



Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000

Reprinted as in force on 9 November 2007

Reprint No. 3A

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This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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Queensland

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Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 9 November 2007]

**An Act to provide for vocational education, training and
employment**

Chapter 1 Preliminary

Part 1 Introduction

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Schedule 1, section 15 is taken to have commenced on 1 July 1999.
- (2) Schedule 1, section 77 commences, or is taken to have commenced, on 1 July 2000.
- (3) The remaining provisions of this Act commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3 Objectives

The objectives of this Act are—

- (a) to establish a system for the effective and efficient provision of high quality vocational education and

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- training to meet the immediate and future needs of industry and the community; and
- (b) to provide mechanisms for employees, employers, associations of employees or employers and the community to advise government on vocational education and training needs and priorities to meet those needs; and
 - (c) to support the continued development of high quality training by and within industry; and
 - (d) to facilitate the provision of vocational education and training that is relevant to employment and encourages the generation of employment opportunities; and
 - (e) to regulate the registration of training organisations within the State; and
 - (f) to further the commitment by the States, the Territories and the Commonwealth, in partnership with industry, to work together to increase the participation of Australians in an integrated national vocational education and training system that allows for local diversity; and
 - (g) to promote a community commitment towards supporting young people in the compulsory participation phase; and
 - (h) to implement initiatives that are consistent with the ministerial declaration 'Stepping forward: improving pathways for all young people'.

4 Act binds all persons

- (1) This Act binds all persons including the State and, so far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Commonwealth and the other States.
- (2) However, nothing in this Act makes the State, the Commonwealth or another State liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

5 Notes in text

A note in the text of this Act is part of the Act.

Part 2 Definitions and basic concepts

6 Definitions—the dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 3 defines particular words used in this Act.

7 What is an *apprenticeship*

An *apprenticeship* is employment based training declared by the council to be an apprenticeship.

Notes—

- 1 The declaration is made under section 183.¹
- 2 Without limiting who may undertake an apprenticeship, an apprenticeship may be undertaken by a young person in the compulsory participation phase.

8 What is a *traineeship*

A *traineeship* is employment based training declared by the council to be a traineeship.

Notes—

- 1 The declaration is made under section 183.
- 2 Without limiting who may undertake a traineeship, a traineeship may be undertaken by a young person in the compulsory participation phase.

1 Section 183 (Declaring apprenticeships or traineeships)

9 Who is an *apprentice*

- (1) An employee who is being trained in an apprenticeship is an *apprentice* if—
 - (a) an apprenticeship contract for the apprenticeship has been signed by the parties to the contract, whether or not the contract has been registered under this Act; or
 - (b) the probationary period for the apprenticeship has not ended.

Note—

Section 52(3) states who are the parties to the contract.

- (2) However, an employee can not be an apprentice if the employee's employer has been declared a prohibited employer and the employment contravenes the declaration.

Note—

An employer may be declared to be a prohibited employer under section 83.

10 Who is a *trainee*

- (1) An employee who is being trained in a traineeship is a *trainee* if—
 - (a) a traineeship contract has been signed by the parties to the contract, whether or not the contract has been registered under this Act; or
 - (b) the probationary period for the traineeship has not ended.

Note—

Section 52(3) states who are the parties to the contract.

- (2) However, an employee can not be a trainee if the employee's employer has been declared a prohibited employer and the employment contravenes the declaration.

Note—

An employer may be declared to be a prohibited employer under section 83.

11 What is an *apprenticeship contract*

- (1) An *apprenticeship contract* is a contract in the approved form for the training and employment of a person in an apprenticeship.
- (2) A training plan is not part of an apprenticeship contract.

12 What is a *traineeship contract*

- (1) A *traineeship contract* is a contract in the approved form for the training and employment of a person in a traineeship.
- (2) A training plan is not part of a traineeship contract.

13 What is a *training plan*

- (1) A *training plan* for an apprentice or trainee is a document stating—
 - (a) the training to be delivered to the apprentice or trainee by the apprentice's or trainee's employer; and
 - (b) if the apprentice or trainee is also to be trained by a supervising registered training organisation—
 - (i) the training to be delivered to the apprentice or trainee by the organisation; and
 - (ii) the maximum period of the training to be delivered by the organisation during the apprenticeship or traineeship; and
 - (c) the qualification or statement of attainment to be issued to the apprentice or trainee on completing the training.
- (2) A *training plan* for a student under a vocational placement is a document stating the training to be delivered to the student during the placement by a placement person.

14 What is a *registered training organisation*

A *registered training organisation* is a training organisation that is registered to provide—

- (a) training services; or
- (b) recognition services.

15 What is a *supervising registered training organisation*

A *supervising registered training organisation* is a registered training organisation that—

- (a) delivers training to an apprentice or trainee under a training plan for the apprentice or trainee that requires the training to be delivered by a registered training organisation; and
- (b) when satisfied the apprentice or trainee has completed the training required to be completed under the plan, issues the qualification or statement of attainment stated in the plan.

16 What is a *vocational placement scheme*

(1) A *vocational placement scheme* is a scheme stating the particulars mentioned in subsection (2) (the *relevant particulars*) for a course that—

- (a) is to be offered by a registered training organisation; and
- (b) requires a student undertaking the course to complete a vocational placement.

(2) The relevant particulars are—

- (a) the qualification or statement of attainment to be issued to a student completing the course; and
- (b) the skills and knowledge to be attained by a student during the placement and their relevance to the qualification or statement of attainment; and
- (c) the duration of the placement.

17 What is a *vocational placement*

(1) A *vocational placement*, for a student, is the placement under a vocational placement agreement of the student in a work environment with a placement person who agrees to deliver to

the student the training stated in the training plan for the placement.

- (2) The object of the placement is to give the student practical training and experience that is required under, and is an assessable part of, the student's course.

Chapter 2 Training organisations

Part 1 Preliminary

18 Application

Chapter 2 only applies to the provision of training and assessments for qualifications and statements of attainments in relation to vocational education and training.

19 Definitions for ch 2

In this chapter—

accreditation includes renewed accreditation.

accredited, for a course, means registered.

amended includes varied, altered and replaced.

another jurisdiction means a jurisdiction other than this jurisdiction.

AQF means the policy framework entitled 'Australian Qualifications Framework' that defines all qualifications (whether as defined under this chapter or otherwise) recognised nationally in education and training within Australia, endorsed by the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs so as to commence on 1 January 1995 and that policy framework as amended from time to time.

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AQTF means the policy framework entitled ‘Australian Quality Training Framework’ that defines the criteria and standards for the registration of training organisations and the accreditation of courses in the vocational education and training sector as endorsed or amended from time to time by the Ministerial Council.²

Commonwealth Act means the *Skilling Australia’s Workforce Act 2005* (Cwlth).

compliance audit—

- (a) for an audit conducted by the council—means an audit establishing whether the subject of the audit complies with—
 - (i) the national standards, other than the legislative compliance standard; and
 - (ii) this Act; or
- (b) for an audit conducted under a corresponding law for this chapter—means a compliance audit within the meaning of the corresponding law.

condition means any of the following—

- (a) a condition on all or some of the operations of a registered training organisation;
- (b) a restriction.

corresponding law for this chapter or a provision of this chapter, means—

- (a) if a regulation prescribes a law of another jurisdiction as the corresponding law for this definition—the law prescribed under the regulation; or
- (b) otherwise—a law of another jurisdiction that corresponds to this chapter or the provision of this chapter.

course accrediting body means the council or an equivalent body in another jurisdiction responsible for the administration

² The initial policy framework was endorsed on 8 June 2001.

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of the accreditation of courses under that jurisdiction's legislation relating to vocational education and training.

jurisdiction means Queensland or, if it has enacted a corresponding law for this chapter, another State, the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory.

legislative compliance standard means the standard included in the national standards requiring that a registered training organisation ensures that compliance with Commonwealth, State and Territory legislation and regulatory requirements relevant to its operations is integrated into its policies and procedures and that compliance is maintained.

Note—

On enactment of this definition, the relevant standard was standard 2 of the national standards.

Ministerial Council see the Commonwealth Act, section 3(1).

nationally endorsed, for a training package, means endorsed by the National Quality Council.

National Quality Council see the Commonwealth Act, section 3(1).

national register see section 20.

national standards means the standards for registered training organisations.

prohibition means a prohibition on all or some of the operations of a registered training organisation.

qualification means formal certification in the vocational education and training sector by a registered training organisation and under the AQF that a person has achieved all the units of competencies or modules comprising learning outcomes stated for the qualification in—

- (a) a nationally endorsed training package for which details of the qualification have been registered by the Commonwealth Minister administering the Commonwealth Act; or
- (b) an accredited course that provides training for the qualification.

registered means registered as prescribed under section 20.

registered training organisation means a person whose details as a training organisation are registered.

registering body means the council or an equivalent body in another jurisdiction responsible for the registration of training organisations under that jurisdiction's legislation relating to vocational education and training.

registration includes renewed registration.

restriction means a restriction on all or some of the operations of a registered training organisation or a prohibition.

scope of registration, of a training organisation, means its scope of registration as prescribed under section 22(2).

standards for accreditation of courses means the standards for accreditation of courses as adopted or amended from time to time by the Ministerial Council under the AQTF.³

standards for registered training organisations means the standards for registered training organisations as adopted or amended from time to time by the Ministerial Council under the AQTF.⁴

standards for State and Territory registering and course accrediting bodies means the standards for State and Territory registering/course accrediting bodies as adopted or amended from time to time by the Ministerial Council under the AQTF.⁵

statement of attainment means formal certification in the vocational education and training sector by a registered training organisation under the AQF that a person has achieved—

- (a) part of a qualification; or
- (b) one or more units of competency from a nationally endorsed training package; or

3 Standards were initially adopted on 8 June 2001.

4 Standards were initially adopted on 8 June 2001.

5 Standards were initially adopted on 8 June 2001.

- (c) all the units of competency or modules comprising learning outcomes for an accredited course that does not meet the requirements for a qualification.

this jurisdiction means Queensland.

training package means an integrated set of competency standards and assessment guidelines leading to a qualification for a particular industry, industry sector or enterprise.

unit of competency means a specification of knowledge and skill and their application to a specified standard of performance.

vocational education and training means the education and training and qualifications and statements of attainment under the vocational education and training provisions of the AQF.

Part 2 National registration

20 National register and national effect of registration

- (1) The *national register* is the National Training Information Service maintained by the Commonwealth Minister administering the Commonwealth Act to the extent it consists of registered matters.
- (2) For subsection (1), a matter is *registered* to the extent details of the matter are recorded—
- (a) for the purposes of this chapter—by the council; or
 - (b) for the purposes of a corresponding law—by another registering body or course accrediting body; or
 - (c) for the purposes of this chapter, a corresponding law or a regulation made under either of the laws—by the Commonwealth Minister administering the Commonwealth Act or another entity.

Part 3 Registered training organisations

Division 1 Requirement for registration

21 Offence to falsely claim to be a registered training organisation

- (1) A person who is not a registered training organisation must not claim to be a registered training organisation.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (2) A person who is not, or not acting for, a registered training organisation operating within the scope of registration of the registered training organisation must not—

(a) issue, or claim to be able to issue, a qualification or statement of attainment; or

(b) claim to be able to provide training or assessments resulting in the issue of a qualification or statement of attainment.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not claim to be able to provide training resulting in the issue of a qualification or statement of attainment by another person knowing that the other person is not lawfully able to issue the qualification or statement of attainment.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (4) For subsections (1) to (3), a person claims to be a registered training organisation or claims to be able to do a particular thing if the person—

(a) makes that claim; or

(b) purports to be a registered training organisation or to be able to do the particular thing; or

- (c) does any act likely to induce someone else to believe the person is a registered training organisation or is able to do the particular thing.
- (5) This section does not apply to a registering body.

Division 2 Registration activities in this jurisdiction

22 Registration and scope of registration

- (1) A person may be registered under this chapter as a training organisation that provides, within its scope of registration—
 - (a) training and assessments resulting in the issue of qualifications or statements of attainment by the organisation; or
 - (b) assessments resulting in the issue of qualifications or statements of attainment by the organisation.
- (2) A training organisation's *scope of registration* consists of—
 - (a) the training or assessments the training organisation is registered to provide; and
 - (b) the qualifications, statements of attainment or units of competency for which the training organisation is registered to provide training or assessments.

23 Applying in this jurisdiction for registration

- (1) A person may apply to the council for registration as a training organisation.
- (2) The application must be in the approved form and accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (3) The applicant must give the council any information required by it to decide the application.

24 Decision about registration

- (1) On an application for registration, the council may register the applicant as a training organisation, or refuse to do so.
- (2) In deciding the application, the council must apply the national standards.
- (3) The council must not grant the application unless—
 - (a) on registration under the application, the applicant will not otherwise be registered as a training organisation by any registering body; and
 - (b) the council considers that the applicant's principal place of business is, or all or most of its operations will be conducted, in this jurisdiction; and
 - (c) the council considers that the applicant complies with the national standards (other than the legislative compliance standard) and this Act.
- (4) In considering whether the applicant complies with the national standards (other than the legislative compliance standard) and this Act, the council may, without limiting the matters the council may have regard to, have regard to a compliance audit of the applicant.

Note—

Section 39 prescribes a requirement for an audit mentioned in subsection (4).

- (5) Subsection (3)(c) does not apply to an application if—
 - (a) the application is made by a registered training organisation registered by another registering body; and
 - (b) the registered training organisation has received a notice from the other registering body under a corresponding law for section 31; and
 - (c) the application does not ask for an amendment of the existing scope of registration or registered conditions of the registered training organisation.
- (6) Subsections (2) and (3) do not limit the grounds on which the council may decide not to grant the application.

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Note—

Section 25 provides an example of additional grounds.

- (7) The council may impose reasonable conditions on the registration of the training organisation to take effect for the period of registration.

Note—

Sections 27 and 27A deal with the imposition of conditions about continued suitability for registration and training or assessments provided to young people in the compulsory participation phase.

- (8) A condition imposed under subsection (7)—
- (a) must apply for all jurisdictions, that is, it may not be limited in effect to a particular place or jurisdiction; and
 - (b) is not limited to matters mentioned in this chapter; and
 - (c) must be consistent with this chapter and the national standards.

Note—

All the conditions to which a registered training organisation is subject under this chapter are listed in section 26.

- (9) If the council decides to grant the application, the registering body must—
- (a) register the applicant as a training organisation and the applicant's scope of registration; and
 - (b) if the council imposes a condition under subsection (7)—
 - (i) give the applicant an information notice for the decision; and
 - (ii) register the condition for the applicant; and
 - (c) give the applicant a certificate of registration.
- (10) The council must comply with subsection (9)—
- (a) immediately after granting the application; or
 - (b) if the application is a transfer application mentioned in section 33—immediately after the existing registration of the training organisation is cancelled under section 36.

- (11) If the council decides not to grant the application, the council must immediately give the applicant an information notice for its decision.

25 Suitability for registration

- (1) Without limiting section 24(6), the council may decide not to grant an application for registration of a training organisation on the ground that the council is not satisfied that the training organisation is suitable for registration.
- (2) In considering whether a training organisation is suitable for registration, the council may have regard to—
- (a) the prior conduct of the training organisation or an associate of the organisation, whether in this State or elsewhere; and
 - (b) any other matter that the council considers relevant.
- (3) For this section, a person is an *associate* of a training organisation if—
- (a) they are partners; or
 - (b) they are both trustees or beneficiaries of the same trust, or one is a trustee and the other is a beneficiary of the same trust; or
 - (c) one is a body corporate and the other is a member of the board or committee of management of the body corporate; or
 - (d) one is a body corporate and the other is a person who has a legal or equitable interest in 5% or more of the share capital of the body corporate; or
 - (e) a chain of relationships can be traced between them under any 1 or more of the preceding paragraphs.

26 Registration conditions

- (1) Registration of a training organisation under section 24 is subject to—
- (a) conditions imposed under subsection (2); and

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- (b) registered conditions imposed—
 - (i) under section 24(7) or 32(2); or
 - (ii) by another registering body under a corresponding law for section 32(2)(a).
- (2) For a training organisation registered under section 24, the following conditions are imposed for the training organisation's period of registration—
 - (a) the training organisation must comply with requirements stated to apply to a registered training organisation under the national standards;
 - (b) the training organisation must give notice to the council of the following matters immediately after they happen—
 - (i) any substantial change to the control, management or operations of the training organisation;
 - (ii) any matter the national standards states the training organisation must give notice of to the council;
 - (c) the training organisation—
 - (i) must submit to any compliance audit conducted by the council under section 37; and
 - (ii) if a particular compliance audit shows the training organisation does not comply with the national standards, other than the legislative compliance standard, or this Act, must take all necessary steps to comply;
 - (d) the training organisation must submit to any compliance audit conducted by another registering body under a corresponding law for section 38;

Note—

Section 39 prescribes a requirement for a compliance audit mentioned in subsection (2)(c) and (d).

- (e) the training organisation must not contravene a provision of this chapter or a corresponding law;

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- (f) the training organisation must give to the council any information about any of its operations reasonably required by the council;
 - (g) the training organisation must give to the council any information reasonably required by it relating to a registered condition imposed by the council under section 32;
 - (h) the training organisation must give to another registering body any information reasonably required by the other registering body relating to a registered condition imposed by the registering body under a corresponding law for section 32(2)(a).
- (3) Conditions mentioned in subsections (1) and (2) to which a training organisation is subject apply in relation to the operations of the training organisation in every jurisdiction, unless the contrary intention appears.
 - (4) A training organisation must not contravene a condition of its registration.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Note—

For effect on registration of non-compliance with a condition, see section 32(2).

- (5) It is declared that a condition to which a training organisation registered by another registering body is expressed to be subject in this jurisdiction under a corresponding law for subsection (3) has effect for this jurisdiction.

27 Condition—continued suitability for registration

- (1) Without limiting the conditions the council may impose on a registered training organisation under section 24(7), the council may impose a condition requiring that the organisation remains suitable for registration.
- (2) In considering whether a training organisation remains suitable for registration, the council may have regard to the matters mentioned in section 25(2).

27A Condition—compulsory participation phase

Without limiting the conditions the council may impose on a registered training organisation under section 24(7), the council may, if the organisation within its scope of registration provides training or assessments to young people in the compulsory participation phase, impose a condition in relation to the training or assessments.

28 Term of registration

- (1) Registration may be for a term up to 5 years and may be renewed if application for renewal is made at least 3 months before the registration expires.
- (2) A regulation may provide for an annual registration fee to be paid for each year, or part of a year, of the registration's term.

29 Amending registration on application by registered training organisation

- (1) The council may, on application by a training organisation that was registered by it, amend the training organisation's registered details.

Note—

For the procedure to be followed after exercising a power under subsection (1), see section 35.

- (2) If the application is to amend the training organisation's scope of registration or registered conditions—
 - (a) the application must be in the approved form and accompanied by the prescribed fee; and
 - (b) the training organisation must give the council any information reasonably required by it to decide the application.
- (3) For an application mentioned in subsection (2), section 24 applies as if it were an application under the section, subject to the following—
 - (a) section 24(3)(a) is not relevant;

- (b) section 24(3)(b) applies in relation to the scope of registration or registered conditions as amended in accordance with the application;
- (c) section 24(3)(c) applies only in relation to the proposed amendment;
- (d) section 24(9)(c) does not apply.

30 Removal of registered details on registration expiry or on application

The council must remove from the national register the details of a training organisation registered by it—

- (a) if the training organisation's registration expires; or
- (b) if the training organisation applies to the council to have its registration cancelled and the council grants the application.

31 Procedure for amending, suspending or cancelling registration

- (1) Before amending, suspending or cancelling the registration of a training organisation under section 32(2) or 33(2)(b), the council must—
 - (a) give the training organisation a signed notice to show cause (a *show cause notice*); and
 - (b) consider all representations made within the time to show cause stated in the show cause notice.
- (2) The show cause notice must state the following—
 - (a) the action (the *proposed action*) the council proposes taking under section 32 or 33;
 - (b) the grounds for the proposed action;
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances that are the basis of the grounds;
 - (d) if the proposed action is to amend the registration, including a condition of registration—the proposed amendment;

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- (e) if the proposed action is to suspend the registration—the proposed maximum suspension period;
 - (f) an invitation to the training organisation to show, within a stated reasonable time, not less than 14 days after the notice is given to the training organisation, why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (3) If the council decides to take no further action about the proposed action, the council must give the training organisation signed written notice of the decision.
- (4) If the council decides to amend, suspend or cancel the registration—
- (a) the council must immediately give the training organisation an information notice for its decision; and
 - (b) any amendment must be the same as the proposed amendment mentioned in the show cause notice unless the training organisation consents to the new amendment; and
 - (c) any suspension must not be for more than the proposed maximum suspension period mentioned in the show cause notice unless the training organisation consents to a longer period; and
 - (d) for an amendment, suspension or cancellation, the decision takes effect on the day the information notice is given to the training organisation, or if a later day is stated in the information notice, the later day.
- (5) However, if a condition is imposed under section 27 on the organisation's registration and the council decides to amend, suspend or cancel the registration because the organisation has contravened the condition because of the organisation's conviction for an offence, the decision—
- (a) does not take effect until—
 - (i) the time to appeal against the conviction ends without an appeal being made; or
 - (ii) the appeal is finally decided or otherwise ends; and
 - (b) has no effect if the conviction is quashed.

32 Amending, suspending or cancelling registration without application on particular grounds

- (1) An object of this section is to ensure that, of all registering bodies, the registering body that registers a training organisation has the primary responsibility to take action against the training organisation if a ground mentioned in subsection (3) arises.
- (2) On 1 or more of the grounds mentioned in subsection (3), the council may on its own initiative—
 - (a) amend the scope of registration or registered conditions of a training organisation that was registered by another registering body, but only to impose a restriction applying in this jurisdiction; or
 - (b) amend the scope of registration or registered conditions of a training organisation that was registered by it, including by imposing a restriction applying in this or another jurisdiction; or
 - (c) suspend the registration, or part of the scope of registration, of a training organisation that was registered by it, by imposing a prohibition applying in this or another jurisdiction while the suspension is in force; or
 - (d) cancel the registration of a training organisation that was registered by it.

Note—

For the procedure to be followed before exercising a power under subsection (2), see section 31.

For the procedure to be followed after exercising a power under subsection (2), see section 35.

