) record a vote which the person is not entitled to record; or

(e) record more than one vote; or

(f) forge or utter, knowing it to be forged, a nomination paper, ballot paper, or envelope; or

(g) supply a ballot paper; or

(h) obtain, or have in the person's possession, a ballot paper; or

(i) destroy, take, open, or otherwise interfere with a ballot box.

(2) A person must not, in or in connection with an election for an office —

(a) threaten, offer or suggest violence, injury, punishment, damage, loss, disadvantage, or any form of intimidation for or on account of, or to induce —

(i) candidature or withdrawal of candidature; or

(ii) a vote or an omission to vote; or

(iii) support or opposition to a candidate; or

(iv) a promise of a vote, or an omission to vote, or of support for, or of opposition to a candidate;

or

(b) use, cause, inflict, or procure violence, punishment, damage, loss, disadvantage, or any form of intimidation for or on account of any such candidature, withdrawal, vote, omission, support, or opposition.

(3) A contravention of subsection (1) or (2) is not an offence but those subsections are civil penalty provisions for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 70 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 65; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 20 of 2002 s. 152(1); No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 77(2) and (4).]

71. Rules of State and federal organisations as to membership and offices

[(1) deleted]

(2) The rules of a State organisation and a counterpart federal body described in section 52A(2) are taken to be the same if the rules of the organisation and the body —

(a) relate to the qualifications of persons for membership; and

(b) are, in the opinion of the Commission in Court Session, substantially the same.

(3) The Commission in Court Session may form the opinion that the rules referred to in subsection (2) are substantially the same notwithstanding that a person who is —

(a) eligible to be a member of the State organisation is, by reason of being a member of a particular class of persons, ineligible to be a member of that State organisation's counterpart federal body; or

(b) eligible to be a member of the counterpart federal body is, for the reason referred to in paragraph (a), ineligible to be a member of the State organisation.

(4) The rules of a State organisation and a counterpart federal body described in section 52A(2) are taken to be the same if —

(a) the rules prescribe the offices existing in the body; and

(b) for every office in the organisation there is a corresponding office in the body.

(5) Where, after the coming into operation of this section —

(a) the rules of a State organisation are altered pursuant to section 62 to provide that each office in the State organisation may, from such time as the committee of management of the State organisation may determine, be held by the person who, in accordance with the rules of the State organisation's counterpart federal body, holds an office described in subsection (5A) in that body; and

(b) the committee of management of the State organisation decides and, in the prescribed manner notifies the Registrar accordingly, that from a date specified in the notification all offices in the State organisation will be filled in accordance with the rule referred to in paragraph (a),

the Registrar must issue the State organisation with a certificate which declares —

(c) that the provisions of this Act relating to elections for office within a State organisation do not, from the date referred to in paragraph (b), apply in relation to offices in that State organisation; and

(d) that, from that date, the persons holding office in the State organisation in accordance with the rule referred to in paragraph (a) are, for all purposes, the officers of the State organisation,

and the certificate has effect according to its tenor.

(5A) The office referred to in subsection (5)(a) is —

(a) in the case of a counterpart federal body referred to in section 52A(2) — the corresponding office in the body;

(b) in the case of a counterpart federal body referred to in section 52A(3) — an office that is specified in the rules of the State organisation for the purposes of this subsection and in relation to which the members of the

State organisation are, under the rules of the counterpart federal body, entitled to —

(i) nominate a person to be the office holder; and

(ii) vote for a person to be the office holder.

(6) A State organisation referred to in section 52A(2) or (3) to which a certificate issued under this section applies may, notwithstanding any provision in its rules to the contrary, make an agreement with the branch or organisation that is the State organisation's counterpart federal body, relating to the management and control of the funds or property, or both, of the State organisation.

(7) Where a memorandum of an agreement referred to in subsection (6) is —

(a) sealed with the respective seals of the State organisation and the other organisation concerned; and

(b) signed on behalf of the State organisation and the other organisation by the persons authorised under their respective rules to execute such an instrument; and

(c) lodged with the Registrar,

the Commission in Court Session may, if it is satisfied that the terms of the agreement are not detrimental to the interests of persons who are eligible to be members of the State organisation and of its counterpart federal body and will not prevent or hinder the State organisation from satisfying any debt or obligation however arising, approve the agreement.

(8) Where the Commission in Court Session approves an agreement under subsection (7) the Registrar must —

(a) register the memorandum as an alteration to the rules of the State organisation; and

(b) amend, where necessary, the certificate issued to the State organisation under subsection (5) by declaring that the State organisation is, from the date of registration of

the memorandum, exempted from compliance with such provisions of this Act and to such an extent as the Commission in Court Session may, having regard to the terms of the memorandum, direct; and

(c) notify the State organisation in writing of the matters referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b).

(9) After the issue to a State organisation of a certificate or an amended certificate under this section —

(a) the rule referred to in subsection (5)(a) and a memorandum registered under subsection (8)(a) must not be altered unless the alteration is approved by the Commission in Court Session; and

(b) an alteration to any rule of the State organisation other than the rule referred to in paragraph (a) may be registered by the Registrar if the Registrar is satisfied that the rule as so altered is the same as a rule of the State organisation's counterpart federal body; and

(c) every member of the State organisation's counterpart federal body who is eligible to be a member of the State organisation is, for all the purposes of this Act and of any award, industrial agreement or order, taken to be a member of the State organisation.

(10) Before granting approval to an alteration of the rule or memorandum referred to in subsection (9)(a), the Commission in Court Session may require compliance by the State organisation with such conditions as the Commission in Court Session considers appropriate.

[Section 71 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 119 of 1987 s. 18; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 74 of 2003 s. 68(3); No. 53 of 2011 s. 34; No. 39 of 2018 s. 40; No. 30 of 2021 s. 36, 74, 76(2), (7) and (8), 78(6) and (7).]

71A. State organisation may adopt rules of federal organisation

[(1) deleted]

(2) Subject to this section, a State organisation may alter its rules (in this section referred to as the ***State rules***) by including in the State rules a provision (in this section referred to as the ***adopting provision***) stating that all of the rules of its counterpart federal body other than —

(a) a rule relating to the name of the State organisation; and

(b) a rule relating to the qualifications of persons for membership; and

(ba) a rule described in section 71(5)(a) relating to an office described in section 71(5A)(b); and

(bb) a rule described in section 71(5A)(b); and

(c) any rule specifically excluded in the adopting provision,

are by force of this section adopted as rules of the State organisation.

(3) Subject to subsection (5) where a State organisation alters its rules under subsection (2) the rules adopted by that State organisation are by force of this section, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 62, taken to be rules of the State organisation.

(4) The rules adopted under subsection (2) include, unless provision to the contrary is made by the State organisation in the adopting provision —

(a) any amendments made to those rules; and

(b) any further rules made by the counterpart federal body,

after the coming into operation of the adopting provision.

(5) Where a State organisation makes an adopting provision under subsection (2) —

(a) the Registrar must register that adopting provision as an alteration to the rules of that State organisation; and

(b) that adopting provision is not effective until registered under paragraph (a).

(6) Section 62 does not apply to or in relation to the alteration of State rules under or by force of this section.

[Section 71A inserted: No. 99 of 1990 s. 9; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 37, 74, 76(2) and (8) and 78(3).]

72. Amalgamated organisations, registration of

(1) Where 2 or more organisations (in this section referred to as the amalgamating organisations) apply for the registration of a new organisation and the rules of the proposed new organisation are such that the only persons eligible for membership of the new organisation will be persons who, if the amalgamating organisations had remained in being, would have been eligible for membership of at least one of the amalgamating organisations, the new organisation may be registered by authority of the Commission in Court Session.

(2) An application under this section must be made under the respective seals of the amalgamating organisations and must be signed by the secretary and principal executive officer of each of those organisations.

(3) The provisions of this Division applying to and in relation to the registration of organisations under section 53(1) or 54(1), other than section 55(5), apply with such modifications as are necessary, to and in relation to the registration of an organisation under this section.

(4) Subsection (1) does not prevent the alteration, pursuant to this Act, at any time after an organisation has been registered under this section, of the rules referred to in that subsection.

(5) On and from the date on which an organisation is registered under this section —

(a) the registration of each of the amalgamating organisations is cancelled; and

(b) all the property, rights, duties, and obligations whatever held by, vested in, or imposed on each of those organisations are held by, vested in, or imposed on, as the case may be, the new organisation; and

(c) actions and other proceedings already commenced by or against any of those organisations may be continued by or against the new organisation and the new organisation is substituted for each of those organisations as a party; and

(d) actions and other proceedings that could have been brought by or against any of those organisations may be brought by or against the new organisation.

[Section 72 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 43; amended: No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 79 of 1995 s. 34; No. 39 of 2018 s. 41; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(1), (2) and (4).]

72A. Orders as to the employees represented by employee organisation

(1) In this section —

enterprise means —

(a) a business, or part of a business, that is carried on by a single employer; or

(b) a business, or part of a business, that is carried on by 2 or more employers as a joint venture or single enterprise; or

(c) activities carried on by a public authority, or part of those activities; or

(d) a single project, undertaking or place of work;

organisation means an organisation of employees and includes the Australian Medical Association (WA) Incorporated.

(2) An organisation, an employer or the Minister may apply to the Commission in Court Session for an order —

(a) that an organisation has the right, to the exclusion of another organisation or other organisations, to represent under this Act the industrial interests of a particular class or group of employees employed in an enterprise who are eligible for membership of the organisation;

(b) that an organisation that does not have the right to represent under this Act the industrial interests of a particular class or group of employees employed in an enterprise has that right;

(c) that an organisation does not have the right to represent under this Act the industrial interests of a particular class or group of employees employed in an enterprise who are eligible for membership of the organisation.

(3) The Registrar must publish notice of an application under subsection (2) in the *Industrial Gazette* and —

(a) in a newspaper circulating throughout the State; or

(b) on an internet website maintained by the Commission,

and the application must not be listed for hearing before the Commission in Court Session until after the expiration of 30 days from the day on which the notice is first published.

(4) On an application under subsection (2), the Commission in Court Session may make one or more of the orders applied for, and may make any such order subject to any condition or limitation.

(5) The Commission in Court Session must not make any order described in subsection (2) without giving persons who, in its opinion, have a sufficient interest in the matter an opportunity of being heard.

(6) Where an order is made under subsection (4), the Commission in Court Session must refer the matter to the Chief

Commissioner unless it is satisfied that the rules of the organisations concerned do not need to be altered.

(7) On a referral under subsection (6) the Chief Commissioner must, after giving the organisations concerned an opportunity of being heard, make such alterations (if any) to the rules of the organisations as are, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, necessary to reflect the order made by the Commission in Court Session.

(8) An alteration must be made by instrument in writing signed by the Chief Commissioner and takes effect on a day specified in the instrument.

[Section 72A inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 20; amended: No. 79 of 1995 s. 35; No. 20 of 2002 s. 190(6); No. 39 of 2018 s. 42; No. 43 of 2024 s. 54.]

72B. AMA may represent interests of medical practitioners

(1) In this section —

medical practitioner means a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Western Australia)* in the medical profession;

WA Branch of the AMA means the Australian Medical Association (WA) Incorporated.

(2) The WA Branch of the AMA may represent under this Act the industrial interests of medical practitioners as if it were an organisation of employees and for that purpose —

(a) the references to ***organisation*** in paragraphs (e), (i), (j), (k) and (l) of the definition of ***industrial matter*** in section 7(1) include the WA Branch of the AMA; and

(b) Part II Divisions 2, 2AA and 3 and Parts III and VIA apply to the WA Branch of the AMA as if it were an organisation of employees.

(3) The WA Branch of the AMA does not have the right, to the exclusion of an organisation or organisations, to represent under this Act the industrial interests of medical practitioners, unless an order to that effect is made under section 72A.

(4) Within 30 days of the coming into operation of section 36 of the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 1995* the WA Branch of the AMA must lodge with the Registrar a copy of its rules as then in force.

(5) The WA Branch of the AMA must lodge with the Registrar, within 30 days of the making of the alteration, any alteration made to the rules lodged under subsection (4) as altered from time to time.

(6) The WA Branch of the AMA must file with the Registrar once in each year, at such time as is prescribed —

(a) a list of the names, residential addresses, and occupations of the persons holding offices in the Branch; and

(b) a record of the number of members of the Branch,

certified by statutory declaration by the Executive Director of the Branch to be a correct statement of the information contained in the list and the record.

[Section 72B inserted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 36; amended: No. 22 of 2008 Sch. 3 cl. 30(2); No. 35 of 2010 s. 99; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2); No. 43 of 2024 s. 55.]

73. Cancelling and suspending registration of organisation, procedure for

(1) Subject to this section, the Commission constituted by a commissioner may of its own motion or at the request of the Minister or any employer or organisation at any time direct the Registrar in writing to issue to an organisation a summons to appear before the Commission in Court Session on a date specified in the summons, and show cause why the registration of the organisation under this Act should not be cancelled or suspended, as the case may be, either generally or with respect to any employee or group or class of employees.

(2) The Registrar must ascertain from the Chief Commissioner the date to be specified in the summons referred to in subsection (1) and that date must not, without good cause, be less than 14 days from the date on which the summons is issued by the Registrar.

(3) In respect of a request made under subsection (1) —

(a) where the request is made by the Minister and is accompanied by a declaration made by the Minister that in the Minister's opinion —

(i) the safety, health, or welfare of the community or a part of it is at risk; or

(ii) a number of a group or class of employees who are, or are eligible to be, members of the organisation is bound by an award made under the FW Act or continued in existence under the FW (Transitional) Act,

the Commission must give a direction under that subsection; and

(b) in any other case, the Commission may give a direction under that subsection if, by reason of the conduct of the organisation or its officers or members or any of them, either generally or in a particular case, it appears to the Commission that the continuance of the registration is not consistent with or will not serve the objects of this

Act, but the Commission must not give such a direction in a case to which this paragraph applies unless it has advised the organisation of its intention to do so and has invited such officers of the organisation as the Commission considers appropriate to consult with it in respect of that conduct.

(4) A direction to the Registrar under subsection (1) must include a statement of the reasons for which the direction is given and a copy of that statement must be attached to the summons referred to in that subsection and served with the summons.

(5) The organisation concerned may apply to the Registrar for further particulars of the statement of reasons referred to in subsection (4) and the Registrar must supply such further particulars as the commissioner who constituted the Commission that gave the direction may direct.

(6) For the hearing and determination of a matter under this section the commissioner referred to in subsection (5) must not be one of the commissioners who constitute the Commission in Court Session for the purposes of this section.

(7) On the return of the summons (not being a summons to which subsection (7b) applies) if it appears to the Commission in Court Session that by reason of the conduct of the organisation or its officers or members or any of them, either generally or in any particular case, the continuance of the registration is not consistent with or will not serve the objects of this Act, the Commission in Court Session —

(a) must make one of the orders described in subsection (7a); and

(b) may make one or both of the orders described in subsection (8).

(7a) The orders referred to in subsection (7)(a) are —

(a) an order cancelling the registration of the organisation; or

(b) an order cancelling the rights of the organisation under this Act either generally or with respect to any employee or group or class of employees specified in the order; or

(c) an order suspending for a time specified in the order or without limit of time and, in either case, subject to such conditions or exceptions, or both, as the Commission in Court Session thinks fit, that registration or those rights.

(7b) On the return of a summons issued following a declaration by the Minister under subsection (3)(a)(ii), if it appears to the Commission in Court Session that a number of a group or class of employees who are, or are qualified to be, members of an organisation is bound by an award made under the FW Act or continued in existence under the FW (Transitional) Act, the Commission in Court Session —

(a) must make an order cancelling the rights of the organisation under this Act with respect to that group or class of employees; and

(b) may make an order under subsection (8)(a).

(8) For the purposes of subsection (7) and notwithstanding anything in this Act, the orders which the Commission in Court Session may make include —

(a) an order with respect to the rules of the organisations cancelling or suspending or varying in any way the rules or any part of the rules referred to in section 55(2); and

(b) an order cancelling or suspending an award, industrial agreement or order or any provision of an award, industrial agreement or order.

(9) An order made under this section comes into operation and has effect from such date on or after the making of the order as the Commission in Court Session may determine and specify, but it may be prescribed in the order that the order will not commence to operate from the date specified if, before that date, the organisation satisfies the Commission in Court Session that it

has complied or is complying with conditions or requisitions made by the Commission in Court Session when making the order.

(10) An order made under this section may provide for the cancellation of the registration of an organisation after such period of suspension of rights under this Act as the Commission in Court Session considers necessary to enable any debts, liabilities, or obligations incurred by the organisation to be met and the period of suspension under this subsection may be extended by the Commission in Court Session to such extent as may appear to it to be necessary.

(11) An order made under this section has effect according to its tenor and the Registrar must, where necessary, amend the Registrar's records accordingly.

(12) The Commission in Court Session must cancel the registration of an organisation if it is satisfied on the application of the Registrar that —

(a) the number of members of the organisation or, the number of employees of the members of the organisation would not entitle it to registration under section 53 or section 54, as the case may be; or

(b) the organisation is defunct; or

(c) the organisation has, in the manner prescribed, requested that its registration be cancelled.

(12a) The Registrar must make an application under subsection (12) in every case where it appears to the Registrar that there are sufficient grounds for doing so.

(13) Proceedings for the cancellation or suspension of the registration of an organisation, or any of its rights under this Act, must not be instituted otherwise than under this section.

(14) During any period in which —

(a) an organisation of employees is not registered; or

(b) the registration of an organisation of employees is suspended,

an employer must not deduct from the wages of any employee any amount for or in respect of membership of the organisation.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $2 000.

[Section 73 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 23; No. 94 of 1984 s. 44 and 66; No. 119 of 1987 s. 19; No. 15 of 1993 s. 21; No. 3 of 1997 s. 9 and 19; No. 20 of 2002 s. 193(2) and 194(6); No. 53 of 2011 s. 35; No. 39 of 2018 s. 43; Gazette 15 Aug 2003 p. 3686; No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(1), 75(1) and 76(2) and (8), 77(6) and (13) and 78(7).]

*[**73A**. Deleted: No. 1 of 1995 s. 10.]*

Division 5 — Duties of officers of organisations

[Heading inserted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 8(1); amended: No. 3 of 1997 s. 4; No. 20 of 2002 s. 192(1).]

74. Finance official's duties

(1) In this section and in section 77 —

finance official means an officer of an organisation who is entitled to participate directly in the financial management of the organisation.

(2) A finance official is to act honestly at all times in the performance of the functions of the finance official's office or employment.

(3) A finance official is to exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence at all times in the performance of the functions of the finance official's office or employment.

(4) The degree of care and diligence required by subsection (3) is the degree of care and diligence that a reasonable person in the finance official's position would reasonably be expected to exercise.

(5) Each finance official of an organisation is to ensure that the organisation keeps and maintains accounting records as required by section 63(1)(c).

(6) A person who is or has been a finance official of an organisation is not to make use of information acquired by virtue of the person's position as a finance official to obtain or seek to obtain directly or indirectly, a pecuniary advantage for the person or for any other person or to cause or seek to cause detriment, loss or damage to the organisation.

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply to acts done —

(a) in and for the purposes of the performance of the functions of a finance official's office or employment; or

(b) with the consent of the committee of management of the organisation.

(8) Details of any matter about which consent is given under subsection (7)(b) are to be disclosed by the committee of management to the members of the organisation in accordance with the rules of the organisation.

(9) A finance official of an organisation is not to make use of the finance official's position as a finance official to obtain or seek to obtain, directly or indirectly, a pecuniary advantage for the official or for any other person or to cause or seek to cause detriment, loss or damage to the organisation.

(10) Subsection (9) does not apply to acts done in and for the purposes of the performance of the functions of a finance official's office or employment.

(11) A finance official of an organisation is to provide the committee of management of the organisation with returns of the finance official's pecuniary interests at such times and in such form as are prescribed by the rules of the organisation.

(12) A finance official of an organisation who has a material personal interest in a matter involving the organisation is to

disclose the nature of the interest to the committee of management of the organisation as soon as is practicable after the relevant facts come to the finance official's knowledge.

(13) Subject to section 79, this section is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any rule of law relating to the duties or liabilities of a finance official and does not prevent the institution of civil proceedings in respect of a breach of such a duty or in respect of such a liability.

[Section 74 inserted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 8(1); amended: No. 3 of 1997 s. 5; No. 20 of 2002 s. 192(2).]

75. Auditor to report on compliance with s. 74 duties

(1) In reporting on the accounting records of an organisation under section 65 the auditor is to express an opinion as to whether any person has contravened or failed to comply with section 74.

(2) If the auditor finds that the accounting records are not in a form that enables an informed opinion to be expressed as required by subsection (1), the auditor is to report that finding.

[Section 75 inserted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 8(1).]

*[**76.** Deleted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 44.]*

77. Duty under s. 74, enforcing

(1) If a person who is or has been a finance official of an organisation (the ***respondent***) contravenes or fails to comply with section 74 —

(a) the organisation; or

(b) an officer of the organisation; or

(c) a member of the organisation; or

(d) the Registrar or a deputy registrar; or

(e) an industrial inspector,

may apply in the prescribed manner to an industrial magistrate's court for the enforcement of section 74.

(2) On the hearing of an application under subsection (1) the industrial magistrate's court may, if the contravention or failure to comply is proved, do any one or more of the following —

(a) by order, issue a caution to the respondent;

(b) subject to subsection (3) and section 79(5)(a), by order impose a penalty on the respondent of such amount as the industrial magistrate's court considers just, but not exceeding $5 000;

(c) order the respondent to pay compensation to the organisation in respect of any loss or damage suffered by the organisation as a result of the contravention or failure to comply;

(d) order the restitution or forfeiture of any pecuniary advantage obtained by any person as a result of the contravention or failure to comply;

(e) order the respondent to do any specified thing or to cease any specified activity.

(3) Only one penalty can be imposed on the respondent under subsection (2)(b) in respect of contraventions or failures to comply arising out of one course of conduct.

(4) The industrial magistrate's court may, by order, dismiss an application under subsection (1).

(5) Subject to subsection (6) an order under subsection (2) or (4) may be made with or without costs.

(6) Costs must not be given against the Registrar, a deputy registrar or an industrial inspector in relation to proceedings under this section.

(7) Where the industrial magistrate's court orders money to be paid under this section by way of a penalty, compensation, restitution, forfeiture or costs the industrial magistrate's court must state in the order the name of the person liable to pay the

money and the name of the person to whom the money is to be paid.

[Section 77 inserted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 8(1); amended: No. 3 of 1997 s. 6; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

78. Failure to comply with s. 77(2)(e) order

A person who fails to comply with an order under section 77(2)(e) commits an offence.

Penalty:

(a) a fine of $5 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

[Section 78 inserted: No. 3 of 1997 s. 7; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 71(2) and (3).]

79. Proceedings under s. 77, effect on or of other proceedings

(1) Subject to subsection (3), where an application is made to an industrial magistrate's court under section 77, the matter to which the application relates (whether as shown in the application or as emerging in the course of the determination of the application) is not justiciable by another court in civil proceedings unless —

(a) that matter was before that other court at the time when the application was made to the industrial magistrate's court; or

(b) the application to the industrial magistrate's court is withdrawn or not pursued.

(2) Where a matter that an industrial magistrate's court has jurisdiction to determine under section 77 is before another court in civil proceedings, that other court may order that the matter be transferred to and determined by the industrial magistrate's court.

(3) Where a matter that a court has jurisdiction to determine in civil proceedings is before an industrial magistrate's court, the industrial magistrate's court may order that the matter be transferred to and determined by that other court.

(4) In making an order for compensation, restitution or forfeiture under section 77(2)(c) or (d) an industrial magistrate's court is to have regard to any amount that the respondent has been ordered to pay in civil proceedings relating to the same matter in another court.

(5) If criminal proceedings are instituted under any other enactment in respect of conduct that also constitutes a contravention of or failure to comply with section 74 —

(a) an industrial magistrate's court is not to impose a penalty under section 77(2)(b) in proceedings under section 77 in respect of the matter; but

(b) the outcome of the criminal proceedings is not to be taken into consideration in the determination of proceedings under section 77 in respect of the matter.

[Section 79 inserted: No. 3 of 1997 s. 7.]

80. Disqualification from office for breach of s. 74 duty

(1) If an order is made against an officer of an organisation under section 77(2)(b), (c), (d) or (e), the industrial magistrate's court may, on the application of the Registrar, order —

(a) that the officer's office becomes vacant when the order is made; and

(b) that, from the time when the order is made, the officer is disqualified from holding or acting in any office in the organisation during such period of not more than 3 years as is specified in the order.

(2) The industrial magistrate's court may include in an order under subsection (1) any provision that it considers necessary to ensure the operation of the order and to provide for the election

or appointment of a person to replace the officer whose office becomes vacant under the order.

(3) A person who performs or attempts to perform the functions of an office in the organisation while disqualified by an order under subsection (1) from holding or acting in the office commits an offence punishable by the Supreme Court as for a contempt.

[Section 80 inserted: No. 3 of 1997 s. 7.]

Part 2AA — Employers declared not to be national system employers

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

Division 1 — Declarations

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80A. Employers declared not to be national system employers

(1) This section applies to an employer who, under the FW Act section 14(2), may be declared by or under a law of the State not to be a national system employer.

(2) The regulations may —

(a) declare the employer not to be a national system employer for the purposes of the FW Act; and

(b) fix a day (the ***relevant day***) for the purposes of that declaration.

[Section 80A inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

Division 2 — Change from federal to State system

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80B. Terms used

In this Division —

declared employee means a person employed by a declared employer;

declared employer means an employer declared not to be a national system employer in regulations under section 80A(2)(a);

federal award means —

(a) a modern award under the FW Act; or

(b) an award under the repealed Workplace Act continued in existence under the FW (Transitional) Act;

federal industrial authority means —

(a) the Australian Industrial Relations Commission under the repealed Workplace Act; or

(b) the FW Commission;

federal industrial instrument means a fair work instrument under the FW Act;

national fair work legislation means —

(a) the FW Act; or

(b) the FW (Transitional) Act;

new State instrument has the meaning given in section 80BB(2);

old federal instrument has the meaning given in section 80BB(1)(b);

relevant day has the meaning given in section 80A(2)(b);

repealed Workplace Act means the *Workplace Relations Act 1996* (Commonwealth);

terms includes conditions, restrictions and other provisions.

[Section 80B inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80BA. Operation of awards, industrial agreements or orders

(1) The regulations may provide that, on and from the relevant day, an award, industrial agreement or order specified in the regulations applies to the employees of a declared employer specified in the regulations.

(2) If regulations are made under subsection (1), on and from the relevant day the award, industrial agreement or order applies to each of the following —

(a) the declared employer;

(b) the declared employees of the declared employer;

(c) an organisation that is a party to the award or industrial agreement or that is bound by the order.

[Section 80BA inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80BB. New State instruments

(1) This section applies —

(a) to the extent section 80BA does not provide for a declared employee of a declared employer; and

(b) if, immediately before the relevant day, a federal industrial instrument (the ***old federal instrument***) applies to, or purports to apply to, the declared employee.

(2) On the relevant day, an industrial agreement (the ***new State instrument***) applies to the declared employer and declared employees.

(3) The new State instrument is taken —

(a) to have been registered under this Act on the relevant day; and

(b) except as provided in this section or section 80BC, to have the same terms as the old federal instrument including those terms as added to or modified by any of the following —

(i) terms of a federal award incorporated by the old federal instrument;

(ii) orders of a federal industrial authority;

(iii) another instrument under the national fair work legislation or the repealed Workplace Act;

and

(c) to have a nominal expiry date that is the earlier of the following —

(i) a day that is 2 years after the relevant day;

(ii) the day that, immediately before the relevant day, was the nominal expiry day of the old federal instrument.

(4) This Act applies in relation to the new State instrument subject to any modifications or exclusions prescribed by regulations for this subsection.

(5) The new State instrument applies except as provided in the MCE Act.

[Section 80BB inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80BC. Amendment of new State instruments

(1) A declared employer, a declared employee or an organisation may apply to the Commission to amend a new State instrument.

(2) On the application, the Commission may make the amendment if it is satisfied it is fair and reasonable to do so in the circumstances.

(3) The amendment may be provided to take effect —

(a) immediately; or

(b) progressively, in stages specified in the amendment.

[Section 80BC inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80BD. Ability to carry over matters

The Commission may, in connection with the operation of this Part, or any matter arising directly or indirectly out of the operation of this Part —

(a) accept, recognise, adopt or rely on any step taken under, or for, the national fair work legislation; and

(b) accept or rely on anything (including in the nature of evidence presented for the purpose of any proceedings) that has been presented, filed or provided under, or for, the national fair work legislation; and

(c) give effect in any other way to any other thing done under, or for, the national fair work legislation.

[Section 80BD inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80BE. References in new State instruments to federal industrial authority and General Manager

(1) In this section —

General Manager means the General Manager under the FW Act.

(2) On and from the relevant day, a term of a new State instrument expressed to confer a power or function on a federal industrial authority has effect as if it conferred the power or function on the Commission.

(3) On and from the relevant day, a term of a new State instrument expressed to confer a power or function on the General Manager has effect as if it conferred the power or function on the Registrar.

[Section 80BE inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80BF. References in new State instruments to provisions of Commonwealth laws

(1) In this section —

corresponding provision of this Act, to a provision of the FW Act, means —

(a) if paragraph (b) does not apply — a provision of this Act that is of similar effect to the provision of the FW Act; or

(b) a provision of this Act declared by regulations to be a corresponding provision.

(2) On and from the relevant day, a term of a new State instrument expressed to refer to a provision of the FW Act is taken to refer to the corresponding provision of this Act.

[Section 80BF inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80BG. References in new State instruments to federal organisations

(1) In this section —

federal counterpart has the meaning given in the FW (Registered Organisations) Act section 9A.

(2) On and from the relevant day, a term of a new State instrument expressed to refer to a federal organisation is taken to refer to an organisation under this Act of which the federal organisation is a federal counterpart.