- (3) The grounds are as follows—
 - (a) the registration, or the part of the scope of registration, was obtained because of incorrect or misleading information;
 - (b) the training organisation has contravened a condition of its registration;

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- (c) the training organisation has not paid the annual registration fee under section 28(2).
- (4) The council may not impose a restriction under subsection (2)(a) unless the registering body that registered the training organisation—
 - (a) fails to take any step to deal with the matter to which the grounds relate within 30 days after the matter comes to its attention; or
 - (b) advises the council that it does not propose taking any step to deal with the matter to which the grounds relate; or
 - (c) after taking any step to deal with the matter to which the grounds relate—
 - (i) fails to take another step within 30 days; or
 - (ii) advises the council that it does not propose taking another step.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the council is relying on a ground established by a compliance audit under section 38.
- (6) Also, subsection (4) does not stop the council, before the end of a 30 day period mentioned in the subsection, taking all steps necessary to impose a restriction immediately after, or at any time after, the period has ended.
- (7) A restriction imposed under subsection (2)(a), (b) or (c) may, but need not, relate to a particular place or jurisdiction, but if it does so, it may only be imposed because of a particular fact situation that has arisen in the place or jurisdiction.
- (8) Also, a restriction imposed under subsection (2)(a), (b) or (c) must be consistent with this chapter and the national standards.
- (9) For subsection (2)(c), in exceptional circumstances, the registering body may direct the training organisation to immediately stop conducting operations continued under section 34(3).

Example of exceptional circumstance—

danger of injury to anyone's health or safety

- (10) Before cancelling the registration of a training organisation under subsection (2)(d), the council must consult the registering bodies of each of the other jurisdictions where the training organisation is operating.
- (11) Failure to comply with subsection (10) does not affect a cancellation of the registration of a training organisation.

33 Cancellling registration on change of business operations

- (1) This section applies to a training organisation registered by the council.
- (2) On the grounds that the training organisation neither has its principal place of business, nor conducts all or most of its operations, in this jurisdiction, the council may cancel the training organisation's registration—
 - (a) on application by the training organisation; or
 - (b) on its own initiative.

Note—

For the procedure to be followed before exercising a power under subsection (2), see section 31.

For the procedure to be followed after exercising a power under subsection (2), see section 35.

- (3) If, before the end of the time to show cause mentioned in the show cause notice given under section 31, the training organisation makes an application to another registering body for registration as a training organisation (the *transfer application*), the council must not cancel the registration of the training organisation until the transfer application is decided.

34 Effect of suspension of registration of training organisation

- (1) This section applies if a prohibition is imposed on a training organisation under section 32(2)(c).
- (2) A person must not, for training or an assessment provided or to be provided in operations the subject of the prohibition, do anything for any of the following purposes—

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- (a) recruiting or enrolling anyone;
- (b) soliciting or accepting any consideration from anyone for anyone's recruitment or enrolment;
- (c) starting anyone's training or assessment;
- (d) if the operations have been directed to immediately stop under section 32(9)—training or assessing anyone.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) If the training organisation, before the prohibition took effect, entered into an agreement to provide training or an assessment to a person, subsection (2)(a) to (c) does not prohibit anyone from relying on the agreement—
 - (a) to provide the training or assessment; or
 - (b) to solicit or accept consideration for the provision of the training or assessment.

35 Return of registration certificate

- (1) If a training organisation's registration is suspended or cancelled, the training organisation must return the certificate of registration to the council within 14 days after the decision takes effect, unless the training organisation has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) If the registration was suspended, the council must return the certificate of registration to the training organisation at the end of the suspension period.

36 Council to register amendment, suspension or cancellation

If, in relation to a registered training organisation, the council decides to do anything under sections 32(2) or 33(2), it must, on the national register—

- (a) for an amendment of the scope of registration or registered conditions—amend the scope of registration

- or registered conditions in accordance with its decision;
or
- (b) for a suspension of the registration or part of the scope of registration—register the suspension; or
 - (c) for a cancellation of the registration—remove the registered details of the training organisation.

Division 3 Audit powers

37 Audit of training organisation registered by the council

- (1) This section applies in relation to—
 - (a) a training organisation registered by the council; and
 - (b) any of the training organisation’s operations.
- (2) The council may at any time conduct a compliance audit of the training organisation.
- (3) A regulation may require the training organisation to pay the council a fee for the conduct of the compliance audit.

38 Audit of training organisation registered by another registering body

- (1) This section applies in relation to—
 - (a) a training organisation registered by a registering body other than the council (the *other registering body*); and
 - (b) any of the training organisation’s operations in this jurisdiction.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if—
 - (a) the council—
 - (i) suspects on reasonable grounds that the training organisation may have contravened the national standards; and
 - (ii) has advised the other registering body of the suspected contravention; and

- (b) the other registering body—
 - (i) within 30 days after receiving the advice, fails to take steps to deal with the suspected contravention to the satisfaction of the council; or
 - (ii) at any time advises the council that it does not propose to take any step or further step to deal with the suspected contravention.
- (3) The council may conduct a compliance audit of the training organisation.
- (4) A regulation may require the training organisation to pay the council a fee for the conduct of the compliance audit.

39 Conduct of audit

- (1) A compliance audit mentioned in section 24(4), 26(2)(c), 26(2)(d), 37 or 38 must have regard to the standards for State and Territory registering and course accrediting bodies.
- (2) A failure to comply with subsection (1) is of no effect if the failure—
 - (a) does not substantially affect the outcome of the audit; or
 - (b) arises out of inconsistency between the standards mentioned in the subsection and the legislation of the particular jurisdiction in relation to which the failure arises.

40 Powers not limited by compliance audit provisions

A provision of this chapter that makes provision for a compliance audit does not limit the power of any registering body to inquire into the activities of a registered training organisation or other training organisation.

Division 4 Other powers

41 Function or power may be used to support national scheme

- (1) This section applies to a person who, apart from this section, may exercise a power or perform a function under this chapter in relation to a registered training organisation or an applicant for registration under section 24.
- (2) The person may also perform the same kind of function or exercise the same kind of power in this jurisdiction—
 - (a) at the request of the council—for inquiries into whether a training organisation registered by another registering body is complying with this chapter or a corresponding law; or
 - (b) at the request of another registering body—for a compliance audit that is being conducted under a corresponding law for this chapter in relation to—
 - (i) a training organisation registered by the other registering body; or
 - (ii) an applicant for registration by the other registering body under a corresponding law for section 24.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the person's functions or powers.

42 Information may be made available to other registering bodies

- (1) The council may disclose to another registering body information it has about, or arising from, the following—
 - (a) an application by anyone for registration as a training organisation;
 - (b) a training organisation's registration;
 - (c) a compliance audit conducted for this chapter;
 - (d) action taken by the council in relation to a registered training organisation;

- (e) the performance of a function, or the exercise of a power, by a person at the request of another registering body.
- (2) A person disclosing information under subsection (1) or under a corresponding law for subsection (1) does not contravene an obligation not to disclose the information, whether imposed by an Act or by another rule of law.

Division 5 Other provisions

43 Issuing qualifications and statements of attainment

- (1) A registered training organisation must issue a qualification or statement of attainment to a student who—
 - (a) has—
 - (i) undertaken an accredited course or training consistent with the vocational education and training provisions of the AQF with the organisation; and
 - (ii) attained the skills and knowledge required for the issue of a qualification or statement of attainment; or
 - (b) has been recognised by the organisation as having the skills and knowledge required for the issue of a qualification or statement of attainment.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) For subsection (1), the qualification or statement of attainment must be issued within 21 days after both of the following matters are satisfied—
 - (a) the organisation—
 - (i) is satisfied the student attains the skills and knowledge required for its issue; or
 - (ii) recognises the student as having the skills and knowledge required for its issue;

- (b) the student has paid all fees payable by the student to the organisation.

44 Assessment of skills or knowledge by registered training organisation

- (1) This section applies if a person—
 - (a) claims to have skills or knowledge for which no qualification or statement of attainment has been issued; and
 - (b) reasonably believes a qualification or statement of attainment could be issued to the person for the skills or knowledge.
- (2) The person may apply to a registered training organisation to have the person's skills or knowledge assessed to decide whether the person may be issued a qualification or statement of attainment for the skills or knowledge.
- (3) After assessing the person's skills or knowledge, the organisation must issue the person with the appropriate qualification or statement of attainment within 21 days after all of the following matters are satisfied—
 - (a) the organisation is authorised by its registration to issue the qualification or statement of attainment;
 - (b) the organisation is satisfied the person has the skills or knowledge required for the issue of a qualification or statement of attainment;
 - (c) the person has paid all fees payable by the person to the organisation.

45 Cancellation of qualification or statement of attainment

- (1) A registered training organisation may cancel a qualification or statement of attainment that it issued, by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation, if the qualification or statement of attainment was issued—
 - (a) in error; or
 - (b) because of a document or representation that—

- (i) is false or misleading; or
 - (ii) was obtained or made in another improper way.
- (2) If the registered training organisation cancels the qualification or statement of attainment, the organisation must give an information notice to the person to whom the qualification or statement was issued (*holder*).
- (3) The holder must, unless the holder has a reasonable excuse, return the cancelled qualification or statement of attainment to the registered training organisation after the later of—
- (a) 21 days after the organisation gives the holder the information notice; or
 - (b) if the holder appeals the decision under section 230—the holder withdraws the appeal or the appeal is dismissed.⁶

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—40 penalty units.

Part 4 Accredited courses

Division 1 Requirement for accreditation

46 Offence of falsely claiming to provide an accredited course

- (1) A person must not claim to provide an accredited course unless the course is an accredited course.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (2) For subsection (1), a person claims to provide an accredited course if the person—
- (a) makes that claim; or

⁶ Section 230 (Appeal to industrial commission against council or other decisions)

- (5) If the council decides not to grant the application, it must immediately give the applicant an information notice for its decision.

47B Accreditation conditions

- (1) An accreditation may be subject to reasonable conditions imposed by the council.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a condition may be about restrictions on providing the course.

47C Term of accreditation

Accreditation may be for a term up to 5 years and may be renewed if application for renewal is made at least 3 months before the accreditation expires.

47D Procedure for amending accreditation

The amendment of an accreditation granted by the council may be applied for and granted or refused as prescribed under a regulation.

47E Cancellation of accreditation on application

The council may cancel an accreditation granted by it at the written request of the person who applied for the accreditation.

47F Amendment or cancellation of accreditation without application

- (1) The council may, on its own initiative and by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation, amend or cancel an accreditation granted by it.
- (2) Amendment of an accreditation under subsection (1) includes imposing a condition on the accreditation or changing an existing condition.

47G Reassessment of accredited course

The council may, by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation, reassess a course accredited by the council to ensure it continues to meet the needs of industry and the community.

47H Council to give notice of decision and register amendment or cancellation

- (1) This section applies if the council amends or cancels an accreditation granted by it.
- (2) The council must immediately give an information notice for its decision to the person on whose application the accreditation was granted.
- (3) The council must also, on the national register—
 - (a) for an amendment—amend the registered accreditation in accordance with its decision; or
 - (b) for a cancellation—remove the registered accreditation.

47I Return of registration certificate

- (1) If the council amends or cancels an accreditation, the person on whose application the accreditation was granted must return a certificate of accreditation for the course to the council within 14 days after the decision takes effect, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) If the registration was amended, the council must promptly return the certificate to the person after amending it.

47J Expiry of accreditation

- (1) This section applies to a course that has been accredited on an application to the council.
- (2) If the accreditation of the course expires, the council must remove the registered details of the accredited course from the national register.

Chapter 3 Apprentices and trainees

Part 1 Apprenticeship and traineeship contracts

Division 1 Preliminary

48 Start of apprenticeship or traineeship

An apprenticeship or traineeship starts on the day agreed by the employer and the person who is to become the employer's apprentice or trainee.

49 Term of training contract

- (1) The council may decide the term (the *nominal term*) of training contracts for apprenticeships and traineeships.
- (2) The nominal terms may be different for different apprenticeships or traineeships or different classes of apprenticeships or traineeships.

Note—

Section 77⁷ provides for an extension of the nominal term for a particular apprentice or trainee.

50 Probationary period

- (1) The council is to decide the probationary periods for apprenticeships and traineeships.
- (2) Probationary periods may be different for different apprenticeships or traineeships or different classes of apprenticeships or traineeships.
- (3) The nominal term of a training contract must include the probationary period for the apprenticeship or traineeship.

⁷ Section 77 (Delayed completion of registered training contract)

- (4) An employer and the employer's apprentice or trainee may make written submissions to the council to shorten or lengthen the probationary period for the apprentice or trainee.

51 Ending apprenticeship or traineeship in probationary period

An apprenticeship or traineeship may be ended during the probationary period by the giving of 1 week's notice—

- (a) by the employer to the employer's apprentice or trainee; or
- (b) by the employer's apprentice or trainee to the employer.

Note—

Under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 138A,⁸ an employer or the employer's apprentice or a trainee may end the employment of the apprentice or trainee before the end of the probationary period.

Division 2 Signing and registration of training contracts

52 Training contract to be signed

- (1) The employer of a person who is to be trained by the employer as an apprentice or trainee must ensure that a training contract is signed by the parties before the probationary period ends.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not coerce, or attempt to coerce, a person to become a party to a training contract.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) The parties to the contract are—
- (a) the employer; and

⁸ *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 138A (Termination of employment during probationary period)

- (b) the person training as an apprentice or trainee under the contract; and
- (c) if the person mentioned in paragraph (b) is a minor, the person's parent unless the minor is not in the parent's care and control.

53 Employer to give training contract to council for registration

The employer must send the signed training contract to the council for registration within 1 month after the end of the probation period for the apprenticeship or traineeship to which the contract relates.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

54 Registering training contract

- (1) The council may register, or refuse to register, a training contract in the way prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) The council must refuse to register a training contract if the employer is declared to be a prohibited employer and the employment of the apprentice or trainee contravenes the declaration.

Note—

An employer may be declared to be a prohibited employer under section 83.

- (3) The council may register a training contract only if the contract conforms with the requirements stated in the approved guidelines.
- (4) If the council registers the contract—
 - (a) the contract is effective on and from the day it is registered; and
 - (b) the council must promptly give the parties to the contract signed notice that the contract is registered.
- (5) If the council refuses to register the contract, the council must promptly give each party an information notice.

- (6) If the council refuses to register the contract, the contract and the apprenticeship or traineeship under it end on the day stated in the information notice as the day the decision has effect or an earlier day agreed to by the parties.

55 False or misleading information in training contract

- (1) A person must not state anything in a training contract that the person knows is false or misleading.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not induce or coerce someone else to state anything in a training contract that the person knows is false or misleading.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—50 penalty units.

56 Premiums prohibited

- (1) A person must not, either directly or indirectly, demand, accept or agree to accept from another person a premium for—

- (a) employing the person as an apprentice or trainee; or
- (b) inducing, or attempting to induce, another person to employ a person as an apprentice or trainee; or
- (c) amending a registered training contract; or
- (d) cancelling a registered training contract.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) If a person is convicted of an offence against subsection (1), the court by, or before, which the person is convicted may order the person—

- (a) to return the premium to the person who gave the premium; or
- (b) to reimburse the person who gave the premium an amount equal to the value of the premium.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit the court's power to impose a penalty on the person convicted.

- (4) An order under subsection (2)—
- (a) may be filed in a court with jurisdiction to recover in an action for debt an amount equal to the amount payable under the order; and
 - (b) on being filed, is taken to be an order of that court and may be enforced accordingly.

- (5) In this section—

premium does not include a payment to a person in the form of a grant or incentive from the State or the Commonwealth for employing or training, or promoting the employment or training of, an apprentice or trainee.

State or the Commonwealth includes an entity that pays a grant or incentive under a written agreement with the State or the Commonwealth.

Division 3 Amending or assigning registered training contract

57 Amending or assigning registered training contract

- (1) Except as provided in sections 58 and 59, a registered training contract—
- (a) may not be amended or assigned, unless the parties to it agree in writing and the council approves the amendment or assignment; and
 - (b) may only be—
 - (i) amended in the way prescribed under a regulation; or
 - (ii) temporarily assigned to another employer (the *new employer*) in the way prescribed under a regulation if—
 - (A) the employer under the contract can not temporarily meet the training obligations under the training plan for the employer's apprentice or trainee; and

- (B) the parties to the contract and the new employer agree to the temporary assignment of the contract to the new employer.
- (1A) If the council refuses to approve the amendment or assignment, the council must promptly give the parties an information notice.
- (2) A party to a registered training contract must not coerce, or attempt to coerce, another party to the contract to agree to its amendment or assignment.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—50 penalty units.

58 **Minor amendment of registered training contract**

- (1) A party to a registered training contract may notify in writing the other parties to the contract and the council of a minor amendment of the contract.
- (2) When the notice is given, the contract is taken to be amended in the way stated in the notice.
- (3) In this section—

minor amendment, of a contract, means an amendment of the contract that does not alter its substance or effect.

Examples of a minor amendment—

- a party changes the party's name or address
- a correction of a typographical error in a party's name or address

59 **Statutory assignment or cancellation of registered training contract**

- (1) If an event mentioned in section 82(1)(b) happens, the training contract is taken to have been assigned by the employer who is a party to the contract to the purchaser of the employer's business on the day agreed between the employer and the purchaser.
- (2) If an event mentioned in section 82(1)(c) happens—
- (a) if the business of the dissolved partnership is continued by 1 person who was a partner of the dissolved

- partnership—the training contract is taken to be assigned to the person when the winding up of the affairs of the dissolved partnership is complete; or
- (b) if the business of the dissolved partnership is continued by 2 or more persons who were partners of the dissolved partnership under a new partnership—the training contract is taken to be assigned to the persons when the new partnership begins; or
 - (c) if neither paragraph (a) or (b) apply—the training contract is cancelled.

Division 4 Cancelling training contract

61 Agreeing to cancel training contract

- (1) The parties to a training contract may cancel it at any time if they agree in writing to its cancellation.
- (2) A party to a training contract must not coerce, or attempt to coerce, another party to the contract to agree to cancel it.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—50 penalty units.

62 Reinstatement of training contract cancelled by coercion

- (1) A person who was a party to a decision to cancel a registered training contract by agreement under section 61 may apply to the industrial commission for an order reinstating the contract if the person's agreement to the cancellation was obtained as a result of coercion.
- (2) The application must be made, as required under the rules made under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, within 21 days after the cancellation of the contract.
- (3) The commission may extend the time for making the application.

- (4) In deciding the application, the commission may make any order that it could make under section 236.⁹

63 Cancellling training contract for inability to perform contract on stated grounds

- (1) If a party to a training contract can not perform the party's obligations under the contract on any of the following grounds, the party may apply to the council in writing to cancel the contract—
- (a) if the party is an employer—
 - (i) the employer has ceased business; or
 - (ii) there has been a substantial change in the employer's circumstances and the change has affected the employer's capacity to perform the employer's obligations under the contract;
 - (b) if the party is an apprentice or trainee (the *relevant party*)—
 - (i) the employer has moved the employer's business to a place to which it is impracticable or unreasonable for the relevant party to travel; or
 - (ii) there has been a substantial change in the relevant party's circumstances affecting the relevant party's capacity to perform the relevant party's obligations under the contract.
- (2) The council must promptly decide the application by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation and give the parties an information notice for its decision.
- (3) If the council decides to cancel the contract, the cancellation has no effect until at least 4 weeks from the day the notice is given, unless a shorter time is stated in the notice.
- (4) The notice must not state a time less than 4 weeks, unless the council is satisfied it is reasonable in the circumstances to do so.

9 Section 236 (Order to resume training)

64 Suspension and cancellation for serious misconduct

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an apprentice or trainee who is a party to a training contract engages in serious misconduct; and
 - (b) because of the misconduct, the employer of the apprentice or trainee decides it is unreasonable to continue to train the apprentice or trainee at that time.
- (2) The employer may immediately suspend the training contract by—
 - (a) telling the apprentice or trainee the contract is suspended; or
 - (b) giving the apprentice or trainee a suspension notice.
- (3) If the employer suspends the contract under subsection (2)(a), the employer must, within 1 working day after the suspension, give the apprentice or trainee a suspension notice.
- (4) If the employer suspends the contract, the employer must—
 - (a) within 1 working day after the suspension, notify the council of the suspension; and
 - (b) within 5 working days after the suspension, give the council a copy of the suspension notice.
- (5) If the suspension notice states that the employer proposes to apply for cancellation of the contract—
 - (a) the employer is taken to have applied for the cancellation by giving the council a copy of the suspension notice; and
 - (b) the apprentice or trainee is taken to be stood down from employment without pay until the council decides the application.
- (6) If the suspension notice does not state that the employer proposes to apply for cancellation of the contract, the apprentice or trainee is taken to be stood down from employment without pay for—

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- (a) if the suspension notice states a period for which the apprentice or trainee is suspended of not longer than 1 working day—the stated period; or
 - (b) otherwise—1 working day.
- (7) The council must promptly—
- (a) by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation—
 - (i) for an application for cancellation of a contract—decide the application; or
 - (ii) for a suspension notice that does not state that the employer proposes to apply for cancellation of the contract—confirm or refuse to confirm the suspension; and
 - (b) give the employer and the apprentice or trainee an information notice for its decision.
- (8) The council may cancel the contract only if—
- (a) it is satisfied the employer gave the apprentice or trainee a suspension notice as required under subsection (2)(b) or (3); and
 - (b) the council reasonably believes—
 - (i) the apprentice or trainee engaged in the serious misconduct; and
 - (ii) it is unreasonable in the circumstances for the employer to continue the training.
- (9) However, subsection (10) applies if—
- (a) having told the apprentice or trainee of the suspension under subsection (2)(a), the employer fails to give the apprentice or trainee a suspension notice as required under subsection (3); or
 - (b) the employer fails to notify the council of the suspension as required under subsection (4)(a); or
 - (c) the employer fails to give the council a copy of the suspension notice as required under subsection (4)(b); or

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- (d) for a suspension notice that states that the employer proposes to apply for cancellation of the contract—the council, or the commission on appeal, refuses to cancel the contract; or
 - (e) for a suspension notice that does not state that the employer proposes to apply for cancellation of the contract—the council, or the commission on appeal, refuses to confirm the suspension.
- (10) The suspension is taken not to have happened and the employer must immediately—
- (a) resume training the apprentice or trainee; and
 - (b) reimburse the apprentice or trainee for wages lost during the period the apprentice or trainee was stood down from employment without pay.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (11) In this section—

dangerous event see the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*, schedule 3.¹⁰

10 The *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*, schedule 3 defines dangerous event as follows—

dangerous event means an event caused by specified high risk plant, or an event at a workplace or relevant workplace area, if the event involves or could have involved exposure of persons to risk to their health and safety because of—

- (a) collapse, overturning, failure or malfunction of, or damage to, an item of specified high risk plant; or
- (b) collapse or failure of an excavation or of any shoring supporting an excavation; or
- (c) collapse or partial collapse of any structure; or
- (d) damage to any load bearing member of, or the failure of any brake, steering device or other control device of, a crane, hoist, conveyor, lift or escalator; or
- (e) implosion, explosion or fire; or
- (f) escape, spillage or leakage of any hazardous material or dangerous goods; or
- (g) fall or release from a height of any plant, substance or object; or
- (h) damage to a boiler, pressure vessel or refrigeration plant; or
- (i) uncontrolled explosion, fire or escape of gas or steam.

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serious bodily injury see the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*, schedule 3.¹¹

serious misconduct means any of the following—

- (a) theft;
- (b) assault;
- (c) fraud;
- (d) at work—
 - (i) being under the influence of liquor or a drug; or
 - (ii) causing an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or work caused illness or a dangerous event happening; or
 - (iii) behaving in a way that is inconsistent with the continuation of a registered training contract.

suspension notice means a notice—

- (a) stating, or (if the apprentice or trainee was told of the suspension under subsection (2)(a)) confirming, that the apprentice or trainee is suspended; and
- (b) stating the grounds for the suspension; and
- (c) stating whether the employer proposes to apply for cancellation of the contract.

11 The *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*, schedule 3 defines serious bodily injury as follows—

serious bodily injury means an injury to a person that causes—

- (a) the injured person's death; or
- (b) the loss of a distinct part or an organ of the injured person's body; or
- (c) the injured person to be absent from the person's voluntary or paid employment for more than 4 days.

work caused illness see *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*, schedule 3.¹²

65 Council's power to reinstate training

- (1) This section applies if a person who was a party to a training contract that has purportedly been cancelled by another party to the contract, believes on reasonable grounds that the contract has not been cancelled in accordance with this Act.
- (2) Within 21 days after the cancellation, the person may apply in writing to the council for an order that training under the contract be resumed.
- (3) The person must state the grounds in the application.
- (4) If the council decides, by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation, that a party to the contract has purported to cancel the contract other than in accordance with this Act, the council may order—
 - (a) if the employer purported to cancel the contract—the employer under the contract to resume training the apprentice or trainee; or
 - (b) if another party purported to cancel the contract—the apprentice or trainee under the contract to resume undertaking the training.
- (5) If the council considers it would be impracticable to make the order, it may order the cancellation of the contract.

12 The *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*, schedule 3 defines work caused illness as follows—

work caused illness means—

- (a) an illness contracted by a person to which a workplace, a relevant workplace area, a work activity or plant or substances for use at a workplace was a significant contributing factor; or
- (b) the recurrence, aggravation, acceleration, exacerbation or deterioration in a person of an existing illness if a workplace, a relevant workplace area, a work activity, or plant or substances for use at a workplace was a significant contributing factor to the recurrence, aggravation, acceleration, exacerbation or deterioration.

- (6) The council must promptly give the parties an information notice on its decision for an order under subsection (4) or (5).
- (7) A person must not contravene the council's order.
Maximum penalty for subsection (7)—50 penalty units.

66 Cancellling registration of training contract

- (1) The council may, by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation, cancel the registration of a training contract, whether on application by a party to the contract or the council's own initiative, if the council reasonably believes—
 - (a) the contract was registered in error or because of a materially false or misleading representation or declaration; or
 - (b) a party to the contract has been convicted of an offence against this Act; or
 - (c) there has been a change in the circumstances of the employer or the apprentice or trainee that make it unlikely that the contract will be completed; or
 - (d) an apprentice or trainee is failing, for a reason other than neglect or default, to make reasonable progress in training under the apprentice's or trainee's training plan.

Example for paragraph (d)—

After starting an apprenticeship, the apprentice contracts a debilitating illness that prevents the apprentice making reasonable progress in training under the apprentice's training plan.

- (2) The council must promptly give the parties an information notice for its decision.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not limit the power of the council to cancel the registration of a training contract under section 64 or 71.

67 Training contract ends if registration cancelled

If the registration of a training contract is cancelled before it is completed, the contract ends on the day the cancellation takes effect.

68 Effect of cancelling or ending training contract

If a training contract ends or is cancelled before it is completed, the apprenticeship or traineeship of the person who was the apprentice or trainee ends on the day the contract ends or is cancelled.

Note—

Section 78 provides for the effect of cancelling or completing a training contract on the apprentice's or trainee's employment.

69 Employer to notify supervising registered training organisation

- (1) This section applies if a training contract ends or is cancelled before it is completed.
- (2) The person who was the employer under the contract must give the supervising registered training organisation for the apprentice or trainee signed notice of the ending of the apprenticeship or traineeship within 7 days after—
 - (a) if the parties have agreed to cancel the contract—the cancellation; or
 - (b) if the council has cancelled the contract or the registration of the contract and given the person signed notice of the cancellation—the person being given the notice.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Division 5 Discipline

70 Definition for div 5

In this division—

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misconduct, for a party to a registered training contract, means—

- (a) if the party is an employer or an apprentice or trainee—
 - (i) the party fails to carry out a reasonable and lawful instruction that is consistent with the party's obligations under the contract given by—
 - (A) if the party is the employer—the council; or
 - (B) if the party is an apprentice or trainee—the council, the apprentice's or trainee's employer, the employer's agent or employee or the supervising registered training organisation for the apprentice or trainee; or
 - (ii) the party does not—
 - (A) keep a training record prescribed under a regulation to be kept by the party; or
 - (B) when requested by another party to the contract, produce the record for the party's inspection; or
 - (iii) the party has been convicted of an offence against this Act; or
- (b) if the party is an apprentice or trainee—
 - (i) the party is absent from the party's employer's service without the employer's consent, unless the absence is authorised under this Act or the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*; or
 - (ii) the party is absent from training required under the party's training plan to be provided by the party's supervising registered training organisation without the organisation's consent; or
 - (iii) the party does not participate in training provided under the party's training plan; or
 - (iv) the party fails, because of the party's deliberate neglect or default, to make reasonable progress in training provided under the party's training plan; or

- (v) the party causes serious damage, or risk of serious damage, to the party's employer's business or business reputation.

71 Discipline

- (1) This section applies if the council reasonably believes a party to a registered training contract—
 - (a) has contravened this Act or the contract; or
 - (b) has engaged in misconduct.
- (2) The council may make any of the following orders—
 - (a) an order reprimanding the party;
 - (b) an order directing the party—
 - (i) to pay the chief executive an amount of not more than 4 penalty units; or
 - (ii) to comply with the contract;
 - (c) if the party contravening the contract or engaging in the misconduct is the apprentice or trainee—an order suspending the contract for a period no longer than 30 days;
 - (d) if an order has not been made under paragraph (b)(ii) or (c)—an order cancelling the contract.
- (3) The council—
 - (a) may make an order under subsection (2) only by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation; and
 - (b) must give the parties an information notice of its decision on the order.
- (4) If the contract is suspended, the apprentice or trainee who is a party to the contract is taken to be stood down from employment without pay for the suspension period.
- (5) If the contract is cancelled, section 78 applies and, subject to that section, the employment of the apprentice or trainee is taken to be terminated.

- (4) The employer or the apprentice or trainee must not give the supervising registered training organisation a false or misleading notice.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—50 penalty units.

73 Issuing qualification or statement of attainment on completion of training

- (1) This section applies if a supervising registered training organisation for an apprentice or trainee—
- (a) receives a notice under section 72(3) from an employer or apprentice or trainee; and
 - (b) the organisation is reasonably satisfied the apprentice or trainee—
 - (i) has completed all the training required for the apprenticeship or traineeship; and
 - (ii) is entitled to be issued a qualification or statement of attainment for the apprenticeship or traineeship.
- (2) The organisation must, as soon as is reasonably practicable, ensure that it, the employer and the apprentice or trainee sign an agreement (the **completion agreement**) acknowledging the completion of the training.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) The organisation must issue the qualification or statement of attainment stated in the plan to the apprentice or trainee within 21 days after the completion agreement is signed.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (4) The organisation must, within 14 days after issuing the qualification or statement of attainment, give the council and the apprentice's or trainee's employer signed notice of issuing the qualification or statement of attainment.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (5) Promptly after receiving the notice mentioned in subsection (4), the council must issue a completion certificate to the apprentice or trainee.

- (6) The organisation must not—
- (a) issue a false or misleading qualification or statement of attainment; or
 - (b) give a false or misleading notice.

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—80 penalty units.

73A Authorising issue of qualification or statement of attainment

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a supervising registered training organisation for an apprentice or trainee does not receive a notice under section 72(3) from the apprentice's, or trainee's, employer or the apprentice or trainee; and
 - (b) the organisation is reasonably satisfied the apprentice or trainee—
 - (i) has completed all the training required for the apprenticeship or traineeship; and
 - (ii) is entitled to be issued a qualification or statement of attainment for the apprenticeship or traineeship; and
 - (c) the employer, or apprentice or trainee, refuses to sign a completion agreement submitted by the organisation to the employer, or apprentice or trainee, for signature; and
 - (d) the organisation gives the council a notice stating the following—
 - (i) the information mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c);
 - (ii) who has refused to sign a completion agreement under paragraph (c);
 - (iii) an outline of the facts and circumstances leading to the organisation being reasonably satisfied about the matters mentioned in paragraph (b).
- (2) The council may despite a completion agreement not being signed under section 73(2), by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation, authorise the organisation to issue the

qualification or statement of attainment stated in the training plan for the apprentice or trainee to the apprentice or trainee.

- (3) The council may authorise the organisation to issue the qualification or statement of attainment to the apprentice or trainee only if the council is reasonably satisfied the apprentice or trainee—
 - (a) has completed all the training required for the apprenticeship or traineeship; and
 - (b) is entitled to be issued a qualification or statement of attainment for the apprenticeship or traineeship.
- (4) The council must, as soon as practicable after making its decision under subsection (2), give the organisation, employer, and apprentice or trainee an information notice about the decision.
- (5) If, under subsection (2), the council authorises the organisation to issue the qualification or statement of attainment to the apprentice or trainee, sections 73(3) to (6), 74, 75 and 76(7) apply as if the organisation, employer, and apprentice or trainee had signed a completion agreement on the day the information notice about the decision is given under subsection (4).

74 Signing of completion agreement ends registered training contract

- (1) When a supervising registered training organisation, an employer and the employer's apprentice or trainee sign a completion agreement, the registered training contract for the apprenticeship or traineeship stated in the agreement ends.
- (2) This section applies despite the nominal term of the contract.

75 Signing of completion agreement ends training plan

When a supervising registered training organisation, an employer and the employer's apprentice or trainee sign a completion agreement, the training plan for the apprentice or trainee ends.

76 Cancelling completion certificate

- (1) This section applies if, within 6 months after the issue of a completion certificate, the council reasonably believes the certificate was issued—
 - (a) in error; or
 - (b) because of a materially false or misleading representation or declaration.
- (2) The council may, by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation, cancel the certificate.
- (3) When the council decides to cancel, or not cancel the certificate, it must immediately give the holder of the certificate an information notice of its decision.
- (4) If the council cancels the certificate, the cancellation is effective from the day the information notice is given.
- (5) Also, if the council cancels the certificate, the council—
 - (a) must notify the cancellation in the gazette; and
 - (b) may, by signed notice to the person to whom the certificate was issued, require the person to return it to the council within the time stated in the notice.
- (6) The person must comply with the requirement under subsection (5)(b), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.
- (7) The cancellation of the certificate does not reinstate the training contract that ended when the completion agreement was signed.

77 Delayed completion of registered training contract

- (1) This section applies if the nominal term of a registered training contract is to end before the apprentice or trainee who is a party to the contract completes the apprenticeship or traineeship.
- (2) The parties to the contract may apply in writing to the council to extend the nominal term.

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Example—

Because an apprentice is ill, the apprentice can not participate in training for several months. The parties to the contract may apply to the council for an extension of the nominal term of the contract.

- (3) The council may extend the nominal term by a reasonable time if the council reasonably believes the apprentice or trainee can complete the apprenticeship or traineeship in the extended nominal term.
- (4) If the council extends the nominal term, the contract is taken to be similarly extended.
- (5) The council must—
 - (a) if it extends the nominal term, give the parties signed notice of the extension; or
 - (b) if it refuses to extend the nominal term, promptly give the parties an information notice.

78 Cancellation or completion of registered training contract terminates employment

- (1) This section applies if a registered training contract is cancelled or completed.
- (2) The employment of the apprentice or trainee who was a party to the contract (the *employee*) with the employer is taken to be lawfully terminated under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* unless—
 - (a) the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 139A¹⁴ applies; or
 - (b) the employer and the employee agree the employee is to be employed in another position.
- (3) To remove doubt, it is declared that if the employment is terminated, the employee has, under the *Industrial Relations*

14 *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 139A (Reinstatement to previous position)

Act 1999, the rights given to an employee whose employment has been lawfully terminated under that Act.¹⁵

Division 7 Employers obligations for apprentice or trainee

79 Employer to provide facilities

The employer of an apprentice or trainee must provide, or arrange to provide, to the apprentice or trainee the facilities, range of work, supervision and training required under the training plan for the apprentice or trainee.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

80 Employer to comply with training plan

The employer of an apprentice or trainee must deliver to the apprentice or trainee the training the employer is required to deliver under the training plan for the apprentice or trainee.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

81 Employer not to prevent participation in training

The employer of an apprentice or trainee must not directly, or indirectly—

- (a) obstruct the apprentice or trainee from participating in the training required under the training plan for the apprentice or trainee to be delivered by the supervising registered training organisation for the apprentice or trainee (the *required training*); or
- (b) prejudice the apprentice's or trainee's employment, or place the apprentice or trainee at a disadvantage, because the apprentice or trainee participates or attempts to participate in the required training; or

¹⁵ See, for example the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, chapter 11 (Records and wages), part 2 (Wages and occupational superannuation), division 3 (Paying and recovering wages).

- (c) discourage the apprentice or trainee from participating in the required training; or
- (d) induce or coerce the apprentice or trainee to not participate in the required training.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

82 Employer to report notifiable events

- (1) This section applies if any of the following events (a *notifiable event*) happens in relation to a registered training contract—
 - (a) the parties to the contract agree to—
 - (i) amend the contract; or
 - (ii) temporarily assign the contract; or
 - (iii) cancel the contract;
 - (b) the employer sells or disposes of the employer's business to someone else (a *purchaser*) and the purchaser agrees to continue to train the apprentice or trainee under the registered training contract;
 - (c) the employer is a partnership and the partnership is dissolved;
 - (d) the employer decides—
 - (i) the apprentice or trainee is failing to make reasonable progress in the training for the apprenticeship or traineeship; or
 - (ii) the training can not be completed within the nominal term of the contract.
- (2) The employer must give the council signed notice of the event within 14 days after the event happens.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) If the notifiable event is an event mentioned in subsection (1)(b), the purchaser must give the council signed notice of the purchaser's agreement to continue training the apprentice

or trainee under the registered training contract within 14 days after the event happens.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—50 penalty units.

Division 8 Prohibited employers

83 Prohibited employers

- (1) The council may, by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation, declare an employer to be a prohibited employer if the council reasonably believes the employer is not a suitable person to employ an apprentice or trainee.
- (2) A declaration may be for a stated or indefinite period.
- (3) A declaration must state the employer must not, while the declaration is in force, employ—
 - (a) any apprentice or trainee; or
 - (b) an apprentice or trainee in 1 or more stated apprenticeships or traineeships.
- (4) In deciding whether or not a person is suitable to employ an apprentice or trainee, the council must have regard to the following—
 - (a) the employer's ability to provide, or arrange to provide, to an apprentice or trainee the facilities, range of work, supervision and training required under a training plan for the apprentice or trainee;
 - (b) the employer's record in delivering training to apprentices or trainees;
 - (c) whether the employer has contravened any Act or Commonwealth Act relating to employment including this Act, the former VETE Act, the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* and the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995*;
 - (d) whether the employer has been convicted of an indictable offence;

- (e) whether the employer behaves, or permits his or her employees to behave, in an objectionable way towards an apprentice or trainee.
- (5) When the council decides to declare or not declare an employer to be a prohibited employer, it must immediately give the employer an information notice of its decision.
- (6) The council must promptly notify the declaration of an employer as a prohibited employer by gazette notice after the sooner of—
 - (a) if the employer does not appeal against the decision to make the declaration—the end of the time for appealing against the decision; and
 - (b) if the employer appeals against the decision to make the declaration and the appeal is discontinued or unsuccessful—the end of the appeal.

84 Revocation of declaration as prohibited employer

- (1) A prohibited employer may, by signed notice given to the council, request it to revoke the declaration.
- (2) The council may, by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation, completely or partly revoke the declaration.
- (3) The council may completely revoke the declaration only if it is satisfied the employer is no longer an unsuitable person to employ any apprentice or trainee.
- (4) The council may partly revoke the declaration only if it is satisfied—
 - (a) if the declaration stated the employer must not employ any apprentice or trainee—the employer is no longer an unsuitable person to employ an apprentice or trainee in a particular apprenticeship or traineeship; or
 - (b) if the declaration stated the employer must not employ an apprentice or trainee in more than 1 stated apprenticeships or traineeships—the employer is no longer an unsuitable employer to employ an apprentice or trainee in 1 or more apprenticeships or traineeships stated in the original declaration.

- (5) When the council decides to completely or partly revoke the declaration or to leave the declaration stand, it must immediately give the employer an information notice of its decision.
- (6) If the council completely or partly revokes the declaration it must promptly notify the complete or partial revocation by gazette notice.
- (7) If the council partly revokes the declaration, the gazette notice must state the employer must not, while the declaration is in force, employ an apprentice or trainee in 1 or more stated apprenticeships or traineeships.

85 Prohibited employer not to contravene declaration

- (1) A prohibited employer must not employ, or offer to employ, a person as an apprentice or trainee in contravention of a declaration.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

declaration means—

- (a) a declaration made under section 83; or
- (b) if the declaration has been partially revoked under section 84, the declaration as partially revoked.

Division 9 Other provisions

86 Temporary stand down under registered training contract

- (1) This section applies if the employer of an apprentice or trainee temporarily can not provide the apprentice or trainee with the training stated in the training plan for the apprentice or trainee.
- (2) The employer may apply in writing to the council for its approval to temporarily stand down the apprentice or trainee from the apprenticeship or traineeship.

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- (2A) When the council decides the application, it must promptly give the employer and the apprentice or trainee an information notice.
- (3) If the council approves the application, the information notice must state—
- (a) the maximum period, not more than 30 days, over which the stand down may happen; and
 - (b) the maximum time during the period the employer may stand down the apprentice or trainee; and
- Examples of paragraph (b)—*
- the council may approve that the employer stand down the apprentice or trainee for the whole period
 - the council may approve that the employer stand down the apprentice or trainee for a stated number of working days in a week for the period
- (c) the day the period starts.
- (4) The employer may stand down the apprentice or trainee from the apprenticeship or traineeship without pay only in accordance with the information notice from the council.
- (5) If the apprentice or trainee is stood down, the apprentice or trainee is also stood down from employment with the employer unless the employer and the apprentice or trainee otherwise agree.
- (6) An employer must not stand down an apprentice or trainee from the apprenticeship or traineeship other than under this section.

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—50 penalty units.

87 Employer restriction on training

- (1) An employer must not knowingly enter into a training contract with a person to train the person as an apprentice or trainee in an apprenticeship or traineeship if the person is already being trained as an apprentice or trainee under a registered training contract in the same apprenticeship or traineeship by another employer (the *original employer*).

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) However, the employer does not contravene subsection (1) if the original employer consents in writing to the apprentice or trainee entering into the training contract with the employer.

88 Apprentice or trainee restriction on training

- (1) An apprentice or trainee under a registered training contract must not enter into a training contract with an employer (the *second employer*) for training for the same apprenticeship or traineeship for which the apprentice or trainee is being trained under the registered training contract.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) However, the apprentice or trainee does not contravene subsection (1) if the apprentice's or trainee's employer consents in writing to the apprentice or trainee entering into the training contract with the second employer.

89 Restricted callings

- (1) The council may, by gazette notice, declare a calling to be a restricted calling.
- (2) An employer must not employ a young person in a restricted calling unless the young person—
- (a) has completed a qualification or statement of attainment relevant to the calling; or
 - (b) is employed by the employer as an apprentice or trainee in the calling under a registered training contract.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) A person does not contravene this section if the person provides a young person with a vocational placement under a vocational placement agreement under chapter 4, part 2.
- (4) In this section—

young person means a person under 21 years.

Part 2 Supervising registered training organisations

90 Requirement for supervising registered training organisation

- (1) There must be a supervising registered training organisation for each apprentice or trainee.
- (2) If a person is an apprentice or trainee under more than 1 training contract, there must be a supervising registered training organisation for each apprenticeship or traineeship.

91 Becoming a supervising registered training organisation

- (1) The parties to a training contract must agree on the registered training organisation that is to become the supervising registered training organisation for the apprentice or trainee.
- (2) There can not be more than 1 supervising registered training organisation for each apprentice's apprenticeship or trainee's traineeship at any one time.
- (3) A registered training organisation can not become a supervising registered training organisation for an apprentice or trainee without the organisation's agreement.

92 Availability of facilities

A registered training organisation may be a supervising registered training organisation for an apprentice or trainee only if the organisation is able to provide, or arrange to provide, to the apprentice or trainee the facilities, services, supervision and training required under the training plan for the apprentice or trainee.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

93 Supervising registered training organisation to ensure delivery of training

A supervising registered training organisation for an apprentice or trainee must ensure the training required to be delivered under the apprentice's or trainee's training plan is delivered to the apprentice or trainee.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

94 Replacing supervising registered training organisation

- (1) If the parties to a training contract agree, they may replace the supervising registered training organisation for the apprenticeship or traineeship with another registered training organisation.
- (2) If the supervising registered training organisation is to be replaced, the employer must give the organisation a signed notice stating the day, no sooner than 14 days after the day it is given, when the replacement becomes effective.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (3) Action to replace a supervising registered training organisation is of no effect if subsection (2) is contravened.

95 Replaced training organisation to give statement of attainment

- (1) This section applies if a supervising registered training organisation is to be replaced and is given a notice under section 94.
- (2) On or before the day stated in the notice when the replacement becomes effective (the *replacement day*), the organisation must give the apprentice or trainee a statement of attainment stating the training completed under the training plan for the apprentice or trainee up to the replacement day.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Part 3 Training plans for apprentices or trainees

Division 1 Signing training plan for apprentice or trainee

96 Training plan for apprentice or trainee

- (1) There must be a training plan for each apprentice or trainee.
- (2) If a person is an apprentice or trainee under more than 1 training contract, there must be a training plan for each apprenticeship or traineeship.

97 Parties to training plan for apprentice or trainee

- (1) The parties to a training plan for an apprentice or trainee are—
 - (a) the employer; and
 - (b) the apprentice or trainee; and
 - (c) the supervising registered training organisation for the apprentice or trainee.
- (2) The supervising registered training organisation must be a party to the plan even though it may not be delivering any training to the apprentice or trainee under the plan.

98 Training plan for apprentice or trainee to be negotiated by parties

- (1) The training to be delivered under the training plan can not be unilaterally decided by the employer or supervising registered training organisation.
- (2) It must be negotiated, and agreed to, by all the parties.