(3) If the federal organisation is not a federal counterpart of an organisation under this Act, the federal organisation is taken to be an organisation under this Act representing the declared employees of the relevant declared employer in proceedings or other matters arising under this Act.

(4) Subsection (3) ceases to apply to the federal organisation when the new State instrument ceases to apply to the relevant declared employer and declared employees.

[Section 80BG inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80BH. Named parties to new State instruments

(1) An organisation of employees or an association of employees may apply to the Commission to make an order naming the organisation or association as a party to a new State instrument.

(2) On the application, the Commission must grant the order if, in the opinion of the Commission, the instrument applies to an employee who is eligible to be a member of the organisation or association.

[Section 80BH inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 56.]

80BI. Employment under old federal instrument

(1) Subsection (2) applies in relation to deciding the entitlements of a declared employee under a new State instrument.

(2) Employment of the declared employee with a declared employer before the relevant day that counted under the old federal instrument also counts as employment of the declared employee with the declared employer under the new State instrument.

(3) If, before the relevant day, the declared employee has already had the benefit of an entitlement determined by reference to a period of service, the period of service cannot be counted again under subsection (2) for calculating the declared employee's entitlements of that type under the new State instrument.

[Section 80BI inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80BJ. Leave accrued immediately before relevant day

(1) This section applies to any paid or unpaid leave accrued under an old federal instrument, the national fair work legislation or a law of this State.

(2) Leave accrued immediately before the relevant day by a declared employee to whom a new State instrument applies is taken to have accrued under the new State instrument.

[Section 80BJ inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

80BK. Leave taken under old federal instrument

(1) A declared employee who was, immediately before the relevant day, taking a period of leave under the old federal instrument or under the FW Act is entitled to continue on that leave under the new State instrument or a law of this State for the remainder of the period.

(2) A declared employee who has, before the relevant day, taken a step under the old federal instrument or the FW Act that the employee is required to take so the employee can, on and from

the relevant day, take a period of leave under the old federal instrument or the FW Act, is taken to have taken the step under the new State instrument or a law of this State.

(3) The regulations may deal with other matters relating to how a new State instrument applies to leave that, immediately before the relevant day, is being, or is to be, taken by a declared employee under the old federal instrument or the FW Act.

[Section 80BK inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 38.]

[Part IIA: s. 80C-80S deleted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 57;
s. 80T deleted: No. 1 of 1995 s. 30;
s. 80U-80W deleted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 57;
s. 80X-80Z, 80ZA-80ZD: No. 1 of 1995 s. 31.]

Part IIB — Enquiries

[Heading inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 47.]

80ZE. Minister may refer matter to Commission for enquiry

(1) The Minister may refer to the Commission for enquiry and report under this section any matter that, in the opinion of the Minister, affects or may affect industrial relations and the Commission must enquire into that matter and report to the Minister.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an industrial matter or a matter that is otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Commission under this Act.

[Section 80ZE inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 47; amended: No. 15 of 1993 s. 22; Gazette 15 Aug 2003 p. 3686; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(7).]

Part IIC — Arrangements with other industrial authorities

[Heading inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 47.]

80ZF. Term used: FW Commission

In this Part —

FW Commission includes a member of the FW Commission.

[Section 80ZF inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 52; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 75(1).]

80ZG. Joint proceedings of Commission and FW Commission

(1) If in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner it is appropriate to do so, the Commission may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, exercise, in the presence of —

(a) the FW Commission; and

(b) the parties to an industrial dispute in relation to which the FW Commission is exercising power; and

(c) any witness summoned by the FW Commission,

any of the powers of the Commission that are exercisable by it in relation to an industrial matter.

(2) Where the Commission is exercising, as provided by subsection (1), in relation to an industrial matter, any of the powers of the Commission that are exercisable by it, it may, without limiting the generality of section 26(1)(a) and (b), have regard to any evidence given, in its presence and in the presence of the parties to the industrial matter, to the FW Commission, being evidence that is relevant to the exercise of those powers.

(3) Nothing in this section is taken to prevent the Commission from exercising powers in relation to an industrial matter in the presence of any person other than the FW Commission or a person referred to in subsection (1)(b) or (c).

[Section 80ZG inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 47; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 39; No. 39 of 2018 s. 53; No. 30 of 2021 s. 75(1) and 76(3).]

80ZH. Referring matters to FW Commission for determination under this Act

(1) The Chief Commissioner may, if it is appropriate to do so, request the President of the FW Commission to nominate a member of the FW Commission to deal with the whole or any part of an industrial matter which has arisen or is threatened or impending.

(2) Where, in accordance with a request under subsection (1), the President of the FW Commission nominates a member of the FW Commission, the Chief Commissioner may refer the whole or part of the industrial matter in respect of which the request was made to the member to be inquired into and to be dealt with under this Act by conciliation, by arbitration or by conciliation and, if necessary, by arbitration, and may, at any time before a decision is made by the member in relation to the industrial matter, revoke the reference.

(3) For the purposes of inquiring into and dealing with the whole or part of an industrial matter that has been referred to the member of the FW Commission under subsection (2), the member may exercise all the powers of the Commission under this Act that are exercisable by a commissioner and in the exercise of those powers is taken to be the Commission.

(4) Without limiting subsection (3), a decision made by a member of the FW Commission in relation to an industrial matter referred to the member under subsection (2) is, for the purposes of this Act, taken to be an award, order or declaration as the case may require, made by the Commission under this Act.

[Section 80ZH inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 47; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 39; No. 39 of 2018 s. 54; No. 30 of 2021 s. 75(1), 76(3) and (7), 77(13), 78(3) and (6); No. 43 of 2024 s. 58.]

80ZI. Conferences with other industrial authorities

(1) Where it appears to the Chief Commissioner to be desirable, in relation to a matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Commission, that a conference be held with a corresponding authority, the Chief Commissioner may, if that authority is willing, confer with that authority, or arrange for another commissioner to confer with that authority, with a view to securing coordination between any decision made or to be made under this Act and any decision made or to be made by that authority.

(2) Where it appears to the Chief Commissioner to be desirable, the Chief Commissioner may confer with the FW Commission in relation to the exercise, or the proposed exercise, of the powers of the Commission under section 80ZG.

(3) In subsection (1) ***corresponding authority*** means the FW Commission or any board or court of conciliation or arbitration or other tribunal, body or persons having authority under the laws of another State or a Territory to exercise any power of conciliation or arbitration with reference to industrial relations, or any special board constituted under any law of another State or a Territory relating to factories, or any other board, court, tribunal or body of another State or Territory prescribed for the purposes of this section.

[Section 80ZI inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 47; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 39; No. 39 of 2018 s. 55; No. 30 of 2021 s. 75(1) and 78(7).]

80ZJ. Commission may exercise powers conferred by FW Act or prescribed enactments

(1) Subject to this Act the Commission may exercise the powers conferred on it by or under such of the provisions as may be prescribed of the FW Act or of any other prescribed enactment.

(2) A decision made by the Commission in exercise of the powers referred to in subsection (1) is, for the purposes of this Act, taken not to have been made by the Commission under this Act.

[Section 80ZJ inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 47; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 37; No. 30 of 2021 s. 75(1), 76(7) and 78(6).]

Part III — Enforcement of Act, awards, industrial agreements and orders

[Heading amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 48.]

Division 1 — Industrial magistrate's court

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 42.]

81. Industrial magistrate's courts established

(1) The Governor may by proclamation establish an industrial magistrate's court at any place within the State.

(2) An industrial magistrate's court is a court of record and must have an official seal of which judicial notice must be taken.

(3) The Governor may by proclamation disestablish an industrial magistrate's court.

(4) When an industrial magistrate's court is disestablished, all proceedings pending in the industrial magistrate's court and all records of the industrial magistrate's court must be transferred to such other industrial magistrate's court as the Governor in the relevant proclamation referred to in subsection (3) directs.

[Section 81 inserted: No. 44 of 1991 s. 6; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

81A. Jurisdiction of industrial magistrate's court

An industrial magistrate's court has the jurisdiction conferred on it under this Act and the following laws —

(a) the *Construction Industry Portable Paid Long Service Leave Act 1985* sections 53 and 54A;

(b) the LSL Act Part IV;

(c) the *Children and Community Services Act 2004* section 196(2).

[Section 81A inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 59.]

81AA. Terms used

In this Division —

general jurisdiction means the jurisdiction of an industrial magistrate's court under section 81A other than the prosecution jurisdiction;

prosecution jurisdiction means the jurisdiction of an industrial magistrate's court under —

(a) section 83D; or

(b) the *Children and Community Services Act 2004* section 196(2).

[Section 81AA inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 59.]

81B. Industrial magistrate's courts, constitution of

(1) An industrial magistrate's court is constituted by an industrial magistrate.

(2) The Governor may, on the recommendation of the Chief Magistrate, appoint a person holding office as a magistrate to be an industrial magistrate.

(2A) The Governor may appoint a commissioner who meets the qualifications referred to in the *Magistrates Court Act 2004* Schedule 1 clause 2 (a ***qualified commissioner***) to be an industrial magistrate.

(3) An industrial magistrate ceases to hold office as such when the industrial magistrate —

(a) ceases to be a magistrate or commissioner; or

(b) in the case of a person appointed under subsection (2), resigns from office as industrial magistrate by writing delivered to the Governor.

(4) When an industrial magistrate is, or is expected to be, for any reason unable to perform the functions of office, the Governor may appoint a person holding office as a magistrate or a

qualified commissioner to act in the office of the industrial magistrate for the period, or the remainder of the period, as the case requires, during which the industrial magistrate is, or is expected to be, so unable.

(4A) Subsections (2) and (2A) apply, with the necessary modifications, to an appointment of an acting industrial magistrate.

(5) If an industrial magistrate's court constituted by an industrial magistrate or acting industrial magistrate has not completed the hearing and determination of any application when the magistrate ceases to be an industrial magistrate or acting industrial magistrate, as the case requires, the magistrate is, despite the cessation, taken to continue to hold office as an industrial magistrate or acting industrial magistrate until that hearing and determination are completed.

(6) In this section —

Chief Magistrate means the Chief Magistrate of the Magistrates Court.

[Section 81B inserted: No. 44 of 1991 s. 6; amended: No. 59 of 2004 s. 112; No. 39 of 2018 s. 56; No. 30 of 2021 s. 43, 76(3) and (8), 77(13) and 78(7).]

81C. Sittings of industrial magistrate's courts

(1) Notwithstanding anything in section 81(1), an industrial magistrate's court may sit and act at any time and place.

(2) Notice of the time when an industrial magistrate's court will sit must be posted in a public place at —

(a) the place referred to in section 81(1); and

(b) if the place referred to in section 81(1) is not the place where the industrial magistrate's court will be sitting at the time, the place where the industrial magistrate's court will be sitting at that time.

[Section 81C inserted: No. 44 of 1991 s. 6; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

81CA. Procedure etc. of industrial magistrate's courts

[(1)-(4) deleted]

(5) When exercising prosecution jurisdiction an industrial magistrate's court constitutes a court of summary jurisdiction and the *Criminal Procedure Act 2004* applies.

[(6), (7) deleted]

(7a) Sections 15, 16, 35 and 36 and Part 3 Division 2 of the *Magistrates Court Act 2004* apply to and in relation to an industrial magistrate's court and its officers in the same way as they apply to and in relation to the Magistrates Court and its officers.

(8) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, anything done by an industrial magistrate's court is taken to have been done within its jurisdiction.

[Section 81CA inserted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 21; amended: No. 3 of 1997 s. 8, 18 and 21(2); No. 20 of 2002 s. 14, 113(3), 160(2), 182, 193(4) and 195(3) and (4); No. 34 of 2004 s. 251; No. 59 of 2004 s. 112; No. 84 of 2004 s. 78; No. 36 of 2006 s. 69; No. 5 of 2008 s. 61; No. 53 of 2011 s. 30; No. 30 of 2021 s. 44, 75(1) and 76(3); No. 43 of 2024 s. 60.]

81CAA. Onus of proving individual is or was not employee

If, in proceedings before an industrial magistrate's court, a party claims an individual who carries or carried out work for the party is or was not an employee of the party, it is for the party to prove the individual is or was not the party's employee.

[Section 81CAA inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 61.]

81CB. Industrial magistrate's court judgments, enforcement of

(1) In this section —

judgment includes an order, direction or decision.

(2) A person to whom money is to be paid under a judgment of an industrial magistrate's court made in the exercise of general jurisdiction may enforce it by lodging a copy of it, certified by a clerk of the court, and an affidavit stating to what extent it has not been complied with, with a court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) If, or to the extent that, a judgment of an industrial magistrate's court made in the exercise of general jurisdiction does not require the payment of money, a person entitled to the benefit of the judgment may enforce it by lodging a copy of it, certified by a clerk of the court, and an affidavit stating to what extent it has not been complied with, with the Magistrates Court.

(4) A judgment that is lodged with a court under subsection (2) or (3) is to be taken to be a judgment of that court and may be enforced accordingly.

[Section 81CB inserted: No. 5 of 2008 s. 62; No. 43 of 2024 s. 62.]

81D. Clerks of industrial magistrate's courts

(1) Each industrial magistrate's court must have a clerk, who is an officer of the Public Service.

(2) An industrial magistrate may perform any function of a clerk of the industrial magistrate's court constituted by the industrial magistrate.

(3) For the purposes of prosecution jurisdiction, the clerk of an industrial magistrate's court has in relation to that court like powers to those that a registrar of the Magistrates Court has for the purposes of the criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court under the *Criminal Procedure Act 2004*.

(4) For the purposes of general jurisdiction, the clerk of an industrial magistrate's court has like powers to those that a registrar of the Magistrates Court has for the purposes of the civil jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court under the *Magistrates Court (Civil Proceedings) Act 2004*.

[Section 81D inserted: No. 44 of 1991 s. 6; amended: No. 15 of 1993 s. 25; No. 79 of 1995 s. 22; No. 59 of 2004 s. 109; No. 84 of 2004 s. 78; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (3).]

81E. Representation of parties in industrial magistrate's court

In proceedings before an industrial magistrate's court a party may —

(a) appear in person; or

(b) be represented by an agent; or

(c) be represented by a legal practitioner.

[Section 81E inserted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 15.]

81F. Industrial magistrate's court records, access to

(1) In respect of an industrial magistrate's court's records of proceedings under its prosecution jurisdiction, section 33 of the *Magistrates Court Act 2004*, with any necessary changes, applies.

(2) In respect of an industrial magistrate's court's records of proceedings under its general jurisdiction, subsections (3) to (9) apply.

(3) A party to the proceedings may, on request, inspect or obtain a copy of any document that is part of the court's record of those proceedings.

(4) A person who is not a party to the proceedings may, with the leave of the court, inspect or obtain a copy of any document that is part of the court's record of the proceedings.

(5) Any person may, with the leave of the court, inspect or obtain a copy of any thing (other than a document) received by the court in the proceedings on which information is recorded or stored, such as a photograph, tape or disc.

(6) Any person may, with the leave of the court, listen to, view or obtain a copy of a recording of the proceedings.

(7) When giving leave under subsection (4), (5) or (6) the court may impose conditions on the person's access to information, including a condition prohibiting or limiting the publication or use of the information.

(8) A decision by the court under subsection (4), (5), (6) or (7) is administrative and is final and not subject to any form of review.

(9) If under this section a document may be supplied to a person it may, at the request of the person, be supplied in an electronic form.

(10) The regulations may prescribe fees to be paid for inspecting, obtaining a copy of, listening to or viewing information in relation to proceedings in both the general jurisdiction and the prosecution jurisdiction of an industrial magistrate's court.

[Section 81F inserted: No. 59 of 2004 s. 110; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 63.]

81G. Industrial inspectors may assist industrial magistrate's court

(1) An industrial inspector may, with the leave of the industrial magistrate's court, assist the court.

(2) The industrial magistrate's court may grant the leave in respect of —

(a) proceedings that, in the opinion of the court, have broad or significant implications for the administration or operation of this Act, the LSL Act or the MCE Act; or

(b) proceedings that involve special circumstances that satisfy the court that it would be in the public interest for the industrial inspector to assist the court; or

(c) proceedings in which, in the opinion of the court, the orders sought or likely to be sought may, to a significant extent, affect the rights or entitlements of employees who are not parties to the proceedings.

[Section 81G inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 45; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 64.]

Division 2 — Enforcement generally

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 46.]

82. Jurisdiction of Full Bench

(1) The Full Bench has jurisdiction to hear and determine any application made to it under section 84A.

(2) An application for the enforcement of a provision of this Act or of a direction, order or declaration made or given under section 32, 44(6) or 66 must not be made otherwise than to the Full Bench.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to the enforcement of —

(a) a civil penalty provision; or

(b) a provision of this Act, if a contravention of or failure to comply with the provision constitutes an offence against this Act.

[Section 82 inserted: No. 44 of 1991 s. 6; amended: No. 20 of 2002 s. 154; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

82A. Time limit for certain applications

An application under section 77, 83, 83B, 83E or 84A must be made within 6 years after the day on which the contravention or failure to comply is alleged to have taken place.

[Section 82A inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 50; amended: No. 79 of 1995 s. 23; No. 20 of 2002 s. 160(3); No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2); No. 43 of 2024 s. 65.]

83. Enforcing awards etc.

(1A) In this section —

contravene, in relation to an entitlement provision, includes fail to comply with that provision.

(1) Subject to this Act, if a person contravenes an entitlement provision, any of the following may apply in the prescribed manner to an industrial magistrate's court for the enforcement of the provision —

(a) the Registrar or a deputy registrar;

(b) an industrial inspector;

(c) in the case of an award or industrial agreement, any organisation or association named as a party to it;

(d) in the case of an award, industrial agreement or order, an employer bound by it;

(e) a person —

(i) who is a party to the award, agreement or order or to whom the award, agreement or order applies; or

(ii) to whom the entitlement provision applies under the LSL Act, the MCE Act or a local government long service leave provision;

(f) if an employee under an employer-employee agreement is a represented person, a representative acting on the employee's behalf.

(2) A person who is involved in a contravention of an entitlement provision is taken to contravene that provision.

(2A) A person is ***involved in*** a contravention of an entitlement provision if, and only if, the person —

(a) aids, abets, counsels or procures the contravention; or

(b) induces the contravention, whether by threats or promises or otherwise; or

(c) is in any way, by act or omission, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in or party to the contravention; or

(d) conspires with others to effect the contravention.

(3) An application for the enforcement of an entitlement provision must not be made otherwise than under subsection (1).

(4) On the hearing of an application under subsection (1) the industrial magistrate's court may, by order —

(a) if the contravention is proved — impose a pecuniary penalty under subsection (4A); or

(b) dismiss the application.

(4A) The pecuniary penalty may be an amount not exceeding —

(a) in the case of a body corporate —

(i) if the contravention is a serious contravention — $930 000; or

(ii) if the contravention is not a serious contravention — $93 000;

and

(b) in the case of an individual —

(i) if the contravention is a serious contravention — $180 000; or

(ii) if the contravention is not a serious contravention — $18 000.

(5) If a contravention of an entitlement provision is proved against a person as mentioned in subsection (4) the industrial magistrate's court may, in addition to imposing a penalty under that

subsection, make an order against the person for the purpose of preventing any further contravention of the provision.

(6) An order under subsection (5) —

(a) may be made subject to any terms and conditions the court thinks appropriate; and

(b) may be revoked at any time.

(7) An interim order may be made under subsection (5) pending final determination of an application under subsection (1).

(8) A person must comply with an order made against the person under subsection (5).

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $13 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $1 000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(9) A contravention of an entitlement provision is not an offence and section 83E(8) applies to the contravention as if it were a contravention of a civil penalty provision.

[Section 83 inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 155(1); amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 47, 76(2) and 77(7) and (11); No. 43 of 2024 s. 66.]

83A. Underpayment of employee, orders to remedy

(1) Where in any proceedings brought under section 83(1) against a person it appears to the industrial magistrate's court that an employee has not been paid the amount which the employee was entitled to be paid under an entitlement provision, the industrial magistrate's court must, subject to subsection (2), order that person to pay to that employee the amount by which the employee has been underpaid.

(2) An order may only be made under subsection (1) —

(a) in respect of any amount relating to a period not being more than 6 years prior to the commencement of the proceedings; or

(b) if the person concerned appears to the industrial magistrate's court, or has been found under section 83E, to have contravened section 102(1)(a) or (b) by reason of having failed —

(i) to produce or exhibit a record relevant to the proceedings; or

(ii) to allow such a record to be examined; or

(iii) to answer a question relevant to the proceedings truthfully to the best of the person's knowledge, information and belief, as the case requires,

in respect of any amount relating to a period not being more than 6 years prior to that failure.

(3) When an order is made under subsection (1), the amount stated in the order is taken to be a penalty imposed under this Act and may be recovered accordingly, but on recovery must be paid as stated in the order under section 83F.

(4) Nothing in this section limits the operation of section 83.

[Section 83A inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 155(1); amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 48 and 76(2) and (3).]

83B. Unfair dismissal, enforcing s. 23A order as to

(1) Where an employer contravenes or fails to comply with an order made under section 23A any of the following may apply in the prescribed manner to an industrial magistrate's court for the enforcement of the order —

(a) the Registrar or a deputy registrar; and

(b) an industrial inspector; and

(c) an organisation of employees in which the employee in relation to whom the order is made is eligible to be

enrolled as a member or an association that represents such an organisation; and

(d) the employee in relation to whom the order is made.

(2) No fee is payable for the filing of an application under subsection (1).

(3) On an application under subsection (1) in respect of a contravention of or failure to comply with an order under section 23A(3) or (4), the industrial magistrate's court may —

(a) if the contravention or failure to comply is proved, make an order for whichever of the following type of remedy was requested in the application —

(i) an order that the employer do any specified thing, or cease any specified activity, for the purpose of preventing any further contravention or failure to comply with the order;

(ii) an order revoking the order, and any associated orders, made under section 23A and, subject to subsection (7), ordering the employer to pay to the employee an amount decided by the industrial magistrate's court;

or

(b) dismiss the application.

(4) On an application under subsection (1) in respect of a contravention of or failure to comply with an order under section 23A(5), (6) or (12), the industrial magistrate's court may —

(a) if the contravention or failure to comply is proved, order the person to do any specified thing, or to cease any specified activity, for the purpose of preventing any further contravention or failure to comply with the order; or

(b) dismiss the application.

(5) The industrial magistrate's court may, in addition to making an order under subsection (3)(a) or (4)(a) —

(a) issue a caution or impose such penalty as the industrial magistrate's court thinks just but not exceeding $13 000; and

(b) in the case of an order under subsection (3)(a), order the employer to pay to the employee, in addition to any remuneration or amount ordered to be paid, the remuneration lost, or likely to have been lost, by the employee because of the contravention of or failure to comply with the order under section 23A; and

(c) make any ancillary or incidental order that the court thinks necessary for giving effect to any order made under this section.

(6) An order under subsection (3)(a) or (4)(a) —

(a) must, unless it has immediate effect, specify a time within which the order must be obeyed (which time may be extended by the court); and

(b) may be made subject to any terms and conditions the court thinks appropriate.

(7) The amount ordered to be paid under subsection (3)(a)(ii) —

(a) is not to be less than 6 months' remuneration of the employee in relation to whom the order is made; and

(b) is not to exceed 12 months' remuneration of the employee in relation to whom the order is made.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (7) the industrial magistrate's court may calculate the amount on the basis of an average rate received by the employee during any relevant period of employment.

(9) In deciding an amount for the purposes of making an order under subsection (3)(a)(ii), the industrial magistrate's court is to have regard to —

(a) the efforts (if any) of the employer and employee to mitigate the loss suffered by the former employee as a result of the dismissal; and

(b) any redress the employee has obtained under another enactment where the evidence necessary to establish the claim for that redress was also the evidence necessary to establish the claim before the Commission under section 23A; and

(c) any other matter that the court considers relevant.

(10) A person must comply with an order made against that person under subsection (3)(a) or (4)(a).

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $13 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $1 000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

[Section 83B inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 155(1); amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 49 and 76(2).]

83C. Costs of enforcement orders under s. 83, 83A and 83B

(1) Subject to subsection (2), an order under section 83, 83A or 83B may be made in any case with or without costs, but in no case can any costs be given against the Registrar, a deputy registrar, or an industrial inspector.

(2) In proceedings under section 83 or 83B costs must not be given to any party to the proceedings for the services of a legal practitioner or agent of that party unless —

(a) the industrial magistrate's court finds that the other party has committed a serious contravention; or

(b) in the opinion of the industrial magistrate's court, the proceedings have been frivolously or vexatiously instituted or defended, as the case requires, by the other party.

[Section 83C inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 155(1); amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 50 and 76(6).]

83D. Offences under this Act, jurisdiction as to

(1) An industrial magistrate's court has jurisdiction to hear and determine any charge of an offence under this Act other than an offence under section 80(3).

(2) A determination of an industrial magistrate's court made in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by subsection (1) cannot be appealed under the *Criminal Appeals Act 2004*.

(3) Without limiting section 84 or section 19(1) of the *Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988*, the jurisdiction referred to in subsection (1) cannot be exercised by any other court.

[Section 83D inserted as section 83A: No. 79 of 1995 s. 25; renumbered as section 83D: No. 20 of 2002 s. 156; amended: No. 59 of 2004 s. 112; No. 84 of 2004 s. 78 and 80; No. 5 of 2008 s. 63; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(5).]

83E. Proceedings for contravening civil penalty provisions

(1) If a person contravenes a civil penalty provision, the industrial magistrate's court may, on an application to the court, make an order imposing a pecuniary penalty on the person, not exceeding —

(a) in the case of a body corporate —

(i) if the contravention is a serious contravention — $930 000; or

(ii) if the contravention is not a serious contravention — $93 000;

and

(b) in the case of an individual —

(i) if the contravention is a serious contravention — $180 000; or

(ii) if the contravention is not a serious contravention — $18 000.

(1A) A person who is involved in a contravention of a civil penalty provision is taken to contravene that provision.

(1B) A person is ***involved in*** a contravention of a civil penalty provision if, and only if, the person —

(a) aids, abets, counsels or procures the contravention; or

(b) induces the contravention, whether by threats or promises or otherwise; or

(c) is in any way, by act or omission, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in or party to the contravention; or

(d) conspires with others to effect the contravention.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), if a person contravenes a civil penalty provision an industrial magistrate's court may, instead of or in addition to making an order under subsection (1), make an order against the person for the purpose of preventing any further contravention of that provision.

(3) In the case of a contravention of section 49D(1) or (8) or section 49DA(1) or (3), or the LSL Act section 26(1) or (2), the court is not to make an order under subsection (2) instead of making an order under subsection (1) but may make an order under subsection (2) in addition to making an order under subsection (1).

(4) An order under subsection (2) —

(a) may be subject to any terms and conditions the court thinks appropriate; and

(b) may be revoked at any time.

(5) An interim order may be made under subsection (2) pending final determination of an application under this section.

(6) Except as provided in subsections (6a), (6B) and (7A), an application for an order under this section may be made by —

(a) a person directly affected by the contravention or, if that person is a represented person, the person's representative; or

(b) an organisation or association of which a person who comes within paragraph (a) is a member; or

(ba) in the case of a contravention of section 100(1) — any organisation or association; or

(c) the Registrar or a deputy registrar; or

(d) an industrial inspector.

(6a) Subsection (6)(c) does not apply in the case of a contravention of the MCE Act section 8(3) or the LSL Act section 7I(2), 26(1) or (2) or 26A(1).

(6B) In the case of a contravention of section 84T(1), an application under this section may only be made by an industrial inspector.

(7A) In the case of a contravention of a provision under the *Construction Industry Portable Paid Long Service Leave Act 1985* that is a civil penalty provision —

(a) subsection (6) does not apply; and

(b) an application for an order under this section may be made, with the written consent of the Construction Industry Long Service Leave Payments Board established under section 5 of that Act, by an officer of the Board.

(7) An application under subsection (6) or (7A)(b) must be made in accordance with regulations made by the Governor.

(8) The standard of proof to be applied in determining whether there has been a contravention of a civil penalty provision is the standard observed in civil proceedings.

(9) A person must comply with an order made against the person under subsection (2).

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $13 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $1 000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(10) Where, on an application under subsection (6), the industrial magistrate's court does not make an order under subsection (1) or (2), the court may, by order, dismiss the application.

(11) An order under subsection (1), (2) or (10) may be made in any case with or without costs, but in no case can any costs be given against the Registrar, the deputy registrar, or an industrial inspector.

(12) In proceedings under this section costs must not be given to any party to the proceedings for the services of a legal practitioner or agent of that party unless —

(a) the industrial magistrate's court finds that the other party has committed a serious contravention; or

(b) in the opinion of the industrial magistrate's court, the proceedings have been frivolously or vexatiously instituted or defended, as the case requires, by the other party.

[Section 83E inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 157; amended: No. 36 of 2006 s. 70; No. 53 of 2011 s. 31; No. 30 of 2021 s. 51, 76(6) and 77(9) and (11); No. 43 of 2024 s. 67.]

83EA. Serious contravention of entitlement provision or civil penalty provision

(1) In this section —

contravention means a contravention of or failure to comply with —

(a) a civil penalty provision; or

(b) an entitlement provision.

(2) A contravention by a person is a ***serious contravention*** if —

(a) the person knowingly commits the contravention; or

(b) the person is reckless as to whether the contravention would occur.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), a body corporate knowingly commits a contravention if the body corporate expressly, tacitly or impliedly authorises the contravention.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (2)(b), a person is reckless as to whether a contravention would occur if —

(a) the person is aware of a substantial risk that the contravention would occur; and

(b) having regard to the circumstances known to the person, it is unjustifiable to take the risk.

[(5) deleted]

(6) A person (the ***involved person***) who is involved in a contravention by another person (the ***principal***) commits a serious contravention only if —

(a) the principal's contravention is a serious contravention; and

(b) the involved person knows that the principal's contravention is a serious contravention.

(7) Subsection (8) applies in proceedings for an order in relation to a serious contravention.

(8) The industrial magistrate's court may, instead of imposing a pecuniary penalty on a person for the serious contravention,

impose a pecuniary penalty on the person for the contravention if the court —

(a) is not satisfied that the person has committed a serious contravention; but

(b) is satisfied that the person has committed a contravention.

[Section 83EA inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 52; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 68.]

83EB. Employer to have burden of disproving certain allegations by applicant under s. 83

(1) In proceedings under section 83, the employer has the burden of disproving an allegation by an applicant in relation to a matter if the employer —

(a) was required under this Act, the LSL Act or a local government long service leave provision to —

(i) make or keep a record in relation to the matter; or

(ii) give a pay slip in relation to the matter; or

(iii) make available for inspection a record in relation to the matter;

and

(b) failed to comply with the requirement.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the employer provides a reasonable excuse for the failure to comply with the requirement.

[Section 83EB inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 52; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 69.]

83F. Costs and penalties, payment of

(1) Where the industrial magistrate's court, by an order made under section 83, 83A, 83B or 83E, imposes a penalty or costs the industrial magistrate's court must state in the order —

(a) the name of the person liable to pay the penalty or costs; and

(b) the name of the person to whom the penalty is, or costs are, payable.

(2) An industrial magistrate's court imposing a penalty by order under section 83, 83A, 83B or 83E may order that the amount of the penalty, or part of that amount, be paid to —

(a) a person directly affected by the conduct to which the contravention relates; or

(b) the applicant; or

(c) the Treasurer.

(3) In making an order for payment to a person referred to in subsection (2)(a) the court must take into account any other compensation that the person has received or is likely to receive in respect of the conduct concerned.

[Section 83F inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 157; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

84. Appeal from industrial magistrate's court to Full Bench

(1) In this section ***decision*** includes a penalty, order, order of dismissal, and any other determination of an industrial magistrate's court, but does not include a decision made by such a court in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on it by section 96J.

(2) Subject to this section, an appeal lies to the Full Bench in the manner prescribed from any decision of an industrial magistrate's court.

(3) An appeal under this section must be instituted within 21 days from the date of the decision against which the appeal is brought and may be instituted by any party to the proceedings in which the decision was made.

(4) On the hearing of the appeal the Full Bench —

(a) may confirm, reverse, vary, amend, rescind, set aside, or quash the decision the subject of the appeal; and

(b) may remit the matter to the industrial magistrate's court or to another industrial magistrate's court for further hearing and determination according to law; and

(c) subject to subsection (5), may make such order as to costs as the Full Bench considers appropriate.

(5) In proceedings under this section costs must not be given to any party to the proceedings for the services of a legal practitioner or agent of that party except —

(a) in respect of an appeal from proceedings under section 83 or 83E — to the party that was the applicant in those proceedings, if the Full Bench finds, or upholds a finding, that the other party has committed a serious contravention; or

(b) if, in the opinion of the Full Bench, the proceedings have been frivolously or vexatiously instituted or defended, as the case requires, by the other party.

(6) At any time after an appeal to the Full Bench has been instituted under this section, a party to the proceedings may apply to the Commission for an order that the operation of the decision appealed against be stayed, wholly or in part, pending the hearing and determination of the appeal.

(7) For the purposes of hearing and determining an application under subsection (6) for an order in respect of a decision, the Commission must be constituted by the presiding commissioner of the Full Bench allocated the appeal against the decision.

[Section 84 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 44 of 1991 s. 8; No. 15 of 1993 s. 26; No. 20 of 2002 s. 113(4); No. 30 of 2021 s. 53, 76(2) and 78(7).]

84AA. Illegal contracts of employment may be treated as valid

(1) In this section —

contravention means a contravention of or failure to comply with —

(a) a civil penalty provision; or

(b) an entitlement provision.

(2) If in any proceedings under section 83 or 83E the industrial magistrate's court finds that an employee was employed or engaged under an illegal contract at the time a contravention occurred, the court may nonetheless deal with the matter as if the contract was valid.

[Section 84AA inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 54.]

84A. Certain contraventions of Act, enforcement of before Full Bench

(1) Subject to this section, if a person contravenes or fails to comply with —

(a) any provision of this Act (other than section 42B(1), 44(3) or 74) or an order or direction made or given under section 66 —

(i) the Minister; or

(ii) the Registrar or a deputy registrar; or

(iii) an industrial inspector; or

(iv) any organisation, association or employer with a sufficient interest in the matter;

or

(b) section 44(3) or a direction, order or declaration given or made under section 32 or 44, the Registrar or a deputy registrar at the direction of the Commission,

may make application in the prescribed manner to the Full Bench for the enforcement of that provision, order, direction, declaration or section.

[(2) deleted]

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a contravention of or a failure to comply with —

(a) a civil penalty provision; or

(b) a provision of this Act if the contravention or failure constitutes an offence against this Act.

(4) In dealing with an application under subsection (1) the Full Bench —

(a) must have regard to the seriousness of the contravention or failure to comply, any undertakings that may be given as to future conduct, and any mitigating circumstances; and

(b) before proceeding to a hearing of the application, must invite the parties to the application to confer with it, unless in the opinion of the Full Bench such a conference would be unavailing, with a view to an amicable resolution of the matter to which the application relates.

(5) On the hearing of an application under subsection (1) the Full Bench may —

(a) if the contravention or failure to comply is proved —

(i) accept any undertaking given; or

(ii) by order, issue a caution or impose such penalty as it considers just but not exceeding $13 000; or

(iii) direct the Registrar or a deputy registrar to issue a summons under section 73(1);

or

(b) by order, dismiss the application,

and subject to subsection (6), in any case with or without costs, but in no case can any costs be given against the Minister, the Registrar, a deputy registrar, or an industrial inspector.

(6) In proceedings under this section costs cannot be given to any party to the proceedings for the services of any legal practitioner or agent of that party unless, in the opinion of the Full Bench, the proceedings have been frivolously or vexatiously instituted or defended, as the case requires, by the other party.

(7) Where the Full Bench, by an order made under this section, imposes a penalty or costs it must state in the order the name of the person liable to pay the penalty or costs and the name of the person to whom the penalty or costs are payable.

(8) The standard of proof to be applied by the Full Bench in proceedings under this section is the standard observed in civil proceedings.

[Section 84A inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 52; amended: No. 119 of 1987 s. 21; No. 79 of 1995 s. 8(2); No. 20 of 2002 s. 134 and 158; No. 36 of 2006 s. 26; No. 30 of 2021 s. 55 and 76(2), (3), (5) and (6); No. 43 of 2024 s. 70.]

Division 3 — Civil infringement notices

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84B. Terms used

In this Division —

civil infringement notice has the meaning given in section 84C(2);

civil infringement notice penalty has the meaning given in section 84C(2);

nominated person means the person to whom a recipient can apply —

(a) to have a civil infringement notice withdrawn; or

(b) to be allowed more time to pay a civil infringement notice penalty;

recipient means a person to whom a civil infringement notice is given under section 84C(2).

[Section 84B inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84C. Giving civil infringement notice

(1) This section applies if an industrial inspector reasonably believes that a person has committed 1 or more contraventions of a record-related civil penalty provision other than section 49D(8) or 49DA(3).

(2) The industrial inspector may give to the person a notice (a ***civil infringement notice***) relating to the alleged contravention or contraventions inviting the person, as an alternative to proceedings under section 83E, to pay to the Treasurer a penalty specified in the notice (a ***civil infringement notice penalty***).

(3) The civil infringement notice must be given within 12 months after the day on which the contravention or contraventions are alleged to have taken place.

(4) This section does not authorise the giving of 2 or more civil infringement notices to a person in relation to contraventions of a record-related civil penalty provision that allegedly —

(a) took place on the same day; and

(b) relate to the same action or conduct by the person.

(5) A civil infringement notice may be given by electronic means and, in that case, the requirement in section 84D(1)(l) for the notice to be signed is satisfied by an electronic signature.

[Section 84C inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 71.]

84D. Content of civil infringement notice

(1) A civil infringement notice must —

(a) specify the recipient's full name; and

(b) specify the recipient's address; and

(c) specify the name of the industrial inspector who issued it; and

(d) specify its date of issue; and

(e) set out brief details of the alleged contravention or contraventions, including the record-related civil penalty provision that has been allegedly contravened; and

(f) specify the civil infringement notice penalty; and

(g) state how the civil infringement notice penalty can be paid; and

(h) specify the maximum penalty that the industrial magistrate's court could impose on the recipient for the alleged contravention or contraventions; and

(i) identify the nominated person; and

(j) explain how the recipient can apply to the nominated person —

(i) to have the civil infringement notice withdrawn; or

(ii) to be allowed more time to pay the civil infringement notice penalty;

and

(k) state the effect of the recipient paying the civil infringement notice penalty within the required time, as explained in section 84I; and

(l) be signed by the industrial inspector who issued it.

(2) The civil infringement notice may contain any other information that the industrial inspector who issues it thinks necessary.

[Section 84D inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84E. Amount of civil infringement notice penalty

A civil infringement notice penalty must not exceed one-tenth of the statutory penalty that the industrial magistrate's court could have ordered the recipient to pay under section 83E(1) for contravening the record-related civil penalty provision specified in the civil infringement notice.

[Section 84E inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84F. Time for payment of civil infringement notice penalty

(1) A civil infringement notice penalty must be paid within 28 days after the day on which the notice is given to the recipient unless subsection (2), (3) or (4) applies.

(2) If the recipient applies for a further period of time in which to pay the civil infringement notice penalty and the application is granted, the penalty must be paid within the further period allowed.

(3) If the recipient applies for a further period of time in which to pay the civil infringement notice penalty and the application is refused, the penalty must be paid within 7 days after the notice of the refusal is given to the recipient.

(4) If the recipient applies for the notice to be withdrawn and the application is refused, the civil infringement notice penalty must be paid within 28 days after the notice of the refusal is given to the recipient.

[Section 84F inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 72.]

84G. Extension of time to pay civil infringement notice penalty

(1) Before the end of 28 days after receiving a civil infringement notice, the recipient may apply, in writing, to the nominated person for a further period of up to 28 days in which to pay the civil infringement notice penalty.

(2) Within 14 days after receiving the application, the nominated person must —

(a) grant or refuse a further period not longer than the period sought (but less than 28 days); and

(b) notify the recipient in writing of the decision and, if the decision is a refusal, the reasons for the decision.

[Section 84G inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84H. Withdrawal of civil infringement notice

(1) Before the end of 28 days after receiving the civil infringement notice, the recipient may apply, in writing, to the nominated person for the civil infringement notice to be withdrawn.

(2) Within 14 days after receiving the application, the nominated person must —

(a) withdraw or refuse to withdraw the civil infringement notice; and

(b) notify the recipient in writing of the decision and, if the decision is a refusal, the reasons for the decision.

(3) If the nominated person has not approved the withdrawal of the civil infringement notice within the period allowed by subsection (2), the application is taken to have been refused.

(4) The nominated person or the inspector who issued it may also withdraw the civil infringement notice at any time by giving a notice of withdrawal to the recipient.

(5) A notice of the withdrawal of a civil infringement notice under subsection (4) must —

(a) specify the recipient's full name; and

(b) specify the recipient's address; and

(c) specify its date of issue; and

(d) state that the civil infringement notice is withdrawn.

[Section 84H inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 73.]

84I. Effect of payment of civil infringement notice penalty

If a civil infringement notice is not withdrawn and the recipient pays the civil infringement notice penalty —

(a) any liability of the recipient for the alleged contravention is discharged; and

(b) no proceedings may be brought against the recipient, by any person, for the alleged contravention; and

(c) the recipient is not taken to have admitted to having contravened the record-related civil penalty provision; and

(d) the recipient is not taken to have committed a contravention of the provision in relation to which the civil infringement notice was issued.

[Section 84I inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84J. Refund of civil infringement notice penalty

If a civil infringement notice is withdrawn after the civil infringement notice penalty has been paid, the Treasurer must refund the amount of the penalty to the person who paid it.

[Section 84J inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

Division 4 — Enforceable undertakings

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84K. Terms used

In this Division —

contravention means a contravention of or failure to comply with —

(a) a civil penalty provision; or

(b) an entitlement provision.

enforceable undertaking means a written undertaking accepted under section 84M(1).

[Section 84K inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84L. Application of Division

This Division applies if an industrial inspector reasonably believes that a person has committed a contravention.

[Section 84L inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84M. Enforceable undertaking

(1) Except as provided by subsection (4), an industrial inspector may accept a written undertaking given by a person in relation to a contravention.

(2) The person may withdraw or vary the enforceable undertaking at any time, but only with the industrial inspector's consent.

(3) An industrial inspector must not apply for an order under section 83 or 83E in relation to the contravention unless the enforceable undertaking has been —

(a) withdrawn; or

(b) cancelled under section 84N(2)(c).

(4) The industrial inspector must not accept an enforceable undertaking in relation to a contravention if —

(a) the person has been given a compliance notice as defined in section 84Q in relation to the contravention; and

(b) the compliance notice has not been —

(i) cancelled under section 84U(4); or

(ii) withdrawn under section 84V.

[Section 84M inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 74.]

84N. Enforcement of enforceable undertakings

(1) If an industrial inspector considers that a person who gave an enforceable undertaking has contravened any of its terms, the industrial inspector may apply to the industrial magistrate's court for an order under subsection (2).

(2) If the industrial magistrate's court is satisfied that the person has contravened a term of the enforceable undertaking, the court may make 1 or more of the following orders —

(a) an order directing the person to comply with the term of the undertaking;

(b) an order awarding compensation for loss that a person has suffered because of the contravention;

(c) an order varying or cancelling the enforceable undertaking;

(d) any other order that the court considers appropriate.

[Section 84N inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

Division 5 — Compliance notices

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84O. Terms used

In this Division —

compliance notice has the meaning given in section 84Q;

contravention means a contravention of or failure to comply with an entitlement provision.

[Section 84O inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84P. Application of Division

This Division applies if an industrial inspector (the ***industrial inspector***) reasonably believes that a person has contravened an entitlement provision.

[Section 84P inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84Q. Giving compliance notice

(1) Except as provided in section 84R, the industrial inspector may give the person a notice (a ***compliance notice***) requiring the person to do either or both of the following within a reasonable time specified in the notice —

(a) take specified action to remedy the direct effects of the contravention, including, for example, to calculate and pay the amount of any underpayment;

(b) produce reasonable evidence of the person's compliance with the notice.

(2) The compliance notice must also set out all of the following —

(a) the name of the person to whom the notice is given;

(b) the name of the industrial inspector who gave the notice;

(c) brief details of the contravention;

(d) an explanation that a failure to comply with the notice may contravene a civil penalty provision;

(e) an explanation that the person may apply to the industrial magistrate's court for a review of the notice on either or both of the following grounds —

(i) the person has not committed a contravention set out in the notice;

(ii) the notice does not comply with subsection (1) or this subsection;

(f) any other matters prescribed by the regulations.

(3) The compliance notice must be given within 6 years after the day on which the contravention is alleged to have taken place.

(4) A compliance notice may be given by electronic means.

[Section 84Q inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 75.]

84R. Relationship with enforceable undertakings

The industrial inspector must not give a person a compliance notice in relation to a contravention if —

(a) the person has given an enforceable undertaking as defined in section 84M(1) in relation to the contravention; and

(b) the undertaking has not been withdrawn under section 84M(2) or cancelled under section 84N(2)(c).

[Section 84R inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84S. Relationship with proceedings under s. 83

(1) The industrial inspector must not apply for an order under section 83 in relation to a contravention by a person if —

(a) the inspector has given the person a compliance notice in relation to the contravention; and

(b) the compliance notice has not been withdrawn; and

(c) either of the following applies —

(i) the person has complied with the notice;

(ii) the person has made an application under section 84U(1) in relation to the compliance notice and that application has not been completely dealt with.

(2) A person who complies with a compliance notice is not taken to have —

(a) admitted to contravening an entitlement provision to which the compliance notice relates; or

(b) been found to have contravened an entitlement provision to which the compliance notice relates.

[Section 84S inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84T. Person must comply with compliance notice

(1) A person must comply with a compliance notice.

(2) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but the subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person has a reasonable excuse.

(4) If an industrial magistrate's court determines under section 83E that a person has contravened subsection (1), the court may —

(a) order the person to comply with the compliance notice, wholly or in part; or

(b) if the compliance notice requires the person to pay an amount to an employee — order the person to pay the amount to an industrial inspector.

Note for this subsection:

Proceedings under section 83E for a contravention must be commenced within 6 years after the day on which the contravention is alleged to have taken place. See section 82A.

(5) The court may make an order under this section in addition to imposing a penalty, or making another order, under section 83E.

(6) A person must comply with an order made against the person under this section.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $13 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $1 000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

[Section 84T inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 76.]

84U. Review of compliance notices

(1) A person who has been given a compliance notice may apply to the industrial magistrate's court for a review of the notice on either or both of the following grounds —

(a) the person has not committed a contravention set out in the notice;

(b) the notice does not comply with section 84Q.

(2) At any time after the application has been made, the industrial magistrate's court may stay the operation of the notice on the terms and conditions that the court considers appropriate.

(3) In an application made on the ground referred to in subsection (1)(a), the person making the application has the burden of proving that the person has not committed the contravention.

(4) The industrial magistrate's court may confirm, cancel or vary the notice after reviewing it.

[Section 84U inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56.]

84V. Withdrawal of compliance notice

(1) An industrial inspector may withdraw the compliance notice at any time by giving a notice of withdrawal to the person (the ***recipient***) who has been given the compliance notice.

(2) The notice of withdrawal must —

(a) specify the full name of the recipient; and

(b) specify the recipient's address; and

(c) specify its date of issue; and

(d) state that the compliance notice is withdrawn.

[Section 84V inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 56; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 77.]

Part IV — Western Australian Industrial Appeal Court

85. Constitution of Court

(1) The Court by the name "Western Australian Industrial Appeal Court" established under the repealed Act is, under that name, continued in existence under and subject to this Act.

(2) The Court consists of 4 members namely —

(a) a judge who is the presiding judge; and

(b) a judge who is the deputy presiding judge; and

(c) 2 judges who are ordinary members.

(3) The members of the Court are judges the Chief Justice of Western Australia from time to time nominates, either generally or for a specified time, to be members of the Court and the presiding judge and the deputy presiding judge are members the Chief Justice of Western Australia nominates to be the presiding judge and the deputy presiding judge, respectively.

(3a) For the purpose of exercising its jurisdiction the Court is constituted by —

(a) the presiding judge, the deputy presiding judge and one of the ordinary members; or

(b) the presiding judge and the 2 ordinary members; or

(c) the deputy presiding judge and the 2 ordinary members.

(3b) When the Court is constituted under subsection (3a)(c) a reference in section 87 or 88 to the presiding judge is to be read as a reference to the deputy presiding judge.

(4) The Court is a court of record and must have an official seal.

(5) All courts and persons acting judicially must take judicial notice of the seal of the Court affixed to a document and must presume that it has been duly so affixed.

(6) Where a member of the Court is, or is expected to be, unable to attend to the member's duties under this Part, whether on account of illness or otherwise, the Chief Justice of Western Australia may appoint a judge to be acting presiding judge, acting deputy presiding judge or an acting ordinary member of the Court, as the case may require, for such period as the Chief Justice determines, and the appointment of the acting member of the Court authorises the judge to participate in the completion of the hearing and determination of any proceedings that the judge may be participating in at the expiration of that period so that the judge holds an appointment as an acting member of the Court during any further period while such hearing and determination are being completed.

(7) Subject to subsection (9), the chief executive officer of the Registrar's Department is to be the clerk of the Court.

(8) The *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 32(1) does not apply to the performance of functions of the clerk of the Court by the chief executive officer of the Registrar's Department.

(9) The chief executive officer of the Registrar's Department may designate a Registrar's Department officer as the clerk of the Court.

[Section 85 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 53; No. 32 of 1994 s. 14; No. 53 of 2011 s. 43; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2)-(4) and (8), 77(13), 78(2) and (7).]

86. Jurisdiction of Court

(1) Subject to this Act, the Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals under sections 90 and 96K.

[(2) deleted]

[Section 86 amended: No. 15 of 1993 s. 27; No. 30 of 2021 s. 57.]

87. Decision of Court

(1) When the members of the Court are divided in opinion on a question, the question must be decided according to the decision of the majority of the members.

(2) A decision, order, declaration, judgment, or penalty, given, made, or imposed by the Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction under this Act, is not liable to be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in question by or in the Supreme Court or any other court.

(3) A member of the Court authorised by the presiding judge, on the application of any party to any proceedings or matters before the Court, may on summons returnable before that member sitting in chambers, make in relation to that proceeding or matter any order that the member thinks just as to any interlocutory proceeding to be taken before the hearing, including, without affecting the generality of this subsection, the costs of the interlocutory proceeding, the issues to be submitted to the Court and the persons, if any, to be served with notice of those proceedings.

(4) An order made by a member of the Court under subsection (3), does not prejudice the exercise by the Court of any power conferred on the Court by this Act.

[Section 87 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (8), 77(13) and 78(7).]

88. Judgments, enforcement of

(1) In this section —

judgment includes an order, direction or decision.

(2) A person to whom money is to be paid under a judgment of the Court may enforce it by lodging a copy of it, certified by a clerk of the court, and an affidavit stating to what extent it has not been complied with, with the Supreme Court.

(3) If, or to the extent that, a judgment of the Court does not require the payment of money, a person entitled to the benefit of the judgment may enforce it by lodging a copy of it, certified by a clerk of the court, and an affidavit stating to what extent it has not been complied with, with the Supreme Court.

(4) A judgment that is lodged with the Supreme Court under subsection (2) or (3) is to be taken to be a judgment of that court and may be enforced accordingly.

[Section 88 inserted: No. 59 of 2004 s. 111.]

*[**89.** Deleted: No. 59 of 2004 s. 111.]*

90. Appeal from Commission to Court

(1) Subject to this section, an appeal lies to the Court in the manner prescribed from any decision of the Full Bench, the Commission on an application under section 49(11) or the Commission in Court Session —

(a) on the ground that the decision is in excess of jurisdiction in that the matter the subject of the decision is not an industrial matter; or

(b) on the ground that the decision is erroneous in law in that there has been an error in the construction or interpretation of any Act, regulation, award, industrial agreement or order in the course of making the decision appealed against; or

(c) on the ground that the appellant has been denied the right to be heard,

but upon no other ground.

(2) An appeal under this section must be instituted within 21 days from the date of the decision against which the appeal is brought and may be instituted —

(a) by any party to the proceedings in which the decision was made; or

(b) by any other person who was an intervener in those proceedings.

(3) On the hearing of the appeal the Court may confirm, reverse, vary, amend, rescind, set aside, or quash the decision the subject of appeal and may remit the matter to the Full Bench, the Commission on an application under section 49(11) or the Commission in Court Session, as the case requires, for further hearing and determination according to law.

(3a) If any ground of the appeal is made out but the Court is satisfied that no injustice has been suffered by the appellant or a person who is a member of or represented by the appellant, the Court must confirm the decision the subject of appeal unless it considers that there is good reason not to do so.

(4) The Court may at any time, if it considers that to do so will not prejudice any party to an appeal under this section —

(a) correct clerical mistakes in its judgments or orders, or errors arising in its judgments or orders from accidental slips or omissions; and

(b) generally correct any minor irregularities in its proceedings.

[Section 90 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 54; No. 119 of 1987 s. 22; No. 20 of 2002 s. 126; No. 8 of 2009 s. 77(5); No. 39 of 2018 s. 57; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(7).]

91. Representation before Court

(1) Subject to this section, in proceedings before the Court under this Act, a party —

(a) may appear personally or by agent; or

(b) may be represented by a legal practitioner.

(2) In this section, ***party*** includes an intervener.

[Section 91 amended: No. 21 of 2008 s. 668(6); No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(3).]

91A. Court's power to order costs and expenses

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), in the exercise of its jurisdiction under this Act the Court may make such orders as it thinks just as to the costs and expenses (including the expenses of witnesses) of proceedings before the Court, including proceedings dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

(2) Costs for the services of any legal practitioner or agent of any party to the proceedings must not be given to that party except as follows —

(a) costs can be given to that party if, in the opinion of the Court, the proceedings have been frivolously or vexatiously instituted or defended, as the case requires, by the other party;

(b) in respect of an appeal from proceedings under section 83 or 83E — costs can be given to the party that was the applicant in those proceedings, if the Court finds, or upholds a finding, that the other party has committed a serious contravention.

[Section 91A inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 58.]

92. Contempt, Court's powers as to

(1) The Court has the same power to punish contempts of its power and authority as has the Supreme Court in respect of contempts

of Court, and without prejudicing the generality of the power, where the Court considers that a contempt may be appropriately punished by a fine, it may inflict a fine.

(2) A person who counsels, procures, aids, abets, instigates, or incites a contempt of the Court is taken to have committed a contempt and is punishable accordingly.

(3) A person who by act or omission contravenes an order made by the Court in exercise of authority conferred by this Act commits a contempt of the Court.

[(4) deleted]

[Section 92 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 28; No. 39 of 2018 s. 58; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(3) and 78(3).]

Part V — The Registrar and other officers of the Commission

[Heading amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 55.]

93. Appointment and duties of officers

(1) Subject to subsection (1AB), the chief executive officer of the Registrar's Department is to be the Registrar.

(1AA) The *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 32(1) does not apply to the performance of functions of the Registrar by the chief executive officer of the Registrar's Department.

(1AB) The chief executive officer of the Registrar's Department may, after consultation with the Chief Commissioner, designate a Registrar's Department officer as the Registrar.

(1AC) The Registrar may designate a Registrar's Department officer as a deputy registrar.

(1AD) There are to be as many deputy registrars as are necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(1a) Notwithstanding subsection (1) the Minister on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner may appoint as officers of the Commission such associates as the Chief Commissioner considers necessary, and such officers are not public service officers.

(2) The duties of officers of the Commission are as prescribed and as directed by the Commission.

(3A) Subsection (2) applies despite the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* but if the chief executive officer of the Registrar's Department is the Registrar, nothing in that subsection affects the functions of the Registrar as chief executive officer.

(3) The Registrar must publish in the *Industrial Gazette* and —

(a) in a newspaper circulating throughout the State; or

(b) on an internet website maintained by the Commission,

all awards and orders filed in the Registrar's office and all notices and matters set out in Schedule 1.

(4) The *Industrial Gazette* must be published in such form and at such intervals as the Registrar, after consultation with the Chief Commissioner, directs.

(5) Subject to provisions of or under any other Act relating to the maintenance, retention, or destruction of public or court records, the Registrar must maintain or cause to be maintained in an accurate and convenient form the records of the Commission, including copies of all cancelled industrial agreements.

(6) The Registrar must keep all awards under review and, where the Registrar considers it necessary or desirable or is directed by the Commission so to do, must publish in the *Industrial Gazette* and —

(a) in a newspaper circulating throughout the State; or

(b) on an internet website maintained by the Commission,

a consolidation of any such award.

[(6a) deleted]

(7) Whenever the Registrar becomes aware of the occurrence or continuance of industrial action in any industry or is of the opinion that such industrial action is likely the Registrar must immediately acquaint the Chief Commissioner accordingly.

(8) The Commission may at any time of its own motion direct the Registrar or any other officer of the Commission to make such investigations and reports in relation to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Commission as it considers necessary.

(9) Subject to this Act, the Commission may direct the Registrar or a deputy registrar to make an application under section 77, 83, 83B, 83E or 84A or to institute proceedings for an offence against this Act.

(10) In the carrying out and discharge of duties under this Act the Registrar is entitled to the assistance of all officers of the Court and of the Commission.

[Section 93 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 56; No. 119 of 1987 s. 23; No. 32 of 1994 s. 14; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 79 of 1995 s. 8(2); No. 20 of 2002 s. 135, 160(4) and 190(7)-(9); No. 53 of 2011 s. 44; No. 30 of 2021 s. 59 and 76(2), (4) and (8), 77(3), (6), (10) and (13) and 78(7).]

94. Authority of officers to do acts as directed

Wherever this Act authorises the Commission to direct the Registrar or any other officer of the Court or of the Commission to do anything, this Act is to be construed as imposing on that officer the duty to do that thing and as empowering the officer to do so.

[Section 94 amended: No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13) and 78(7).]

95. Deputy registrar's functions

(1) A deputy registrar has and may exercise such powers and authorities and discharge such duties of the Registrar as —

(a) the Registrar or the Chief Commissioner, after consultation with the Registrar, may in writing assign to the deputy registrar generally; or

(b) the Registrar or the Commission may assign to the deputy registrar in any particular case.

(2) During the illness, temporary incapacity, or temporary absence from office of the Registrar, the designated deputy registrar has and may exercise the powers and authorities and must discharge the duties of the Registrar under this Act.

(3) In subsection (2) ***designated deputy registrar*** means —

(a) if there is only one deputy registrar, that deputy registrar;

(b) if there are 2 or more deputy registrars, the deputy registrar designated by the Chief Commissioner.

[Section 95 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 57; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (8) and 77(13).]

96. Delegation by Commission to Registrar

(1) In this section —

Registrar means the Registrar or a deputy registrar.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the regulations may provide for and in relation to the delegation to a Registrar of all or any of the functions of the Commission in relation to the following —

(a) claims referred to in section 29(1)(c) or (d);

(b) the review of awards for the purposes of section 40B;

(c) right of entry permits under Part II Division 2G, including —

(i) an application relating to a permit under section 49N, 49S(2) or 49V; and

(ii) the return of a permit under section 49W.

(3) The powers of the Commission —

(a) to make an order under section 23A; and

(b) to make an order that an employee has not been allowed by an employer a benefit to which the employee is entitled under a contract of service; and

(c) to make an order under section 40B; and

(d) to make an order under section 49T,

cannot be delegated to a Registrar.

(4) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time give directions in writing to a Registrar with respect to the performance of any of the Registrar's functions under this section and the Registrar is to give effect to any such direction.

(5) A direction may be either general or with respect to a particular matter.

(6) A function performed by a Registrar as a delegate of the Commission is to be taken to be performed by the Commission.

(7) A function may be performed by the Commission despite it being a delegated function.

(8) Except as provided in subsection (4) and despite any other provision of this Act, the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* or any other written law, a Registrar is not subject to the direction or control of any person in relation to the manner in which the Registrar performs a delegated function.