99 Coercion

A person must not coerce, or attempt to coerce—

- (a) a person to become a party to a training plan; or

(b) a party to a training plan to change the plan.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

100 Signing training plan for apprentice or trainee

- (1) When the parties have agreed to the training plan, they must sign it.
- (2) The supervising registered training organisation for an apprentice or trainee must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the apprentice's or trainee's plan is signed—
 - (a) if the training plan is the initial training plan for the apprentice or trainee—before the probationary period for the apprentice or trainee ends; or
 - (b) if a training plan for an apprentice or trainee ends because the supervising registered training organisation has been replaced—within 14 days after the replacement day.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—50 penalty units.

101 Copies of signed training plan for apprentice or trainee

The supervising registered training organisation for an apprentice or trainee must ensure a copy of the signed training plan is given to the apprentice or trainee, and the employer, within 7 days after the parties sign it.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

102 False or misleading information in training plan

- (1) A person must not state anything in a training plan for an apprentice or trainee the person knows is false or misleading.
Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.
- (2) A person must not induce or coerce someone else to state anything in a training plan the person knows is false or misleading.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—50 penalty units.

Division 2 Ending or changing training plan for apprentice or trainee

103 Automatic cancellation on replacement of supervising registered training organisation

If a supervising registered training organisation for an apprentice or trainee is replaced, the training plan for the apprentice or trainee ends on the replacement day.

104 Automatic cancellation if apprenticeship or traineeship ends

If a supervising registered training organisation receives notice under section 69¹⁶ about the end of an apprenticeship or traineeship, the training plan for the apprentice or trainee ends on the same day the apprenticeship or traineeship ends.

105 Statement of attainment

- (1) This section applies if a training plan for an apprentice or trainee ends under section 104.
- (2) The training organisation must, within 14 days after receiving the notice mentioned in section 69, give the person who was the apprentice or trainee a statement of attainment stating the training the person completed under the training plan before it ended.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

106 Changing a training plan for an apprentice or trainee

The parties to a training plan for an apprentice or trainee may change the plan only in the way prescribed under a regulation.

¹⁶ Section 69 (Employer to notify supervising registered training organisation)

Chapter 3A **Special provisions to complement compulsory participation phase**

106A Relationship with other legislation

This chapter complements the provisions of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* dealing with the compulsory participation phase for young people.

106B Ministerial declaration ‘Stepping forward: improving pathways for all young people’

- (1) The *ministerial declaration ‘Stepping forward: improving pathways for all young people’* is the declaration of commitment to the young people of Australia by Ministers for Education, Employment, Training, Youth Affairs and Community Services endorsed in July 2002 by the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs.

Note—

Section 3(h) provides that it is an objective of this Act to implement initiatives for young people that are consistent with the declaration.

- (2) A copy of the declaration is set out in the attachment.
- (3) The attachment is not part of this Act.

106C Chief executive to ensure diversity and accessibility of employment skills development programs

- (1) The chief executive must ensure—
 - (a) employment skills development programs are developed to meet the diverse needs of young people in the compulsory participation phase; and
 - (b) the programs are accessible by young people in the compulsory participation phase.

- (2) The chief executive may provide employment skills development programs (*departmental employment skills development programs*).

Chapter 4 Vocational placement

Part 1 Preliminary

Division 1 Definitions for chapter 4

107 Definitions for ch 4

In this chapter—

course means a course that—

- (a) is conducted by a registered training organisation; and
- (b) leads to the issue of a qualification or statement of attainment.

parties, to a vocational placement agreement, are—

- (a) the student undertaking vocational placement; and
- (b) the registered training organisation offering the course that requires the student to complete a vocational placement under the agreement; and
- (c) the placement person for the vocational placement under the agreement.

vocational placement, other than for part 1, division 2, means a vocational placement conforming with the particulars stated in a notice for a recognised vocational placement scheme under section 109(3).

Division 2 Vocational placement schemes

108 Applying for recognition of vocational placement scheme

- (1) A registered training organisation may apply to the council to recognise a vocational placement scheme.
- (2) The application must be in the approved form and accompanied by the prescribed fee.

109 How council deals with application

- (1) The council may recognise, or refuse to recognise, a vocational placement scheme.
- (2) The council must promptly give the registered training organisation signed notice of its decision.
- (3) If the council recognises the scheme, the notice must state the relevant particulars for the recognised scheme.

110 Offering course if vocational placement scheme not recognised

A registered training organisation must not offer a course that requires a student undertaking the course to complete a vocational placement unless the organisation has applied for and obtained the council's recognition of a vocational placement scheme for the course.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

Division 3 Arranging vocational placement and application of laws

111 Registered training organisation to arrange vocational placement

- (1) If a student must complete a vocational placement, the registered training organisation offering the course must arrange the placement with a placement person, unless the council otherwise consents in writing.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (2) The registered training organisation must not arrange the placement with a placement person who is a prohibited employer, unless the council consents in writing.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—80 penalty units.

112 Vocational placement not to be arranged contrary to recognition

If a registered training organisation obtains recognition for a vocational placement scheme, the organisation must not arrange a vocational placement other than under the recognised scheme.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

113 Placement person not student's employer

A placement person under a vocational placement agreement is not to be taken to be the employer of a student undertaking a vocational placement under the agreement, and the student is not to be taken to be the person's employee, only because the student is undertaking the placement.

114 Certain laws not to apply to students obtaining vocational placement

- (1) An Act or law, to the extent it prohibits or regulates the employment of a person, does not apply to a vocational placement agreement or the placement of a student under the agreement.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply to—
- (a) the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1991*; or
 - (b) another Act or law, to the extent it prohibits or regulates the work a person may do, if the person—
 - (i) is less than, or not more than, a stated age; or
 - (ii) is of a particular sex; or

- (iii) does not have a licence, qualification or registration required under the Act or law to do the work.

115 Application of Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995

Despite section 113, the *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995* applies to a vocational placement and for that Act—

- (a) the student is taken to be a worker of the placement person; and
- (b) the placement person is taken to be the student's employer.

Part 2 Vocational placement agreements

116 Signing vocational placement agreement

- (1) Before a student starts a vocational placement, the registered training organisation offering the student's course must ensure that an agreement (*vocational placement agreement*) in the approved form is signed by each of the following—
 - (a) the organisation;
 - (b) the student;
 - (c) the person who is to provide the placement;
 - (d) if the student is a minor, the student's parent unless the minor is not in the parent's care and control.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (2) However, the registered training organisation does not contravene subsection (1) if—
 - (a) immediately before the placement starts, there is a signed agreement, in the approved form, in force between the organisation and the placement person

- under which the person agrees to provide a stated number of placements in a stated period; and
- (b) before starting the placement, the organisation and the student sign an agreement about the placement in the approved form.
- (3) The signed agreements mentioned in subsection (2)(a) and (b) for each placement are together taken to be a vocational placement agreement for the placement.
- (4) A vocational placement agreement is effective from the day the student starts the placement.

117 Registration of vocational placement agreement for short placement

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a registered training organisation obtains recognition for a vocational placement scheme; and
- (b) a placement under the scheme is to be a short placement.
- (2) The organisation must, within 7 days after obtaining the recognition, establish a register of each vocational placement agreement for a placement under the scheme.

Maximum penalty—70 penalty units.

- (3) After the parties sign a vocational placement agreement for a short placement, the organisation must immediately register the agreement by entering the particulars prescribed under a regulation in the register.

Maximum penalty—70 penalty units.

- (4) However, the organisation must not register the agreement if it does not conform with the requirements stated in any approved guidelines for a vocational placement.

Maximum penalty—70 penalty units.

- (5) In this section—

short placement means a vocational placement for not more than 240 hours in a year.

118 Registration of vocational placement agreement for long placement

- (1) After the parties sign a vocational placement agreement for a long placement, the registered training organisation must immediately send the signed agreement to the council for registration.

Maximum penalty—70 penalty units.

- (2) The council may refuse to register the agreement only if—
- (a) the placement person under the agreement is a prohibited employer; or
 - (b) the agreement does not conform with the requirements stated in any approved guidelines for a vocational placement.

- (3) However, the council must refuse to register the agreement if the industrial commission has not made an order under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 140A,¹⁷ fixing remuneration and conditions for the placement.

- (4) The council must immediately give the organisation signed notice of its decision to register, or refuse to register, the agreement.

- (5) If the council gives the organisation signed notice of its refusal to register the agreement, the organisation must immediately tell the student and the placement person of the refusal.

Maximum penalty—70 penalty units.

- (6) The agreement ceases to have effect immediately the student and the placement person are advised of the refusal.

- (7) In this section—

long placement means a vocational placement for more than 240 hours in a year.

¹⁷ *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 140A (Vocational placement)

119 Registered training organisation to be satisfied about facilities

A registered training organisation must not enter into a vocational placement agreement unless it is satisfied the proposed placement person can provide, or arrange to provide, to the student the facilities, range of work, supervision and training required under the training plan for the placement.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

120 Remuneration and other conditions under vocational placement agreements

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if a student undertakes a course that requires vocational placement, under 1 or more vocational placement agreements, of not more than 240 hours in a year.
- (2) The student is not entitled to be paid remuneration for the placement.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies if a student undertakes a course that requires vocational placement, under 1 or more vocational placement agreements, of more than 240 hours in a year.
- (4) The student is entitled—
 - (a) to be paid the remuneration; and
 - (b) to the benefit of the conditions;

ordered by the industrial commission under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 140A¹⁸ for the placement.
- (5) Training for a student under a vocational placement may be given only in the ordinary working hours of the placement person.

121 Extending vocational placement

- (1) This section applies if a registered training organisation considers—

18 *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 140A (Vocational placement)

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- (a) a student about to undertake, or undertaking, a vocational placement would not be able to complete the training under the placement in the approved time on either of the following grounds—
 - (i) the student has an impairment that impacts adversely on the student's ability to undertake training;
 - (ii) another ground the organisation considers reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - (b) it is necessary to extend the approved time.
- (2) The organisation may apply in writing to the council to extend the approved time.
 - (3) The council may approve the extension only if the council is reasonably satisfied the student would be able to complete the training under the placement in the extended time.
 - (4) The council must notify the organisation in writing immediately after making its decision.
 - (5) Section 120(3) and (4) does not apply if an approved time of not more than 240 hours is extended to more than 240 hours.
 - (6) In this section—

approved time, means the time for a vocational placement approved by the council when the council approved the vocational placement scheme for the student's course.

impairment, has the meaning given by the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1991*, schedule.¹⁹

122 Amending vocational placement agreement

- (1) A vocational placement agreement may not be amended.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not prevent a registered training organisation from amending a vocational placement agreement to correct a minor or typographical error or omission.
- (3) If the council has registered the agreement, the organisation must promptly advise the council of the amendment to the agreement.

123 Cancelling vocational placement agreement

- (1) A student, registered training organisation or placement person under a vocational placement agreement may cancel the agreement at any time by signed notice to the other parties to the agreement.

19 The *Anti-Discrimination Act 1991*, schedule, defines impairment as follows—

impairment, in relation to a person, means—

- (a) the total or partial loss of the person's bodily functions, including the loss of a part of the person's body; or
- (b) the malfunction, malformation or disfigurement of a part of the person's body; or
- (c) a condition or malfunction that results in the person learning more slowly than a person without the condition or malfunction; or
- (d) a condition, illness or disease that impairs a person's thought processes, perception of reality, emotions or judgment or that results in disturbed behaviour; or
- (e) the presence in the body of organisms capable of causing illness or disease; or
- (f) reliance on a guide dog, wheelchair or other remedial device; whether or not arising from an illness, disease or injury or from a condition subsisting at birth, and includes an impairment that—
- (g) presently exists; or
- (h) previously existed but no longer exists.

- (2) The cancellation is effective when the notice is given, unless the person giving the notice agrees to a later time.
- (3) If the council has registered the agreement, the organisation must promptly advise the council of its cancellation.

124 Workers compensation cover

A registered training organisation conducting a course requiring a vocational placement must enter into, and keep in force until the course is no longer offered, an insurance contract under the *Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Act 2003*, section 22²⁰ to cover a student undertaking the placement.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

125 Liability insurance

- (1) This section applies if a registered training organisation conducts a course requiring a vocational placement.
- (2) The organisation must enter into, and keep in force until the course is no longer offered, an approved insurance policy.

Maximum penalty—80 penalty units.

- (3) In this section—

approved insurance policy, for a course requiring a vocational placement, means an insurance policy—

- (a) indemnifying, to the extent of the policy, each person who is a placement person for a placement under the course against—
 - (i) proceedings for damages brought by—
 - (A) a student undertaking the course for injury to the student, or loss of or damage to the student's property, arising out of the placement; or

20 *Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Act 2003*, section 22 (Students)

- (B) another person for injury to the person, or loss of or damage to the person's property, arising out of the placement; and
 - (ii) loss of, or damage to, the placement person's property caused by the student in the placement; and
- (b) indemnifying, to the extent of the policy, the student against proceedings for damages brought by the placement person or the placement person's employee or agent, or another person for injury to a person, or loss of or damage to property, arising out of the placement; and
- (c) providing coverage for a single claim or action relating to an injury, loss or damage in an amount not less than \$10000000 excluding GST.

Part 3 Training plans for vocational placements

126 Training plan for vocational placement

- (1) There must be a training plan for every vocational placement.
- (2) A registered training organisation that provides a course requiring a vocational placement must ensure there is a training plan conforming with the requirements of this division for the placement before a student starts the placement.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—50 penalty units.

127 Negotiating training plan for vocational placement

The training to be delivered to a student under a training plan for a vocational placement by the proposed placement person is the training agreed on by the registered training organisation and the proposed placement person.

128 Signing training plan for vocational placement

The training plan for a vocational placement must be signed by all the parties.

129 Copies of signed training plan for vocational placement

After the training plan is signed by all the parties, the registered training organisation must ensure a copy of the signed plan is given to the student and the placement person before the placement starts.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

130 Placement person to deliver training

The placement person must deliver to the student being trained under the placement the training stated in the signed training plan for the placement.

Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

131 Automatic cancellation of training plan for vocational placement

If a vocational placement agreement is cancelled, the training plan for the placement ends on the same day the agreement ends.

132 Changing training plan for vocational placement

The training to be delivered under a signed training plan for a vocational placement may be changed if the student, the registered training organisation and the placement person agree to the change.

Chapter 5 Ombudsman and council

Part 1 Training ombudsman

Division 1 Appointment and functions

133 Appointing training ombudsman

- (1) The Governor in Council may, by gazette notice, appoint a person as the training ombudsman.
- (2) The ombudsman is appointed for the term stated in the notice.
- (3) The stated term must not be longer than 3 years.

134 Functions of ombudsman

- (1) The ombudsman has the following functions—
 - (a) to receive and send to the council a complaint by a party to a training contract about any of the following matters (*referrable matters*)—
 - (i) the training being delivered to the apprentice or trainee under the contract;
 - (ii) the adequacy of the facilities, range of work and supervision provided by the employer under the contract;
 - (iii) the circumstances in which the contract was signed or subsequently amended or cancelled;
 - (iv) the failure of the employer to register the contract within the time required under section 53;²¹
 - (v) the failure of the apprentice or trainee to make progress under the training plan for the apprentice or trainee;

21 Section 53 (Employer to give training contract to council for registration)

- (vi) the council's exercise of a power or performance of a function under chapter 3, part 1;²²
 - (b) if asked by a party to a training contract, to review the council's investigation of a complaint about a referable matter arising under the contract;
 - (c) to make recommendations to the council about a matter arising from the ombudsman's review of a matter under paragraph (b);
 - (d) if asked by a young person in the compulsory participation phase, or a parent of the young person, to review the council's decision about an employment exemption for the young person;
 - (e) to refer a matter coming to the ombudsman's attention to another entity having jurisdiction to deal with the matter.
- (2) Despite subsection (1)(a), the ombudsman may receive and send to the council a complaint about a referable matter from any person if the ombudsman decides the person has a sufficient interest in the matter.
- (3) The ombudsman has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for, or in connection with, the performance of his or her functions.

135 Administrative support

The chief executive must ensure the ombudsman has the administrative support services reasonably required for the ombudsman to discharge the ombudsman's functions effectively and efficiently.

²² Chapter 3 (Apprentices and trainees), part 1 (Apprenticeship and traineeship contracts)

Division 2 Dealing with complaints

136 Ombudsman may refuse to deal with certain complaints

- (1) The ombudsman may refuse to deal with, or to continue to deal with, a complaint if—
 - (a) the complaint is about a referable matter and the circumstances giving rise to the matter happened more than 3 months before the complaint was made; or
 - (b) the ombudsman reasonably believes—
 - (i) the complaint is frivolous or vexatious; or
 - (ii) the complaint lacks substance; or
 - (iii) the complainant does not have a sufficient interest in the matter raised in the complaint; or
 - (iv) that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, a review, or the continuance of a review, of the matter raised in the complaint is unnecessary or unjustifiable.
- (2) If the ombudsman decides to refuse to deal with, or to refuse to continue to deal with, a complaint, the ombudsman must, as soon as practicable after making the decision, give the complainant an information notice.

137 Ombudsman to refuse to deal with matters before industrial commission

The ombudsman must refuse to deal with, or refuse to continue to deal with, a complaint if—

- (a) an appeal is started in the industrial commission about the referable matter that gave rise to the complaint; or
- (b) the industrial commission makes a decision on an appeal about the referable matter that gave rise to the complaint.

138 Ombudsman may require information and documents from council

- (1) The ombudsman may, by signed notice, require the council to give the ombudsman all information and documents in its possession or control about—
 - (a) a complaint about a referable matter; or
 - (b) the council's investigation of the complaint.
- (2) The council must comply with the requirement.

139 Ombudsman may recommend further steps in investigation

- (1) This section applies if the ombudsman reasonably believes the council's investigation of a complaint about a referable matter is inadequate.
- (2) The ombudsman may, by signed notice to the council, recommend that the council take the further steps stated in the notice to investigate the matter.

140 Ombudsman may recommend exercise of power

- (1) This section applies if, after reviewing the council's investigation of a complaint, the ombudsman reasonably believes the council should have exercised a power or performed a function under chapter 3, part 1²³ while investigating the complaint or as a result of the investigation.
- (2) The ombudsman may, by signed notice to the council, recommend that the council exercise the power or perform the function.

141 Ombudsman to report findings

- (1) As soon as practicable after completing a review of the council's investigation of a complaint about a referable matter, the ombudsman must—

23 Chapter 3 (Apprentices and trainees), part 1 (Apprenticeship and traineeship contracts)

- (a) give the complainant signed notice of the findings of the review; and
 - (b) give the council and the Minister a signed report of the review that includes the findings.
- (2) The report may include any recommendation the ombudsman considers appropriate.
- (3) If the report includes a recommendation, the Minister may ask the council to notify the Minister, within a stated time, of—
- (a) the steps that have been or are proposed to be taken to give effect to the recommendation; or
 - (b) if no steps have been, or are proposed to be, taken to give effect to the recommendations, the reasons for not taking the steps.
- (4) The ombudsman must not make an adverse comment in the report about a person unless the person has been given an opportunity to respond to the proposed comment and the person's response is fairly stated in the report.

Division 3 Reviewing decisions about employment exemptions

141A Who may apply for review

- (1) A young person in the compulsory participation phase, or a parent of the young person, may apply to the ombudsman to review an adverse decision about an employment exemption for the young person.
- (2) In this section—
- adverse decision about an employment exemption*** means—
- (a) a decision of the council refusing to grant an employment exemption; or
 - (b) a decision of the council amending or cancelling an employment exemption.

141B How to apply for review

An application for review of an adverse decision about an employment exemption must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) give particulars of the decision and state in detail the grounds on which the applicant disputes the decision; and
- (c) be made within 30 days after the information notice for the decision is given to the applicant or within the longer period the ombudsman allows, whether before or after the end of that period.

141C Council to provide material to ombudsman

The council must, at the written request of the ombudsman stating the receipt of an application for review, give the ombudsman a copy of the material before the council in making its decision.

141D Ombudsman to review decision and report findings

- (1) As soon as practicable after completing a review of the council's decision, the ombudsman must—
 - (a) give the applicant and the interested person signed notice of the findings of the review; and
 - (b) give the council and the Minister a signed report of the review that includes the findings.
- (2) The notice must also state the following—
 - (a) that a person aggrieved by the decision may, within 21 days after being given the notice, appeal against the decision;
 - (b) how to appeal.
- (3) The report may include any recommendation the ombudsman considers appropriate.
- (4) If the report includes a recommendation, the Minister may ask the council to notify the Minister, within a stated time, of—

- (a) the steps that have been or are proposed to be taken to give effect to the recommendation; or
 - (b) if no steps have been, or are proposed to be, taken to give effect to the recommendations, the reasons for not taking the steps.
- (5) The ombudsman must not make an adverse comment in the report about a person unless the person has been given an opportunity to respond to the proposed comment and the person's response is fairly stated in the report.
- (6) In this section—
- interested person* means—
- (a) if the applicant is the young person—a parent of the young person; or
 - (b) if the applicant is a parent of the young person—the young person.

Division 4 Other provisions

142 Vacating office

- (1) The office of the ombudsman becomes vacant if—
- (a) the ombudsman resigns by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister; or
 - (b) the ombudsman is convicted of—
 - (i) an indictable offence; or
 - (ii) an offence against this Act; or
 - (c) the ombudsman's appointment ends under subsection (2).
- (2) The Minister may end the appointment of the ombudsman if the ombudsman—
- (a) becomes incapable of performing the ombudsman's functions because of physical or mental incapacity; or

- (b) becomes an undischarged bankrupt or takes advantage of the laws in force for the time being relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
- (c) is guilty of misconduct of a kind that could warrant dismissal from the public service if the ombudsman were an officer of the public service.

143 Acting ombudsman

The Governor in Council may appoint a person to act as ombudsman—

- (a) during a vacancy in the office; or
- (b) during any or all periods when the ombudsman is absent from duty or from the State or is, for another reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.

144 Conditions of appointment

- (1) The ombudsman is entitled to be paid the remuneration and allowances decided by the Governor in Council.
- (2) The ombudsman holds office—
 - (a) on the conditions stated in this Act; and
 - (b) on the other conditions decided by the Minister.

145 Annual report

- (1) The ombudsman must prepare and give to the Minister, within 4 months after the end of each financial year, a report on the discharge of the ombudsman's functions during the year.
- (2) The Minister must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly within 14 days after receiving the report.

Part 3 Training and Employment Recognition Council

Division 1 Establishment and functions

167 Establishment of council

The Training and Employment Recognition Council is established.