(9) A party to proceedings in which a Registrar has performed a delegated function may, within the time prescribed by, or within such further time as is allowed in accordance with, the regulations, apply to the Commission to review a direction, determination or order made by a Registrar in the performance of the delegated function.

(10) The Commission constituted by a commissioner may, on application under subsection (9), review the direction, determination or order and may —

(a) affirm the direction, determination or order; or

(b) revoke the direction, determination or order and make a direction, determination or order the Commission considers appropriate with respect to the matter to which the performance of the delegated function related.

(11) The Chief Commissioner of the Chief Commissioner's own motion may review, or may assign a commissioner to review, a direction, determination or order made by a Registrar in the performance of a delegated function and the Commission constituted by the Chief Commissioner or the commissioner assigned may —

(a) affirm the direction, determination or order; or

(b) revoke the direction, determination or order and make a direction, determination or order the Commission considers appropriate with respect to the matter to which the performance of the delegated function related.

(12) A review under subsection (11) may be carried out within the time prescribed by, or within such further time as is allowed in accordance with, the regulations.

(13) The Chief Commissioner may make regulations for the purposes of this section.

[Section 96 inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 161; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 60 and 77(13); No. 43 of 2024 s. 78.]

[Part VI deleted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 58.]

Part VIA — Freedom of association

[Heading inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28.]

96A. Terms used

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears —

organisation means an organisation of employers or an organisation of employees;

organisation of employees means —

(a) an organisation of employees, whether constituted, incorporated or registered under this Act or any other Act or under any Commonwealth Act and by whatever name called; or

(b) an association of employees; or

(c) an association, society or other body that has applied to be constituted, incorporated or registered as an organisation of employees referred to in paragraph (a).

[Section 96A inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 79.]

96B. Awards etc. not to contain certain provisions about membership of organisations

(1) An award, industrial agreement or order under this Act, or any arrangement between persons relating to employment must not —

(a) require a person —

(i) to become or remain a member of an organisation; or

(ii) to cease to be a member of an organisation; or

(iii) not to become a member of an organisation; or

(iv) to treat another person less favourably or more favourably according to whether or not that other

person is, or will become or cease to be, a member of an organisation;

or

(b) confer on any person by reason of that person's membership or non-membership of an organisation any right to preferential employment or to be given preference in any aspect of employment.

(2) The prohibition in subsection (1) extends to awards, industrial agreements, orders and arrangements that are in force at the commencement of section 28 of the *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 1993*.

(3) A requirement that is contrary to this section is of no effect.

[Section 96B inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28.]

96C. Discrimination because of membership of organisation, offence

(1) A person must not, in relation to any contract of employment or contract for services, treat another person less favourably or more favourably according to whether or not the person is, or will become or cease to be, a member or officer of an organisation.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) in the case of an individual — a fine of not less than $400 or more than $5 000;

(b) in any other case —

(i) a fine of not less than $1 000 or more than $10 000;

(ii) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(2) A person must not conspire with another person to commit an offence against subsection (1).

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) in the case of an individual — a fine of not less than $400 or more than $5 000;

(b) in any other case —

(i) a fine of not less than $1 000 or more than $10 000;

(ii) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(3) It is not an offence against subsection (1) for a person to treat another person more favourably as part of a scheme by which the cost of services provided to members of an organisation is less than the cost ordinarily charged by the person for those services.

[Section 96C inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(4) and (5) and 78(7).]

96D. Discriminatory etc. acts against persons performing work for employers because of membership or non-membership of employee organisation, offence

(1) A person must not refuse to employ another person on any ground that is forbidden for the purposes of this section.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) in the case of an individual — a fine of not less than $400 or more than $5 000;

(b) in any other case —

(i) a fine of not less than $1 000 or more than $10 000;

(ii) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(2) A person, including an organisation of employees, must not on any ground that is forbidden for the purposes of this section —

(a) intimidate, prejudice, or threaten to prejudice, or attempt to induce another person to intimidate or prejudice, a person who performs work for an employer; or

(b) intimidate or induce, whether by threats or promises or otherwise, an employer to prejudice a person who performs or wishes to perform work for the employer; or

(c) directly or indirectly hinder or prevent the employment of a person or the promotion of an employee.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) in the case of an individual — a fine of not less than $400 or more than $5 000;

(b) in any other case —

(i) a fine of not less than $1 000 or more than $10 000;

(ii) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(3) A person must not conspire with another person to commit an offence against subsection (1) or (2).

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) in the case of an individual — a fine of not less than $400 or more than $5 000;

(b) in any other case —

(i) a fine of not less than $1 000 or more than $10 000;

(ii) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(4) The grounds that are forbidden for the purposes of this section are —

(a) that the person is or is intending to become a member or officer of an organisation of employees; or

(b) that the person is not, or is intending to not remain, a member or officer of an organisation of employees.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (2) a person is prejudiced if —

(a) the person is dismissed from employment; or

(b) the person is demoted or fails to get a promotion that the person could have reasonably expected; or

(c) the person's employment position is detrimentally altered; or

(d) the person's pay or other terms and conditions of employment are detrimentally altered.

[Section 96D inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(4) and (6).]

96E. Discriminatory etc. acts against persons because of non-membership of employee organisation, offence

(1) A person, including an organisation of employees, must not threaten that —

(a) discriminatory action will or may be taken against a second person; or

(b) the free and lawful exercise of a second person's trade, profession or occupation will or may be interfered with,

by reason of the circumstance that the second person or a third person is not a member of an organisation of employees.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) in the case of an individual — a fine of not less than $400 or more than $5 000;

(b) in any other case —

(i) a fine of not less than $1 000 or more than $10 000;

(ii) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(2) A person, including an organisation of employees, must not advise, encourage or incite a second person to take discriminatory action against a third person by reason of the circumstance that the third person or a fourth person is not a member of an organisation of employees.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) in the case of an individual — a fine of not less than $400 or more than $5 000;

(b) in any other case —

(i) a fine of not less than $1 000 or more than $10 000;

(ii) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(3) A person, including an organisation of employees, must not take, or threaten to take, industrial action against an employer —

(a) with intent to coerce the employer to take discriminatory action against a second person by reason of the circumstance that the second person or a third person is not a member of an organisation of employees; or

(b) with intent to coerce the employer to join an organisation of employees.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) in the case of an individual — a fine of not less than $400 or more than $5 000;

(b) in any other case —

(i) a fine of not less than $1 000 or more than $10 000;

(ii) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(4) In this section —

discriminatory action, in relation to a person, means —

(a) refusing to make use of, or refusing to agree to make use of, any service offered by the person; or

(b) refusing to receive, or refusing to agree to receive, any goods offered by the person; or

(c) refusing to supply, or refusing to agree to supply, goods or services to the person.

[Section 96E inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(4) and (7).]

96F. Penalties under s. 96C, 96D and 96E, provisions about

(1) The minimum penalties referred to in sections 96C, 96D and 96E are irreducible in mitigation notwithstanding anything in the *Sentencing Act 1995* or any other Act.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), if a penalty is imposed on an organisation of employees for an offence against section 96C, 96D or 96E and the organisation does not immediately pay the penalty, the rights of the organisation and its members referred to in subsection (4) are suspended until the penalty is paid.

(3) An industrial magistrate's court may permit an organisation of employees on which a penalty referred to in subsection (2) is imposed to pay that penalty within such period not exceeding 7 days from that imposition as the court thinks fit, in which case

the rights referred to in subsection (2) are, if that penalty is not paid within that period, suspended from the end of that period until the penalty is paid.

(4) In and with respect to any period during which rights are suspended under subsection (2) or (3) —

(a) a proceeding of any kind may not be instituted under this Act by or on behalf of the organisation concerned or any of its members; and

(b) the organisation concerned must not be joined as an applicant in any proceeding referred to in paragraph (a); and

(c) an award or order must not be made or taken to have been made for the benefit of the organisation concerned or any of its members; and

(d) rights or entitlements are taken not to become due to the organisation or its members under this Act or any award or order in force under this Act.

[Section 96F inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28; amended: No. 78 of 1995 s. 53; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (4), 78(3), (6) and (7).]

96G. Criminal responsibility of officers etc. for offences in s. 96C, 96D and 96E

(1) If an organisation of employees is guilty of an offence against section 96C, 96D or 96E, any officer or member of the organisation who was in any way, by act or omission and directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in or party to the commission of that offence is also guilty of that offence.

(2) If an officer or member of an organisation of employees is guilty of an offence against section 96C, 96D or 96E, the organisation is also guilty of that offence unless it is proved that all reasonable steps were taken by the organisation to prevent the commission by the organisation or its officers or members of offences against section 96C, 96D or 96E.

[Section 96G inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28.]

96H. Criminal responsibility of corporations etc. for offences in s. 96C, 96D and 96E

(1) If a corporation is guilty of an offence against section 96C, 96D or 96E any officer of the corporation who was in any way, by act or omission and directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in or party to the commission of that offence is also guilty of that offence.

(2) If an officer of a corporation is guilty of an offence against section 96C, 96D or 96E, the corporation is also guilty of that offence unless it is proved that all reasonable steps were taken by the corporation to prevent the commission by the corporation or its officers of offences under section 96C, 96D or 96E.

(3) In this section —

corporation means a corporation within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Commonwealth), other than an exempt body within the meaning of section 66A of that Act.

[Section 96H inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28; amended: No. 10 of 2001 s. 113; No. 20 of 2003 s. 32; No. 30 of 2021 s. 78(1).]

96I. Evidentiary provisions for s. 96C, 96D and 96E

(1) Where in any proceedings for an offence against section 96C(1) it is proved that a person was treated less favourably or more favourably in relation to any contract of employment or contract for services —

(a) while the person was or was not a member or officer of an organisation; or

(b) after the person disclosed an intention to become or cease to be a member or officer of an organisation,

it is taken to be proved, unless the contrary is shown, that the person was treated less favourably or more favourably in contravention of section 96C(1).

(2) Where in any proceedings for an offence against section 96D(1) or (2) it is proved that a person was refused employment, or prejudiced (within the meaning of that section) or that the employment or promotion of a person was hindered or prevented —

(a) while the person was or was not a member or officer of an organisation of employees; or

(b) after the person disclosed an intention to become or cease to be a member or officer of an organisation of employees,

it is taken to be proved, unless the contrary is shown, that the person was refused employment, or prejudiced, or that the employment or promotion of the person was hindered or prevented in contravention of section 96D(1) or (2) as the case may require.

(3) Where in any proceedings for an offence against section 96E all the relevant facts and circumstances, other than the reason or intent of the action alleged in the charge, are proved, it lies on the accused to prove that that action was not actuated by that reason or taken with that intent.

[Section 96I inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28; amended: No. 84 of 2004 s. 80 and 82; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(3).]

96J. Court may order compliance with s. 96C, 96D or 96E

(1) Where a person claims to have been affected by another person's failure to comply with section 96C, 96D or 96E the person may bring an action in an industrial magistrate's court against that other person for an order requiring the other person —

(a) to do any specified thing; or

(b) to cease any specified activity,

for the purpose of preventing any further breach of that section.

(2) On an application under subsection (1), the industrial magistrate's court may make one or more of the orders applied for and —

(a) must specify a time within which the order is to be obeyed (which time may be extended by the court); and

(b) may make the order subject to any terms and conditions it thinks appropriate.

[(3) deleted]

(4) A person who fails to comply with an order under this section is to be taken to commit a contempt of the Industrial Appeal Court and is punishable by that Court under section 92.

[Section 96J inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28; amended: No. 79 of 1995 s. 26; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

96K. Appeal against decision under s. 96J

(1) A party to proceedings under section 96J may appeal to the Industrial Appeal Court against a decision of the industrial magistrate's court in those proceedings in the manner and in the time prescribed by regulations made by the Industrial Appeal Court under section 113.

(2) On the hearing of the appeal the Industrial Appeal Court may —

(a) confirm the decision; or

(b) vary the decision; or

(c) set aside the decision and if it thinks fit —

(i) make a decision in substitution for that decision; or

(ii) remit the matter for rehearing by the industrial magistrate's court with any direction that the Court thinks fit.

[Section 96K inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28.]

96L. Other court orders after conviction under s. 96C, 96D or 96E

(1) When a person has been convicted of an offence against section 96C, 96D or 96E the industrial magistrate's court by which the person was convicted may —

(a) if the person so convicted is an employer, order the employer —

(i) to reinstate the complainant if the complainant was dismissed from employment; or

(ii) to pay to the complainant such sum of money as the court considers adequate as compensation for loss of employment or loss of earnings; or

(iii) both to reinstate the complainant and to pay the complainant the sum of money referred to in subparagraph (ii),

as the court thinks fit; or

(b) if the person so convicted is a person other than an employer, order that person to pay the complainant such sum of money as the court thinks fit,

but the complainant is not entitled to compensation both under this section and otherwise for the same loss of employment or loss of earnings.

(2) In subsection (1) ***complainant*** means the person against whom the offence referred to in subsection (1) was committed.

[Section 96L inserted: No. 15 of 1993 s. 28; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

[96M. *Deleted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 37.]*

Part 6B — Protection of employee rights

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

Division 1 — Preliminary

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

97. Terms used

In this Part —

damaging action, against an employee, means —

(a) in the case of an employee —

(i) dismissing the employee; or

(ii) altering the employee's position to the employee's disadvantage; or

(iii) refusing to promote or transfer the employee; or

(iv) otherwise injuring the employee in relation to the employee's employment with the employer or another person; or

(v) threatening to do anything referred to in subparagraphs (i) to (iv);

and

(b) in the case of a prospective employee —

(i) refusing to employ the prospective employee; or

(ii) discriminating against the prospective employee in the terms or conditions on which the employer offers to employ the prospective employee; or

(iii) threatening to do anything referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii);

employee includes a prospective employee;

employer includes a former employer or prospective employer.

[Section 97 inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

Division 2 — Damaging action

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

97A. Damaging action because of inquiry or complaint

(1) An employer must not take damaging action against an employee for the reason, or for reasons that include, that the employee is able to make an employment-related inquiry or complaint to the employer or another person.

(2) In any proceedings for a contravention of subsection (1), if it is proved that an employer took the damaging action against the employee, it is for the employer to prove that the employer did not do so because the employee made the inquiry or complaint or proposed to make the inquiry or complaint.

(3) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 97A inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

97B. Court orders to employers

(1) This section applies if the industrial magistrate's court determines that an employer has contravened section 97A(1) in respect of an employee.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (5), the industrial magistrate's court may order the employer to do 1 or more of the following —

(a) if the employee was dismissed from employment — to reinstate the employee;

(b) if the employee was refused employment — to employ the employee;

(c) to pay to the employee compensation for any loss or injury suffered as a result of the contravention.

(3) The employer must comply with the order.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $13 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $1 000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(4) The industrial magistrate's court may make the order in addition to imposing a penalty under section 83E.

(5) The industrial magistrate's court must not make the order if the employee has applied under another provision of this Act or any other written law for relief in relation to the same damaging action unless the proceedings for that relief have been withdrawn or failed for want of jurisdiction.

(6) The employee is not entitled to compensation for the same damaging action under both subsection (2)(c) and another provision of this Act or any other written law.

[Section 97B inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

97C. Court orders to third parties

(1) In this section —

third party, in relation to proceedings for a contravention of section 97A(1), means a person, other than the employer, on whom a copy of the application under section 83E(1) has been served.

(2) This section applies if the industrial magistrate's court determines that an employer has contravened section 97A(1) in respect of an employee.

(3) The industrial magistrate's court may order a third party —

(a) to refrain from taking any damaging action against the employee; and

(b) to take any action necessary or desirable to give effect to an order under section 97B(2).

(4) The third party must comply with the order.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $13 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $1 000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

[Section 97C inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

Division 3 — Sham contracts for services

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

97D. Misrepresenting contract of employment as contract for services

(1) An employer must not represent to an employee that a contract of employment is a contract for services.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the employer proves that, when the representation was made, the employer did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the contract was a contract of employment rather than a contract for services.

(3) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 97D inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

97E. Dismissing to engage under contract for services

(1) An employer must not dismiss or threaten to dismiss an employee performing particular work for the employer in order to engage the employee to perform the same, or substantially the same, work under a contract for services.

(2) In any proceedings for a contravention of subsection (1), if it is proved that an employer dismissed, or threatened to dismiss, the employee, it is for the employer to prove that the employer did

not do so in order to engage the employee under the contract for services.

(3) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 97E inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

97F. False statement to engage under contract for services

(1) An employer must not make a statement that the employer knows, or could reasonably be expected to know, is false in order to persuade or influence an employee performing particular work for the employer to enter into a contract for services under which the employee will perform the same, or substantially the same, work.

(2) In any proceedings for a contravention of subsection (1), if it is proved that an employer made the statement, it is for the employer to prove that the employer did not do so in order to persuade or influence the employee to enter into the contract for services.

(3) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 97F inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

97G. Court orders to employers

(1) This section applies if an industrial magistrate's court determines that an employer has contravened section 97D(1), 97E(1) or 97F(1) in respect of an employee.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (5), the industrial magistrate's court may order the employer to do 1 or more of the following —

(a) if the employee was dismissed from employment — to reinstate the employee;

(b) if the employee was refused employment — to employ the employee;

(c) to pay to the employee compensation for any loss or injury suffered as a result of the contravention.

(3) The employer must comply with the order.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $13 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $1 000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(4) The court may make the order in addition to imposing a penalty under section 83E.

(5) The industrial magistrate's court must not make the order if the employee has applied under another provision of this Act or any other written law for relief in relation to the same act or omission unless the proceedings for that relief have been withdrawn or failed for want of jurisdiction.

(6) The employee is not entitled to compensation for the same act or omission under both subsection (2)(c) and another provision of this Act or any other written law.

[Section 97G inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

Division 4 — Miscellaneous

[Heading inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

97H. Certain advertising prohibited

(1) A person must not advertise the availability of employment at a rate of pay that is less than the minimum wage applicable to the position under the MCE Act or an award, order of the Commission or an industrial agreement.

(2) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 97H inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 61.]

*[**97I-97M.** Deleted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 194(1).]*

[Part VIC (s. 97N-97U) deleted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 195(1).]

Part VID — Employer-employee agreements

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Division 1 — Preliminary

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97U. Terms used

(1) In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears —

award, except in section 97UG(2)(c), Division 6 Subdivision 1 and sections 97YA(1)(a) and 97YB(2)(a), includes an industrial agreement or order of the Commission under this Act;

bargaining agent means a person appointed as a bargaining agent under section 97UJ;

cancellation agreement means an agreement under section 97UV(1);

EEA dispute provisions means the provisions included in an EEA for the purposes of section 97UN;

employment services for persons with disabilities means employment services —

(a) that are provided for persons with disabilities who are eligible for the Supported Wage System; and

(b) for which, at the relevant time, financial assistance has been granted under the *Disability Services and Inclusion Act 2023* (Commonwealth);

existing employee means an employee —

(a) who signs; or

(b) on whose behalf a representative signs,

an EEA after commencing the employment to which the EEA relates;

new employee means an employee —

(a) who signs; or

(b) on whose behalf a representative signs,

an EEA before, or at the time of, the commencement of the employment to which the EEA relates;

no-disadvantage test means the no-disadvantage test provided for by Division 6 Subdivision 1;

party, in relation to an EEA —

(a) means the employer or employee; and

(b) in the provisions mentioned in subsection (4), if the employee is a represented person, also means the employee's representative;

regulations means regulations made by the Governor under section 97YJ;

section 97UM signatory means a person who has signed an EEA for the purposes of section 97UM(2).

(2) References in this Part to ***employer*** and ***employee*** include, where the context so requires, a person who will be an employer or employee if a proposed EEA takes effect.

(3) Subsection (2) is not to be taken as showing that the terms ***employer*** and ***employee***, as defined in section 7(1), do not also include a prospective employer and a prospective employee for the purposes of other provisions of this Act, including without limitation the definition of ***industrial matter***.

(4) The provisions referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of ***party*** in subsection (1) are sections 29(1a), 97UJ(4), 97UK(2), 97UL(3), 97UP, 97UY(1), 97VC, 97VD(2), 97VF(1), 97VG, 97VM(2), 97VN(2), 97VP(3), 97WG(1), 97WK(1) and (2) and 97WP(2).

[Section 97U inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 50 of 2016 s. 7; No. 30 of 2021 s. 62, 77(7) and 78(1); No. 43 of 2024 s. 80.]

Division 2 — The making of an EEA

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UA. Employer and employee may make EEA

A single employer and a single employee may make an agreement, called an employer-employee agreement, that deals with any industrial matter.

[Section 97UA inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UB. EEA may deal with post-employment matters

(1) An EEA may deal with rights and obligations that are to take effect after the termination of employment between the persons who, before the termination, were the employer and the employee.

(2) The provisions of this Act and of the EEA concerned apply in relation to the rights and obligations referred to in subsection (1) even though the employment has terminated.

[Section 97UB inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UC. Other provisions about making EEA

(1) An EEA may be made before the commencement of the employment.

(2) The ability of an employer and employee to make an EEA extends to any employment referred to in section 3(1).

(3) The matters that may be dealt with in EEAs made with certain categories of employees are subject to the restrictions in —

(a) section 99(2)[8] of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*; and

(b) section 16(4a) of the *Port Authorities Act 1999*.

[Section 97UC inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UD. Making of EEA by person with a mental disability

(1) An EEA may be made for a represented person as an employee by the person's representative.

(2) The EEA is to be made in the name of the represented person as an employee but is to be signed on the represented person's behalf by the representative.

(3) An EEA so made has effect as if —

(a) it were made by the represented person; and

(b) the represented person were of full legal capacity.

[Section 97UD inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97UE. Effect of EEA

(1) An EEA, while it has effect, operates to prevent from extending to the employee any award that would otherwise do so, including an award that comes into operation after the EEA takes effect.

(2) An EEA, while it has effect, does not displace any contract of employment between an employer and an employee, but the EEA has effect —

(a) as if it formed part of that contract; and

(b) regardless of the provisions of that contract.

(3) The provisions of an EEA have effect subject to section 5 of the MCE Act.

[Section 97UE inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UF. EEA not to be made while industrial agreement in operation

(1) An EEA in respect of the employment of an employee cannot be made —

(a) during the term of an industrial agreement that extends to that employee; or

(b) during any period when such an agreement is continued in force by section 41(6).

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an EEA is to be regarded as made when it has been signed by —

(a) the employer; and

(b) the employee or, where applicable, the employee's representative,

and, if section 97UM applies to the EEA, when it has also been signed by a section 97UM signatory.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to an EEA if —

(a) the industrial agreement concerned does not contain a SWIIP; and

(b) employment under the EEA has been arranged through an entity that provides employment services for persons with disabilities.

[Section 97UF inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 50 of 2016 s. 8; No. 30 of 2021 s. 63 and 77(7).]

97UG. Documents etc. to be given to employee before EEA signed

(1) An employer must not make an EEA with an employee unless the employer has given a copy of certain documents —

(a) to the employee; or

(b) if the employee is a represented person, to the employee's representative.

(2) The documents are —

(a) the proposed EEA; and

(b) the information statement prescribed under section 97UI; and

(c) any —

(i) award; or

(ii) relevant order as defined in section 97VR,

that will extend to the employee if the EEA does not take effect.

(3) It is sufficient for the purposes of subsections (1) and (2)(c)(i) if the employer gives a document —

(a) containing a summary of the award approved by the Registrar for the purposes of this section; and

(b) having a statement at the head of the document to the effect that it is a summary of the award so approved.

(4) The documents must be given under subsection (1) —

(a) in the case of a new employee, not less than 5 days before the EEA is signed by the employee or the employee's representative, as the case may be; or

(b) in the case of an existing employee, not less than 14 days before the EEA is so signed.

(5) An employer must also comply with any regulations prescribing requirements for the giving of information or documents to an employee before an EEA is made.

(6) A contravention of subsection (1) or (5) is not an offence but will, under Schedule 4 clause 1(1)(d), prevent the EEA from being in order for registration.

(7) In subsections (2)(c)(i) and (3) —

award includes an enterprise order.

[Section 97UG inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 50 of 2016 s. 9; No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(7) and (13).]

97UH. Application of s. 97UG if draft EEA amended

If —

(a) an employer has complied with section 97UG in relation to a proposed EEA; and

(b) the proposed EEA is later amended, whether once or more than once, before it is signed —

(i) by the employee or the employee's representative; and

(ii) if section 97UM applies to the EEA, by a section 97UM signatory,

the employer is not required to comply with that section again in relation to the proposed EEA unless the employee in writing requests the employer to do so.

[Section 97UH inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(7) and (13).]

97UI. EEA information statement, form of (s. 97UG(2)(b))

(1) The Registrar is to prescribe, by order published in the *Gazette*, a form of information statement that is to be given to employees under section 97UG(2)(b).

(2) The form must include information about the following matters —

(a) the effect of section 97UE; and

(b) the employee's rights under section 97UJ in relation to bargaining agents; and

(c) the requirements of sections 97XZ, 97Y, 97YA, 97YB and 97YF; and

(d) the commencement and expiry of an EEA as provided for by sections 97UQ, 97UR and 97US.

(3) The form may contain other information that the Registrar considers should be included.

[Section 97UI inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UJ. Bargaining agents, appointing etc.

(1) An employer or employee may, by instrument in writing, appoint a person to be a bargaining agent —

(a) for the negotiation and making of an EEA; or

(b) in connection with the registration of an EEA; or

(c) for the negotiation and making of a cancellation agreement; or

(d) for the purpose of acting for the employer or employee in connection with any question, dispute or difficulty that has arisen or may arise out of or in the course of the employment.

(2) Any person may be appointed as a bargaining agent, including an organisation or association that is registered under Part II Division 4.

(3) An appointment of a bargaining agent may be terminated at any time by notice of termination given in writing to the agent.

(4) A copy of an instrument of appointment or a notice of termination must be given to the other party.

(5) Despite the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (WA)* section 10, a bargaining agent is authorised —

(a) to appear for a party in proceedings as mentioned in section 97WJ; and

(b) to provide advice and other services in performing the functions referred to in subsection (1).

(6) Subject to section 112A(1a)(c)(i), subsection (1)(d) does not affect the requirement of that section that only a person who is registered under that section may appear as an agent under section 31, 81E or 91.

[Section 97UJ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 65 of 2003 s. 41(3); No. 21 of 2008 s. 668(5); No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13); No. 9 of 2022 s. 424.]

97UK. Prohibited conduct relating to bargaining agents

(1) An employer or employee or a representative must not refuse to recognise a bargaining agent of the other party if section 97UJ(4) has been complied with.

(2) An employer or employee or a representative must not coerce or induce, or attempt to coerce or induce, the other party —

(a) to appoint, or not to appoint, a particular person as a bargaining agent; or

(b) to terminate the appointment of a bargaining agent.

(3) A contravention of subsection (1) or (2) is not an offence but those subsections are civil penalty provisions for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 97UK inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Division 3 — Form and content of EEA

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UL. Form of EEA

(1) An EEA must —

(a) be in writing; and

(b) name the employer and employee who are parties to it; and

(c) specify whether the employment to which it relates is full-time, part-time or casual; and

(d) be signed by —

(i) the employer; and

(ii) the employee, or where applicable, the employee's representative.

(2) An EEA may be signed on behalf of a body corporate by an authorised officer, and need not be made under its seal.

(3) The signature of —

(a) the employer; and

(b) the employee or, where applicable, the employee's representative,

must be witnessed by a person who has reached 18 years of age and is not a party to the EEA.

[Section 97UL inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(7).]

97UM. Additional formalities for EEA made with employee under 18

(1) This section applies to an EEA made with a person as the employee who —

(a) is under 18 years of age; and

(b) is not a represented person.

(2) For the purposes of this Act or any other law, the EEA can only have effect if after it has been signed by the employee it is also signed —

(a) by a person who is legally responsible for the day to day care and welfare of the employee; or

(b) in circumstances prescribed by the regulations, by a person who belongs to a class of persons so prescribed.

(3) The signature of a person who signs an EEA under subsection (2) must be witnessed by a person who has reached 18 years of age and is not a party to the EEA.

(4) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), an EEA to which this section applies binds the employee as if the employee were of full age.

[Section 97UM inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97UN. EEA must provide for resolution of disputes

(1) An EEA must include provisions for the resolution of any question, dispute or difficulty that arises out of or in the course of the employment.

(2) EEA dispute provisions cannot confer jurisdiction on an arbitrator, including the Commission acting under a provision mentioned in section 97UP, to enforce an EEA by making an order or determination that an industrial magistrate's court may make under section 83.

(3) EEA dispute provisions have effect subject to Division 8.

(4) The regulations may prescribe model provisions as a guide to the kind of provisions that may be inserted in an EEA for the purposes of subsection (1).

(5) An EEA that sets out the model provisions in the way provided for by the regulations is to be taken to comply with subsection (1).

[Section 97UN inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97UO. EEA dispute provisions, content of

(1) EEA dispute provisions must, if section 97UP does not apply —

(a) provide for —

(i) the referral to a single arbitrator of any question, dispute or difficulty that arises out of or in the course of the employment; and

(ii) the manner in which the referral is to be made;

and

(b) provide for the appointment of an arbitrator by —

(i) naming the arbitrator, and if desired any alternate arbitrator; or

(ii) setting out how an arbitrator is to be appointed;

and

(c) specify the means for making any new appointment that may be required.

(2) EEA dispute provisions must, including where section 97UP applies —

(a) require the parties to confer together and make a genuine attempt to settle any question, dispute or difficulty that arises out of or in the course of the employment; and

(b) comply with any requirement of the regulations that specifies any step, series of steps or process that is to be part of the EEA dispute provisions; and

(c) comply with any requirement of the regulations that limits the time that the EEA dispute provisions may allow for —

(i) doing any act; or

(ii) taking any step or series of steps; or

(iii) completing any process,

specified in the regulations; and

(d) specify how any costs of an arbitration are to be borne, which provision cannot make an employee liable for more than the share of those costs that is prescribed by the regulations at the time when the EEA is made.

[Section 97UO inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UP. Commission may be specified as arbitrator

EEA dispute provisions may provide for a party to refer to the Commission constituted by a commissioner, for arbitration in accordance with section 97WI, any question, dispute or difficulty that arises out of or in the course of the employment.

[Section 97UP inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

Division 4 — Commencement, duration and variation

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UQ. New employee, when EEA commences

(1) An EEA made with a new employee may take effect before it is registered under Division 5, but under section 97UZ will automatically terminate if it is not lodged for registration as mentioned in that section.

(2) An EEA referred to in subsection (1) takes effect on —

(a) the day on which the employment commences; or

(b) a later day provided for in the EEA.

[Section 97UQ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UR. Existing employee, when EEA commences

(1) An EEA made with an existing employee does not have effect unless it is registered under Division 5.

(2) An EEA referred to in subsection (1) takes effect on —

(a) the day after the day on which it is registered under Division 5; or

(b) a later day provided for in the EEA.

[Section 97UR inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97US. Expiry of EEA

(1) An EEA must provide for the day on which it expires which cannot be more than 3 years from and including the day on which it takes effect under section 97UQ or 97UR.

(2) The expiry of an EEA does not of itself terminate the contract of employment between the employer and the employee.

[Section 97US inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UT. Employment conditions applicable on expiry of EEA

(1) On the expiry of an EEA —

(a) any relevant award provisions extend to the employee unless a new EEA then takes effect; and

(b) to the extent that paragraph (a) does not apply, the employment of the employee becomes subject to a contract of employment containing the same provisions as those of the EEA that has expired other than —

(i) the provision specifying the term of the EEA; and

(ii) the EEA dispute provisions.

(2) A contract referred to in subsection (1)(b) —

(a) has effect, and may be varied or terminated, as if it were a contract entered into between the employer and the employee; and

(b) has effect regardless of the provisions of any contract of employment referred to in section 97UE(2) between the employer and the employee.

[Section 97UT inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UU. EEA cannot be varied

(1) The parties to an EEA cannot vary the provisions of the EEA once it has been signed by —

(a) the employer; and

(b) the employee or, where applicable, the employee's representative,

or, if section 97UM applies to the EEA, once it has been signed by the employer, the employee and the section 97UM signatory.

(2) Subsection (1) applies even though the EEA has not taken effect.

(3) However, subsection (1) does not affect the provisions of —

(a) section 97UV relating to the cancellation of an EEA; or

(b) sections 97VE and 97VO relating to the revision of an EEA so that it is in order for registration.

[Section 97UU inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(7).]

97UV. Cancelling EEA

(1) The parties to an EEA may at any time make an agreement in writing cancelling the EEA with effect on and from a specified day.

(2) Section 97UT applies on the cancellation of an EEA that has taken effect as if the EEA had expired.

[Section 97UV inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UW. Termination of employment, effect of on EEA

The termination of the contract of employment of an employee terminates an EEA that applies to the employment.

[Section 97UW inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Division 5 — Registration of EEAs

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Subdivision 1 — Preliminary

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UX. Delegation by Registrar

(1) The Registrar may delegate to an officer of the Commission the performance of a function of the Registrar under this Division, other than this power of delegation.

(2) A delegation —

(a) must be made by instrument in writing; and

(b) may be either general or as otherwise provided by the instrument.

(3) An officer of the Commission performing a function under this Division is to be taken to do so in accordance with the terms of a delegation under this section, unless the contrary is shown.

(4) A function performed by an officer of the Commission as a delegate of the Registrar is to be taken to be performed by the Registrar.

[Section 97UX inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Subdivision 2 — Registration

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97UY. Lodgment of EEA for registration

(1) A party to an EEA may, in accordance with the regulations, lodge it with the Registrar for registration.

(2) An EEA must be lodged not later than the end of the period beginning with the day of execution and ending with the 21st day after that day.

(3) The Registrar is not to accept an EEA for registration if —

(a) it is presented for lodgment after the end of the period referred to in subsection (2); or

(b) any provision of the regulations relating to lodgment has not been complied with.

(4) The Registrar must issue to a person who has duly lodged an EEA under this section a receipt showing the day of lodgment.

(5) The receipt must be issued within 7 days after the day of lodgment.

(6) In subsection (2) —

day of execution means —

(a) the day on which the EEA was signed by —

(i) the employer; and

(ii) the employee or, where applicable, the employee's representative; and

(iii) if section 97UM applies, the section 97UM signatory;

or

(b) if they signed on different days, the latest of those days.

[Section 97UY inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(7).]

97UZ. EEA with new employee, effect of not lodging

If an EEA made with a new employee —

(a) has taken effect; but

(b) is not lodged for registration within the period allowed by section 97UY(2),

it ceases to have effect for the purposes of this Part immediately after the expiry of that period.

[Section 97UZ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97V. Recovery of money if s. 97UZ applies

(1) Where section 97UZ applies, either party may, subject to subsection (2), recover from the other any amount which, if the EEA had not taken effect, the party —

(a) would have been entitled to receive; or

(b) would not have been required to pay,

as the case may be, in respect of the period allowed by section 97UY(2) for lodgment.

(2) The entitlement of an employee is to be determined for the purposes of subsection (1) as if any relevant award provision extended to and bound the employer and the employee during the period referred to in that subsection.

(3) An amount referred to in subsection (1) may be recovered by action in an industrial magistrate's court.

[Section 97V inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97VA. Employment conditions of new employee if EEA not lodged

(1) If an EEA ceases to have effect under section 97UZ —

(a) any relevant award provisions extend to the employee; or

(b) if there are no such provisions, the employee's employment becomes subject to a contract of employment containing the same provisions as those of the EEA that was not lodged for registration within the allowed period, other than —

(i) the provision specifying the term of the EEA; and

(ii) the EEA dispute provisions.

(2) A contract referred to in subsection (1)(b) —

(a) has effect, and may be varied or terminated, as if it were a contract entered into between the employer and the employee; and

(b) has effect regardless of the provisions of any contract of employment referred to in section 97UE(2) between the employer and the employee.

[Section 97VA inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(7).]

97VB. Registrar to be satisfied EEA is in order for registration

Where an EEA is lodged under section 97UY, the Registrar must consider whether it is in order for registration as required by the provisions of Schedule 4.

[Section 97VB inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97VC. Registrar's powers for s. 97VB

(1) The Registrar may —

(a) meet with the parties; and

(b) otherwise obtain information in any way that the Registrar thinks appropriate,

for the purposes of section 97VB.

(2) A meeting may be held with the parties together or separately, and a party may be represented at a meeting by a bargaining agent.

(3) A party to an EEA that has been lodged for registration, or the party's bargaining agent, may make written submissions to the Registrar for the purposes of section 97VB.

(4) For the purposes of performing the function in section 97VB the Registrar, or a delegate of the Registrar, is an authorised person within the meaning of that term in Schedule 5.

(5) In this section —

party includes a section 97UM signatory.

[Section 97VC inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97VD. Registrar to notify parties of certain deficiencies in EEA

(1) This section applies where the Registrar is not satisfied that an EEA is in order for registration for one or more of the following reasons —

(a) it does not comply with section 97UL, 97UN or 97US;

(b) it does not pass the no-disadvantage test;

(c) it purports to provide for a condition of employment that is less favourable to the employee than a minimum condition of employment under the MCE Act.

(2) Where this section applies the Registrar must give notice in writing to the parties setting out —

(a) the deficiencies in the EEA that, in the Registrar's opinion, will make it necessary for the Registrar to refuse to register it; and

(b) the terms of subsection (1) of section 97VE and the period within which the parties may comply with that subsection.

[Section 97VD inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97VE. Parties may correct deficiencies in EEA

(1) If a notice is given to the parties under section 97VD they may, in accordance with the regulations, lodge a revised EEA with the Registrar within the time specified in the notice.

(2) A revised EEA so lodged is to be treated as if it were an EEA duly lodged under section 97UY.

(3) Section 97VD does not apply to a revised EEA lodged under subsection (1).

(4) If —

(a) the Registrar has given a notice under section 97VD; but

(b) a revised EEA is not lodged in accordance with subsection (1),

the Registrar must determine under section 97VG that registration of the EEA is refused.

[Section 97VE inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VF. Registration of EEA

(1) If the Registrar is satisfied that an EEA is in order for registration, the Registrar must —

(a) register the EEA; and

(b) give to each party notice in writing of the registration and of the day on which it occurred, not later than 7 days after that day.

(2) The Registrar is not to register an EEA before the 14th day after the day on which it was lodged under section 97UY.

[Section 97VF inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VG. Refusal of registration of EEA

If the Registrar is not satisfied that an EEA is in order for registration, the Registrar must —

(a) determine that registration is refused; and

(b) within 7 days after making that determination, give to each party a notice in writing of the refusal and of the reasons for it.

[Section 97VG inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VH. When refusal has effect

(1) A refusal of registration comes into force —

(a) on the expiry of the period of 14 days allowed by section 97VM(2) for the bringing of an appeal against the refusal without an appeal being duly brought; or

(b) if an appeal is duly brought, on the failure of the appeal.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1)(b) an appeal fails if —

(a) the refusal of registration is confirmed under section 97VP(2); or

(b) the appeal is withdrawn or is dismissed by the Commission for want of prosecution.

[Section 97VH inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97VI. EEA for new employee refused registration, effect ceases

If an EEA made with a new employee —

(a) has taken effect; but

(b) is refused registration under section 97VG,

the EEA ceases to have effect for the purposes of this Part as from the day on which the refusal comes into force under section 97VH.

[Section 97VI inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VJ. Recovery of money if s. 97VI applies

(1) Where section 97VI applies either party may, subject to subsection (2), recover from the other any amount which, if the EEA had not taken effect, the party —

(a) would have been entitled to receive; or

(b) would not have been required to pay,

as the case may be, in respect of the period between the day when the EEA took effect and the day on which the refusal of registration came into force.

(2) The entitlement of an employee is to be determined for the purposes of subsection (1) as if any relevant award provision extended to and bound the employer and the employee during the period referred to in that subsection.

(3) An amount referred to in subsection (1) may be recovered by action in an industrial magistrate's court.

[Section 97VJ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97VK. Employment conditions of new employee if registration refused

(1) If an EEA ceases to have effect under section 97VI —

(a) any relevant award provisions extend to the employee; or

(b) if there are no such provisions, the employee's employment becomes subject to a contract of employment containing the same provisions as those of the EEA that was refused registration, other than —

(i) the provision specifying the term of the EEA; and

(ii) the EEA dispute provisions.

(2) A contract referred to in subsection (1)(b) —

(a) has effect, and may be varied or terminated, as if it were a contract entered into between the employer and the employee; and

(b) has effect regardless of the provisions of any contract of employment referred to in section 97UE(2) between the employer and the employee.

[Section 97VK inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(7).]

97VL. Registrar to provide copy of registered EEA

(1) The Registrar must give a copy of an EEA that is registered —

(a) to the employer and the employee; and

(b) where applicable, to the employee's representative.

(2) The Registrar must comply with subsection (1) not later than 7 days after the day on which the EEA is registered —

(a) under section 97VF; or

(b) by order of the Commission under section 97VP(2)(b).

[Section 97VL inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

Subdivision 3 — Appeal against refusal of registration

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VM. Appeal against refusal of registration

(1) The employer or the employee under an EEA may appeal to the Commission constituted by a commissioner against a refusal by the Registrar to register the EEA.

(2) An appeal must be brought within 14 days after the day on which the party received notice of the refusal under section 97VG.

(3) The time limit specified in subsection (2) cannot be extended under section 27(1)(n).

[Section 97VM inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97VN. Commission to notify parties of certain deficiencies in EEA

(1) This section applies on an appeal against a refusal by the Registrar to register an EEA for one or more of the following reasons —

(a) it does not comply with section 97UL, 97UN or 97US;

(b) it does not pass the no-disadvantage test;

(c) it purports to provide for a condition of employment that is less favourable to the employee than a minimum condition of employment under the MCE Act.

(2) Where this section applies the Commission may give notice in writing to the parties setting out —

(a) the deficiencies in the EEA that, in the opinion of the Commission, make it necessary for registration to be refused; and

(b) the terms of subsection (1) of section 97VO and the period within which the parties may comply with that subsection.

[Section 97VN inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97VO. Parties may correct deficiencies in EEA

(1) If a notice is given to the parties under section 97VN they may, in accordance with the regulations, lodge a revised EEA with the Commission within the time specified in the notice.

(2) If —

(a) a revised EEA is so lodged; and

(b) the Commission is satisfied that it is in order for registration,

the Commission may cause it to be registered by disposing of the appeal in the manner provided for by section 97VP(2)(b)(i).

(3) If —

(a) the Commission has given a notice under section 97VN; but

(b) a revised EEA is not lodged in accordance with subsection (1),

the Commission must dispose of the appeal in the manner provided for by section 97VP(2)(a).

[Section 97VO inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97VP. Determination of appeal

(1) In determining an appeal the Commission is not limited to the material that was before the Registrar, but may inform itself in such manner as it thinks fit.

(2) On the determination of an appeal the Commission may —

(a) confirm the refusal of registration; or

(b) set aside the refusal and —

(i) order the Registrar to register the EEA; or

(ii) remit the matter to the Registrar for reconsideration with any direction or recommendation the Commission thinks fit.

(3) the Commission must give the parties notice in writing of its determination within 7 days after it is made.

[Section 97VP inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97VQ. Procedure on appeal

(1) The Commission may make regulations under section 113 providing for the practice and procedure to be followed for the purposes of appeals under this Subdivision.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), the Commission may exercise such of the powers set out in sections 27, 28 and 33 as the Commission considers it necessary or expedient to exercise for the purposes of an appeal under this Subdivision.

[Section 97VQ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

Division 6 — No-disadvantage test

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Subdivision 1 — Definition

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VR. Terms used

In this Subdivision —

comparable award, in relation to an employee, means an award or awards regulating the terms and conditions of employment of employees engaged in the same kind of work as the employee;

relevant order means any order under this Act that is prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of section 97VS.

[Section 97VR inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 50 of 2016 s. 10.]

97VS. No-disadvantage test defined

(1) For the purposes of Schedule 4 clause 1(1)(e), an EEA passes the no-disadvantage test if it does not disadvantage the employee in relation to the terms and conditions of the employee's employment.

(2) An EEA disadvantages an employee as mentioned in subsection (1) only if its provisions result, on balance, in a reduction in the overall entitlements of the employee under —

(a) an award; or

(b) a relevant order,

to which this subsection applies.

(3) Despite subsection (2), an EEA is to be taken to disadvantage the employee as mentioned in subsection (1) if —

(a) it confers on the employer a power to change any term or condition of the employment without the consent of the employee; and

(b) the employer could exercise the power in a way that would result, on balance, in a reduction in the overall entitlements of the employee referred to in subsection (2).

(4) Subsection (2) applies to —

(a) an award; or

(b) a relevant order,

that the Registrar determines, whether under section 97VT or otherwise, would otherwise extend to the employee.

(5) If the Registrar is satisfied that there is no award that would otherwise extend to the employee, subsection (2) applies to —

(a) any award, including an award made under the FW Act or continued in existence under the FW (Transitional) Act, that the Registrar determines, whether under section 97VT or otherwise, to be a comparable award; and

(b) a relevant order.

(6) If —

(a) the Registrar is not able to determine an award for the purposes of subsection (4) or (5); or

(b) section 97VT(2)(b) applies,

the EEA is to be taken not to disadvantage the employee in relation to the terms and conditions of the employee's employment.

Note for this subsection:

The MCE Act section 5(2) provides that a provision in, or condition of, an industrial instrument or contract of employment that is less favourable to the employee than a minimum condition of employment has no effect, and the minimum condition is taken to be the term of the industrial instrument or contract of employment instead.

[Section 97VS inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 38; No. 30 of 2021 s. 75(1) and 77(7); No. 43 of 2024 s. 81.]

97VT. Determining which award etc. is relevant for s. 97VS

(1) If an employer —

(a) proposes to enter into an EEA; but

(b) is unsure which award, comparable award or relevant order will be relevant to the employment for the purposes of section 97VS,

the employer may apply in writing to the Registrar for the making of a determination of that matter.

(2) Upon such an application being made the Registrar must —

(a) determine which award, comparable award or relevant order will be relevant for the purposes of section 97VS; or

(b) determine that there is no such award, comparable award or relevant order.

(3) A determination under subsection (2) is binding on the Registrar for the purposes of section 97VS if the EEA concerned is lodged for registration under Division 5, unless the Registrar considers that the circumstances existing at the time when the determination was made have changed in a material way.

[Section 97VT inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VU. All entitlements to be considered

In comparing the entitlements of an employee under an EEA to the entitlements that would be provided to the employee under —

(a) an award or a comparable award; or

(b) a relevant order,

the Registrar must take into account all relevant benefits whether in the form of money or otherwise.

[Section 97VU inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VV. Application of test if Supported Wage System applies

An EEA does not disadvantage an employee in relation to the employee's employment by reason only of a reduction of the employee's wages if —

(a) the employee is eligible for the Supported Wage System; and

(b) the EEA provides for the payment of wages to the employee at a rate that is not less than the rate set in accordance with that System for persons of a class that includes the employee.

[Section 97VV inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(7).]

Subdivision 2 — Principles to be followed in application of no-disadvantage test

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VW. Term used: Commission

In this Subdivision —

Commission means the Commission in Court Session.

[Section 97VW inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VX. Commission to establish principles and guidelines

(1) The Commission must prepare an instrument setting out the principles and guidelines that are to be followed by the Registrar in determining whether an EEA passes the no-disadvantage test.

(2) The instrument must not be inconsistent with this Part.

(3) Section 43(7), (8) and (9) of the *Interpretation Act 1984* apply to the instrument as if it were subsidiary legislation.

(4) Subject to section 97W, the Commission may amend the instrument or revoke it and substitute another instrument for it.

(5) The Commission must cause the instrument, and any amendment or substituted instrument, to be published in the *Industrial Gazette* and —

(a) in a newspaper circulating throughout the State; or

(b) on an internet website maintained by the Commission.

[Section 97VX inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97VY. Registrar and Commission to give effect to s. 97VX instrument

The provisions of an instrument under section 97VX are to be complied with —

(a) by the Registrar and officers of the Commission in making determinations for the purposes of paragraph (e) of Schedule 4 clause 1(1); and

(b) by the Commission in the determination of an appeal under section 97VP, so far as it relates to a determination under that paragraph.

[Section 97VY inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97VZ. Minister or peak industry body may seek amendment etc. of s. 97VX instrument

(1) The Minister or a peak industrial body may at any time apply to the Commission to have the instrument under section 97VX —

(a) amended so that it makes provision to the effect set out in the application; or

(b) replaced by a new instrument that makes provision to the effect set out in the application.

(2) If an application is so made the Commission may —

(a) exercise its powers under section 97VX(4); or

(b) decline to do so.

(3) In subsection (1) —

peak industrial body means UnionsWA and the Chamber.

[Section 97VZ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 43 of 2024 s. 91.]

97W. Public comment to be sought before s. 97VX instrument amended etc.

Before the Commission exercises any power in section 97VX(4), whether on an application under section 97VZ or otherwise, it must call for public comment in accordance with section 97WA.

[Section 97W inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WA. How public comment to be sought

(1) Where this section applies the Commission must make available for public comment a draft (the ***exposure draft***) of —

(a) any proposed amendment to the instrument under section 97VX; or

(b) the instrument that is proposed to be substituted for that instrument,

as the case may be.

(2) The Commission must —

(a) cause a notice giving a general description of the exposure draft to be published in a daily newspaper circulating throughout the State; and

(b) include in the notice the following information —

(i) the places at which a copy of the exposure draft may be obtained; and

(ii) a statement that written submissions on the exposure draft may be made to the Commission by any person within a specified period; and

(iii) the address to which the submissions may be delivered or posted.

(3) The period specified under subsection (2)(b)(ii) must be not less than 30 days after notice has been published under subsection (2)(a).

(4) The Commission must have regard to any submission made in accordance with the notice.

[Section 97WA inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Division 7 — Register

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WB. Terms used

(1) In this Division —

protected information means —

(a) the name of the employee under an EEA; and

(b) the provisions of an EEA, or any particular provision, declared under section 97WE to be exempt from the operation of section 97WD(1); and

(c) the address of the employee under an EEA.

(2) In subsection (1)(a) and (b) —

EEA does not include an EEA that is made with a person who is an employee within the meaning in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.

[Section 97WB inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WC. Register of EEAs

(1) The Registrar must keep a register for the purposes of Division 5.

(2) The register —

(a) must record particulars of every EEA that is registered under Division 5; and

(b) may do so in a form and manner determined by the Registrar.

(3) The Registrar may determine that the register is to be in the form of information stored on a computer.

[Section 97WC inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WD. Inspection of register

(1) The Registrar must allow any person, on payment of the fee (if any) prescribed by the regulations, to inspect an EEA registered under Division 5.

(2) Subsection (1) does not include the inspection of protected information.

[Section 97WD inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WE. Commission may exempt an EEA from inspection

(1) The Commission may, by order —

(a) exempt the provisions of an EEA, or any particular provision, from the operation of section 97WD(1); or

(b) vary an order so made,

if it considers that it is in the public interest to do so.

(2) An order under subsection (1) may be revoked by the Commission if it considers that the continuation of the order is no longer in the public interest.

(3) The powers of the Commission under this section are exercisable on application made by a party to the EEA concerned.

(4) This section does not apply to an EEA that is made with a person who is an employee within the meaning in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.

[Section 97WE inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WF. Protected information not to be disclosed

(1) A person to whom this subsection applies must not, directly or indirectly, record, disclose or make use of protected information obtained in the course of performing functions under this Part except —

(a) in the course of performing those functions; or

(b) as required or allowed by this Act or any other written law; or

(c) for the purpose of proceedings in a court; or

(d) with the written authority of the employer or employee to whom the protected information relates; or

(e) in other circumstances prescribed by the regulations.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $5 000.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to a person who —

(a) holds or has held office as the Registrar or a deputy registrar; or

(b) otherwise is or has been an officer of the Commission.

[Section 97WF inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(1).]

97WG. Certified copies of EEAs

(1) The Registrar or a deputy registrar may, on payment of the fee (if any) prescribed by the regulations, issue to a party or a section 97UM signatory to an EEA that is registered under Division 5 a certified copy of the EEA.

(2) In all courts and proceedings a certified copy so issued is evidence of the EEA of which it is a copy.

(3) A document that purports to be a certified copy of an EEA issued by the Registrar or a deputy registrar is to be taken to be such a copy unless the contrary is proved.

[Section 97WG inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Division 8 — Disputes

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WH. Terms used

In this Division —

arbitrator means —

(a) an arbitrator appointed by or under EEA dispute provisions; or

(b) where a provision made under section 97UP applies, the Commission constituted by a commissioner;

dispute means a question, dispute or difficulty that has arisen out of or in the course of employment under an EEA.

[Section 97WH inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97WI. Arbitration jurisdiction of Commission

(1) The Commission constituted by a commissioner has jurisdiction to deal with and determine any dispute that is referred to the Commission for arbitration under a provision of the kind

mentioned in section 97UP that is included in EEA dispute provisions.

(2) In conducting an arbitration the Commission —

(a) must comply with the provisions of the EEA concerned; and

(b) may exercise powers under this Act, other than this Division, only to the extent that the Commission is empowered by the provisions of the EEA to do so.

[Section 97WI inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97WJ. Representation of parties

An employer or an employee may be represented by a bargaining agent in connection with a dispute, including in proceedings before an arbitrator under EEA dispute provisions.

[Section 97WJ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97WK. Referral of alleged delay in dispute resolution to Commission

(1) This section applies if —

(a) a dispute has arisen (the ***original dispute***); and

(b) a party to the EEA concerned alleges that the other party has failed to comply with any time limit included in the EEA dispute provisions under section 97UO(2)(c).

(2) The party who alleges the non-compliance may refer the allegation to the Commission.

(3) A referral under subsection (2) operates —

(a) as a bar to the referral of the original dispute to arbitration; or

(b) as a stay of any arbitration proceedings that have been commenced in respect of that dispute,

unless the referral is dismissed under subsection (6) or is sooner withdrawn.

(4) If the Commission is satisfied that the allegation is proved it must enter on and complete an arbitration of the original dispute in place of any other arbitrator provided for by, or that could be or has been appointed under, the EEA dispute provisions.

(5) The Commission —

(a) has jurisdiction to act under subsection (4) despite the EEA dispute provisions; and

(b) when doing so has the same powers and duties in respect of the original dispute as an arbitrator acting under those provisions would have had.

(6) If the Commission is not satisfied that the allegation is proved —

(a) the Commission must order that the matter be dismissed; and

(b) the EEA dispute provisions have effect as if there had been no referral under this section.

[Section 97WK inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97WL. Several disputes may be subject of one arbitration

(1) This section applies where —

(a) 2 or more employees have a dispute with the same employer; and

(b) the issues involved are substantially the same or similar in each case; and

(c) the EEA dispute provisions in each EEA are substantially the same.

(2) The employees may agree in writing that, subject to the approval of the arbitrator, all matters are to be heard and determined at the same time in one arbitration proceeding.

(3) An agreement under subsection (2) must be made before an arbitrator has entered on the arbitration.

(4) Subject to the approval mentioned in subsection (2), the employer must ensure that effect is given to the agreement, so long as it remains in force.

[Section 97WL inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WM. Arbitrator's power to obtain information

An arbitrator acting under EEA dispute provisions is an authorised person within the meaning of that term in Schedule 5.

[Section 97WM inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WN. Orders and determinations of arbitrators

(1) This section applies where —

(a) a dispute has been referred to an arbitrator under EEA dispute provisions; or

(b) the Commission is acting under section 97WK(4).

(2) The powers conferred by this section are subject to the limitations that they do not empower an arbitrator —

(a) to enforce an EEA by making any order or determination that an industrial magistrate's court may make under section 83; or

(b) to make an order or determination that is in conflict, or is inconsistent, with the EEA or the contract of employment concerned.

(3) An arbitrator may —

(a) make one or more of the orders or determinations described in subsection (4); or

(b) refuse to make any order or determination if the arbitrator considers that —

(i) the referral was vexatious; or

(ii) the subject matter of the dispute is lacking in substance.

(4) An arbitrator may —

(a) determine the meaning or effect of the EEA concerned; or

(b) order a party —

(i) to do a specified thing; or

(ii) cease any specified activity;

or

(c) make any other order or determination that the arbitrator considers necessary or expedient to resolve the dispute.

(5) If there is any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of subsections (3) or (4) on the one hand and those of the EEA or the contract of employment concerned on the other, the latter prevail.

[Section 97WN inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13); No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97WO. Orders and determinations, form of etc.

An order or determination of an arbitrator —

(a) must be in writing and accompanied by the reasons for its making; and

(b) is final and not subject to appeal; and

(c) must be complied with by the employer and the employee unless they agree in writing not to give effect to it.

[Section 97WO inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WP. Enforcing orders and determinations

(1) An order or determination referred to in section 97WN(4)(b) and (c) made by a Commissioner is enforceable under section 83.

(2) Where an order or determination referred to in section 97WN(4)(b) and (c) is made by an arbitrator that is not the Commission, the arbitrator must, at the request of a party and in accordance with any requirements of the regulations, lodge a copy of the order or determination with the Commission.

(3) An order or determination lodged under subsection (2) is enforceable under section 83 as if it were an order of the Commission.

[Section 97WP inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 43 of 2024 s. 92.]

97WQ. Industrial magistrate's court not bound by arbitrator's interpretation of EEA

In any proceedings under section 83 for the enforcement of a provision of an EEA, an industrial magistrate's court is not bound by a determination of the meaning or effect of the provision made by an arbitrator under the EEA dispute provisions.

[Section 97WQ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Division 9 — EEAs for persons with mental disabilities

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Subdivision 1 — Preliminary

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WR. Terms used

In this Division —

applicant means the person who has made an application under section 97WV or 97XM;

medical practitioner means a person registered under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (Western Australia)* in the medical profession;

mental disability includes —

(a) an intellectual disability; or

(b) a psychiatric condition; or

(c) an acquired brain injury; or

(d) dementia;

person with a mental disability means the person with a mental disability who has made an application under section 97WV or 97XM, or on whose behalf such an application has been made;

proposed representative has the meaning given by section 97WV(3) or 97XM(3), as the case may be;

Public Advocate has the meaning given to that term in the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* section 3;

revocation order has the meaning given by section 97XI(1).

[Section 97WR inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 55 of 2004 s. 469(2); No. 22 of 2008 Sch. 3 cl. 30(3); No. 35 of 2010 s. 100.]

97WS. *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990*, relationship of this Division to

(1) An order cannot be made under section 97WZ or 97XN approving a representative of a person if a guardianship order is in force under which there is appointed —

(a) a plenary guardian of the person; or

(b) a limited guardian of the person in whom are vested functions that are conferred on a representative by sections 97UD and 97XD.

(2) The making of a guardianship order in respect of a person automatically revokes an order under section 97WZ or 97XN approving a representative of the person if under the guardianship order there is appointed —

(a) a plenary guardian of the person; or

(b) a limited guardian of the person in whom are vested functions that are conferred on a representative by sections 97UD and 97XD.

(3) The revocation of an order by operation of subsection (2) does not affect anything done in good faith by the representative concerned before the representative received notice of the revocation.

(4) In this section and in section 97WU the expressions ***guardianship order***, ***plenary guardian*** and ***limited guardian*** have the same meanings as they have in the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990*.

[Section 97WS inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97WT. Registrar to notify Public Advocate of applications and orders for approval of representative

(1) The Registrar must give the Public Advocate notice in writing of every —

(a) application that is made under section 97WV or 97XM; and

(b) order that is made under section 97WZ or 97XN.

(2) A notice under subsection (1)(a) must identify —

(a) the person with a mental disability to whom the application relates; and

(b) the proposed representative.

(3) A notice under subsection (1)(b) must identify —

(a) the represented person; and

(b) the representative,

to whom the order relates.

(4) The Registrar must not dispose of an application under section 97WV or 97XM until the Public Advocate has given the Registrar the information required by section 97WU.