168 Council's functions

- (1) The council has the following functions—
 - (a) if asked by the Minister, to make recommendations to the Minister on the AQF and AQTF;
 - (b) to advise the Minister on policy and guidelines for—
 - (i) registering and regulating training organisations and training contracts; and
 - (ii) accrediting courses and regulating accredited courses; and
 - (iii) the training requirements for apprentices and trainees; and
 - (iv) vocational placements; and
 - (v) the recognition of learning and qualifications within the education and training system;
 - (vi) making decisions about employment exemptions;
 - (vii) recognising non-departmental employment skills development programs for the purposes of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, section 240(3);
 - (c) to register and regulate training organisations and training contracts;
 - (d) to accredit courses and regulate accredited courses;

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- (e) to recognise vocational placement schemes and register and regulate vocational placement agreements;
 - (f) to regulate the issuing of qualifications and statements of attainment;
 - (g) to declare apprenticeships or traineeships;
 - (h) to declare a calling to be a restricted calling;
 - (i) to decide probationary periods and nominal terms for apprenticeships and traineeships;
 - (j) to issue recognition certificates;
 - (k) to provide up-to-date and strategic advice to the Minister on—
 - (i) current vocational education and training issues and strategies; and
 - (ii) current employment issues and strategies as they relate to vocational education and training;
 - (l) to recognise group training organisations;
 - (m) to perform the functions of an approving authority under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* and the *Workplace Relations Act 1996* (Cwlth);
 - (n) to make recommendations to the Minister about guidelines for the council about matters arising from the performance of the council's functions;
 - (o) to grant employment exemptions;
 - (p) to recognise non-departmental employment skills development programs for the purposes of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, section 240(3);
 - (q) to maintain a register of recognised non-departmental employment skills development programs;
 - (r) to perform other functions requested by the Minister.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the council in performing another function conferred on it under this Act.

- (3) The council has power to do all things necessary or convenient for performing its functions.
- (4) In performing its functions, the council must have regard to industry.

169 Council subject to Minister

- (1) The council is subject to the Minister.
- (2) The council must comply with the Minister's signed directions about exercising its powers or performing its functions.

Division 2 Council membership

170 Council membership

- (1) The council consists of not more than 14 members appointed by signed notice by the Minister.
- (2) Up to 4 members must be persons having standing with unions.
- (3) Up to 4 members must be persons having standing with employers.
- (4) One member must be a person nominated by the Minister administering the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*.
- (5) One member may be a young adult having current or recent experience in vocational education and training.
- (6) Each other member must have standing in vocational education and training, general or higher education, industry or the general community.

171 Council chairperson

- (1) The Minister must appoint a member to be the chairperson and may appoint another member to be the deputy chairperson of the council.

- (2) The chairperson or deputy chairperson holds office as chairperson or deputy chairperson—
 - (a) for the term decided by the Minister; or
 - (b) if the person's term of office as member ends before the person's term of office as chairperson or deputy chairperson ends—until the day the person's term of office as member ends; or
 - (c) if the person's term of office as member and the person's term of office as chairperson or deputy chairperson end on the same day—until the day the person's offices end.
- (3) A vacancy occurs in the office of chairperson or deputy chairperson if the person holding the office—
 - (a) is removed from office by signed notice from the Minister; or
 - (b) resigns the office by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister.
- (4) However, a person removed from, or resigning, the office of chairperson or deputy chairperson may continue to be a member of the council.

172 Term of appointment to council

- (1) A council member is appointed for a term not longer than 3 years.
- (2) A council member may resign by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister.

173 Conditions of appointment to council

- (1) A council member is to be paid the remuneration and allowances decided by the Minister.
- (2) A council member holds office—
 - (a) on the conditions stated in this Act; and
 - (b) on the other conditions decided by the Minister.

174 Disqualifications for appointment to council

A person is not qualified to be, or continue as, a council member if the person—

- (a) is an undischarged bankrupt or is taking advantage of the laws in force for the time being relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or
- (b) becomes incapable of performing the duties of a member because of physical or mental incapacity; or
- (c) is convicted of an indictable offence, whether on indictment or summarily.

175 Vacating office

The office of a member of the council becomes vacant if the member—

- (a) resigns office by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister; or
- (b) is absent without the council's permission from 3 consecutive meetings of the council of which proper notice has been given; or
- (c) is no longer qualified to be a member; or
- (d) is removed from office by signed notice from the Minister.

Division 3 Council meetings

176 Times and places of council meetings

- (1) Council meetings are to be held at the times and places it decides.
- (2) However, the chairperson may call a council meeting at any time.
- (3) The Minister may also call a council meeting at any time.
- (4) The council must meet at least once a year.

177 Presiding at council meetings

- (1) The chairperson is to preside at all council meetings at which the chairperson is present.
- (2) If the chairperson is absent, the deputy chairperson, if present, is to preside.
- (3) If the chairperson and the deputy chairperson are absent, the member chosen by the members present is to preside.

178 Voting at council meetings

- (1) At council meetings, all questions are to be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.
- (2) If a member abstains from voting, the member is taken to vote for the negative.
- (3) The chairperson or member presiding at a meeting is to have a vote, and if the votes are equal, a second or casting vote.

179 Quorum for council meetings

A quorum for a council meeting is the number equal to one half of the number of its appointed members or, if one half is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

180 Conduct of council meetings

- (1) The council may conduct its meetings as it considers appropriate.
- (2) The council may hold meetings, or permit members to take part in meetings, by telephone, closed-circuit television or another form of communication allowing reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between members taking part in the meeting.
- (3) A member who participates in a council meeting under a permission under subsection (2) is taken to be present at the meeting.
- (4) A resolution is a valid resolution of the council, even though it is not passed at a meeting of the council, if—

- (a) notice of the resolution is given to the council members under procedures approved by the council; and
- (b) the number of members required for a quorum agree in writing to the resolution.

181 Council minutes

The council must keep a record of the minutes of its meetings and its decisions.

Division 4 Recognition certificates

182 Recognition of work or training by council

- (1) A person who has worked, or undertaken training, in a calling may apply to the council to have the person's skills and knowledge in the calling recognised.
- (2) If the council is satisfied the person has necessary skills and knowledge in the calling, the council may issue the person with a certificate (*recognition certificate*).
- (3) To remove doubt, it is declared that a recognition certificate is not a qualification or a statement of attainment.
- (4) The council may cancel a recognition certificate by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation if the recognition certificate was issued—
 - (a) in error; or
 - (b) because of a document or representation that—
 - (i) is false or misleading; or
 - (ii) was obtained or made in another improper way.
- (5) If the recognition certificate is cancelled, the person to whom it was issued must return it to the council within 7 days after the council gives notice of the cancellation to the person, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—40 penalty units.

Division 5 **Declaring apprenticeships or traineeships**

183 **Declaring apprenticeships or traineeships**

- (1) This section applies if a person can obtain a qualification or statement of attainment by completing employment based training with an employer.
- (2) The council may declare the employment based training leading to the qualification or statement of attainment to be an apprenticeship or traineeship.
- (3) A declaration under subsection (2) does not prevent the qualification or statement of attainment from being attained in a way other than by completing an apprenticeship or traineeship.

Division 5A **Deciding employment exemptions**

183A **Application for employment exemption**

- (1) A young person in the compulsory participation phase or a parent of the young person may apply to the council for an employment exemption for the young person.
- (2) The application must be in the approved form.
- (3) The applicant must give the council any information required by it to decide the application.
- (4) In this section—
employment exemption means an exemption from the compulsory participation phase for a young person who is—
 - (a) in paid employment for less than 25 hours each week; or
 - (b) in unpaid employment.

183B Decision about employment exemption

- (1) On an application for an employment exemption, the council may grant the employment exemption for the young person, or refuse to do so.
- (2) If the council decides to grant the application, the council must immediately give the applicant a notice of the decision (*exemption notice*).
- (3) If the council decides to refuse the application, the council must immediately give the applicant a notice of the decision (*information notice*).
- (4) An information notice must state the following—
 - (a) the decision;
 - (b) the reasons for the decision;
 - (c) the day the decision has effect;
 - (d) that the young person or a parent of the young person may, within 30 days after receiving the notice, apply to have the decision reviewed by the ombudsman or to appeal the decision;
 - (e) how to apply for a review and how to appeal.

183C Amending or cancelling employment exemption

- (1) The council may amend or cancel the employment exemption for a young person—
 - (a) on application by the young person or a parent of the young person; or
 - (b) on its own initiative.
- (2) The application must be in the approved form.
- (3) If the council decides to amend the employment exemption—
 - (a) the council must immediately give a notice of the decision (also an *exemption notice*)—
 - (i) if the decision is made on application—to the applicant and an interested person; or

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- (ii) otherwise—to the young person and a parent of the young person; and
 - (b) the amended employment exemption replaces any earlier employment exemption for the young person.
- (4) If the council decides to cancel the employment exemption, the council must immediately give a notice of the decision (also an *information notice*)—
 - (a) if the decision is made on application—to the applicant and an interested person; or
 - (b) otherwise—to the young person and a parent of the young person.
- (5) An exemption notice or information notice given under this section must include appropriate information about the following—
 - (a) the decision;
 - (b) the reasons for the decision;
 - (c) the day the decision has effect;
 - (d) that the young person or a parent of the young person may, within 30 days after receiving the notice, apply to have the decision reviewed by the ombudsman or to appeal the decision;
 - (e) how to apply for a review and how to appeal.
- (6) In this section—

interested person means—

 - (a) if the applicant is the young person—a parent of the young person; or
 - (b) if the applicant is a parent of the young person—the young person.

Division 5B Recognising non-departmental employment skills development programs

183D Council may recognise program

- (1) The council may recognise a non-departmental employment skills development program for the purposes of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, section 240(3).
- (2) The council may withdraw a recognition by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) In this section—

non-departmental employment skills development program means an employment skills development program other than a departmental employment skills development program.

183E Council must maintain register

The council must maintain a register of non-departmental employment skills development programs recognised under section 183D.²⁴

Division 6 Other provisions

184 How council signs documents

A document required to be signed by the council may be signed by—

- (a) the council's chairperson; or
- (b) if the chairperson is absent or is otherwise unable to sign the document and a deputy chairperson has been appointed—the deputy chairperson; or

²⁴ The register is available for inspection during office hours at Level 4, Education House, 30 Mary Street, Brisbane.

- (c) otherwise—the person authorised in writing by the chairperson.

185 Council may require production of documents

- (1) The council may, by signed notice, require a person to produce to the council for inspection—
 - (a) a document issued to the person under this Act; or
 - (b) a document required to be kept by the person under this Act.
- (2) The notice must state a reasonable time for compliance with the requirement.
- (3) The person must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

186 Delegation by council

- (1) The council may delegate the council's powers to an appropriately qualified entity.
- (2) An entity delegated a power may subdelegate the power to an appropriately qualified entity.
- (3) In this section—

appropriately qualified, for an entity to whom a power under this Act may be delegated or subdelegated, includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to exercise the power.

187 Establishing committees

- (1) The council may, with the Minister's signed approval, establish a committee to help it to perform its functions.
- (2) When seeking the Minister's approval, the council must give the Minister a statement of the proposed committee's terms of reference or functions.

- (3) Appointments to the committee are to be made by the council by signed notice.
- (4) The council may appoint a person to the committee only if the person has skills or experience appropriate to the committee's terms of reference or functions.
- (5) A member of the committee is not entitled to any remuneration, other than the reimbursement of reasonable expenses and a travel allowance, unless the remuneration is approved in writing by the Minister.
- (6) Subsection (1) does not apply to a committee of the council's own members.

188 Chief executive to help council

- (1) The chief executive is to give the council reasonable help to perform its functions.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive must nominate an appropriately qualified departmental officer to help the council in performing its functions.
- (3) A departmental officer is appropriately qualified if the officer has qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to help the council in performing its functions.

189 Approved guidelines

- (1) A guideline recommended by the council becomes effective when it is approved in writing by the Minister.
- (2) If a guideline is approved by the Minister, the council must ensure the guideline is published in the gazette.
- (3) In performing its functions, the council must comply with all approved guidelines.

190 Approval of forms

The council may approve a form (an *approved form*) for use under this Act.

190A Report on council's operations

- (1) The council must prepare and give to the Minister, within 4 months after the end of each financial year, a report on its operations during the financial year.
- (2) If the Minister has given the council a signed direction under section 169(2)²⁵ in the year, the report must include a copy of the direction.
- (3) The Minister must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly within 14 days after the Minister receives it.

Chapter 6 TAFE institutes

Part 1 Preliminary

191 What is a TAFE institute

- (1) A *TAFE institute* is an institution operated by the State that provides vocational education and training.
- (2) A TAFE institute may also provide—
 - (a) adult community education; or
 - (b) post compulsory general education.
- (3) A TAFE institute may also include colleges or campuses as part of it.

192 Establishing TAFE institutes

- (1) The Minister may establish—
 - (a) TAFE institutes; or
 - (b) colleges or campuses of TAFE institutes.
- (2) The Minister may—

²⁵ Section 169 (Council subject to Minister)

- (a) amalgamate an institute or part of an institute with another institute or part of an institute; or
- (b) abolish or close an institute or part of an institute.

Part 2 TAFE institute councils

Division 1 TAFE institute councils

193 TAFE institute councils

There is a TAFE institute council for each TAFE institute.

194 TAFE institute council's functions

- (1) A TAFE institute council has the following functions—
 - (a) to support vocational education and training through the institute;
 - (b) to advise and report on the activities of the institute to—
 - (i) the Minister; and
 - (ii) the institute director;
 - (c) to develop and approve institute directions.
- (2) The institute council has power to do all things necessary or desirable to be done for the performance of its functions.

195 TAFE institute council subject to Minister's directions

- (1) A TAFE institute council is subject to the Minister and must comply with the Minister's written directions about the performance of its functions.
- (2) The institute council must disclose directions given to it by the Minister in a financial year in the TAFE institute's annual report for the financial year.

Division 2 TAFE institute council membership

196 Composition of TAFE institute council

- (1) A TAFE institute council consists of—
 - (a) up to 15 persons appointed by the Minister (*appointed members*); and
 - (b) the institute's director, without further appointment.
- (2) One appointed member must be a person nominated by the Minister administering the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*.
- (3) Other appointed members may be from—
 - (a) any industry that is closely linked to the economic, social and employment environment in which the institute operates; or
 - (b) the local community; or
 - (c) any industrial union of employees; or
 - (d) the staff and students of the institute; or
 - (e) the indigenous community; or
 - (f) those young adults who have current or recent student experience in vocational education and training.

197 TAFE institute council chairperson

- (1) The Minister is to appoint an appointed member of a TAFE institute council to be the chairperson of the institute council and may appoint another appointed member to be the deputy chairperson of the institute council.
- (2) The chairperson or deputy chairperson holds office as chairperson or deputy chairperson—
 - (a) for the term decided by the Minister; or
 - (b) if the person's term of office as member ends before the person's term of office as chairperson or deputy chairperson ends—until the day the person's term of office as member ends; or

- (c) if the person's term of office as member and the person's term of office as chairperson or deputy chairperson end on the same day—until the day the person's offices end.
- (3) A vacancy occurs in the office of chairperson or deputy chairperson if the person holding the office—
 - (a) is removed from office by signed notice from the Minister; or
 - (b) resigns the office by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister.
- (4) However, a person removed from, or resigning, the office of chairperson or deputy chairperson may continue to be a member of the institute council.

198 Term of appointment of appointed member

- (1) An appointed member is appointed for a term not longer than 3 years.
- (2) An appointed member may resign by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister.

199 Conditions of appointment of appointed member

- (1) An appointed member is to be paid the remuneration and allowances decided by the Minister.
- (2) An appointed member holds office—
 - (a) on the conditions stated in this Act; and
 - (b) on the other conditions decided by the Minister.

200 Disqualifications for appointment as appointed member

A person is not qualified to be, or continue as, an appointed member if the person—

- (a) is an undischarged bankrupt or is taking advantage of the laws in force for the time being relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors; or

- (b) is incapable of performing the duties of a member because of physical or mental incapacity; or
- (c) is convicted of an indictable offence, whether on indictment or summarily.

201 Vacating office

The office of an appointed member becomes vacant if the member—

- (a) resigns office by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister; or
- (b) is absent without the TAFE institute council's permission from 3 consecutive institute council meetings of which proper notice has been given; or
- (c) is no longer qualified to be an appointed member; or
- (d) is removed from office by signed notice from the Minister.

Division 3 TAFE institute council meetings

202 Times and places of TAFE institute council meetings

- (1) A TAFE institute council meeting is to be held at the times and places the institute council decides.
- (2) However, the chairperson may call an institute council meeting at any time.
- (3) The Minister may also call an institute council meeting at any time.

203 Presiding at TAFE institute council meetings

- (1) The chairperson is to preside at all TAFE institute council meetings at which the chairperson is present.
- (2) If the chairperson is absent, the deputy chairperson, if present, is to preside.

- (3) If the chairperson and the deputy chairperson are absent, the member chosen by the members present is to preside.

204 Voting at TAFE institute council meetings

- (1) At TAFE institute council meetings, all questions are to be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.
- (2) If a member abstains from voting, the member is taken to vote for the negative.
- (3) The chairperson or member presiding at a meeting is to have a vote, and if the votes are equal, a second or casting vote.

205 Quorum for TAFE institute council meeting

A quorum for a TAFE institute council meeting is the number equal to one half of the number of the members on the institute council or, if one half is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

206 Conduct of TAFE institute council meetings

- (1) A TAFE institute council may conduct its meetings as it considers appropriate.
- (2) The institute council may hold meetings, or permit members to take part in meetings, by telephone, closed-circuit television or another form of communication allowing reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between members taking part in the meeting.
- (3) A member who participates in an institute council meeting under a permission under subsection (2) is taken to be present at the meeting.
- (4) A resolution is a valid resolution of the institute council, even though it is not passed at a meeting of the institute council, if—
 - (a) notice of the resolution is given to the institute council members under procedures approved by the institute council; and

- (b) the number of members required for a quorum agree in writing to the resolution.

207 TAFE institute council minutes

A TAFE institute council must keep a record of the minutes of its meetings and its decisions.

Division 4 Other provisions

208 How TAFE institute council signs documents

A document required to be signed by a TAFE institute council may be signed by—

- (a) the institute council's chairperson; or
- (b) if the chairperson is absent or is otherwise unable to sign the document and a deputy chairperson has been appointed—the deputy chairperson; or
- (c) otherwise—the person authorised in writing by the chairperson.

209 Prohibition on certain activities

To remove doubt, it is declared that despite any other provision of this Act, a TAFE institute or a TAFE institute council may not—

- (a) alter an institute building, other than in a minor way; or
- (b) extend an institute building; or
- (c) build or buy a building for use by the institute; or
- (d) sell institute land or an institute building.

210 TAFE institute director to help TAFE institute council

A TAFE institute director is to give the TAFE institute council reasonable help to perform its functions.

211 Report on TAFE institute council's operations

- (1) A TAFE institute council must prepare and give to the Minister, within 4 months after the end of each financial year, a report on its operations during the financial year.
- (2) If the Minister has given the institute council a signed direction under section 195²⁶ in the year, the report must include a copy of the direction.

Part 4 Chief executive to administer TAFE institutes

217 Chief executive's functions for TAFE institutes

- (1) The chief executive has the following functions for TAFE institutes—
 - (a) to ensure the provision of vocational education and training services;
 - (b) to produce and sell vocational education and training products and services or other products and services connected with TAFE institutes;
 - (c) to prepare, publish, distribute or license the use of literary or artistic work, audio or audiovisual material, or computer software;
 - (d) to exploit commercially—
 - (i) TAFE institute resources, including any study, research or knowledge; or
 - (ii) the practical application of any study, research or knowledge;
 - (e) to undertake research and development related to a function of the chief executive;

26 Section 195 (TAFE institute council subject to Minister's directions)

- (f) to improve the participation of young people in vocational education and training by attracting young people to, and supporting young people in, vocational education and training resulting in a qualification or statement of attainment;
 - (g) to ensure rural, remote and indigenous communities are given support, advice or other help in developing services in those communities that facilitate better access to education and training for young people in those communities;
 - (h) to participate in the development of whole-of-community planning in relation to young people in the compulsory participation phase.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1)(a), the reference in that provision to vocational education and training services includes a reference to vocational education and training services for young people in the compulsory participation phase.

Chapter 6A Statutory TAFE institutes

Part 1 Preliminary

218 Purpose of ch 6A

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a framework for the establishment and operation of statutory TAFE institutes.

Part 2 Establishment of statutory TAFE institutes

Division 1 Establishment

218A Establishing statutory TAFE institutes

- (1) A regulation may establish as a statutory TAFE institute—
 - (a) a TAFE institute; or
 - (b) part of a TAFE institute; or
 - (c) a combination of TAFE institutes, parts of TAFE institutes, or both.
- (2) The regulation must state the corporate name of the statutory TAFE institute.

Note—

See part 8 for provisions relating to the transition from a TAFE institute to a statutory TAFE institute.

218B Statutory TAFE institute is body corporate

A statutory TAFE institute—

- (a) is a body corporate; and
- (b) has a seal; and
- (c) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

218C Statutory TAFE institute represents the State

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute represents the State.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a statutory TAFE institute has all the State's privileges and immunities.

218D Statutory TAFE institute is not a TAFE institute

If a statutory TAFE institute is established under this part—

- (a) the statutory TAFE institute stops being a TAFE institute or part of a TAFE institute; and
- (b) the provisions of chapter 6 do not apply to the statutory TAFE institute.

Division 2 Functions and powers

218E Functions of a statutory TAFE institute

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute has the following functions—
 - (a) to provide vocational education and training services;
 - (b) to produce and sell vocational education and training products and services and other products and services connected with statutory TAFE institutes;
 - (c) to prepare, publish, distribute or license the use of literary or artistic work, audio or audiovisual material, or computer software;
 - (d) to exploit commercially—
 - (i) statutory TAFE institute resources, including any study, research or knowledge; or
 - (ii) the practical application of any study, research or knowledge;
 - (e) to undertake research and development related to a function of the statutory TAFE institute;
 - (f) to provide adult community education or post compulsory general education;
 - (g) to perform other functions given to the institute under this or another Act.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1)(a), the reference in that provision to vocational education and training services includes a reference to vocational education and training services for young people in the compulsory participation phase.

- (3) In performing its functions, the key objectives of a statutory TAFE institute are—
 - (a) to be commercially successful in carrying on its activities; and
 - (b) to be efficient and effective in providing vocational education and training services, including vocational education and training services provided—
 - (i) under an agreement with the chief executive under section 218S; or
 - (ii) as community service obligations.
- (4) The commercial success, efficiency and effectiveness of a statutory TAFE institute are to be measured against its financial and non-financial performance targets stated in its operational plan.