[Section 97WT inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 55 of 2004 s. 469(8) and (9).]

97WU. Public Advocate to notify Registrar of relevant guardianship orders

(1) Where the Public Advocate receives a notice under section 97WT the Public Advocate must —

(a) inform the Registrar in writing whether or not there is any relevant guardianship order in force in respect of the person with a mental disability or the represented person, as the case may be; and

(b) if there is such an order in force, provide the Registrar with particulars of it.

(2) A guardianship order is relevant for the purposes of subsection (1) if it appoints —

(a) a plenary guardian; or

(b) a limited guardian in whom are vested functions that are conferred on a representative by sections 97UD and 97XD.

(3) Where the Public Advocate —

(a) has received notice under section 97WT of an order made under section 97WZ or 97XN; and

(b) the State Administrative Tribunal subsequently makes a guardianship order in respect of the represented person concerned that, by operation of section 97WS(2), automatically revokes the order referred to in paragraph (a),

the Public Advocate must give the Registrar notice in writing of the guardianship order so made.

(4) The Registrar must give to the representative and the employer concerned notice in writing of the revocation referred to in subsection (3).

[Section 97WU inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 55 of 2004 s. 469(3), (4) and (9); No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

Subdivision 2 — Approval of person to act on behalf of person with a mental disability

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WV. Application for approval

(1) This section applies to a person —

(a) who has the prospect of being employed by an employer under an EEA; but

(b) who is in general incapable, because of a mental disability, of making reasonable decisions on matters pertaining to an employer-employee relationship.

(2) An application may be made to the Registrar by or on behalf of a person to whom this section applies for an order approving a person to act on the person's behalf in relation to —

(a) the making of an EEA as provided by section 97UD; and

(b) the matters referred to in section 97XD(1) in connection with an EEA so made.

(3) The person sought to be approved (the ***proposed representative***) must be one who satisfies the requirements of section 97WY.

[Section 97WV inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(9).]

97WW. Requirements for s. 97WV application

(1) An application under section 97WV must be made —

(a) in the form prescribed under section 97WX; and

(b) in accordance with the regulations.

(2) The proposed representative may be the applicant.

(3) An application must be accompanied by a certificate in respect of the person with a mental disability —

(a) in the form prescribed under section 97WX; and

(b) duly completed by a person who is stated in the form to be a medical practitioner.

(4) The applicant must also provide such information and evidence as the Registrar may request in writing.

[Section 97WW inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97WX. Forms for s. 97WW to be prescribed

(1) The Registrar is to prescribe, by order published in the *Gazette*, the forms that are to be used for the purposes of section 97WW.

(2) The form of application must include provision for the proposed representative to signify consent to the application.

(3) The form of certificate must be designed to show that, in the opinion of a medical practitioner, the person with a mental disability is in general incapable, because of the disability, of making reasonable decisions on matters pertaining to an employer-employee relationship.

[Section 97WX inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97WY. Who may be approved as a representative

(1) A person may be approved under section 97WZ or 97XN only if the person —

(a) is the spouse, or de facto partner, of the person with a mental disability and has reached 18 years of age; or

(b) is closely associated with the person with a mental disability and has reached 18 years of age; or

(c) belongs to a class of persons that is prescribed by the regulations.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), a person is closely associated with the person with a mental disability if, and only if, the first-mentioned person —

(a) regularly provides or arranges for domestic services and support to; or

(b) maintains a close personal relationship with,

the person with a mental disability.

(3) It is immaterial for the purposes of subsection (2) whether or not the person is related in any way to the person with a mental disability.

[Section 97WY inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 28 of 2003 s. 90; No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(8).]

97WZ. Approval of representative

(1) Where an application is made under section 97WV, the Registrar must make an order approving the proposed representative if the Registrar is satisfied that —

(a) the application is not one that is prohibited by section 97WS(1); and

(b) section 97WW has been complied with; and

(c) the proposed representative —

(i) satisfies the requirements of section 97WY; and

(ii) consents to the application.

(2) The Registrar is to rely on the certificate given under section 97WW(3) and it is not the Registrar's function to be satisfied —

(a) that the person with a mental disability is a person to whom section 97WV applies; or

(b) that the certificate has been correctly given.

(3) The Registrar must give notice in writing of the making of an order under subsection (1) within 7 days after it is made to —

(a) the represented person, the applicant (if the applicant was not the represented person) and the representative; and

(b) the Public Advocate.

[Section 97WZ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 55 of 2004 s. 469(8); No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(12) and (13).]

97X. Effect of s. 97WZ order

An order under section 97WZ authorises the person approved by the order (the ***representative***), so long as the order remains in force, to act on behalf of the person with a mental disability (the ***represented person***) in relation to —

(a) the making of one or more EEAs under section 97UD; and

(b) the matters referred to in section 97XD(1).

[Section 97X inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XA. Refusal of approval

If the Registrar is not satisfied as mentioned in section 97WZ(1) the Registrar must —

(a) refuse to make an order under that section; and

(b) within 7 days after doing so give the applicant and the proposed representative notice in writing of the refusal, including a statement of the reasons for it.

[Section 97XA inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(12).]

97XB. Appeal against refusal of approval

(1) If the Registrar refuses to make an order under section 97WZ the person with a mental disability, or a person acting on that person's behalf, may appeal to the Commission against the refusal.

(2) An appeal must be brought within 14 days after the day on which the applicant received notice of the refusal under section 97XA.

[Section 97XB inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97XC. Determination of appeal

(1) An appeal to the Commission under section 97XB must be heard and determined by a commissioner.

(2) In determining an appeal the Commission is not limited to the material that was before the Registrar, but may inform itself in such manner as it thinks fit.

(3) On the determination of an appeal the Commission may —

(a) confirm the refusal to make an order; or

(b) quash the Registrar's determination and make an order approving the proposed representative; or

(c) remit the matter to the Registrar for reconsideration with any direction or recommendation the Commission thinks fit.

(4) The Commission must give the appellant and the proposed representative notice in writing of its determination within 7 days after it is made.

[Section 97XC inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Subdivision 3 — Functions of representative

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XD. Functions

(1) In addition to performing functions under section 97UD, a representative —

(a) may act on behalf of the represented person in relation to the operation and enforcement of an EEA; and

(b) in particular, may perform any function described in subsection (2) on behalf of the represented person.

(2) The functions referred to in subsection (1)(b) are —

(a) to make a request under section 97UH; and

(b) to appoint, or terminate the appointment of, a bargaining agent under section 97UJ; and

(c) to make a cancellation agreement; and

(d) to make and lodge a revised EEA under section 97VE(1) or 97VO(1); and

(e) to recover any amount referred to in section 97V or 97VJ; and

(f) to bring an appeal under section 97VM; and

(g) to make an application referred to in section 97WE(3); and

(h) to give a written authority for the purposes of section 97WF(1)(d); and

(i) to act on behalf of the represented person for the purpose of carrying out any EEA dispute provision; and

(j) to make a referral under section 97WK(2); and

(k) to refer a matter to the Commission as mentioned in section 29(1a).

[Section 97XD inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97XE. Effect of acts of representative

The performance of a function referred to in section 97XD by a representative has effect as if —

(a) it were the performance of the represented person; and

(b) the represented person were of full legal capacity.

[Section 97XE inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XF. Duties of representative

(1) In performing the functions referred to in section 97XD a representative is to act according to the representative's opinion of the best interests of the represented person.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a representative acts in the best interests of the represented person if the representative acts as far as possible —

(a) as an advocate of the represented person in relation to any EEA; and

(b) in such a way as to encourage the represented person to become capable of making reasonable decisions on matters pertaining to an employer-employee relationship; and

(c) in such a way as to protect the represented person from abuse or exploitation in employment; and

(d) in consultation with, and taking into account the wishes of, the represented person.

(3) A failure of a representative to observe the duty mentioned in subsection (1) does not give rise to any liability on the part of the representative, but this does not affect the operation of —

(a) Subdivision 4; or

(b) any other written law.

[Section 97XF inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

Subdivision 4 — Termination of representative's authority to act

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XG. Duration of order approving representative

An order under section 97WZ(1) or 97XN(1) remains in force until —

(a) the representative resigns in accordance with section 97XH; or

(b) the order is revoked —

(i) by operation of section 97WS(2); or

(ii) by an order (a ***revocation order***) made under section 97XK.

[Section 97XG inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XH. Resignation of representative

(1) A representative may give notice in writing to the Registrar that the representative wishes to resign from the position of representative.

(2) Where notice is so given the Registrar must approve the resignation.

(3) The resignation has effect —

(a) on the day on which notice in writing of the approval is given to the representative by the Registrar; or

(b) on a later day specified by the Registrar in that notice.

[Section 97XH inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97XI. Revocation order, application to SAT for

(1) An application may be made to the State Administrative Tribunal for an order (a ***revocation order***) revoking an order under section 97WZ(1) or 97XN(1).

(2) The application may be made by —

(a) the represented person or a person acting on behalf of the represented person; or

(b) any other person who satisfies the State Administrative Tribunal that the person has a sufficient interest in the application.

(3) The application may only be made on one or more of the following grounds —

(a) that the represented person is no longer a person to whom section 97WV(1)(b) applies;

(b) that the representative has failed to act in the best interests of the represented person;

(c) that it is for some other reason no longer in the interests of the represented person for the representative to act on behalf of the represented person.

[Section 97XI inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 55 of 2004 s. 469(5) and (10); No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(8) and (13).]

97XJ. Right to be heard on s. 97XI application

(1) The representative must be given a reasonable opportunity to be heard on an application for a revocation order.

(2) The represented person, or another person acting on the represented person's behalf, must be given a reasonable opportunity to be heard if an application for a revocation order is made other than by or on behalf of the represented person.

[Section 97XJ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97XK. SAT may make revocation order

(1) Where an application is made to it under section 97XI, the State Administrative Tribunal must make a revocation order if it is satisfied that —

(a) the grounds on which the application is made have been established; or

(b) it is for some other reason no longer in the interests of the represented person for the representative to act on behalf of the represented person.

(2) Where the State Administrative Tribunal makes a revocation order it may also exercise the power conferred on the Registrar by subsection (1) of section 97XN if it is satisfied as to the matters set out in each of the paragraphs of that subsection, other than paragraph (c).

(3) If the State Administrative Tribunal is not satisfied as mentioned in subsection (1) it must order that the application is refused.

(4) The executive officer of the State Administrative Tribunal must give notice in writing to the Registrar of the determination of the State Administrative Tribunal.

(5) An order under subsection (1) or (2) takes effect —

(a) on the day on which notice of the order is given to the representative; or

(b) on a later day specified in the order.

[Section 97XK inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 55 of 2004 s. 469(10); No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97XL. *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990*, application of for s. 97XK

(1) The following provisions of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* apply for the purposes of section 97XK, with all necessary changes, in the same way as they apply for the purposes of that Act —

(a) sections 113 and 114 and Schedule 1 Part B, other than clause 13;

(b) clause 13(2) of Schedule 1 Part B, but subject to section 97XJ of this Act.

(2) Part 3 Divisions 2A and 3 of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* do not apply to a determination of the State Administrative Tribunal under section 97XK.

[Section 97XL inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 55 of 2004 s. 469(6), (7) and (10).]

Subdivision 5 — Approval of new representative

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XM. Application for new approval where representative dies or approval is revoked

(1) This section applies where —

(a) a representative dies; or

(b) the approval of a representative is revoked under subsection (1) of section 97XK without a new representative being approved under subsection (2) of that section.

(2) An application may be made to the Registrar by or on behalf of the person who immediately before the death or revocation was the represented person for an order approving a person to act in place of the representative who has died or whose approval has been revoked.

(3) The person sought to be approved (the ***proposed representative***) must be one who satisfies the requirements of section 97WY.

(4) The application must be made —

(a) in the form prescribed under subsection (6); and

(b) in accordance with the regulations.

(5) The proposed representative may be the applicant.

(6) The Registrar is to prescribe, by order published in the *Gazette*, the form of application that is to be used for the purposes of subsection (2).

(7) The form must include provision for the proposed representative to signify consent to the application.

(8) The applicant must also provide such information and evidence as the Registrar may request in writing.

[Section 97XM inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

97XN. Approval of representative

(1) Where an application is made under section 97XM, the Registrar must make an order approving the proposed representative if the Registrar is satisfied that —

(a) the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of that section apply; and

(b) the application is not one that is prohibited by section 97WS(1); and

(c) section 97XM(4) has been complied with; and

(d) the proposed representative —

(i) satisfies the requirements of section 97WY; and

(ii) consents to the application.

(2) The Registrar must give notice in writing of an order within 7 days after it is made to —

(a) the represented person, the applicant (if the applicant was not the represented person) and the representative; and

(b) the Public Advocate.

[Section 97XN inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 55 of 2004 s. 469(8); No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(12) and (13).]

97XO. Effect of s. 97XN order

An order under section 97XN authorises the person approved by the order (the ***representative***), so long as the order remains in force, to act on behalf of the person with a mental disability (the ***represented person***) in relation to —

(a) the making of one or more EEAs under section 97UD; and

(b) the matters referred to in section 97XD(1).

[Section 97XO inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XP. Refusal of approval

If the Registrar is not satisfied as mentioned in section 97XN(1) the Registrar must —

(a) refuse to make an order under that section; and

(b) within 7 days after doing so give the applicant and the proposed representative notice in writing of the refusal, including a statement of the reasons for it.

[Section 97XP inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(12).]

97XQ. Appeal against refusal of approval

Sections 97XB and 97XC apply where the Registrar refuses to make an order under section 97XN in the same way as they apply to a refusal of approval under section 97XA.

[Section 97XQ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Subdivision 6 — Miscellaneous

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XR. Registrar's powers for s. 97WV and 97XM

For the purpose of determining an application under section 97WV or 97XM, the Registrar may —

(a) meet with the persons who are concerned in the application; and

(b) otherwise obtain information in any way that the Registrar thinks appropriate.

[Section 97XR inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XS. EEA not affected by revocation of order or vacancy in position of representative

An EEA to which a represented person is a party is not affected by —

(a) the operation of section 97WS(2); or

(b) the fact that the position of representative is vacant because of —

(i) the making of a revocation order; or

(ii) the resignation or death of the representative.

[Section 97XS inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XT. Register of s. 97WZ and 97XN orders

(1) The Registrar must keep a register for the purposes of this Division.

(2) The register —

(a) must record particulars of every order that is made under section 97WZ or 97XN; and

(b) may do so in a form and manner determined by the Registrar.

(3) The Registrar may determine that the register is to be in the form of information stored on a computer.

(4) Subject to any restriction on inspection imposed by the regulations, the Registrar must allow any person to inspect the register on payment of the prescribed fee, if any.

[Section 97XT inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XU. Certified copies of registered entry

(1) The Registrar or a deputy registrar may, on payment of the fee (if any) prescribed by the regulations, issue to any person a certified copy of an entry in the register kept under section 97XT.

(2) In all courts and proceedings a certified copy so issued is evidence of the matters to which it relates.

(3) A document that purports to be a certified copy of an entry in the register issued by the Registrar or a deputy registrar is to be taken to be such a copy unless the contrary is proved.

[Section 97XU inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XV. Information obtained under this Division not to be disclosed

(1) A person to whom this subsection applies must not, directly or indirectly, record, disclose or make use of information obtained in the course of performing functions under this Division except —

(a) in the course of performing those functions; or

(b) as required or allowed by this Act or any other written law; or

(c) for the purpose of proceedings in a court; or

(d) with the written authority of each person to whom the information relates; or

(e) in other circumstances prescribed by the regulations.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $5 000.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to a person who —

(a) holds or has held office as the Registrar or a deputy registrar; or

(b) otherwise is or has been an officer of the Commission.

[Section 97XV inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(1).]

97XW. Procedure in proceedings under this Division

(1) The Commission may make regulations under section 113 providing for the practice and procedure to be followed for the purposes of —

(a) an application under section 97WV, 97XI or 97XM; and

(b) an appeal under section 97XB or 97XQ.

(2) Provision made under subsection (1)(a) must not be inconsistent with the provisions that have effect under section 97XL(1).

(3) Subject to subsection (1)(b), the Commission may exercise such of the powers set out in sections 27, 28 and 33 as the Commission considers it is necessary or expedient to exercise for the purposes of an appeal under section 97XB or 97XQ.

[Section 97XW inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Division 10 — Certain conduct prohibited

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XX. Purpose of this Division

The purpose of this Division is to ensure, as far as possible, that employees are given —

(a) a genuine choice as to their employment arrangements; and

(b) sufficient information to enable them to make informed choices about those arrangements.

[Section 97XX inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XY. Enforcing prohibitions in this Division

A contravention of section 97XZ, 97Y, 97YB, 97YD, 97YE or 97YF is not an offence but those sections —

(a) are civil penalty provisions for the purposes of section 83E; and

(b) in the case of sections 97YB and 97YF, are also enforceable under sections 97YC and 97YG respectively.

[Section 97XY inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97XZ. Making employment etc. conditional on EEA being entered into prohibited

(1) Except as provided by section 97YA, a person must not —

(a) offer a person —

(i) employment; or

(ii) a promotion or transfer in employment;

or

(b) intimate to a person that the person will be —

(i) employed; or

(ii) promoted or transferred in employment,

only if the person agrees to the employment or the continued employment, as the case may be, being under an EEA to be entered into.

(2) Except as provided by section 97YA, a person must not —

(a) offer a represented person —

(i) employment; or

(ii) a promotion or transfer in employment;

or

(b) intimate to the representative of a represented person that the represented person will be —

(i) employed; or

(ii) promoted or transferred in employment,

only if the representative agrees to the employment or the continued employment, as the case may be, being under an EEA to be entered into.

[Section 97XZ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(8).]

97Y. Certain advertising prohibited

A person must not advertise the availability of employment in terms that show an intention that any employment relationship is to be under an EEA and not otherwise.

[Section 97Y inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97YA. Exception to s. 97XZ and 97YB

(1) Section 97XZ(1) or (2) or 97YB does not apply to an offer of employment made, or an intimation of employment given, that would otherwise come within that provision if —

(a) there is no award, enterprise order or industrial agreement containing a SWIIP that extends to the employee; and

(b) the employment is being arranged through an entity that provides employment services for persons with disabilities.

(2) In any proceedings under this Act it is for the person who made the offer or gave the intimation to satisfy the industrial magistrate's court that the exception in subsection (1) applies to the offer or intimation.

[Section 97YA inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 50 of 2016 s. 11; No. 30 of 2021 s. 64.]

97YB. Employer offering EEA to also offer other employment arrangements

(1) This section applies where —

(a) a person offers —

(i) to employ a person; or

(ii) to promote or transfer an employee,

in terms that the prospective or continued employment, as the case may be, is to be under an EEA to be entered into; and

(b) the offer does not come within the exception in section 97YA.

(2) Where this section applies the person must also offer the employee the choice of the employment or continued employment being —

(a) under any relevant award or enterprise order; or

(b) if there is no such award or enterprise order, under a contract of employment containing the same provisions as those of the proposed EEA other than —

(i) the provision specifying the term of the EEA; and

(ii) the EEA dispute provisions.

(3) An offer required by subsection (2) must be made at the same time and in the same way as the offer referred to in subsection (1).

[Section 97YB inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97YC. Order for compliance with s. 97YB

(1) If an industrial magistrate's court determines under section 83E that a person has contravened subsection (2) of section 97YB, the court may order the person to offer the employee the choices set out in that subsection.

(2) It does not matter for the purposes of subsection (1) whether or not the employee agreed to the employment or continued employment being under the proposed EEA.

(3) The court may make an order under this section in addition to imposing a penalty under section 83E.

(4) A person must comply with an order made against the person under this section.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $5 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

[Section 97YC inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(8) and 77(11).]

97YD. Threats and intimidation as to EEA prohibited

(1) A person must not by threats or intimidation persuade or attempt to persuade another person to enter into, or not to enter into —

(a) an EEA; or

(b) an EEA that contains or does not contain particular provisions; or

(c) a cancellation agreement.

(2) A person must not intimidate an employee, or threaten injury or harm to the person or property of an employee, because the employee is or is not a party to —

(a) an EEA; or

(b) an EEA that contains or does not contain particular provisions; or

(c) a cancellation agreement.

(3) A person must not intimidate a representative, or threaten injury or harm to the person or property of a representative, because the represented person is or is not a party to —

(a) an EEA; or

(b) an EEA that contains or does not contain particular provisions; or

(c) a cancellation agreement.

[Section 97YD inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97YE. Misinformation prohibited

A person must not make or give to another person any misleading statement or information with intent to persuade that other person to enter into, or not to enter into —

(a) an EEA; or

(b) an EEA that contains or does not contain particular provisions; or

(c) a cancellation agreement.

[Section 97YE inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97YF. Dismissal etc. because of refusal to make or cancel EEA prohibited

An employer must not —

(a) dismiss an employee; or

(b) alter an employee's position to the employee's disadvantage; or

(c) refuse to promote or transfer an employee; or

(d) otherwise injure an employee in relation to the employee's employment,

for the reason, or for reasons that include the reason, that the employee, or where applicable the representative of a represented person, has refused to enter into —

(e) an EEA; or

(f) an EEA that contains or does not contain particular provisions; or

(g) a cancellation agreement.

[Section 97YF inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(7).]

97YG. Breach of s. 97YF, court orders that may be made for

(1) If under section 83E an industrial magistrate's court determines that an employer has contravened section 97YF in relation to a person who is or was an employee, the court may make an order under this section.

(2) The court may order the employer —

(a) to reinstate the person if the person was dismissed from employment; or

(b) subject to subsection (5), to pay to the person compensation for any loss or injury suffered as a result of the contravention,

or to do both of those things.

(3) The court may make an order under this section in addition to imposing a penalty under section 83E.

(4) A person is not entitled to compensation both under this section and otherwise for the same dismissal, loss or injury.

(5) The court does not have jurisdiction under subsection (2) to order that there be paid —

(a) to an employee who has been dismissed, any amount exceeding 6 months' remuneration of the employee; and

(b) in any other case, any amount exceeding $5 000 or such other amount as is prescribed by the regulations.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(a) the court may calculate the amount on the basis of an average rate received during any relevant period of employment.

(7) A person must comply with an order made against the person under this section.

Penalty for this subsection:

(a) a fine of $5 000;

(b) a daily penalty of a fine of $500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

[Section 97YG inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(9) and 77(8) and (11).]

97YH. Burden of proof in s. 97YF proceedings

In any proceedings for a contravention of section 97YF, if it is proved that an employer took any course of action mentioned in that section against or in relation to an employee after the employee, or where applicable the representative of a represented person, refused to enter into —

(a) an EEA; or

(b) an EEA that contains or does not contain particular provisions; or

(c) a cancellation agreement,

it is for the employer to prove that the employer took that course of action for some reason other than because the employee or representative refused to enter into any EEA or cancellation agreement, as the case may be.

[Section 97YH inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

Division 11 — General

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

97YI. Review of Div. 5, 6 and 7

(1) The Commission in Court Session, as required by subsection (2), is to —

(a) carry out a review of the operation and effectiveness of Divisions 5, 6 and 7, including Schedules 4 and 5; and

(b) submit a report based on the review to the Minister with any recommendation it thinks fit to make.

(2) A review is to be carried out at such times as the Minister may in writing request.

[Section 97YI inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4; amended: No. 50 of 2016 s. 17.]

97YJ. Regulations

The Governor may make any regulation that is required or permitted to be made, or necessary or convenient, for the purposes of this Part.

[Section 97YJ inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 4.]

Part VII — Miscellaneous

98. Industrial inspectors, designation and functions of etc.

(1) The CEO may designate a departmental officer as an industrial inspector.

(2A) There are to be as many industrial inspectors as are necessary to perform the functions conferred on industrial inspectors by this Act or any other written law.

(2) Subject to this Act, an industrial inspector must perform such duties and must make such investigations and reports in relation to the observance of the following, as the Minister directs —

(a) the provisions of this Act;

(b) the provisions of an instrument to which this section applies;

(c) an entitlement provision that is —

(i) a provision of the LSL Act or the MCE Act; or

(ii) a local government long service leave provision.

(3) An industrial inspector may, for the purposes of carrying out the inspector's functions under this Act —

(a) with or without giving notice to the owner or occupier, enter —

(i) a place (***industrial location***) at which there are reasonable grounds to suspect that an industry is being or has been carried on or any work is being done or has been done or commenced in relation to an industry; or

(ii) a place (***business premises***) at which there are reasonable grounds to suspect that records relevant to an industry are kept or can be accessed;

and

(b) inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance, article, record, matter or other thing which is in an industrial location or business premises, or any record accessible from a computer kept at the industrial location or business premises; and

(c) take with the inspector into an industrial location or business premises any person or persons the inspector considers necessary to provide assistance to the inspector; and

(d) require (either alone or in the presence, or with the assistance, of some other person) any person the inspector finds in an industrial location or business premises to answer questions by the inspector —

(i) orally; or

(ii) if the inspector thinks fit — in writing;

and

(e) by notice in writing or orally require a person having the control of, or access to, a record to produce the record for inspection by the inspector; and

(f) in relation to a record referred to in paragraph (b) or (e), do all or any of the following —

(i) seize the record;

(ii) retain the record for as long as is necessary for the purposes of carrying out the function to which the record is relevant;

(iii) take extracts from or copies of the record;

and

(fa) post at an industrial location, in a place where it may be viewed by employees at the location, a notice containing information regarding any of the following —

(i) the rights and obligations under any law of the State or Commonwealth relating to employment

(an ***employment law***) of the employees or their employer;

(ii) a conviction of the employer of an offence under an employment law;

(iii) a finding that the employer has contravened an entitlement provision or civil penalty provision under this Act or a civil remedy provision under the FW Act;

and

(g) if the inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the carrying out of those functions, call to the inspector's assistance any member of the Police Force; and

(h) exercise any power, other than a power referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (fa) or (g), conferred on the inspector by this Act or by any direction given under this Act.

(3A) If an industrial inspector proposes to exercise the power under subsection (3)(a) to enter an industrial location or business premises that also comprises premises principally used for habitation, the inspector must give the owner or occupier of the location or premises at least 24 hours' written notice of the proposed entry unless —

(a) the owner or occupier is carrying on an industry at the location or premises; or

(b) the Commission has made an order waiving the requirement under this subsection to give the notice.

(3B) An industrial inspector may apply to the Commission for an order under subsection (3A)(b).

(3C) The application may be heard in the absence of the owner or occupier of the industrial location or business premises.

(3D) The Commission may make the order if it is satisfied that a notice under subsection (3A) would defeat the purpose for which the power in subsection (3)(a) is intended to be exercised.

(4) When an industrial inspector uses the assistance of an interpreter, any question, inquiry or requirement put or made to a person by the interpreter on behalf of the industrial inspector is taken to be put or made to the person by the industrial inspector, and any answer or other statement given or made by the person to the interpreter is taken to be given or made to the industrial inspector.

(5) The power of an industrial inspector under subsection (3)(e) may be exercised —

(a) whether or not the industrial inspector has entered, or proposes to enter, an industrial location or business premises; and

(b) if exercised when the industrial inspector has entered an industrial location or business premises — in relation to any record whether or not it is kept at the location or premises.

(5A) The regulations may prescribe the form and manner in which records may be produced for inspection under subsection (3)(e).

(6) In this section —

instrument to which this section applies means —

(a) an award; and

(b) an industrial agreement; and

(c) an order made by the Commission; and

(d) an employer-employee agreement or contract of employment to the extent, and only to the extent, that a condition is implied in that agreement or contract by section 5 of the MCE Act.

(7) A reference to this Act in subsection (2) or (3) includes a reference to another written law referred to in subsection (2A).

[Section 98 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 32; No. 32 of 1994 s. 14; No. 79 of 1995 s. 38; No. 20 of 2002 s. 147; No. 14 of 2005 s. 9; No. 53 of 2011 s. 45; No. 39 of 2018 s. 59; No. 30 of 2021 s. 65, 76(2) and (8), 77(13) and 78(7); No. 43 of 2024 s. 82.]

98A. Information obtained under s. 98 not to be disclosed

(1) This section applies to a person who is —

(a) an industrial inspector; or

(b) a person assisting an industrial inspector under section 98(3)(c) or (d).

(2) The person must not, directly or indirectly, record, disclose or make use of information obtained in the course of performing functions under section 98 except —

(a) in the course of performing those functions; or

(b) as required or allowed by this Act or any other written law or a law of the Commonwealth, another State or a Territory; or

(c) to assist in the administration or enforcement of a written law or a law of the Commonwealth, another State or a Territory; or

(d) for the purpose of proceedings in a court; or

(e) with the written authority of each person to whom the information relates; or

(f) in other circumstances prescribed by the regulations.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $5 000.

[Section 98A inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 66.]

99A. Identity cards for industrial inspectors

(1) Every industrial inspector is to be provided with an identity card signed by the CEO or a departmental officer authorised in that behalf by the CEO.

(2) An identity card purporting to have been provided under subsection (1) is, without proof of the signature of the person purporting to have signed it or of the person's authority to have signed it, evidence in a court —

(a) of the appointment to which the identity card purports to relate; and

(b) of any other matter specified on the identity card.

(3) If the designation of a person under section 98(1) is revoked or ceases to have effect, the person must, as soon as practicable, but within 21 days, after the designation is revoked or ceases to have effect, return the identity card to the CEO or a departmental officer authorised by the CEO to receive it, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $2 000.

[Section 99A inserted: No. 53 of 2011 s. 46; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(1).]

99B. Production of identity card

(1) An industrial inspector must, if requested to do so by a person in respect of whom the industrial inspector has exercised, or is about to exercise, a power under this Act or any other written law, produce the industrial inspector's identity card for the person's inspection.

(2) Subsection (1) only applies if the industrial inspector is in the physical presence of the person in respect of whom the power has been, or is about to be, exercised.

(3) If for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the industrial inspector must produce the identity card for inspection by the person at the first reasonable opportunity.

[Section 99B inserted: No. 53 of 2011 s. 46.]

99C. Staff for Department

(1) In this section —

employed in the Department or the Registrar's Department includes seconded to perform functions or services for, or duties in the service of, that department.

(2) As many public service officers are to be employed in the Department as are necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(3) As many public service officers are to be employed in the Registrar's Department as are necessary —

(a) for the performance of the Court's functions; and

(b) for the performance of the Commission's functions; and

(c) otherwise for the purposes of this Act.

[Section 99C inserted: No. 53 of 2011 s. 46.]

99D. Designation of officers, generally

(1) This section applies to the following —

(a) the designation of a person under section 85(9) to be the clerk of the Court;

(b) the designation of a person under section 93(1AB) to be the Registrar;

(c) the designation of a person under section 93(1AC) to be a deputy registrar;

(d) the designation of a person under section 98(1) to be an industrial inspector.

(2) A designation is to be in writing and the *Interpretation Act 1984* section 52 applies to it in the same way as that section applies to an appointment.

(3) A designation referred to in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c) ceases to have effect if the person designated ceases to be a Registrar's Department officer.

(4) A designation referred to in subsection (1)(d) ceases to have effect if the person designated ceases to be a departmental officer.

(5) The chief executive officer of the Registrar's Department, the Registrar or the CEO, as the case may be, may, in writing, delegate the power to make a designation to another person.

[Section 99D inserted: No. 53 of 2011 s. 46; amended: No. 39 of 2018 s. 60.]

99. Wage rates in awards not affected by repeal of basic wage provisions

The repeal effected by this Act does not affect the operation under this Act of any award or industrial agreement in force under the repealed Act immediately prior to the commencement of this Act in so far as the wage rates prescribed in any such award or industrial agreement included as a constituent a basic wage determined and declared under the repealed Act.

[Section 99 amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(8).]

100. False or misleading statement about right to represent industrial interests

(1) A person or entity must not make a statement to someone else that the person or entity knows, or could reasonably be expected to know, is false or misleading about either of the following matters —

(a) that the person or entity has the right to represent the industrial interests of a person or a particular class or group of persons;

(b) that, in relation to the industrial interests of a person or a particular class or group of persons, the person or entity has the right to take specified action under this Act or an industrial instrument.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) —

(a) a reference to a person or entity does not include a reference to an organisation; and

(b) an entity does not have the right to represent the industrial interests of a person or a particular class or group of persons only because the entity's rules state that it has that right.

(3) A contravention of subsection (1) is not an offence but that subsection is a civil penalty provision for the purposes of section 83E.

[Section 100 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 83.]

*[**101.** Deleted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 59.]*

102. Obstruction etc. prohibited

(1) A person must not —

(a) being lawfully required to do so fail to produce or exhibit, or allow to be examined, a record; or

(b) being lawfully asked a question by a person under this Act, fail to answer truthfully to the best of the person's knowledge, information and belief; or

(c) being an officer of an organisation, refuse to assist in the taking of any ballot by providing for the use of the returning officer or the returning officer's assistants such register and lists of the members of the organisation as the returning officer requires; or

(d) falsely represent in an application made under this Act that the person is a member of an organisation.

(2) A person must not —

(a) resist or obstruct a person in the performance of a duty imposed or the exercise of a power conferred by or under this Act; or

(b) wilfully mislead a person in any particular likely to affect the exercise of a power so conferred or the discharge of a duty so imposed.

(2A) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a), a person who destroys, defaces, alters, takes, or otherwise interferes with a notice posted at an industrial location by an industrial inspector under section 98(3)(fa) is taken to obstruct the industrial inspector in the performance of the inspector's function under that section.

(3) A contravention of subsection (1) or (2) is not an offence but those subsections are civil penalty provisions for the purposes of section 83E.

(4) If in proceedings under section 83E an industrial magistrate's court is required to consider whether a contravention of subsection (1)(a) has occurred it may, as an alternative, determine that a contravention of a record-related civil penalty provision has occurred.

(5) If in proceedings under section 83E an industrial magistrate's court is required to consider whether a contravention of a record-related civil penalty provision has occurred it may, as an alternative, determine that a contravention of subsection (1)(a) has occurred.

[Section 102 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 34; No. 94 of 1984 s. 65; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 20 of 2002 s. 148 and 159; No. 30 of 2021 s. 67, 76(2) and 77(2), (4) and (13).]

102A. Institution of certain proceedings, powers of Registrar etc. for

(1) Subject to this Act, the Registrar or a deputy registrar may, of the Registrar's or deputy registrar's own motion, and must, if directed in accordance with this Act to do so, make an application under section 77, 83, 83B, 83E or 84A.

(2) Subject to this Act, an industrial inspector may, of the inspector's own motion, make an application under section 77, 83, 83B, 83E or 84A.

[Section 102A inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 60; amended: No. 79 of 1995 s. 8(2) and 39; No. 20 of 2002 s. 160(5) and (6); No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(8) and 77(13).]

103. Certain applications may relate to more than one breach

(1) Where it is alleged that one and the same breach has been committed by 2 or more persons or that related breaches have been committed respectively by 2 or more persons, the matters may be joined in the one application, notwithstanding that the breach or breaches are alleged to have been committed otherwise than at the same time, and notwithstanding that in cases where there is a principal respondent an application is not made in respect of the principal respondent or that the principal respondent is not amenable to proceedings.

(2) The Full Bench or the industrial magistrate's court, as the case may be, may proceed to deal with the matters joined in the application together, but if of opinion that the respondent is likely to be prejudiced by the joinder, may require the applicant to elect upon which matter the applicant will proceed, and may direct that the matter so elected must be dealt with separately.

(3) In this section —

application means an application made under section 77, 83, 83B, 83E or 84A;

breach means a contravention of or failure to comply with a provision of this Act or an award, industrial agreement, employer-employee agreement, direction, order or declaration, but does not include a contravention or failure to comply that constitutes an offence against this Act.

[Section 103 inserted: No. 94 of 1984 s. 60; amended: No. 44 of 1991 s. 8; No. 79 of 1995 s. 8(2); No. 20 of 2002 s. 15 and 160(7); No. 30 of 2021 s. 68, 76(2) and 77(13).]

104. Prosecutions

(1) A person authorised by the Minister to prosecute offences under this Act of a particular kind may commence and conduct a prosecution for an offence of that kind.

(2) If a prosecution notice states that the prosecutor is authorised as referred to in subsection (1), that fact is to be taken to be proved in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

(3) An industrial inspector may, of the inspector's own motion, commence and conduct a prosecution for an offence under this Act.

(4) The Registrar or a deputy registrar may, of the Registrar's or deputy registrar's own motion, and must, if directed under this Act to do so, commence and conduct a prosecution for an offence under this Act.

(5) A person not referred to in subsection (1), (3) or (4) may commence a prosecution for an offence under this Act but the charge must be dismissed for want of prosecution unless the court is satisfied that the prosecutor has been affected by the conduct giving rise to the offence.

[Section 104 inserted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 40; amended: No. 84 of 2004 s. 80; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(8) and 77(13).]

105. Awards etc., evidence of

The production of the *Government Gazette* or the *Industrial Gazette* in which is published any award, industrial agreement, order, or notification made under the authority of this Act, or any of the notices or matters set out in Schedule 1 is, before all courts and persons acting judicially, evidence of the award, industrial agreement, order, notification, notice, or matter and of any of the matters stated in it.

[Section 105 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(7) and 78(7).]

106. Official signatures and appointments, judicial notice of

All courts and all persons acting judicially must take judicial notice of —

(a) the official signature of any person holding —

(i) an office under any provision of the *Industrial Arbitration Act 1912* in force from time to time before the repeal of that Act;

(ii) the office of presiding judge, Chief Commissioner, Senior Commissioner, commissioner, industrial magistrate, clerk of the court, Registrar, deputy registrar, or industrial inspector;

and

(b) the appointment and official character of any such person.

[Section 106 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 36; No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 44 of 1991 s. 8; No. 39 of 2018 s. 61; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2).]

107. No costs to be awarded against Registrar, deputy registrar or industrial inspector

No order for costs can be made against the Registrar, a deputy registrar, or an industrial inspector in proceedings under this Act.

[Section 107 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(6) and 77(13); No. 43 of 2024 s. 84.]

108. Organisations and associations not affected by certain Imperial Acts

An organisation or association is not, on and from the date of its registration, and while so registered, affected by the provisions of any Act of the Imperial Parliament against corresponding societies or unlawful combinations in respect of any matters

done in compliance with the registered rules of such organisation or association.

[Section 108 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(8).]

109. Dues payable to organisation or association may be sued for

All fines, subscriptions and levies payable under its rules to an organisation or association by any member or to any association by any organisation may, in so far as they are owing to the organisation or association for any period subsequent to the registration, be sued for and recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to the organisation or association, but every action for the recovery of such fines, subscriptions and levies must be commenced within 12 months from the time when the cause of action arose.

[Section 109 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 79 of 1995 s. 41; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(7).]

110. Disputes between organisation or association and its members, how to be determined

(1) Every dispute between an organisation and any of its members, or between an association and any organisation, must, subject to section 66, be decided in the manner directed by the rules of the organisation, or, as the case may be, by the rules of the association.

(2) On the application of an organisation or association, an industrial magistrate's court may order the payment by any member or, in the case of an association, by any organisation of any fine, penalty, or subscription payable in pursuance of the rules of the organisation or the association, as the case may be, or any contribution, not exceeding $20 in the case of any member, to a penalty incurred or money payable under an award or order.

[Section 110 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 44 of 1991 s. 8; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 78(7).]

111. No premiums etc. to be taken for employment

(1) An employer or employee or a person acting on behalf of an employer or employee must not ask, demand, or receive, or pay or provide or offer to pay or provide, any premium, payment, or reward for or in respect of the employment or engagement of any employee in any industry which is the subject of an award or order, but this subsection does not apply to an employment or engagement through the agency of an employment agent acting in the ordinary course of business under the *Employment Agents Act 1976*.

(2) A person must not accept for publication or publish in a newspaper, periodical, or otherwise any advertisement of an offer to accept or receive any premium, payment, or reward of a kind referred to in subsection (1).

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $100.

(3) Where any money is received in contravention of subsection (1) then, notwithstanding any proceedings under this Act in respect of the contravention, the money may be recovered in an industrial magistrate's court —

(a) by the person by whom or on whose behalf the money was paid; or

(b) by an industrial inspector on behalf of that person,

as a debt due to that person.

[Section 111 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 65 and 66; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 79 of 1995 s. 27; No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(1), 76(2) and 77(3).]

112. Certain rules of organisation as to penalties invalid

(1) Where the rules of an organisation contain a provision that authorises or purports to authorise the imposition of a penalty by way of a fine or levy or otherwise on an employee who complies with a contract of service the provision is invalid.

(2) An organisation or any person must not enforce or attempt to enforce a provision that is invalid by virtue of subsection (1).

(3) Where any money is received in contravention of subsection (2) then, notwithstanding any proceedings under this Act in respect of the contravention, the money may be recovered in an industrial magistrate's court —

(a) by the person by whom or on whose behalf the money was paid; or

(b) by an industrial inspector on behalf of that person,

as a debt due to that person.

[Section 112 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 65 and 66; No. 1 of 1995 s. 53; No. 79 of 1995 s. 28; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and 77(13).]

112A. Industrial agents, registration of

(1) In this section a reference to carrying on business as an industrial agent is a reference to carrying on business as a person who does either or both of the following —

(a) appears as an agent under section 31, 81E or 91;

(b) provides advice or other services in relation to industrial matters.

(1a) Despite subsection (1), a reference to carrying on business as an industrial agent does not include —

(a) carrying on business by an organisation, UnionsWA, the Chamber or the Mines and Metals Association; or

(b) carrying on business as a person who acts as a bargaining agent within the meaning of section 42B(4); or

(c) carrying on business as a person who —

(i) appears in proceedings as provided by section 97WJ; or

(ii) provides advice or other services in relation to industrial matters, in the capacity of a bargaining agent under section 97UJ.

(2) Except as provided under this section a person who, not being an industrial agent registered under this section or a legal practitioner, in any way carries on business as an industrial agent, or represents that the person is carrying on business as an industrial agent, commits an offence.

Penalty for this subsection: a fine of $2 000.

(3) Despite the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (WA)* section 10, a person who is —

(a) registered under this section; or

(b) acting under a contract of employment for a person who is registered under this section; or

(c) an employee or officer of any organisation, UnionsWA, the Chamber, the Mines and Metals Association, or a prescribed body or class of body, acting on behalf of that body,

is authorised to —

(d) appear for a party, person or body under section 31, 81E or 91; and

(e) provide advice and other services in relation to industrial matters.

(3A) Subsection (3) does not apply to a disqualified person.

(3B) In subsection (3A) —

disqualified person —

(a) means —

(i) a disqualified person as defined in the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (WA)* section 6(1); or

(ii) a person whose name has been removed from an official roll of lawyers (whether admitted, practising or otherwise) kept in a foreign country (a ***foreign roll***);

but

(b) does not include —

(i) a person whose name has, for reasons unconnected with disciplinary action, been removed from a foreign roll or a Supreme Court roll as defined in the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (WA)* section 6(1); or

(ii) a person whose Australian practising certificate (as defined in the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (WA)* section 6(1)) has, for reasons unconnected with disciplinary action, been suspended or cancelled.

(4) A person must not be registered under this section unless that person can demonstrate that that person has professional indemnity insurance, or has sufficient material resources, of a prescribed kind to provide professional indemnity.

(5) Regulations made by the Governor are to —

(a) provide for a scheme of registration of persons for the purposes of this section and the procedure for obtaining registration; and

(b) prescribe a code of conduct for persons registered under this section; and

(c) prescribe the circumstances in which, and the procedures by which, a person may be disqualified from obtaining registration, or registration may be cancelled; and

(d) provide for appeals to the Full Bench from disqualification or cancellation of registration; and

(e) prescribe anything which is authorised or required to be prescribed for the purposes of this section.

[Section 112A inserted: No. 79 of 1995 s. 16; amended: No. 20 of 2002 s. 136; No. 65 of 2003 s. 41(3); No. 21 of 2008 s. 668(5); No. 53 of 2011 s. 48; No. 30 of 2021 s. 69, 72(1), 76(2), 77(13) and 78(5); No. 9 of 2022 s. 359.]

113. Regulations

(1) The Court with respect to any of the following purposes that relate to the Court, and the Chief Commissioner, after consultation with the other commissioners, with respect to any of those purposes that relate to the Commission may make regulations —

(a) prescribing or providing for the approval of the forms of certificates, notices, returns, or other instruments or documents to be used for the purposes of this Act; and

(b) prescribing the duties of the Registrar and of all other officers and persons acting in the administration of this Act; and

(ba) prescribing the practice and procedure to be followed in the mediation of a claim of harsh, oppressive or unfair dismissal, and other matters related to that mediation; and

(c) regulating the practice and procedure of the Court and the Commission and providing for the effective exercise of their jurisdiction and, without limiting this paragraph, regulating —

(i) the times and places for the sitting of the Court and the Commission; and

(ii) the summoning of parties and of witnesses; and

(iii) the allowances to witnesses; and

(iv) the enforcement of the awards, orders, judgments, directions, and sentences of the Court

and the Commission and of industrial agreements;

and

(d) without limiting paragraph (c), regulating the practice and procedure to be followed in relation to —

(i) appeals under section 33P or 33ZI of the *Police Act 1892*; and

(ia) disputes under the *Police Act 1892* Part 2D Division 3; and

(ii) the referral, bringing, hearing and determination of matters, claims and appeals under —

(I) the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*; and

(II) the *Owner-Drivers (Contracts and Disputes) Act 2007*;

[(IIIA)-(V)) deleted]

(iii) a sexual harassment proceeding commenced under section 51BT;

and

(daa) prescribing matters that, under the *Police Act 1892* section 33ZZJ, are required or permitted to be prescribed under this Act; and

[(da) deleted]

(e) prescribing anything necessary to supplement or render more effectual the provisions of this Act as to proceedings or the conduct of proceedings before the Court and the Commission; and

(f) providing for any matters which by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed or which it may be necessary or convenient to regulate (either generally or in any particular case) for giving effect to this Act,

but regulations so made do not prevent the issuing by the Court or the Commission, and publication in the *Industrial Gazette*, of practice notes for the guidance of persons having business in the Court or the Commission.

[(2) deleted]

(3) The Governor may make regulations for the purpose of regulating the practice and procedure before an industrial magistrate's court, for and incidental to the exercise of its powers and jurisdiction under this Act, and prescribing the costs to be allowed in proceedings before an industrial magistrate's court, and the fees to be paid, and the allowances to witnesses.

(3a) The Governor may make regulations in any case where this Act contemplates the making of regulations by the Governor.

(3b) The Governor may make regulations prescribing the fees to be paid in respect of any proceeding before the Court and the Commission, and the party by whom such fees must be paid.

(4) Any regulations made under this Act may provide that contravention of a regulation constitutes an offence and may provide for penalties not exceeding a fine of $1 000 for offences against the regulations.

[Section 113 amended: No. 121 of 1982 s. 37; No. 92 of 1984 s. 5; No. 94 of 1984 s. 61, 65 and 66; No. 44 of 1991 s. 8; No. 92 of 1994 s. 14; No. 1 of 1995 s. 13, 32 and 53; No. 3 of 1997 s. 38; No. 20 of 2002 s. 162; No. 7 of 2003 s. 10(2); No. 51 of 2004 s. 70(4); No. 68 of 2004 s. 87(4); No. 13 of 2005 s. 49(4)(b); No. 7 of 2007 s. 58; No. 35 of 2007 s. 97(4); No. 5 of 2008 s. 64; No. 53 of 2011 s. 47; No. 39 of 2018 s. 62; No. 19 of 2019 s. 9; No. 36 of 2020 s. 362; No. 26 of 2021 s. 6; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2) and (8) and 78(7); No. 43 of 2024 s. 85.]

114. Contracting out from awards etc. prohibited

(1) Subject to this Act, a person is not freed or discharged from any liability or penalty or from the obligation of any award,

industrial agreement or order of the Commission by reason of any contract made or entered into by the person or on the person's behalf, and every contract, in so far as it purports to annul or vary such award, industrial agreement or order of the Commission, is, to that extent, void without prejudice to the other provisions of the contract which are taken to be severable from any voided provisions.

(2) Each employee is entitled to be paid by the employee's employer in accordance with any award, industrial agreement or order of the Commission binding on the employer and applicable to the employee and to the work performed, notwithstanding any contract or pretended contract to the contrary, and the employee may recover as wages the amount to which the employee is declared entitled in any court of competent jurisdiction, but every action for the recovery of any such amount must be commenced within 6 years from the time when the cause of action arose, and the employee is not entitled to recovery of wages under this subsection and otherwise, in respect of the same period.

[Section 114 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 62; No. 119 of 1987 s. 24; No. 15 of 1993 s. 29; Gazette 15 Aug 2003 p. 3686; No. 30 of 2021 s. 76(2)-(4) and (8), 77(4), (5) and (13) and 78(2) and (7).]

115. Police officers, application of Act to (Sch. 3)

Schedule 3 has effect.

[Section 115 inserted: No. 58 of 2000 s. 4.]

Part 8 — Transitional and savings provisions

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 86.]

Division 1 — Transitional provisions for *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2018*

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 86.]

116. Transitional provisions for *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2018*

(1) Schedule 6 sets out transitional provisions.

(2) Schedule 6 does not affect the operation of the *Interpretation Act 1984* Part V.

[Section 116 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 63.]

Division 2 — Savings and transitional provision for *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2021*

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 87.]

117. Transitioned private sector awards

(1) In this section —

commencement day means the day on which the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2021* section 15 comes into operation;

former section means a section of this Act as in operation immediately before the commencement day;

transitioned private sector award means a private sector award that was in force immediately before the commencement day.

(2) On and after the commencement day, former section 37(1) continues in operation in relation to a transitioned private sector award until the award is —

(a) cancelled; or

(b) varied under section 37D, 40(2A) or 50(5).

(3) Sections 37B and 37C do not apply to a transitioned private sector award until it is varied under section 37D, 40(2A) or 50(5).

(4) This section does not affect the operation of the *Interpretation Act 1984* Part V.

[Section 117 inserted: No. 30 of 2021 s. 70.]

Division 3 — Transitional provisions for *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024*

[Heading inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

118. Terms used

In this Division —

amended, in relation to this Act or a provision of this Act, means the Act or provision as in force on and from the commencement day;

commencement day means 31 January 2025;

repeal, in relation to a provision of this Act, means the repeal of the provision by the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024*;

repealed, in relation to a provision of this Act, means that provision as in force from time to time before the commencement day.

[Section 118 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

119. *Interpretation Act 1984* not affected

This Division applies in addition to the *Interpretation Act 1984* and does not limit or otherwise affect the operation of the provisions of that Act.

[Section 119 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

120. Representation of parties to proceedings

Amended section 31 applies in relation to proceedings commenced before the commencement day.

[Section 120 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

121. Boards of Reference abolished

(1) In this section —

Board of Reference means a Board of Reference for an award established under repealed section 48.

(2) If, immediately before the commencement day, a Board of Reference had not finished dealing with a particular matter, repealed section 48 continues to apply in relation to the Board of Reference and the matter as if the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024* section 21 had not been enacted.

(3) A person who, immediately before the commencement day, held office as the chairperson or a member of a Board of Reference goes out of office —

(a) if subsection (2) applies to the board — on the day after the day on which the board finishes dealing with the matter mentioned in that subsection; or

(b) otherwise — on the commencement day.

(4) A right to appeal against a decision of a Board of Reference, or an appeal made in exercise of that right, under repealed section 48(11) is not affected by the repeal of that section, regardless of whether the decision was made —

(a) before the commencement day; or

(b) on or after the commencement day in relation to a matter to which subsection (2) applies.

(5) Despite subsections (2) and (4), the Commission cannot make an order mentioned in repealed section 48(15) after the commencement day.

[Section 121 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

122. Existing authorities for entry and inspection by authorised representatives

(1) This section applies in relation to an authority issued to a person under repealed section 49J(1) if the authority is in effect immediately before the commencement day.

(2) On and from the commencement day, the authority is taken to —

(a) be a permit issued by the Commission under Part II Division 2G Subdivision 3; and

(b) have an expiry day of the day that is 1 year after the commencement day.

Note for this subsection:

For the purposes of paragraph (a), ***right of entry permit*** is defined as a permit issued by the Commission under Part II Division 2G Subdivision 3. See section 49G(1).

(3) Subsection (2) applies regardless of whether the person who holds the authority is an officer or employee of the organisation of employees, the secretary of which applied for the authority.

[Section 122 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

123. Bullying and sexual harassment at work before commencement day

(1) In this section —

former Act means this Act as in force from time to time before the commencement day;

post-commencement behaviour means behaviour referred to in amended section 51BI or 51BR that happened on or after the commencement day;

pre-commencement behaviour means behaviour referred to in section 51BI of the former Act that happened before the commencement day.

(2) The former Act continues to apply in relation to pre-commencement behaviour as if the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024* had not been enacted.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2) —

(a) a worker may make a stop bullying or sexual harassment application in relation to pre-commencement behaviour; and

(b) the Commission may deal with, or continue to deal with, a stop bullying or sexual harassment application —

(i) referred to in paragraph (a); or

(ii) made, but not finally dealt with or withdrawn, before the commencement day;

and

(c) sections 51BN and 83E of the former Act continue to apply in relation to a stop bullying or sexual harassment order made before the commencement day or by the Commission under paragraph (b).

(4) The amended Act does not apply in relation to pre-commencement behaviour.

(5) However, if the Commission or the industrial magistrate's court is dealing with an application made or a proceeding commenced in relation to post-commencement behaviour, the Commission or court may take pre-commencement behaviour into account.

[Section 123 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

124. Office of public service arbitrator abolished

(1) In this section —

Arbitrator has the meaning given in repealed section 80C(1).

(2) If, immediately before the commencement day, an industrial matter referred to an Arbitrator has not been finally dealt with or withdrawn, the Arbitrator may start or continue to enquire into and deal with the matter under repealed Part IIA as if the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024* section 57 had not been enacted.

(3) A commissioner appointed as an Arbitrator stops holding office as a public service arbitrator —

(a) if subsection (2) applies in relation to 1 or more industrial matters — on the day after the day on which the last of the matters is finally dealt with or withdrawn; or

(b) if the Arbitrator is a member of a Board established for the purposes of 1 or more appeals to which section 125(2) applies — on the day after the day on which the last of the appeals is finally determined or withdrawn; or

(c) otherwise — on the commencement day.

[Section 124 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

125. Public Service Appeal Board abolished

(1) In this section —

appeal means an appeal instituted under repealed section 80I;

Board has the meaning given in repealed section 80C(1).

(2) If, immediately before the commencement day, an appeal has not been finally determined or withdrawn, repealed Part IIA continues to apply in relation to the appeal as if the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024* section 57 had not been enacted.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2) —

(a) a Board may be established under repealed section 80H for the purposes of the appeal; and

(b) a Board may start, or continue, to hear and determine the appeal.

[Section 125 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

126. Railways Classification Board abolished

The Railways Classification Board is abolished on the commencement day.

[Section 126 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

127. No costs to be awarded under section 107

Amended section 107 applies in relation to proceedings that commenced before the commencement day.

[Section 127 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

128. Deletion of references to Mines and Metals Association

(1) In this section —

relevant provision means each of the following provisions —

(a) sections 51I, 51J and 51K;

(b) a provision of this Act amended by the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024* section 91.

(2) This section applies if, before the commencement day —

(a) the Commission took action in relation to a matter under this Act; and

(b) the employers represented by the Mines and Metals Association's members were not employers of employees affected or covered by the matter; and

(c) before or after the action was taken, a requirement under a relevant provision relating to the Mines and Metals Association was not complied with.

(3) The action taken by the Commission is taken to be, and to have always been, as lawful, valid and effective as it would be, or

would have been, had the requirement mentioned in subsection (2)(c) been complied with.

[Section 128 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 88.]

129. Existing breach of public sector standards claims

(1) In this section —

agency resolution period, in relation to a claim mentioned in subsection (2)(a) or (4)(a), means the period of 21 days starting on the day after the day on which the claim is made;

commencement day means the day on which the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024* section 99 comes into operation;

prescribed procedures means procedures prescribed under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 98(a) as in force from time to time before the commencement day;

Public Sector Commissioner means the Commissioner as defined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* section 3(1).

(2) Subsection (3) applies if, before the commencement day —

(a) a person made a claim for relief to a public sector body mentioned in section 36AJ(a) in accordance with the prescribed procedures; and

(b) under the prescribed procedures, the public sector body sent the person's claim to the Public Sector Commissioner; and

(c) the Public Sector Commissioner had not finished dealing with the claim.

(3) The Public Sector Commissioner may continue to deal with the claim under the prescribed procedures —

(a) as if the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024* section 99 had not been enacted; and

(b) if the prescribed procedures are amended on or after the commencement day in relation to breaches of public

sector standards claims — as if the prescribed procedures had not been amended.

(4) Subsection (5) applies if —

(a) before the commencement day, a person made a claim for relief to a public sector body mentioned in section 36AJ(a) in accordance with the prescribed procedures; and

(b) on the commencement day —

(i) the agency resolution period for the claim had not ended; or

(ii) the agency resolution period for the person's claim had ended but the public sector body had not sent the claim to the Public Sector Commissioner under the prescribed procedures.

(5) The person's claim for relief is taken to be a breach of public sector standards claim as defined in section 36AJ and the amended Act applies in relation to the claim.

[Section 129 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 104.]

130. Industrial agents: transitional regulations

Regulations made under section 97N may deal with matters of a savings or transitional nature that arise as a result of —

(a) the enactment of the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024* or the coming into operation of section 101 of that Act; or

(b) the coming into operation of Part 6C or regulations made under that Part; or

(c) the repeal of section 112A.

[Section 130 inserted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 104.]

Schedule 1 — Matters to be published in the "*Western Australian Industrial Gazette*"

[s. 93(3) and 105]

[Heading amended: No. 19 of 2010 s. 4.]

1. Retirements from industrial agreements.

2. All decisions and published reasons for decision of —
   (a) the Court; and
   (b) the Full Bench; and
   [(c) deleted]
   (d) the Commission; and
   (e) industrial magistrates.
   [(f) deleted]

3. All directions and orders which alter the qualifications for membership of any organisation the area in respect of which the organisation is registered, or the name of the organisation.

4. A list of organisations registered under the Act and the registered offices of those organisations.

[5. deleted]

6. Any matter which is prescribed or which is directed by the Court or the Chief Commissioner to be published or which the Registrar may consider should be published.

[Schedule 1 amended: No. 94 of 1984 s. 66; No. 15 of 1993 s. 30; No. 79 of 1995 s. 42; No. 20 of 2002 s. 113(5) and 190(10); No. 39 of 2018 s. 65; No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(1); No. 43 of 2024 s. 89.]

[Schedule 2 deleted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 194(7).]

Schedule 3 — Police officers

[s. 115]

[Heading inserted: No. 58 of 2000 s. 5.]

*[**1.** Deleted: No. 43 of 2024 s. 90.]*

2. Application of Act to police officer

(1) Before the coming into operation of the *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2000* this Act is taken to have applied to and in respect of a police officer, and to have had effect accordingly, as if —

(a) the police officer were an employee; and

(b) the Minister for Police were the employer of the police officer.

(2) On and from the coming into operation of the *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2000* this Act applies to and in respect of a police officer, and has effect accordingly, as if —

(a) the police officer were a government officer; and

(b) the Commissioner of Police were the employer of the police officer,

and for that purpose, a reference in the Act to an employee is taken to include a reference to a government officer.

(3) Despite subclause (2), the Commission does not have jurisdiction to enquire into or deal with, or refer to the Commission in Court Session or the Full Bench, any matter relating to or arising from the transfer, demotion, reduction in salary, suspension from duty, removal, discharge, dismissal or cancellation of the appointment under the *Police Act 1892* of a police officer, police auxiliary officer or Aboriginal police liaison officer or, in the case of a special constable, the cancellation under that Act of the constable's appointment.

[Clause 2 inserted: No. 58 of 2000 s. 5; amended: No. 59 of 2006 s. 73; No. 42 of 2009 s. 19; No. 43 of 2024 s. 90.]