218F Powers of a statutory TAFE institute

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute has all the powers of an individual and may, for example—
 - (a) enter into arrangements, agreements and contracts; and
 - (b) acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of property; and
 - (c) appoint agents and attorneys; and
 - (d) engage consultants; and
 - (e) fix charges for services and facilities it supplies and the terms on which they are supplied; and
 - (f) do anything else necessary or convenient to be done for, or in connection with, the performance of its functions under this or another Act.
- (2) A statutory TAFE institute also has the powers conferred on it by this or another Act.
- (3) A statutory TAFE institute may exercise its powers both inside and outside Queensland.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), a statutory TAFE institute may exercise its powers outside Australia.

218G Statutory TAFE institute may enter into work performance arrangements

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute may enter into, and give effect to, a work performance arrangement with—
 - (a) the chief executive of a department; or
 - (b) the appropriate authority of another government entity.
- (2) A work performance arrangement may make provision for all matters necessary or convenient to be provided under the arrangement.
- (3) For example, a work performance arrangement may provide for—
 - (a) the appointment of a person to an office, and the holding of the office by the person, for the arrangement; and
 - (b) the authorising of a person to exercise powers for the arrangement; and
 - (c) whether payment is to be made for work done under the arrangement and, if so, what payment is to be made and who is to make the payment.
- (4) A person performing work for a statutory TAFE institute under a work performance arrangement entered into under subsection (1)—
 - (a) is not, and can not be, employed by the institute; and
 - (b) remains an employee of the department or other government entity whose appropriate authority is a party to the arrangement.

218H Delegation by statutory TAFE institute

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute may, in writing, delegate its powers to—
 - (a) a member of the institute's board; or
 - (b) the institute's executive officer; or
 - (c) an appropriately qualified employee of a department or other government entity performing work for the institute under a work performance arrangement; or

- (d) an appropriately qualified employee of the institute.
- (2) In subsection (1)—
- appropriately qualified*** includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to exercise the power.
- Example of standing—*
- a person's seniority in an entity

Division 3 Other matters

218I Changing corporate name of statutory TAFE institute

- (1) A regulation may change the corporate name of a statutory TAFE institute.
- (2) A regulation under subsection (1) does not affect the legal personality of the institute whose corporate name is changed.
- (3) Unless a contrary intention appears, a reference in an Act or document to the institute by its former corporate name is taken to be a reference to the institute by its new corporate name.

218J Statutory TAFE institute is a statutory body

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute is a statutory body under—
- (a) the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*; and
- (b) the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*.
- (2) The *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*, part 2B, sets out the way in which a statutory TAFE institute's powers under this Act are affected by the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*.

Part 3 Accountability of statutory TAFE institutes

Division 1 Operational plans

218K Purpose of div 1

- (1) The purpose of this division is to provide for requirements for a statutory TAFE institute's operational plan and for compliance with the plan.
- (2) The requirements stated in this division apply in addition to the requirements for the plan under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.
- (3) If there is an inconsistency between a requirement under this division and a requirement under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, a requirement under this division prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

218L Requirement to comply with operational plan

A statutory TAFE institute must comply with its operational plan for a financial year.

218M Content of operational plan

A statutory TAFE institute's operational plan must include, for the financial year to which it relates, the following matters—

- (a) an outline of the institute's objectives;
- (b) the institute's financial and non-financial performance targets for its functions;
- (c) performance indicators for the performance targets;
- (d) an outline of the nature and scope of the activities proposed to be undertaken by the institute during the financial year;

- (e) an outline of the major investments and borrowings proposed to be undertaken by the institute;
- (f) an outline of the institute's policies about managing the risk associated with investments or borrowings that may adversely affect the institute's financial position;
- (g) the community service obligations the institute must perform during the financial year;
- (h) an outline of the arrangements for people performing work for the institute whether under work performance arrangements or as employees of the institute;
- (i) the information required to be given to the Minister by the institute during the financial year and when the information is to be given;
- (j) any other matter relevant to the institute's functions and required to be included in the operational plan by the Minister.

218N Preparation of draft operational plan

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute must prepare, and give to the Minister for the Minister's agreement, a draft operational plan for each financial year.
- (2) The draft operational plan must be given to the Minister—
 - (a) for the first draft operational plan—within 1 month after the statutory TAFE institute is established; or
 - (b) for a later draft operational plan—at least 2 months before the start of the financial year to which it relates.
- (3) The institute and the Minister must try to reach agreement—
 - (a) for the first draft operational plan—as soon as possible; or
 - (b) for a later draft operational plan—not later than 1 month before the start of the financial year to which it relates.
- (4) In this section—

first draft operational plan, for a statutory TAFE institute, means—

- (a) if the institute is established within 3 months before the end of a financial year—the draft operational plan for the period from the day the institute is established until the end of the following financial year; or
- (b) otherwise—the draft operational plan for the period from the day the institute is established until the end of the financial year in which it is established.

later draft operational plan, for a statutory TAFE institute, means a draft operational plan for a financial year other than a financial year to which the first draft operational plan relates.

218O Special procedures for draft operational plans

- (1) The Minister may return a draft operational plan to a statutory TAFE institute and ask the institute—
 - (a) to consider, or further consider, any matter and deal with the matter in the draft plan; and
 - (b) to revise the draft plan having regard to its consideration or further consideration.
- (2) The institute must immediately comply with the request.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies if a draft plan has not been agreed to by the Minister—
 - (a) for an institute's first operational plan—within 2 months after the institute is established; or
 - (b) for a later operational plan—by 1 month before the start of the financial year to which it relates.
- (4) The Minister may, by written notice, direct the institute—
 - (a) to take specified steps in relation to the draft plan; or
 - (b) to make specified modifications of the draft plan.
- (5) The institute must immediately comply with the direction.

218P When draft operational plan has effect

- (1) When a statutory TAFE institute's draft operational plan is agreed to by the Minister, the draft operational plan becomes

the institute's operational plan for the financial year to which the plan relates.

- (2) The Minister's agreement to the plan may be subject to the conditions the Minister considers appropriate.

218Q Operational plan pending agreement

- (1) This section applies if a draft operational plan has not been agreed to by the Minister—
 - (a) for an institute's first operational plan—within 2 months after the institute is established; or
 - (b) for a later operational plan—by the start of the financial year to which it relates.
- (2) The draft plan submitted, or last submitted, by the institute to the Minister, with any modifications made by the institute at the direction of the Minister, whether before or after that time, is taken to be the institute's operational plan.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies until a draft operational plan becomes the institute's operational plan under section 218P.

218R Amendment of operational plan

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute may amend its operational plan only with the written agreement of the Minister.
- (2) The Minister may, by written notice, direct the institute to amend its operational plan.
- (3) The Minister's agreement to an amendment of the plan may be subject to the conditions the Minister considers appropriate.

Division 2 Agreements with chief executive

218S Agreement for each financial year

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute must, for each financial year, enter into an agreement with the chief executive.

*Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act
2000*

- (2) The agreement and the institute's operational plan must be consistent.
- (3) The agreement must include the following—
 - (a) arrangements to enable the chief executive to monitor and assess the institute's progress towards achieving its performance targets;
 - (b) the institute's obligations to deliver vocational education and training services to the State;
 - (c) arrangements for the institute's performance of its community service obligations;
 - (d) arrangements for the institute's participation in the department's operating, information and data management systems and compliance with public sector policies;
 - (e) the information, including financial information, the institute is required to provide to the chief executive during the financial year and when and how it is to be provided;
 - (f) the way in which the agreement may be varied.
- (4) The agreement, to the extent it deals with matters mentioned in subsection (3)(b) and (d), may cover a period of up to 3 years.

218T Preparation of agreement

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute must enter into negotiations with the chief executive for an agreement under section 218S—
 - (a) for the first agreement—within 1 month after the institute is established; or
 - (b) for a later agreement—not later than 2 months before the start of the financial year to which the agreement relates.
- (2) The institute and the chief executive must try to reach agreement—
 - (a) for the first agreement—as soon as possible; or

*Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act
2000*

- (b) for a later agreement—not later than the start of the financial year to which the agreement relates.
- (3) Subsections (4) to (7) apply if agreement has not been reached—
 - (a) for the first agreement—within 2 months after the institute is established; or
 - (b) for a later agreement—by 1 month before the start of the financial year to which the agreement relates.
- (4) The chief executive must immediately inform the Minister that agreement has not been reached.
- (5) The Minister may, by written notice, direct the institute or the chief executive to take specified steps for reaching agreement.
- (6) Without limiting subsection (5), the direction may be about the terms of the agreement.
- (7) The institute and the chief executive must immediately comply with the direction.
- (8) In this section—

first agreement, for a statutory TAFE institute, means—

- (a) if the institute is established within 3 months before the end of a financial year—the agreement for the period from the day the institute is established until the end of the following financial year; or
- (b) otherwise—the agreement for the period from the day the institute is established until the end of the financial year in which it is established.

later agreement, for a statutory TAFE institute, means an agreement for a financial year other than a financial year to which the first agreement relates.

Division 3 Reporting requirements

218U Notice of proposed significant action

- (1) This section applies if a statutory TAFE institute proposes to—
 - (a) do anything that may prevent, or have a significant adverse effect on, the institute performing its functions; or
 - (b) do anything that may have a significant adverse effect on—
 - (i) the institute's ability to meet its obligations under its operational plan; or
 - (ii) something in or done under the institute's agreement with the chief executive under division 2; or
 - (c) buy or sell property for more than the amount prescribed under a regulation; or
 - (d) enter into an arrangement for the supply of vocational education and training services for more than the amount prescribed under a regulation; or
 - (e) enter into any other arrangement—
 - (i) to generate revenue of more than the amount prescribed under a regulation; or
 - (ii) that commits to spending more than the amount prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) Before doing anything (the *proposed significant action*) mentioned in subsection (1), and as soon as practicable after proposing to do it, the statutory TAFE institute must give the Minister notice of the proposed significant action.
- (3) A statutory TAFE institute is not required to comply with subsection (2) if, before taking the proposed significant action, the institute includes details of the proposed significant action in its operational plan.

218V Minister may require information

- (1) The Minister may, by notice given to a statutory TAFE institute, require the institute to give the Minister information about the performance of its functions under this Act.
- (2) The notice must state the day by which the information must be given.
- (3) The institute must give the information to the Minister by the stated day.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (1), a requirement to give information may include a requirement to produce a document for inspection by the Minister.

Division 4 Dividends payable by statutory TAFE institutes

218W Payment of dividends

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute must advise the Minister of the recommendation the institute is likely to make under subsection (3), having regard to the information available to the institute.
- (2) The institute must comply with subsection (1)—
 - (a) if paragraph (b) does not apply—within 1 month after the end of each financial year; or
 - (b) if, for a particular financial year, the Minister has extended the period to a period not longer than 3 months after the end of the financial year—within the extended period.
- (3) Within 4 months after the end of each financial year, the institute must recommend to the Minister that, for the financial year, the institute—
 - (a) pay a specified dividend to the State; or
 - (b) not pay a dividend.
- (4) The institute must consult with the Minister before making the recommendation.

- (5) Within 1 month after receiving the recommendation, the Minister must either—
 - (a) approve the recommendation; or
 - (b) direct the payment to the State of a specified dividend.
- (6) The dividend for a financial year must not exceed the institute's profits for the financial year, after—
 - (a) provision has been made for income tax or its equivalent; and
 - (b) any unrealised capital gains from upwards revaluation of non-current assets have been excluded.
- (7) The dividend for a financial year must be paid—
 - (a) if paragraph (b) does not apply—within 6 months after the end of the financial year; or
 - (b) if the Minister has allowed a longer period—within the longer period.

218X Interim dividends

- (1) The Minister, at any time after 1 January in a financial year, may require a statutory TAFE institute to make a recommendation about the payment of interim amounts to the State, including when the amounts are to be paid, on account of the dividend that may become payable under section 218W for the financial year.
- (2) Within 1 month after receiving notice of the requirement, the institute must make a recommendation to the Minister.
- (3) The Minister must, within 1 month after receiving the recommendation, either—
 - (a) approve the recommendation; or
 - (b) direct the payment, at specified times, of specified amounts, on account of the dividend that may become payable for the financial year.
- (4) A direction under subsection (3)(b) must not direct the payment of an amount that exceeds the institute's estimated profit for the first 6 months of the financial year, after—

- (a) provision has been made for income tax or its equivalent; and
- (b) any unrealised capital gains from upwards revaluation of non-current assets have been excluded.

218Y Dividend payment for financial year in which TAFE institute becomes a statutory TAFE institute

For applying section 218W to a TAFE institute for the financial year in which it became a statutory TAFE institute, a dividend payable by the institute is payable for, at the discretion of the Minister—

- (a) the whole financial year; or
- (b) the part of the financial year for which it was a statutory TAFE institute.

218Z Interim dividend for financial year in which TAFE institute becomes a statutory TAFE institute

- (1) For applying section 218X to a TAFE institute for the financial year in which it becomes a statutory TAFE institute—
 - (a) the period (the *applicable period*) in relation to which an interim dividend is payable is, at the discretion of the Minister—
 - (i) the first 6 months of the financial year; or
 - (ii) the part of the 6 months for which it was a statutory TAFE institute; and
 - (b) the Minister must, when acting under section 218X(1) to require the institute to make a recommendation, also notify the institute of the applicable period.
- (2) An applicable period decided under subsection (1) for payment of an interim dividend does not limit the period that may be decided under section 218Y(a) for payment of a dividend.

Division 5 Reserve powers of Minister

219 **Minister's power to notify statutory TAFE institute of public sector policies**

- (1) The Minister may give a statutory TAFE institute notice of a public sector policy that is to apply to the institute if the Minister is satisfied it is necessary to give the notice in the public interest.
- (2) The institute must comply with the policy.
- (3) Before giving the notice, the Minister must—
 - (a) consult with the institute; and
 - (b) ask the institute to advise whether, in its opinion, complying with the policy would not be in its financial interest.

219A **Minister's power to give directions in public interest**

- (1) The Minister may give a statutory TAFE institute a written direction if the Minister is satisfied it is necessary to give the direction in the public interest.
- (2) The institute must comply with the direction.
- (3) Before giving the direction, the Minister must—
 - (a) consult with the institute; and
 - (b) ask the institute to advise whether, in its opinion, complying with the direction would not be in its financial interest.

219B **Notice of suspected insolvency because of notice or direction**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a statutory TAFE institute is given a notice about a public sector policy (a *public sector policy notice*) or direction under this division; and

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- (b) the institute suspects that it will or may become insolvent; and
 - (c) in the institute's opinion, the cause or a substantial cause of the suspected insolvency would be compliance with the public sector policy notice or direction.
- (2) The institute must immediately give the Minister notice of the suspicion and its reasons for the opinion.
- (3) The notice must state that it is given under this section.
- (4) The giving of the notice operates to suspend the public sector policy notice or direction until—
 - (a) the Minister gives the institute written advice that the Minister is not satisfied that—
 - (i) the institute's suspicion mentioned in subsection (1)(b) is well-founded; or
 - (ii) the institute's opinion mentioned in subsection (1)(c) is justified; or
 - (b) the public sector policy notice or direction is revoked.
- (5) If the institute was given a public sector policy notice or a direction, and the Minister is satisfied that the institute's suspicion is well-founded, the Minister must immediately—
 - (a) if the Minister is also satisfied that the institute's opinion is justified—revoke the public sector policy notice or direction; and
 - (b) in any case—give the institute the written directions the Minister considers necessary or desirable, including any directions necessary or desirable to ensure—
 - (i) the institute does not incur further debts; or
 - (ii) the institute will be able to pay all its debts as and when they become due.
- (6) Without limiting subsection (5), a direction under this section may require the institute to stop or limit particular activities.
- (7) The institute must comply with a direction under this section.

Part 4 Board of statutory TAFE institute

Division 1 Board's functions

219C Board of a statutory TAFE institute

A statutory TAFE institute must have a board.

219D Functions of a board

- (1) The board of a statutory TAFE institute is the governing body of the institute.
- (2) The board has the following functions—
 - (a) to ensure the institute operates in accordance with its operational plan and its agreement with the chief executive under section 218S and, as far as possible, achieves the performance targets and objectives stated in the operational plan;
 - (b) to account to the Minister and the chief executive for the institute's performance as required under this or another Act;
 - (c) to ensure the institute otherwise performs its functions and exercises its powers in a proper, effective and efficient way.
- (3) Anything done in the name of, or for, a statutory TAFE institute by the institute's board is taken to have been done by the institute.

Division 2 Appointment etc. of board

219E Composition of board

- (1) The board of a statutory TAFE institute consists of not more than 12 persons—

- (a) nominated by the Minister; and
 - (b) appointed by the Governor in Council.
- (2) The Minister's nominees must have the qualifications, skills, experience or standing the Minister considers appropriate for membership of the board having regard to—
- (a) a statutory TAFE institute's functions under this Act; and
 - (b) the role of the board as the institute's governing body.
- (3) The executive officer of a statutory TAFE institute may not be appointed as a member of the institute's board.

219F Conditions of appointment of members of board

- (1) A member of a statutory TAFE institute's board is to be paid the remuneration and allowances decided by the Governor in Council.
- (2) A member of a board holds office on the conditions not provided for by this Act that are decided by the Governor in Council.

219G Term of appointment of members of board

- (1) A member of a statutory TAFE institute's board is appointed for the term, of not more than 4 years, stated in the member's instrument of appointment.
- (2) However, the Minister may extend the member's term of appointment until the earlier of the following—
 - (a) the member's successor is appointed;
 - (b) one year after the member's term would have expired under the member's instrument of appointment.
- (3) If a person is appointed to fill a casual vacancy in the office of a member, the person is appointed only for the remainder of the member's term of office.
- (4) A member of a board is eligible for reappointment to the board.

219H Administration of statutory TAFE institute

- (1) The Minister may appoint the chief executive to administer a statutory TAFE institute until the institute's first board is appointed.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if—
 - (a) the Governor in Council removes all the members of an institute's board from office; or
 - (b) for another reason, there are no members comprising an institute's board.
- (3) The Minister may appoint either of the following persons to administer the institute until a board is appointed for the institute—
 - (a) the chief executive;
 - (b) another person the Minister considers has the necessary qualifications and experience to administer the institute.

219I Chairperson of board

- (1) The Governor in Council must appoint a member of a statutory TAFE institute's board to be the chairperson of the board.
- (2) A person may be appointed as the chairperson at the same time as the person is appointed as a member.
- (3) The chairperson holds office for the term, ending not later than the person's term of appointment as a member, stated in the person's appointment as chairperson.
- (4) A vacancy occurs in the office of chairperson if the person holding office—
 - (a) resigns from office by giving notice of the resignation to the Minister; or
 - (b) ceases to be a member of the board.
- (5) However, a person resigning the office of chairperson may continue to be a member of the board.

219J Deputy chairperson of board

- (1) The board of a statutory TAFE institute must appoint a member of the board, other than the chairperson, to be the deputy chairperson of the board.
- (2) The deputy chairperson holds office for the term decided by the board.
- (3) A vacancy occurs in the office of deputy chairperson if the person holding office—
 - (a) resigns from office by giving notice of the resignation to the Minister; or
 - (b) ceases to be a member of the board.
- (4) However, a person resigning the office of deputy chairperson may continue to be a member of the board.
- (5) The deputy chairperson is to act as chairperson—
 - (a) during a vacancy in the office of chairperson; and
 - (b) during all periods when the chairperson is absent from duty or, for another reason, can not perform the functions of the office.

219K Disqualification from membership of board

- (1) A person can not become, or continue as, a member of a statutory TAFE institute's board if the person—
 - (a) has a conviction for an indictable offence and the conviction is not a spent conviction, unless the Minister has given a notice or approval under subsection (4) in relation to the conviction; or
 - (b) is an insolvent under administration, unless the Minister has given a notice or approval under subsection (4) in relation to the person being an insolvent under administration; or
 - (c) is not able to manage a corporation because of the Corporations Act, part 2D.6.

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- (2) Also, a person can not become a member of the board if the person does not consent to the Minister requesting a report about the person's criminal history under section 219L.
- (3) The Minister may act under subsection (4) if the Minister considers it would be reasonable to do so having regard to—
 - (a) the circumstances of the indictable offence of which a person has been convicted; or
 - (b) the circumstances under which a person became an insolvent under administration.
- (4) The Minister may—
 - (a) if the person was a member when the person was convicted or became an insolvent under administration, and the term of the person's appointment as a member of the board has not since ended, give notice to the chairperson and the person that—
 - (i) the person is restored as a member of the board; and
 - (ii) the person may be later reappointed, despite the conviction or being an insolvent under administration; or
 - (b) otherwise—give written approval for the person to become a member of the board despite the conviction or being an insolvent under administration.
- (5) On the day the chairperson receives a notice under subsection (4)(a)—
 - (a) the person is restored as a member; and
 - (b) if another person has been appointed to fill the vacancy—the other person's appointment ends.
- (6) If a person is restored as a member under subsection (5), the person's term of appointment as a member ends when it would have ended if the person had not been convicted of the offence or become an insolvent under administration.

219L Report about person's criminal history

- (1) The Minister may make investigations about a person to decide whether a person is disqualified from membership of a statutory TAFE institute's board under section 219K.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Minister may ask the commissioner of police for—
 - (a) a written report about the person's criminal history; and
 - (b) a brief description of the circumstances of a conviction mentioned in the criminal history.
- (3) The commissioner of police must comply with the request.
- (4) However, the Minister may make a request under subsection (1) about a person who is not a member of the board only if the person has given the Minister written consent for the request.
- (5) The duty imposed on the commissioner of police to comply with the request applies only to information in the commissioner's possession or to which the commissioner has access.
- (6) The Minister must ensure a report given to the Minister under this section is destroyed as soon as practicable after it is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was requested.

219M Criminal history is confidential document

- (1) This section applies to a person who possesses a report, or information contained in a report, given under section 219L, because the person is, or was, an officer, employee or agent of the department.
- (2) The person must not, directly or indirectly, disclose the report or information to anyone else, unless the disclosure is permitted under subsection (3).

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (3) The person may disclose the information to someone else—
 - (a) to the extent necessary to perform the person's functions under this Act; or

- (b) if the disclosure is authorised under this or another Act;
or
- (c) if the disclosure is otherwise required or permitted by
law; or
- (d) if the person to whom the information relates consents
to the disclosure; or
- (e) if the disclosure is in a form that does not disclose the
identity of the person to whom the information relates;
or
- (f) if the information is, or has been, lawfully accessible to
the public.

219N Requirement to disclose changes in criminal history

- (1) If there is a change in the criminal history of a member of a
statutory TAFE institute's board, the member must, unless the
member has a reasonable excuse, immediately disclose the
change to the Minister.

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

- (2) For a member who does not have a criminal history, there is
taken to be a change in the member's criminal history if the
member acquires a criminal history.
- (3) To comply with subsection (1), the information disclosed by
the member about a conviction for an offence in the member's
criminal history must include the following—
 - (a) the existence of the conviction;
 - (b) when the offence was committed;
 - (c) details adequate to identify the offence;
 - (d) whether or not a conviction was recorded;
 - (e) the sentence imposed on the member.

219O Vacation of office

- (1) The office of a member of a statutory TAFE institute's board
becomes vacant if the member—

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- (a) resigns the member's office by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister; or
 - (b) can not continue as a member under section 219K; or
 - (c) is absent, without the board's permission, from 3 consecutive meetings of which proper notice has been given; or
 - (d) is removed from office by the Governor in Council under subsection (3).
- (2) Subsection (1)(c) does not apply if the member is absent under a leave of absence approved by the Minister under section 219P.
- (3) The Governor in Council may remove a member from office if the Minister is satisfied the member—
- (a) is incapable of properly discharging the functions of a member of the board; or
 - (b) is performing the member's duties carelessly, incompetently or inefficiently.

219P Leave of absence

- (1) The Minister may approve a leave of absence for a member of a statutory TAFE institute's board (the ***approved absent member***).
- (2) The Minister may appoint someone else to act in the office of the approved absent member while the member is absent on the leave.
- (3) The Minister's power to appoint a person to act in the office of an approved absent member does not limit the Governor in Council's power under the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 25(1)(b)(v) to appoint a person to act in the office.

219Q Disclosure of interests

- (1) This section applies to a member of a statutory TAFE institute's board if—

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- (a) the member has a direct or indirect financial or personal interest in a matter being considered, or about to be considered, by the board; and
 - (b) the interest could conflict with the proper performance of the member's duties about the consideration of the matter.
- (2) As soon as practicable after the relevant facts come to the member's knowledge, the member must disclose the nature of the interest to a meeting of the board.
Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.
- (3) The disclosure must be recorded in the board's minutes.
- (4) Unless the board otherwise decides, the member must not—
- (a) be present when the board considers the matter; or
 - (b) take part in a decision of the board on the matter.
- Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.
- (5) The member must not be present when the board is considering its decision under subsection (4).
Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.
- (6) Another member who also has a direct or indirect financial or personal interest in the matter must not—
- (a) be present when the board is considering its decision under subsection (4); or
 - (b) take part in making the decision.
- Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

219R Duty to act in statutory TAFE institute's interest

A member of a statutory TAFE institute's board, in exercising powers and discharging functions as a member, must—

- (a) act honestly and in the best interests of the institute; and
- (b) exercise reasonable skill, care and diligence.

Division 3 Board business

219S Conduct of business

Subject to sections 219T to 219Y, a statutory TAFE institute's board may conduct its business, including its meetings, in the way it considers appropriate.

219T Time and place of meetings

- (1) Meetings of a statutory TAFE institute's board are to be held at the times and places it decides.
- (2) However, the board must hold at least 4 meetings a year.
- (3) The board chairperson or the Minister may call a board meeting at any time.
- (4) The board chairperson must call a meeting if asked by at least one-half of the members comprising the board plus 1 or, if the one-half is not a whole number, the next highest whole number of members.

219U Presiding at meetings

- (1) The chairperson of a statutory TAFE institute's board must preside at all meetings of the board at which the chairperson is present.
- (2) If the chairperson is absent from a board meeting, but the deputy chairperson of the board is present, the deputy chairperson must preside.
- (3) If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson are absent from a board meeting, a member chosen by the members present must preside.

219V Quorum for meetings

A quorum for a meeting of a statutory TAFE institute's board is the number equal to one-half of the number of its members for the time being holding office plus 1 or, if one-half is not a whole number, the next highest whole number.

219W Attendance of executive officer at board meetings

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute's executive officer may attend meetings of the institute's board but has no voting rights at a meeting.
- (2) However, if the board is satisfied the executive officer's attendance at a meeting would be inappropriate because of a matter being considered, or about to be considered, at the meeting, the executive officer must not be present at the meeting.

Example of a matter for subsection (2)—

the executive officer's conditions of employment

- (3) The chairperson must give the executive officer reasonable notice of the time and place a board meeting is to be held.
- (4) A meeting of the board is not invalid merely because of a contravention of subsection (3).

219X Conduct of meetings

- (1) A question at a meeting of a statutory TAFE institute's board is to be decided by a majority of the votes of the board members present.
- (2) Each member present at the meeting has a vote on each question to be decided and, if the votes are equal, the member presiding also has a casting vote.
- (3) A member who abstains from voting is taken to have voted for the negative.
- (4) The board may hold meetings, or allow members to take part in meetings, by using any technology allowing reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between members taking part in the meetings, including, for example, teleconferencing.
- (5) A member who takes part in a meeting under subsection (4) is taken to be present at the meeting.
- (6) A resolution is validly made by the board, even if it is not passed at a board meeting, if—

- (a) notice of the resolution is given under procedures approved by the board; and
- (b) a majority of members agrees in writing to the resolution.

219Y Minutes

A statutory TAFE institute's board must keep minutes of its meetings.

Division 4 Committees of a board

219Z Committees for certain purposes

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute's board must establish the following committees of the board (each a *statutory committee*)—
 - (a) an audit, finance and risk management committee;
 - (b) a staff, student and community voice committee;
 - (c) a remuneration and nominations committee.
- (2) The function of the audit, finance and risk management committee is to advise and make recommendations to the board about the management of financial and other operating risks for the institute.
- (3) The function of the staff, student and community voice committee is to advise and make recommendations to the board about—
 - (a) the welfare of students and staff of the institute; and
 - (b) the development and maintenance of the institute's relationships with students, staff, the vocational education and training sector and the general community.
- (4) The function of the remuneration and nominations committee is to advise and make recommendations to the board about the recruitment, appointment and management of employees of the institute.

- (5) A further function of a statutory committee is to advise and make recommendations to the board about matters relevant to the board's functions that are referred by the board to the statutory committee.

220 Other matters about statutory committees

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute's board may decide the size and composition of a statutory committee established by the board, having regard to the committee's function.
- (2) A statutory committee—
 - (a) must include at least 1 person who is a member of the board and who is the chairperson of the committee; and
 - (b) may include any other person.
- (3) The board must decide a statutory committee's procedures including how often the committee must hold a meeting.
- (4) A statutory committee must hold a meeting if required to do so by the board.
- (5) The board must have regard to, but is not bound by, a statutory committee's advice or recommendations.

220A Other committees

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute's board may establish other committees of the board for effectively and efficiently performing the board's functions.
- (2) The functions of a committee established under this section are to advise and make recommendations to the board about matters that are—
 - (a) relevant to the board's functions, other than matters for which a statutory committee must be established; and
 - (b) referred by the board to the committee.
- (3) A committee may include any person, whether or not the person is a member of the board.
- (4) The board must decide a committee's procedures including how often the committee must hold a meeting.

- (5) A committee must hold a meeting if required to do so by the board.
- (6) The board must have regard to, but is not bound by, a committee's advice or recommendations.

220B Remuneration of committee members

A member of a statutory committee or another committee of a statutory TAFE institute's board is entitled to be paid the fees and expenses decided by the Governor in Council.

Division 5 Removal of board

220C Removal of statutory TAFE institute's board

- (1) The Governor in Council may remove all the members of a statutory TAFE institute's board from office if the Minister is satisfied the statutory TAFE institute has not complied with—
 - (a) a public sector policy notified to the institute by the Minister under section 219; or
 - (b) a direction given to the institute by the Minister under part 3; or
 - (c) the institute's obligations under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* for the preparation and submission of reports and plans; or
 - (d) the institute's obligations under this or any other Act, including its obligations—
 - (i) in relation to preparing, submitting and complying with its operational plan or the conditions on which the Minister agreed to the plan; or
 - (ii) under its agreement with the chief executive under part 3, division 2.
- (2) Also, the Governor in Council may remove all the members of a statutory TAFE institute's board from office if the Minister is satisfied the board—
 - (a) is no longer functioning effectively; or

- (b) is acting in a way that is prejudicial to the best interests of the institute.

Part 5 **Executive officer of statutory TAFE institute**

220D Statutory TAFE institute's executive officer

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute is to have an executive officer.
- (2) The executive officer is to be appointed by the institute's board with the written approval of the Minister.
- (3) The executive officer holds office on the terms and conditions, not provided for under this Act, that are decided by the board.

220E Duties of executive officer

- (1) The executive officer of a statutory TAFE institute—
 - (a) subject to the institute's board, is responsible for the day to day management of the institute; and
 - (b) is to help the institute in the performance of its functions.
- (2) The executive officer has all the powers necessary for carrying out the executive officer's duties under this Act.

220F Things done by executive officer

Anything done in the name of, or for, a statutory TAFE institute by its executive officer is taken to have been done by the institute.

220G Delegation by executive officer

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute's executive officer may delegate the officer's powers, including a power delegated to the officer, to—
 - (a) an appropriately qualified employee of a department or other government entity performing work for the institute under a work performance arrangement; or
 - (b) an appropriately qualified employee of the institute.
- (2) In subsection (1)—

appropriately qualified includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to exercise the power.

Example of standing—

a person's seniority in an entity

220H Appointment of acting executive officer

A statutory TAFE institute's board may appoint a person to act as the institute's executive officer—

- (a) during a vacancy in the office; or
- (b) during any period, or all periods, when the institute's executive officer is absent from duty or is, for another reason, unable to perform the functions of the office.

220I Resignation of executive officer

A statutory TAFE institute's executive officer may resign by signed notice given to the chairperson of the institute's board.

220J Termination of executive officer's appointment

- (1) A statutory TAFE institute's board may, at any time, terminate the appointment of the institute's executive officer.
- (2) Termination of the appointment of the executive officer does not affect a right to which the officer is entitled under the terms of the officer's appointment.

Part 6 Amalgamating or dissolving statutory TAFE institutes

Division 1 Preliminary

220K Definitions for pt 6

In this part—

changeover day, for a former statutory TAFE institute, means the day the institute is—

- (a) amalgamated under section 220L; or
- (b) dissolved under section 220M.

former statutory TAFE institute means a statutory TAFE institute that is—

- (a) amalgamated under section 220L; or
- (b) dissolved under section 220M.

new entity means—

- (a) for a former statutory TAFE institute that is amalgamated under section 220L—the statutory TAFE institute constituted as a result of the amalgamation; or
- (b) for a former statutory TAFE institute that is dissolved under section 220M—the State.

Division 2 Amalgamation or dissolution

220L Amalgamating statutory TAFE institutes

- (1) A regulation (an *amalgamation regulation*) may amalgamate 2 or more statutory TAFE institutes to form a new statutory TAFE institute.
- (2) An amalgamation regulation—
 - (a) must—

- (i) state the corporate name of the new statutory TAFE institute; and
 - (ii) dissolve the former statutory TAFE institutes; and
- (b) may make provision for any other matter that is necessary or convenient for amalgamating former statutory TAFE institutes to form a new statutory TAFE institute.

220M Dissolving a statutory TAFE institute

- (1) A regulation (a *dissolution regulation*) may dissolve a statutory TAFE institute if the Minister is satisfied the institute—
- (a) no longer serves the function for which it was established; or
 - (b) is no longer functioning efficiently or effectively.
- (2) A dissolution regulation may make provision for any other matter that is necessary or convenient for dissolving a statutory TAFE institute.

Division 3 Effect of amalgamation or dissolution

220N References to former statutory TAFE institute

A reference in an Act or document to a former statutory TAFE institute may, to the extent the context permits, be taken to be a reference to the new entity.

220O Student enrolments

On the changeover day for a former statutory TAFE institute, a person who was enrolled as a student of the institute is enrolled as a student of—

- (a) if the former statutory TAFE institute is amalgamated under section 220L—the new entity; or

- (b) if the former statutory TAFE institute is dissolved under section 220M—the entity stated in the dissolution regulation.

220P Vesting of assets, rights and liabilities

On the changeover day for a former statutory TAFE institute, the assets, rights and liabilities of the institute vest in the new entity.

220Q Continuing legal proceedings

On the changeover day for a former statutory TAFE institute, a legal proceeding by or against the institute that has not been finished before the changeover day may be continued and finished by or against the new entity.

Part 7 Miscellaneous provisions

220R Annual report

In a statutory TAFE institute's annual report for a financial year under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, the institute must include copies of all directions, including directions about community service obligations to be carried out by the institute, and notices, given to the institute by the Minister under this Act in the financial year to which the report relates.

220S Protection from liability

- (1) This section applies to the following persons—
- (a) the Minister;
 - (b) the chief executive;
 - (c) a member of a statutory TAFE institute's board;

- (d) a member of a statutory committee or other committee of a statutory TAFE institute's board.
- (2) The person is not civilly liable for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.
- (3) If subsection (2) prevents a liability attaching to the person, the liability attaches instead to the State.

220T Review of operation of a statutory TAFE institute

- (1) The Minister must review the operation of a statutory TAFE institute as soon as practicable after the third anniversary of its establishment.
- (2) The purpose of the review is to ensure the institute is operating efficiently and effectively.
- (3) The Minister must, as soon as practicable after finishing the review but in any case within 4 years after the institute is established, table a report about the outcome of the review in the Legislative Assembly.

220U Delegation by Minister

- (1) The Minister may delegate the Minister's powers under this chapter to an appropriately qualified officer of the department.
- (2) In subsection (1)—

appropriately qualified includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to exercise the power.

Example of standing—

an officer's classification level in the public service

220V Chief executive's functions for statutory TAFE institutes

The chief executive has the following functions for statutory TAFE institutes—

- (a) to improve the participation of young people in vocational education and training by attracting young people to, and supporting young people in, vocational

education and training resulting in a qualification or statement of attainment;

- (b) to ensure rural, remote and indigenous communities are given support, advice or other help in developing services in those communities that facilitate better access to education and training for young people in those communities;
- (c) to participate in the development of whole-of-community planning in relation to young people in the compulsory participation phase.

220W Preservation of rights in relation to public service employees

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to a person who—
 - (a) is appointed as an employee of a statutory TAFE institute; and
 - (b) was a public service employee immediately before taking up the appointment.
- (2) The person is entitled to retain all existing and accruing rights as if service as an employee of the statutory TAFE institute were a continuation of service as a public service employee.
- (3) If the person was a member of the State Public Sector Superannuation Scheme under the *Superannuation (State Public Sector) Act 1990*, the person keeps all the person's existing and accruing rights relating to superannuation.
- (4) If a person is appointed as a public service employee and the person was, immediately before taking up the appointment, an employee of a statutory TAFE institute, the person's service as an employee of the statutory TAFE institute must be regarded as service as a public service employee.

220X Secondment as employee of statutory TAFE institute

- (1) A person who is a public service employee may be seconded to a statutory TAFE institute.
- (2) While seconded under this section—

- (a) the person is taken to be an employee of the statutory TAFE institute; and
 - (b) the *Public Service Act 1996* does not apply to the person.
- (3) A person seconded under this section —
- (a) is entitled to the person's existing and accruing rights as if employment as an employee of the statutory TAFE institute were a continuation of employment as a public service employee; and
 - (b) may apply for positions, and be employed, in the public service as if the person were a public service employee.
- (4) When the secondment ends—
- (a) the person's employment on secondment as an employee of the statutory TAFE institute is taken to be employment of the same nature in the public service for working out the person's rights as a public service employee; and
 - (b) if the secondment ended for a reason other than misconduct, the person is entitled to be employed as a public service employee.
- (5) This section has effect despite section 218G.

Part 8 **Other provisions about change to statutory TAFE institute**

220Y **Definitions for pt 8**

In this part—

changeover day, for a former TAFE institute, means the day the institute is established as a statutory TAFE institute.

former TAFE institute means a TAFE institute or part of a TAFE institute that is, with or without other institutes or parts, established as a statutory TAFE institute.

220Z Transfer of assets, liabilities etc. to statutory TAFE institute

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a former TAFE institute is established as a statutory TAFE institute; and
 - (b) a regulation declares that this section applies to the former TAFE institute.
- (2) The regulation may make provision in relation to the following—
 - (a) the assets and liabilities that are, or are not, assets and liabilities of the statutory TAFE institute;
 - (b) the consideration for a transfer of assets to the statutory TAFE institute;
 - (c) the transfer of enrolments from the former TAFE institute to the statutory TAFE institute;
 - (d) the legal proceedings by or against the State in relation to the former TAFE institute that may be started or continued by or against the statutory TAFE institute;
 - (e) the entity by whom former TAFE institute employees will be employed;
 - (f) the continuation by a statutory TAFE institute of a former TAFE institute's registration under chapter 2, part 3, as a training organisation;
 - (g) the continuation by a statutory TAFE institute of a former TAFE institute's registration of a course as an accredited course under chapter 2, part 4;
 - (h) the continuation by a statutory TAFE institute of a former TAFE institute's director's registration as a provider and registration of a course under the *Education (Overseas Students) Act 1996*;
 - (i) the continuation by a statutory TAFE institute of a former TAFE institute's accreditation of a higher education course under the *Higher Education (General Provisions) Act 2003*;

- (j) the continuation for a statutory TAFE institute of a compliance audit of a former TAFE institute under chapter 2, part 3;
- (k) the continuation for a statutory TAFE institute of a former TAFE institute's status as a supervising registered training organisation under chapter 3, part 2;
- (l) any other matter that is necessary or convenient for establishing a former TAFE institute as a statutory TAFE institute.

220ZA References to former TAFE institute

A reference in an Act or document to a former TAFE institute may, to the extent the context permits, be taken to be a reference to the statutory TAFE institute established in its place.

220ZB Dissolution of TAFE institute council

- (1) This section applies if the whole of a TAFE institute is established as a statutory TAFE institute.
- (2) On the changeover day for the former TAFE institute—
 - (a) the institute's council is dissolved; and
 - (b) the members of the council go out of office.
- (3) No compensation is payable to a member because of subsection (2).

220ZC Applications made by former TAFE institute

- (1) An application made by a former TAFE institute before the changeover day for the institute, is taken to be made by the statutory TAFE institute established in its place.
- (2) In subsection (1)—

application means an application under this Act, the *Education (Overseas Students) Act 1996* or the *Higher Education (General Provisions) Act 2003*.

Chapter 7 Group training organisations

221 Recognition of group training organisation

- (1) The council may, by signed notice to a corporation, recognise the corporation as a group training organisation for—
 - (a) an industry; or
 - (b) an industry sector; or
 - (c) an area.
- (2) However, the council may recognise a corporation as a group training organisation only if the corporation conforms with the requirements of the approved guidelines for a group training organisation.

222 Function of group training organisation

The main function of a group training organisation is, by agreement between the organisation and an entity, to arrange for the entity to train under a training plan, an apprentice or trainee employed by the organisation.

223 Withdrawal of recognition

- (1) The council may withdraw the recognition of a corporation as a group training organisation by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation.
- (2) If the council withdraws the recognition of a corporation as a group training organisation, the council must promptly give the corporation an information notice.

Chapter 8 Appeals

Part 1 Training recognition decisions and employment exemption decisions

224 Appeal to Magistrates Court

A person aggrieved by any of the following decisions may appeal to a Magistrates Court—

- (a) a decision about the registration of a training organisation;
- (b) a decision about the accreditation of a course;
- (c) a decision about the recognition of a group training organisation;
- (d) a decision about an employment exemption for a young person in the compulsory participation phase.

225 Starting appeals

- (1) The appeal is started by—
 - (a) filing a written notice of appeal with the court; and
 - (b) serving a copy of the notice on the chairperson of the council.
- (2) The notice of appeal must be filed within 21 days after the day the aggrieved person is given an information notice for the decision being appealed.
- (3) The court may, at any time, extend the period for filing the notice of appeal.
- (4) The notice of appeal must state fully the grounds of the appeal.

226 Stay of operation of decisions

- (1) The court may grant a stay of the operation of the decision being appealed to secure the effectiveness of the appeal.
- (2) The stay—
 - (a) may be given on conditions the court considers appropriate; and
 - (b) operates for the period fixed by the court; and
 - (c) may be revoked or amended by the court.
- (3) The period of the stay must not extend past the time when the court decides the appeal.
- (4) The appeal affects the decision, or carrying out of the decision, only if the decision is stayed.

227 Hearing procedures

- (1) In deciding the appeal, the court has the same powers as the council in making the decision being appealed.
- (2) The appeal is by way of rehearing.

228 Powers of court on appeal

- (1) In deciding the appeal, the court may—
 - (a) dismiss the appeal; or
 - (b) allow the appeal, set aside the decision being appealed and substitute another decision; or
 - (c) allow the appeal and amend the decision; or
 - (d) allow the appeal, suspend the operation of the decision and remit the matter, with or without directions, to the council to act according to law.
- (2) If the court amends the decision or substitutes another decision for it, the amended or substituted decision is, for this Act (other than this part) taken to be the council's decision.

229 Appeal to District Court on question of law

A party to an appeal to a Magistrates Court may appeal against the Magistrates Court's decision to the District Court on a question of law only.

Part 2 Decisions relating to apprentices and trainees

Division 1 Appeals to industrial commission

230 Appeal to industrial commission against council or other decisions

- (1) A person aggrieved by any of the following decisions may appeal to the industrial commission—
 - (a) a registered training organisation's cancellation of a qualification or statement of attainment under section 45;²⁷
 - (b) the council's refusal to register a training contract under section 54;²⁸
 - (c) the council's refusal to approve an amendment or assignment of a registered training contract under section 57;²⁹
 - (d) the council's cancellation of, or refusal to cancel, a registered training contract under section 63, 64 or 66;³⁰
 - (e) the council's confirmation of, or refusal to confirm, the suspension of an apprentice or trainee under section 64;

27 Section 45 (Cancellation of qualification or statement of attainment)

28 Section 54 (Registering training contract)

29 Section 57 (Amending or assigning registered training contract)

30 Section 63 (Cancelling training contract for inability to perform contract on stated grounds), 64 (Suspension and cancellation for serious misconduct) or 66 (Cancelling registration of training contract)

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- (f) the council's order under section 65(4) or (5);³¹
 - (g) the council's order, or refusal to make an order, under section 71;³²
 - (h) the council's authorisation of a supervising registered training organisation to issue the qualification or statement of attainment stated in the training plan for an apprentice or trainee to the apprentice or trainee under section 73A(2);
 - (i) the council's cancellation, or refusal to cancel, a completion certificate under section 76;³³
 - (j) the council's refusal to extend the nominal term of a registered training contract under section 77;³⁴
 - (k) the council's declaration, variation of a declaration or refusal to vary a declaration, of a prohibited employer under section 83 or 84;³⁵
 - (l) the council's approval, or refusal to approve, the temporary stand down of an apprentice or trainee under section 86.³⁶
- (2) A parent of an apprentice or trainee can not be a person aggrieved for any of the decisions mentioned in subsection (1).
- (3) The appeal must be started, as required under the rules made under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, within 21 days after the aggrieved person is given an information notice for the decision being appealed.
- (4) However, the commission may extend the time for starting an appeal.