3. Western Australian Police Union of Workers, status of

The Western Australian Police Union of Workers is taken to be, and to have always been, an organisation of employees.

[Clause 3 inserted: No. 58 of 2000 s. 5.]

Schedule 4 — Registration requirements for EEAs

[s. 97VB]

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 5.]

1. When EEA is in order for registration

(1) An EEA is in order for registration if —

(a) section 97UF(1) does not apply to it; and

(b) it complies with sections 97UL, 97UN and 97US; and

(c) if section 97UM applies, it has been signed in accordance with, and by a person who meets the requirements of, section 97UM(2); and

(d) the employer has complied with section 97UG; and

(e) it passes the no-disadvantage test; and

(f) it does not purport to provide for a condition of employment that is less favourable to the employee than a minimum condition of employment under the MCE Act; and

Note:

If a provision of an employer-employee agreement is less favourable as mentioned in paragraph (f) it is of no effect by virtue of section 5(2) of the MCE Act.

(g) in relation to the making of the EEA, the employer did not —

(i) offer employment to the employee; or

(ii) intimate to the employee that the employee would be employed,

only if the employee agreed to the employment being under an EEA; and

(h) in relation to the making of the EEA, the employer did not —

(i) offer the employee a transfer or promotion in employment; or

(ii) intimate to the employee that the employee would be transferred or promoted,

only if the employee agreed to the employment being under an EEA; and

(i) each party appears to understand that party's rights and obligations under the EEA; and

(j) no party or a representative was persuaded by threats or intimidation to enter into the EEA; and

(k) each party genuinely wishes to have the EEA registered.

(2) Subclause (1)(g) does not apply to an offer of employment made, or an intimation of employment given, that would otherwise come within that provision if —

(a) there is no industrial instrument containing a SWIIP that extends to the employee; and

(b) the employment was arranged through an entity that provides employment services for persons with disabilities.

(3) In subclause (1)(i) and (k) —

party means —

(a) the employer and the employee; or

(b) if the employee is a represented person, the employer and the representative.

[Schedule 4 inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 5; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 71, 75(1) and 77(13).]

Schedule 5 — Powers to obtain information, and related provisions

[s. 97VC(4), 97WM]

[Heading inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 5.]

1. Authorised person's powers to obtain information

An authorised person may —

(a) by notice in writing require the attendance of any person at a place and time specified in the notice;

(b) by notice in writing require any person to produce at a place and time specified in the notice any book, document or record that is in the possession or under the control of that person;

(c) inspect any book, document or record produced and retain it for such reasonable period as the authorised person thinks fit, and make copies of it or any of its contents;

(d) require any person to take an oath or make an affirmation and may administer an oath or affirmation to any person;

(e) require any person to answer any question put to that person;

(f) take statements and receive affidavits;

(g) enter any relevant workplace.

[Clause 1 inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 5; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 77(13).]

2. Obstructing authorised person

A person must not hinder or obstruct an authorised person in the exercise of any power conferred by this Schedule.

Penalty: a fine of $2 000.

[Clause 2 inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 5; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(1).]

3. False statement to authorised person

A person must not make a statement or give an answer to an authorised person if the first-mentioned person knows that the statement or answer is false or misleading in a material particular.

Penalty: a fine of $2 000.

[Clause 3 inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 5; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(1).]

4. Failure to comply with cl. 1 requirement

(1) A person must not, without lawful excuse, refuse or fail —

(a) to attend; or

(b) to produce a book, document or record,

as required by a notice under clause 1.

Penalty for this subclause: a fine of $2 000.

(2) A person must not, without lawful excuse, refuse or fail —

(a) to be sworn or make an affirmation; or

(b) to answer a question,

when required to do so under clause 1.

Penalty for this subclause: a fine of $2 000.

[Clause 4 inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 5; amended: No. 30 of 2021 s. 72(1).]

5. Legal professional privilege overridden

Nothing in this Schedule prevents a person from refusing to answer a question or produce a book, document or record because the answer would relate to, or the book, document or record contains, information in respect of which the person claims legal professional privilege.

[Clause 5 inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 5.]

6. Incriminating answers or documents

(1) It is not a lawful excuse for the purposes of clause 4 for a person to refuse to answer a question or produce a book, document or record on the grounds that the answer or the book, document or record might tend to incriminate the person, or make the person liable to a penalty.

(2) Despite subclause (1), an answer given or any statement made for the purposes of clause 4 is not, except in proceedings under clause 2, 3 or

4, admissible in evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings against the person giving the answer or making the statement.

[Clause 6 inserted: No. 20 of 2002 s. 5.]

Schedule 6 — Transitional provisions

[s. 116]

[Heading inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

Division 1 — Preliminary

[Heading inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

1. Terms used

In this Schedule —

amended Act means this Act as amended by the amending Act;

amending Act means the *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2018*;

commencement day means the day on which the amending Act section 66 comes into operation;

former, in relation to a section, means the section as in force immediately before commencement day;

former acting President — see clause 2(1);

matter includes any application, reference, proceeding or appeal.

[Clause 1 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

Division 2 — Provisions for President

[Heading inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

2. Acting President: continuation in office

(1) A person who holds the office of acting President immediately before commencement day (the ***former acting President***) may, for a period approved by the Minister, remain in office with the functions and entitlements of the former acting President for the purpose of completing any matter or inquiry not completed by the former acting President before commencement day.

(2) The Minister may extend, or further extend, the period approved under subclause (1) and may do so even if the period has expired.

[Clause 2 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

3. Past President's pension entitlements

Despite the amendments made by the amending Act section 19(3), former section 20(12) and (13) continues to apply in relation to a person who held office as President or acting President before commencement day or the surviving spouse, de facto partner or child of that person.

[Clause 3 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

4. Judicial notice of signature and appointment of President

All courts and persons acting judicially must take judicial notice of the official signature of every person who has remained in office under clause 2 or has at any time been or acted in the office of President of the Commission under the Act and of the fact that the person has held or acted in the office.

[Clause 4 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

Division 3 — Provisions for pending matters

[Heading inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

5. Pending matters

(1) In this clause —

Commission means the Commission constituted by the former acting President, or constituted including the former acting President;

former Act means the Act as in force immediately before commencement day.

(2) A matter is to be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the amended Act if —

(a) the matter was before the Commission immediately before commencement day; but

(b) the Commission had not begun to hear the matter.

(3) Except as provided in subclauses (4) and (5), if the Commission has begun or completed hearing a matter, but has not finally determined the matter immediately before commencement day, the matter is to

continue to be dealt with on or after that day in accordance with the relevant provisions of the former Act.

(4) A matter is to be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the amended Act if —

(a) the matter was before the Commission immediately before commencement day; and

(b) the Commission has begun or completed hearing a matter, but has not finally determined the matter; and

(c) the former acting President is not in the office of acting President immediately after commencement day, or ceases to remain in office after commencement day.

(5) The Chief Commissioner may, after consulting with the former acting President, direct that —

(a) subclause (3) does not apply to a matter specified in the direction; and

(b) the matter is to be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the amended Act.

(6) A direction under subclause (5) has effect in accordance with its terms.

[Clause 5 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

6. Order under former s. 49 does not begin hearing of appeal

An appeal under section 49 has not commenced to be heard merely because an application for an order under section 49(11) in respect of the decision appealed against has been made, heard or determined.

[Clause 6 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

7. Notices and applications under former s. 55

(1) If a notice published under former section 55(2) in relation to an application refers to the Full Bench, but on commencement day the Full Bench has not begun to hear the application, the reference is taken to be a reference to the Commission in Court Session.

(2) If the hearing of an application made under former section 55 has not begun immediately before commencement day, the application must be dealt with under section 55 of the amended Act.

[Clause 7 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

8. Summonses under former s. 73

(1) In this clause —

former section 73 summons means a summons issued under former section 73.

(2) A former section 73 summons to appear before the Full Bench on a date that is on or after commencement day —

(a) is taken to be a summons issued under section 73 of the amended Act to appear before the Commission in Court Session on that date; and

(b) is to be dealt with under the amended Act as if it were a summons issued under section 73 of the amended Act to appear before the Commission in Court Session.

[Clause 8 inserted: No. 39 of 2018 s. 66.]

Notes

This is a compilation of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* and includes amendments made by other written laws. For provisions that have come into operation, and for information about any reprints, see the compilation table. For provisions that have not yet come into operation see the uncommenced provisions table.

Compilation table

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
Industrial Arbitration Act 1979 [9]	114 of 1979	21 Dec 1979	1 Mar 1980 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 8 Feb 1980 p. 383)
Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act 1980	82 of 1980	5 Dec 1980	5 Dec 1980
Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act 1981	11 of 1981	22 May 1981	22 May 1981
Companies (Consequential Amendments) Act 1982 s. 28	10 of 1982	14 May 1982	1 Jul 1982 (see s. 2(1) and *Gazette* 25 Jun 1982 p. 2079)
Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1982	121 of 1982	9 Dec 1982	9 Dec 1982
Reprint of the *Industrial Arbitration Act 1979* approved 21 Mar 1983 (includes amendments listed above)			
Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1984	92 of 1984	29 Nov 1984	Act other than s. 4 and 5: 29 Nov 1984 (see s. 2(1)); s. 4 and 5: 1 Mar 1985 (see s. 2(2) and (3) and *Gazette* 1 Mar 1985 p. 778)
Acts Amendment and Repeal (Industrial Relations) Act (No. 2) 1984 Pt. II	94 of 1984	11 Dec 1984	1 Mar 1985 (see s. 2(2) and *Gazette* 1 Mar 1985 p. 778)
Reprint of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 12 May 1985 (includes amendments listed above)			
Industrial Relations Amendment Act 1985	42 of 1985	13 May 1985	13 May 1985 (see s. 2)
Reprint of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 9 Jun 1985 (does not include amendments in the *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 1985*)			

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
Acts Amendment (Financial Administration and Audit) Act 1985 s. 3	98 of 1985	4 Dec 1985	1 Jul 1986 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 30 Jun 1986 p. 2255)
Judges' Salaries and Pensions Amendment Act 1987 s. 8	82 of 1987	1 Dec 1987	1 Dec 1987 (see s. 2)
The Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia Act 1987 s. 38	83 of 1987	1 Dec 1987	1 Apr 1988 (see s. 2)
Industrial Relations Amendment Act (No. 4) 1987	119 of 1987	31 Dec 1987	s. 1 and 2: 31 Dec 1987; Act other than s. 1, 2 and 7(1): 4 Mar 1988 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 4 Mar 1988 p. 665); s. 7(1): 3 Nov 1992 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 3 Nov 1992 p. 5389)
Acts Amendment (Education) Act 1988 Pt. 6	7 of 1988	30 Jun 1988	8 Jul 1988 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 8 Jul 1988 p. 2371)
R & I Bank Act 1990 s. 45(1)	73 of 1990	20 Dec 1990	1 Jan 1991 (see s. 2(2) and *Gazette* 28 Dec 1990 p. 6369)
Industrial Relations Amendment Act 1990 [10]	99 of 1990 (as amended by No. 1 of 1995 s. 35)	22 Dec 1990	Act other than s. 10 and 14: 19 Jan 1991 (see s. 2(1)); s. 10: 21 Jun 1991 (see s. 2(2) and *Gazette* 21 Jun 1991 p. 3005)
Reprint of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 12 Jun 1991 (includes amendments listed above except those in the *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 1990* s. 10 and 14 [10])			
Acts Amendment (Industrial Magistrate's Courts) Act 1991 Pt. 3 [11]	44 of 1991	17 Dec 1991	3 Jan 1992 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 3 Jan 1992 p. 41)
Western Australian Land Authority Act 1992 s. 49	35 of 1992	23 Jun 1992	1 Jul 1992 (see s. 2(2) and *Gazette* 30 Jun 1992 p. 2869)
Acts Amendment (Parliamentary, Electorate and Gubernatorial Staff) Act 1992 Pt. 4 [12]	40 of 1992	2 Oct 1992	3 Nov 1992 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 3 Nov 1992 p. 5389)
Financial Administration Legislation Amendment Act 1993 s. 11	6 of 1993	27 Aug 1993	1 Jul 1993 (see s. 2(1))
Industrial Relations Amendment Act 1993 [13]	15 of 1993	29 Nov 1993	1 Dec 1993 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 30 Nov 1993 p. 6439)

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
Reprint of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 11 May 1994 (includes amendments listed above except those in the *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 1990* s. 14)			
Acts Amendment (Public Sector Management) Act 1994 s. 14	32 of 1994	29 Jun 1994	1 Oct 1994 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 30 Sep 1994 p. 4948)
Taxi Act 1994 s. 50	83 of 1994	20 Dec 1994	10 Jan 1995 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 10 Jan 1995 p. 73)
Acts Amendment (Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices) Act 1994 Pt. 7	92 of 1994	23 Dec 1994	1 Jan 1995 (see s. 2(1) and *Gazette* 30 Dec 1994 p. 7211)
Hospitals Amendment Act 1994 s. 18 [14]	103 of 1994 (as amended by No. 79 of 1995 s. 36(4))	11 Jan 1995	3 Feb 1995 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 3 Feb 1995 p. 333)
Industrial Legislation Amendment Act 1995 [15]	1 of 1995	9 May 1995	Act other than Pt. 3: 9 May 1995 (see s. 2(1)); Pt. 3: 1 Jan 1996 (see s. 2(2) and *Gazette* 24 Nov 1995 p. 5389)
Marketing of Potatoes Amendment Act 1995 s. 58(5)	11 of 1995	30 Jun 1995	4 Sep 1995 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 1 Sep 1995 p. 4063)
Occupational Safety and Health Legislation Amendment Act 1995 Pt. 4	30 of 1995	11 Sep 1995	20 Jan 1996 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 19 Jan 1996 p. 201)
Sentencing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1995 Pt. 40	78 of 1995	16 Jan 1996	4 Nov 1996 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 25 Oct 1996 p. 5632)

Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 1995 [16]	79 of 1995	16 Jan 1996	Act other than Pt. 2 and 5 and s. 12(1), 13, 35, 36 and 66(2): 16 Jan 1996 (see s. 3(1));
			s. 66(2): 18 May 1996 (see s. 3(2) and *Gazette* 14 May 1996 p. 2019);
			s. 12(1): 16 Jul 1996 (see s. 3(2) and *Gazette* 15 Jul 1996 p. 3393);
			Pt. 2 and s. 35 and 36: 1 Nov 1996 (see s. 3(2) and *Gazette* 1 Nov 1996 p. 5765);
			Pt. 5: 5 Dec 1997 (see s. 3(2) and *Gazette* 4 Dec 1997 p. 7071);
			s. 13: 1 Jan 1998 (see s. 3(2) and *Gazette* 31 Dec 1997 p. 7609)

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
Reprint of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 27 May 1996 (includes amendments listed above except those in the *Sentencing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1995* and the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 1995* Pt. 2 and 5 and s. 12(1), 13, 35 and 36)			
Local Government (Consequential Amendments) Act 1996 s. 4	14 of 1996	28 Jun 1996	1 Jul 1996 (see s. 2)
Vocational Education and Training Act 1996 s. 71(1) [17]	42 of 1996	16 Oct 1996	1 Jan 1997 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 12 Nov 1996 p. 6301)
Labour Relations Legislation Amendment Act 1997 [5]	3 of 1997 (as amended by No. 20 of 2002 s. 191(3))	23 May 1997	s. 22-24, 29-33, 35(a) and 38: 23 May 1997 (see s. 2(1)); Pt. 2 and 4: 20 Jun 1997 (see s. 2(2)); s. 34: 17 Oct 1997 (see s. 2(3) and *Gazette* 30 Sep 1997 p. 5415); Pt. 3 and s. 35(b), 36 and 37: 1 Jan 1998 (see s. 2(3) and *Gazette* 31 Dec 1997 p. 7603); Pt. 5: 5 Jun 1998 (see s. 2(3) and *Gazette* 24 Apr 1998 p. 2171)
Reprint of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 20 Jun 1997 (includes amendments listed above except those in the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 1995* s. 13 and Pt. 5 and the *Labour Relations Legislation Amendment Act 1997* Pt. 3 and 5 and s. 34, 35(b), 36 and 37)			
School Education Act 1999 s. 247	36 of 1999	2 Nov 1999	1 Jan 2001 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 29 Dec 2000 p. 7904)
Reprint of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 4 Feb 2000 (includes amendments listed above except those in the *School Education Act 1999*)			
Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2000	58 of 2000	4 Dec 2000	4 Dec 2000 (see s. 2)
Corporations (Consequential Amendments) Act 2001 Pt. 33	10 of 2001	28 Jun 2001	15 Jul 2001 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 29 Jun 2001 p. 3257 and Cwlth *Gazette* 13 Jul 2001 No. S285)

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
Labour Relations Reform Act 2002 Pt. 2 Div. 1-2, Pt. 3 (s. 111-113), Pt. 4-9, Pt. 10 Div. 2, Pt. 11 and Sch. 1	20 of 2002	8 Jul 2002	s. 111(6): 8 Jul 2002 (see s. 2(3)); Pt. 4-9, Pt. 10 Div. 2, Pt. 11 and Sch. 1: 1 Aug 2002 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 26 Jul 2002 p. 3459); Pt. 2 Div. 1-2, s. 111(1)-(5) and 112: 15 Sep 2002 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 6 Sep 2002 p. 4487); s. 113: 15 Sep 2003 (see s. 2(4))
Reprint of the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 8 Nov 2002 (includes amendments listed above except those in the *Labour Relations Reform Act 2002* s. 113)			
Police Amendment Act 2003 s. 10	7 of 2003	27 Mar 2003	27 Aug 2003 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 26 Aug 2003 p. 3753)
Corporations (Consequential Amendments) Act (No. 2) 2003 Pt. 12	20 of 2003	23 Apr 2003	15 Jul 2001 (see s. 2(1) and Cwlth *Gazette* 13 Jul 2001 No. S285)
Acts Amendment (Equality of Status) Act 2003 Pt. 31	28 of 2003	22 May 2003	1 Jul 2003 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 30 Jun 2003 p. 2579)
Public Transport Authority Act 2003 s. 147	31 of 2003	26 May 2003	1 Jul 2003 (see s. 2(1) and *Gazette* 27 Jun 2003 p. 2384)
Labour Relations Reform (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2003 r. 4 published: Gazette 15 Aug 2003 p. 3685-92			15 Sep 2003 (see r. 2)
Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 s. 41	65 of 2003	4 Dec 2003	1 Jan 2004 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 30 Dec 2003 p. 5722)
Statutes (Repeals and Minor Amendments) Act 2003 s. 68	74 of 2003	15 Dec 2003	15 Dec 2003 (see s. 2)
Reprint 9: The *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 18 Jun 2004 [18] (includes amendments listed above)			
Children and Community Services Act 2004 Sch. 2 cl. 15	34 of 2004	20 Oct 2004	1 Mar 2006 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 14 Feb 2006 p. 695)
Occupational Safety and Health Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004 Pt. 6 Div. 2	51 of 2004	12 Nov 2004	4 Apr 2005 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 14 Dec 2004 p. 5999-6000)

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
Courts Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004 Pt. 14	59 of 2004	23 Nov 2004	1 May 2005 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 31 Dec 2004 p. 7128)
State Administrative Tribunal (Conferral of Jurisdiction) Amendment and Repeal Act 2004 s. 469 [19]	55 of 2004	24 Nov 2004	24 Jan 2005 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 31 Dec 2004 p. 7130)
Mines Safety and Inspection Amendment Act 2004 Pt. 7 Div. 2	68 of 2004	8 Dec 2004	4 Apr 2005 (see s. 2(3)(a) and *Gazette* 14 Dec 2004 p. 5999-6000)
Criminal Procedure and Appeals (Consequential and Other Provisions) Act 2004 s. 78, 80 and 82	84 of 2004	16 Dec 2004	2 May 2005 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 31 Dec 2004 p. 7129 (correction by Gazette 7 Jan 2005 p. 53))
Reprint 10: The *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 8 Jul 2005 [18] (includes amendments listed above except those in the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*)			
Petroleum Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2005 s. 49(1), (2)(b), (3) and (4)(b) [20]	13 of 2005	1 Sep 2005	28 Mar 2007 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 27 Mar 2007 p. 1405)
Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2005	14 of 2005	21 Sep 2005	22 Sep 2005 (see s. 2)
Labour Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2006 Pt. 3-5 and 8 [21]	36 of 2006	4 Jul 2006	4 Jul 2006 (see s. 2(1))
Reprint 11: The *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 3 Nov 2006 [18] (includes amendments listed above except those in the *Petroleum Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2005*)			
Criminal Investigation (Consequential Provisions) Act 2006 s. 73	59 of 2006	16 Nov 2006	1 Jul 2007 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 22 Jun 2007 p. 2838)
Financial Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2006 s. 4	77 of 2006	21 Dec 2006	1 Feb 2007 (see s. 2(1) and *Gazette* 19 Jan 2007 p. 137)
Owner-Drivers (Contracts and Disputes) Act 2007 s. 58	7 of 2007	6 Jun 2007	1 Aug 2008 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 18 Jul 2008 p. 3329)
Petroleum Amendment Act 2007 s. 97	35 of 2007	21 Dec 2007	19 Jan 2008 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 18 Jan 2008 p. 147)

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
Acts Amendment (Justice) Act 2008 Pt. 13	5 of 2008	31 Mar 2008	30 Sep 2008 (see s. 2(d) and *Gazette* 11 Jul 2008 p. 3253)
Police Amendment Act 2008 s. 13 and 23(3)	8 of 2008	31 Mar 2008	s. 13: 1 Apr 2008 (see s. 2(1)); s. 23(3): 21 Jun 2008 (see s. 2(2) and *Gazette* 20 Jun 2008 p. 2706)
Legal Profession Act 2008 s. 668	21 of 2008	27 May 2008	1 Mar 2009 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 27 Feb 2009 p. 511)
Medical Practitioners Act 2008 Sch. 3 cl. 30	22 of 2008	27 May 2008	1 Dec 2008 (see s. 2 and *Gazette* 25 Nov 2008 p. 4989)
Training Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2008 s. 53	44 of 2008	10 Dec 2008	10 Jun 2009 (see s. 2(2))
Reprint 12: The *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 2 Jan 2009 [18] (includes amendments listed above except those in the *Legal Profession Act 2008* and the *Training Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2008*)			
Statutes (Repeals and Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2009 s. 77	8 of 2009	21 May 2009	22 May 2009 (see s. 2(b))
Acts Amendment (Bankruptcy) Act 2009 s. 45	18 of 2009	16 Sep 2009	17 Sep 2009 (see s. 2(b))
Occupational Safety and Health Legislation Amendment Act 2009 Pt. 3	36 of 2009	3 Dec 2009	31 Dec 2009 (see s. 2(c))
Police Amendment Act 2009 s. 19	42 of 2009	3 Dec 2009	13 Mar 2010 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 12 Mar 2010 p. 941)
Reprint 13: The *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 9 Apr 2010 [18] (includes amendments listed above)			
Standardisation of Formatting Act 2010 s. 4	19 of 2010	28 Jun 2010	11 Sep 2010 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 10 Sep 2010 p. 4341)
Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (WA) Act 2010 Pt. 5 Div. 29	35 of 2010	30 Aug 2010	18 Oct 2010 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 1 Oct 2010 p. 5075-6)
Public Sector Reform Act 2010 s. 109	39 of 2010	1 Oct 2010	28 Mar 2011 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 5 Nov 2010 p. 5563)

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
Industrial Legislation Amendment Act 2011 Pt. 3	53 of 2011	11 Nov 2011	1 Apr 2012 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 16 Mar 2012 p. 1246)
Reprint 14: The *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 24 Aug 2012 [18] (includes amendments listed above)			
Workforce Reform Act 2014 Pt. 2	8 of 2014	20 May 2014	1 Jul 2014 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 27 Jun 2014 p. 2301)
Health Services Act 2016 s. 295	11 of 2016	26 May 2016	1 Jul 2016 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 24 Jun 2016 p. 2291)
Local Government Legislation Amendment Act 2016 Pt. 3 Div. 18	26 of 2016	21 Sep 2016	21 Jan 2017 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 20 Jan 2017 p. 648)
Universities Legislation Amendment Act 2016 Pt. 7 Div. 4	32 of 2016	19 Oct 2016	2 Jan 2017 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 9 Dec 2016 p. 5557)
Statutes (Repeals) Act 2016 Pt. 2 Div 3 and Pt. 3 Div. 2	50 of 2016	28 Nov 2016	29 Nov 2016 (see s. 2(b))
Reprint 15: The *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 3 Nov 2017 [18] (includes amendments listed above)			
Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2018 Pt. 2	39 of 2018	12 Dec 2018	19 Dec 2018 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 18 Dec 2018 p. 4835)
Reprint 16: The *Industrial Relations Act 1979* as at 30 Aug 2019 [18] (includes amendments listed above)			
Police Amendment (Medical Retirement) Act 2019 Pt. 3	19 of 2019	15 Aug 2019	30 Nov 2019 (see s. 2(b) and *Gazette* 29 Nov 2019 p. 4133)
Work Health and Safety Act 2020 Pt. 15 Div. 4 Subdiv. 5	36 of 2020	10 Nov 2020	31 Mar 2022 (see s. 2(1)(c) and SL 2022/18 cl. 2)
Police Amendment (Compensation Scheme) Act 2021 Pt. 3	26 of 2021	13 Dec 2021	1 Jan 2022 (see s. 2(b) and SL 2021/222 cl. 2)
Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2021 Pt. 2 [22]	30 of 2021	22 Dec 2021	20 Jun 2022 (see s. 2(1)(b) and (2) and SL 2022/79 cl. 2)
Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2022 Pt. 17 Div. 9 and s. 424 [23]	9 of 2022	14 Apr 2022	1 Jul 2022 (see s. 2(b)(i) and (c) and SL 2022/113 cl. 2)

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024 Pt. 2 (other than s. 100-103)	43 of 2024	13 Nov 2024	s. 3-92: 31 Jan 2025 (see s. 2(c)); s. 93-99 and 104: 1 Jul 2025 (see s. 2(b) and SL 2025/97 cl. 2)

Uncommenced provisions table

To view the text of the uncommenced provisions see *Acts as passed* on the WA Legislation website.

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
State Superannuation (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2000 s. 75	43 of 2000	2 Nov 2000	To be proclaimed (see s. 2(2))
Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024 s. 100-103	43 of 2024	13 Nov 2024	1 Sep 2026 (see s. 2(b) and SL 2026/154 cl. 2)

Other notes

[1] Footnote no longer applicable.

[2] Repealed by the *Fisheries Legislation (Consequential Provisions) Act 1991* (Cwlth). Now see the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* s. 4(1) (Cwlth).

[3] Repealed by the *Offshore Petroleum (Repeals and Consequential Amendments) Act 2006* s. 3 (Cwlth).

[4] Footnote no longer applicable.

[5] The *Labour Relations Legislation Amendment Act 1997* s. 22 contains a transitional provision relating to claims made before that section came into operation. Sections 29, 32 and 34 contain transitional provisions in relation to awards, orders and industrial agreements in force when those sections came into operation. Section 29 was amended by the *Labour Relations Reform Act 2002* s. 193(3).

[6] The *Superannuation and Family Benefits Act 1938* was repealed by the *State Superannuation Act 2000* s. 39 but its provisions continue to apply to and in relation to certain schemes because of the *State Superannuation (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2000* s. 26 and those provisions may be amended by regulations under subsection (3) of that section.

[7] Footnote no longer applicable.

[8] Deleted by the *Public Sector Reform Act 2010* s. 57.

[9] Now known as the *Industrial Relations Act 1979*; short title changed (see note under s. 1).

[10] The *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 1990* s. 14 was deleted before it came into operation by the *Industrial Legislation Amendment Act 1995* s. 35.

[11] The *Acts Amendment (Industrial Magistrate's Courts) Act 1991* s. 6 contains transitional provisions relating to persons who were industrial magistrates when that section commenced and to proceedings begun and decisions made before that commencement.

[12] The *Acts Amendment (Parliamentary, Electorate and Gubernatorial Staff) Act 1992* s. 9(2) is a transitional provision that is spent.

[13] The *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 1993* s. 15(2) is a transitional provision that is spent. Section 18 of that Act contains savings provisions relating to the Long Service Leave General Order.

[14] The *Hospitals Amendment Act 1994* the Table to s. 18 it. 11 fourth paragraph was deleted before it came into operation by the *Industrial Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 1995* s. 36(4).

[15] The *Industrial Legislation Amendment Act 1995* contains transitional and other provisions —

(a) in Part 2 Div. 3, relating to the Government School Teachers Tribunal;

(b) in s. 34, relating to the Promotions Appeal Board; and

(c) in s. 42, relating to dismissals occurring before the commencement of that section.

[16] The *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 1995* s. 12 and 13 contain transitional provisions in relation to awards, orders and industrial agreements in force when those sections came into operation.

[17] The *Vocational Education and Training Act 1996* Sch. 2 had not come into operation when it was deleted by the *Training Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2008* s. 48.

[18] Reprints before Reprint 9 are not numbered. Reprint 9 and subsequent reprints are numbered consecutively but are out by one number.

[19] The *State Administrative Tribunal (Conferral of Jurisdiction) Amendment and Repeal Act 2004* Pt. 5, the *State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004* s. 167 and 169, and the *State Administrative Tribunal Regulations 2004* r. 28 and 42 deal with certain transitional issues some of which may be relevant for this Act.

[20] The *Petroleum Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2005* s. 49(2)(a) and (4)(a) were repealed by the *Statutes (Repeals and Minor Amendments) Act 2011* s. 24(2).

[21] The *Labour Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2006* s. 22 contains transitional provisions.

[22] The *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2021* s. 7(4), 24(1) and 75(2) were deleted when s. 5(2) of that Act came into operation. See s. 7(5), 24(2) and 75(3) of that Act.

[23] The *Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2022* the Table to s. 424 it. 22 amendment to s. 51Q(4) will not come into operation because the section it sought to amend was replaced by the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2021* s. 31.

Defined terms

[This is a list of terms defined and the provisions where they are defined. The list is not part of the law.]

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