31 Section 65 (Council's power to reinstate training)

32 Section 71 (Discipline)

33 Section 76 (Cancelling completion certificate)

34 Section 77 (Delayed completion of registered training contract)

35 Section 83 (Prohibited employers) or 84 (Revocation of declaration as prohibited employer)

36 Section 86 (Temporary stand down under registered training contract)

231 Stay of decision being appealed

The industrial commission may order that the decision being appealed be wholly or partly stayed pending—

- (a) the determination of the appeal; or
- (b) a further order of the commission.

232 Nature of appeal

- (1) An appeal to the industrial commission is by way of rehearing on the record.
- (2) However, the commission may hear evidence afresh, or hear additional evidence, if the commission considers it appropriate to effectively dispose of the appeal.

233 Decision on appeal

- (1) The industrial commission must deal with an appeal as quickly as possible.
- (2) The commission may—
 - (a) dismiss the appeal; or
 - (b) allow the appeal, set aside the decision being appealed and substitute another decision; or
 - (c) allow the appeal and amend the decision; or
 - (d) allow the appeal, suspend the operation of the decision and remit the matter, with or without directions, to the person who made the decision to act according to law.
- (3) Subject to section 244, the commission's decision—
 - (a) is final and conclusive; and
 - (b) can not be impeached for informality or want of form.

234 Exclusive jurisdiction

- (1) The industrial commission's jurisdiction is exclusive of any court's jurisdiction and an injunction or prerogative order can

not be issued, granted or made in relation to proceedings in the commission that are within the commission's jurisdiction.

- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to section 244.

Division 2 Industrial commission's orders

235 Application of div 2

This division applies if—

- (a) an appeal to the industrial commission is about the cancellation of a registered training contract; and
- (b) the commission decides the employer or the apprentice or trainee has purported to cancel the contract other than in a way allowed under this Act.

236 Order to resume training

- (1) The industrial commission may order—
 - (a) the employer to resume training the apprentice or trainee; or
 - (b) the apprentice or trainee to resume training.
- (2) If the commission makes an order under subsection (1), the commission may—
 - (a) make an order it considers necessary to maintain the continuity of the training; or
 - (b) order the employer to pay to the apprentice or trainee the remuneration lost, or likely to have been lost, by the apprentice or trainee because of the purported cancellation; or
 - (c) order the apprentice or trainee to repay an amount paid to the apprentice or trainee by or for the employer on the purported cancellation.

237 Order cancelling contract

If the industrial commission considers it would be inappropriate in the circumstances for training to continue, the commission may order—

- (a) the contract be cancelled; and
- (b) the employer pay to the apprentice or trainee the compensation decided by the commission if the commission is satisfied the payment of compensation is reasonable in all the circumstances.

238 Limit of compensation

The industrial commission must not award an amount under section 237 that is more than the amount that could be awarded if the compensation were payable under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 79.³⁷

239 Account of amounts paid to apprentice or trainee

In deciding remuneration payable under section 236(2)(b) or compensation payable under section 237, the industrial commission may take into account an amount paid to the apprentice or trainee by the employer on the purported cancellation.

240 Payment of additional amount

If satisfied the employer has purported to cancel the contract other than in a way allowed under this Act, the industrial commission may, in addition to amounts ordered to be paid under section 236(2)(b) or 237, order the employer to pay the apprentice or trainee an amount of not more than the monetary value of 135 penalty units.

³⁷ *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 79 (Remedies—compensation)

241 Instalments

The industrial commission may allow an amount ordered to be paid under this division to be paid in the instalments decided by the commission.

242 Contravening orders

- (1) A person must not contravene an industrial commission order made under this division.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) If the employer wilfully contravenes an order to continue training made under section 236, the industrial commission may—

- (a) further order the employer to pay to the apprentice or trainee—

(i) an amount of not more than the monetary value of 50 penalty units; and

(ii) an amount as remuneration for lost wages; or

- (b) make a further order the commission considers necessary about the continuity of training.

Division 3 Other provisions

243 Recovery of amounts under orders

- (1) If the industrial commission orders, under division 2, an amount be paid (as a penalty or otherwise), the registrar may issue a certificate, under the commission's seal, stating—

(a) the amount payable; and

(b) who is to pay the amount; and

(c) to whom the amount is payable; and

(d) any conditions about payment.

- (2) The amount may be recovered in proceedings as for a debt.

- (3) When the certificate is filed in a court having jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount in an action for a debt, the order evidenced by the certificate is enforceable as if it were an order made by the court where the certificate is filed.
- (4) This section does not limit other ways in which amounts may be recovered on an order of the commission.

244 Appeal to Industrial Court on question of law

A party to an appeal to the industrial commission may appeal against the commission's decision to the Industrial Court on a question of law only.

Chapter 9 General

Part 1 Administration

Division 1 Chief executive's functions and powers

245 Chief executive's powers

- (1) The chief executive has, under the Minister and as agent of the State, all the powers of the State that are necessary or desirable for performing the chief executive's functions.
- (2) Anything the chief executive does in the name of, or for, the State in performing the chief executive's functions is taken to be done for, and binds, the State.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may, for example, in performing the chief executive's functions—
 - (a) enter into arrangements, agreements, contracts and deeds; and
 - (b) acquire, hold, deal with, and dispose of property; and

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- (c) appoint agents and attorneys; and
 - (d) form or establish, or participate in forming or establishing, an association, corporation, trust or other arrangement for a purpose calculated to further in any way the objects of this Act; and
 - (e) compound, or prove in a court having jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount claimed, all debts or amounts owing to the State; and
 - (f) accept gifts, including testamentary gifts and grants and create and administer trust funds; and
 - (g) charge, and fix terms, for goods, services, facilities and information supplied; and
 - (h) seal a document; and
 - (i) issue guidelines and directions for the performance of a function in relation to a TAFE institute; and
 - (j) do other things necessary or desirable to be done in connection with the functions.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive has the powers given to the chief executive under this or another Act or at common law.
- (5) However, the chief executive's powers are subject to any restriction expressly imposed on the chief executive under this or another Act.
- (6) In this section—
law includes a common law rule.
restriction includes prohibition.

246 Delegations

- (1) The chief executive may delegate the chief executive's powers to an appropriately qualified officer of the department.
- (2) In this section—
appropriately qualified, for an officer of the department to whom a power under this Act may be delegated, includes

having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to the exercise of the power.

Example of standing—

an officer's classification level in the public service

247 Committees

The chief executive may establish committees to help the chief executive to perform the chief executive's functions.

248 Membership of other bodies

- (1) The chief executive—
 - (a) may become and be a member or manager of an entity that—
 - (i) has among its objects—
 - (A) a declared object; or
 - (B) the conduct of research relevant to a declared object; or
 - (ii) the chief executive personally considers, is engaged in furthering a declared object; and
 - (b) may enter into agreements with an entity for a declared object.
- (2) The chief executive may be a member or manager of an entity only if its governing body agrees.
- (3) The chief executive may be a member of the governing body of an entity of which the chief executive is a member or manager.
- (4) In this section—

chief executive includes the chief executive's nominee.

declared object means—

 - (a) vocational education and training; or
 - (b) adult and community education; or
 - (c) post compulsory general education.

249 Returns to be given as required

- (1) A corporation in whose formation the chief executive has participated, and an entity of which the chief executive is a member or manager, must give to the Minister reports, returns and information about its affairs as required by the Minister.
- (2) In this section—
chief executive includes the chief executive's nominee.

250 Use of facilities and staff

The chief executive may contract, or enter into an arrangement, with an entity for the use by the entity of the facilities and staff available to the chief executive.

Division 2 Trusts

251 Definitions for div 2

In this division—

approved arrangement means an arrangement—

- (a) approved by the Minister under section 252(4); and
- (b) notified by gazette notice under section 252(5).

trust property see section 252(1).

252 Variation of trust purposes

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) property (*trust property*) is held by or for the State, at the commencement of this section or at a later time, on terms requiring the property or income from the property to be applied to a purpose (the *original purpose*) intended to further in any way the objects of this Act; and
 - (b) 1 or more of the following happen—
 - (i) the original purpose is carried out;

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- (ii) the original purpose ceases to exist;
 - (iii) the original purpose is adequately provided for otherwise;
 - (iv) the original purpose is uncertain or insufficiently defined or can not be identified;
 - (v) it is or becomes impossible, impracticable or inexpedient to carry out the original purpose;
 - (vi) the property or income from the property is not enough to carry out the original purpose.
- (2) The chief executive may propose an arrangement to apply the trust property or a part of it or the income from the property to a purpose stated in the proposal.
 - (3) The chief executive must submit the proposed arrangement in writing to the Minister.
 - (4) The proposed arrangement has no effect unless it is approved by the Minister.
 - (5) If the Minister approves the proposed arrangement, the approval must be notified by gazette notice.
 - (6) The approval is effective from the publication of the notice or a later day stated in the notice.
 - (7) Despite the original purpose for which the trust property was held immediately before the proposed arrangement becomes effective, when the approved arrangement becomes effective the trust property or income from it is to be applied to the purpose stated in the approved arrangement.
 - (8) However, the chief executive may not propose an arrangement under subsection (2) for trust property if the trust instrument under which the property is held on trust states the way the property is to be dealt with if something mentioned in subsection (1)(b) happens.

253 Variation of approved arrangement

- (1) The chief executive may propose a variation of an approved arrangement.

- (2) The chief executive must submit the proposed variation in writing to the Minister.
- (3) The proposed variation has no effect unless it is approved by the Minister.
- (4) If the Minister approves the proposed variation—
 - (a) the variation must be notified by gazette notice; and
 - (b) the approved arrangement as varied, is taken to be the approved arrangement for the trust property, or the part of the property to which it relates, on publication of the notice or a later day stated in the notice.

254 Requirements about purposes for arrangements

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive proposes—
 - (a) an arrangement under section 252(2); or
 - (b) a variation of an approved arrangement under section 253(1) and the proposal is to change the purpose of the approved arrangement.
- (2) The chief executive must—
 - (a) choose a purpose that, in the chief executive's opinion, is as similar as possible to the purpose for which the trust property is held by or for the State immediately before—
 - (i) the proposal of the arrangement; or
 - (ii) the variation of the approved arrangement; and
 - (b) in choosing the purpose, have regard to—
 - (i) its usefulness; and
 - (ii) how easily it can be achieved.
- (3) If the chief executive might have chosen another purpose for the arrangement or variation, other than the chosen purpose, it is not a sufficient ground for a court—
 - (a) to declare the chief executive's chosen purpose invalid or defective; or

- (b) to stop the chief executive's chosen purpose from being carried out.

255 Recording arrangements and variations in land register

- (1) This section applies if trust property to which an approved arrangement, or a variation of an approved arrangement, relates consists wholly or partly of land.
- (2) The chief executive must notify the registrar of titles or other person (each a *recorder*) charged by law with recording dealings for the land of the approved arrangement or variation of an approved arrangement within 1 month after the approval of the arrangement or variation takes effect.
- (3) On receiving the notification and any other particulars about the land, arrangement or variation the recorder requires, the recorder must make, in the appropriate register, the entries necessary to record the existence of the approved arrangement or variation.

256 Rights and jurisdiction in equity not affected

Other than as provided in this division, this division does not affect—

- (a) rights, entitlements and obligations conferred or imposed by law for property held on trust; or
- (b) the jurisdiction of a court to enforce, or declare about, trusts.

Part 2 Enforcement

Division 1 Inspectors

257 Appointment

- (1) The chief executive may appoint a public service officer or a person prescribed under a regulation as an inspector.
- (2) The chief executive may appoint an officer or a person as an inspector only if, in the chief executive's opinion, the officer or person has the necessary expertise or experience to be an inspector.

258 Limitation of inspector's powers

The powers of an inspector may be limited—

- (a) under a regulation; or
- (b) under a condition of appointment; or
- (c) by signed notice of the chief executive given to the inspector.

259 Inspector's appointment conditions

- (1) An inspector holds office on the conditions stated in the instrument of appointment.
- (2) An inspector ceases holding office—
 - (a) if the appointment provides for a term of appointment—at the end of the term; or
 - (b) if the appointment conditions provide—on ceasing to hold another office stated in the appointment conditions (the *main office*).
- (3) An inspector may resign by signed notice of resignation given to the chief executive.
- (4) However, an inspector may not resign from the office as inspector under this Act (the *secondary office*) if a condition

of appointment to the main office requires the inspector to hold the secondary office.

260 Inspector's identity card

- (1) The chief executive must give each inspector an identity card.
- (2) The identity card must—
 - (a) contain a recent photograph of the inspector; and
 - (b) be in a form approved by the chief executive; and
 - (c) be signed by the inspector; and
 - (d) identify the person as an inspector under this Act.
- (3) A person who ceases to be an inspector must return the person's identity card to the chief executive within 21 days after the person ceases to be an inspector, unless the person has a reasonable excuse for not returning it.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (4) This section does not prevent the giving of a single identity card to a person for this and other Acts or for other purposes.

261 Production or display of inspector's identity card

- (1) An inspector may exercise a power under this Act in relation to a person only if the inspector—
 - (a) first produces the inspector's identity card for inspection by the person; or
 - (b) has the inspector's identity card displayed so that it is clearly visible to the person.
- (2) However, if, for any reason, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspector must produce the identity card for inspection by the person at the first reasonable opportunity.

Division 2 Powers of inspectors

Subdivision 1 Entry of places

262 Power to enter places

- (1) An inspector may enter a place if—
- (a) its occupier consents to the entry; or
 - (b) it is a public place and the entry is made when it is open to the public; or
 - (c) it is a place where a registered training organisation carries on business and the entry is made when the place is open for the conduct of business or otherwise open for entry; or
 - (d) the entry is authorised by a warrant; or
 - (e) the place is a place where the inspector reasonably believes—
 - (i) a registered training organisation or an employer is—
 - (A) training an apprentice or trainee under a registered training contract or a student under a vocational placement agreement; or
 - (B) providing vocational education and training to a student for the issue of a qualification or statement of attainment; or
 - (C) assessing a person's skills and knowledge for the issue of a qualification or statement of attainment; or
 - (ii) a delegate of the council is exercising a power delegated to the delegate by the council;
- and the entry is made when the place is open for work or the conduct of business or otherwise open for entry.

- (2) For the purpose of asking the occupier of a place for consent to enter, an inspector may, without the occupier's consent or a warrant—
 - (a) enter land around premises at the place to an extent that is reasonable to contact the occupier; or
 - (b) enter part of the place the inspector reasonably considers members of the public ordinarily are allowed to enter when they wish to contact the occupier.
- (3) For subsection (1)(c) and (e), the place does not include part of the place where a person resides.

Subdivision 2 Procedure for entry

263 Entry with consent

- (1) This section applies if an inspector intends to ask an occupier of a place to consent to the inspector or another inspector entering the place under section 262(1)(a).
- (2) Before asking for the consent, the inspector must tell the occupier—
 - (a) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (b) that the occupier is not required to consent.
- (3) If the consent is given, the inspector may ask the occupier to sign an acknowledgment of the consent.
- (4) The acknowledgment must state—
 - (a) the occupier has been told—
 - (i) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (ii) that the occupier is not required to consent; and
 - (b) the purpose of the entry; and
 - (c) the occupier gives the inspector consent to enter the place and exercise powers under this part; and
 - (d) the time and date the consent was given.

- (5) If the occupier signs the acknowledgment, the inspector must immediately give a copy to the occupier.
- (6) A court must find the occupier of a place did not consent to an inspector entering the place under this part if—
 - (a) an issue arises in a proceeding before the court whether the occupier of the place consented to the entry under section 262(1)(a); and
 - (b) an acknowledgment mentioned in subsection (4) is not produced in evidence for the entry; and
 - (c) it is not proved by the person relying on the lawfulness of the entry that the occupier consented to the entry.

264 Application for warrant

- (1) An inspector may apply to a magistrate for a warrant for a place.
- (2) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which the warrant is sought.
- (3) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the inspector gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

Example—

The magistrate may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

265 Issue of warrant

- (1) The magistrate may issue a warrant only if the magistrate is satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting—
 - (a) there is a particular thing or activity (the *evidence*) that may provide evidence of an offence against this Act; and
 - (b) the evidence is at the place or, within the next 72 hours, may be at the place.
- (2) The warrant must state—

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- (a) that a stated inspector may, with necessary and reasonable help and force—
 - (i) enter the place and any other place necessary for entry; and
 - (ii) exercise the inspector's powers under this part; and
- (b) the offence for which the warrant is sought; and
- (c) the evidence that may be seized under the warrant; and
- (d) the hours of the day or night when the place may be entered; and
- (e) the date, within 7 days after the warrant's issue, the warrant ends.

266 Warrants—procedure before entry

- (1) This section applies if an inspector named in a warrant issued under this part for a place is intending to enter the place under the warrant.
- (2) Before entering the place, the inspector must do or make a reasonable attempt to do the following things—
 - (a) identify himself or herself to a person present at the place who is an occupier of the place by producing the inspector's notice of appointment or other document evidencing the appointment;
 - (b) give the person a copy of the warrant;
 - (c) tell the person the inspector is permitted by the warrant to enter the place;
 - (d) give the person an opportunity to allow the inspector immediate entry to the place without using force.
- (3) However, the inspector need not comply with subsection (2) if the inspector reasonably believes that immediate entry to the place is required to ensure the effective execution of the warrant is not frustrated.

Subdivision 3 Powers after entry

267 General powers after entering places

- (1) This section applies to an inspector who enters a place.
- (2) However, if an inspector—
 - (a) enters a place to get the occupier's consent to enter premises, this section applies to the inspector only if the consent is given; or
 - (b) enters a place under a warrant, this section applies subject to the warrant.
- (3) For monitoring or enforcing compliance with this Act, the inspector may—
 - (a) search any part of the place; or
 - (b) inspect a document in or on the place; or
 - (c) take extracts from, or make copies of, a document in or on the place; or
 - (d) take into or onto the place any persons, equipment and materials the inspector reasonably requires for exercising a power under this Act; or
 - (e) require the occupier of the place, or a person at the place, to give the inspector reasonable help to exercise the inspector's powers under paragraphs (a) to (d); or
 - (f) require the occupier of the place, or a person at the place, to give the inspector information to help the inspector ascertain whether this Act is being complied with.
- (4) When making a requirement mentioned in subsection (3)(e) or (f), the inspector must warn the person it is an offence to fail to comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

268 Failure to help inspector or give inspector information

- (1) A person required to give reasonable help under section 267(3)(e) or information under section 267(3)(f), must

comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) If the requirement is to be complied with by the person giving information, or producing a document, other than a document required to be kept by the person under this Act, it is a reasonable excuse for the person to fail to comply with the requirement if complying with it might tend to incriminate the person.

Subdivision 4 Power to seize evidence

269 Power to seize evidence from places

- (1) An inspector who enters a place under section 262(1)(e) may seize a thing at the place if the inspector reasonably believes the thing is evidence of an offence against this Act.
- (2) An inspector who enters a place under this division under a warrant may seize the evidence for which the warrant was issued.
- (3) An inspector who enters a place under this division under a warrant, or enters a place with the occupier's consent, may seize a thing if the inspector reasonably believes—
 - (a) the thing is evidence of the commission of an offence against this Act; and
 - (b) the seizure is necessary to prevent—
 - (i) the thing's concealment, loss or destruction; or
 - (ii) the thing's use in committing, continuing or repeating the offence.

270 Receipts for seized things

- (1) As soon as practicable after an inspector seizes a thing, the inspector must give a receipt for it to the person from whom it was seized.

- (2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspector must leave the receipt at the place of seizure in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way.
- (3) The receipt must describe generally each thing seized and its condition.

271 Inspector to allow inspection etc.

Until a seized thing is returned or otherwise finally dealt with under this Act, an inspector must allow a person who would be entitled to possession of it, if it had not been seized—

- (a) to inspect it free of charge; or
- (b) if it is a document, to obtain a copy of it free of charge.

272 Obligation to return seized things

- (1) This section applies if a thing is seized under this Act.
- (2) The chief executive must return the seized thing to its owner at the end of—
 - (a) 6 months; or
 - (b) if a prosecution for an offence involving the thing is started within the 6 months—the prosecution for the offence and any appeal from the prosecution.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the chief executive must return the seized thing to its owner immediately if the chief executive stops being satisfied its retention as evidence is necessary.

Subdivision 5 Power to obtain information

273 Power to require production of documents

- (1) An inspector may require a person to make available for inspection by an inspector, or produce to an inspector for inspection, at a reasonable time and place nominated by the inspector—

- (a) a document issued to the person under this Act; or
 - (b) a document required to be kept by the person under this Act.
- (2) The person must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

Subdivision 6 General enforcement matters

274 Obstructing etc. an inspector

A person must not obstruct an inspector in the exercise of a power, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

275 Pretending to be an inspector

A person must not pretend to be an inspector.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

276 Compensation

- (1) A person may claim compensation from the State if the person incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under this part.
- (2) Payment of compensation may be claimed and ordered in a proceeding for—
 - (a) compensation brought in a court having jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount of compensation claimed; or
 - (b) an offence against this Act brought against the person claiming compensation.
- (3) A court may order the payment of compensation for the loss or expense only if satisfied that it is just to make the order in the circumstances of the particular case.

Part 3 Other provisions

Division 1 Offences

277 False or misleading statements to official

- (1) A person must not state anything to an official the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

official means any of the following—

- (a) the council;
- (b) the ombudsman;
- (c) the chief executive;
- (d) an inspector.

278 False or misleading documents to official

- (1) A person must not give an official a document containing information the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who when giving the document—

- (a) tells the official, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and
- (b) if the person has, or can get, the correct information, gives the correct information to the official.

- (3) In this section—

official has the meaning given by section 277.

279 Offences about false or misleading statements or documents

- (1) For an offence against a prescribed provision, it is enough to allege that the relevant statement or document was ‘false or misleading’ without specifying which.
- (2) In this section—

prescribed provision means section 55, 72(4), 73(6), 73(6) as applied by section 73A(5), 102, 277(1) or 278(1).³⁸

Division 2 General accountability provisions

280 Executive officers must ensure corporation complies with prescribed provision

- (1) This section applies if a corporation commits an offence against a prescribed provision.
- (2) Each of the corporation’s executive officers also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the prescribed provision.

Maximum penalty—the maximum penalty for the contravention of the prescribed provision by an individual.

- (3) Evidence that a corporation has been convicted of an offence against a prescribed provision is evidence each of the corporation’s executive officers committed the offence of failing to ensure the corporation complies with the prescribed provision.
- (4) However, it is a defence for an executive officer to prove—
 - (a) if the officer was in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence—that the

38 Section 55 (False or misleading information in training contract), 72 (Employer and apprentice or trainee to notify completion of training), 73 (Issuing qualification or statement of attainment on completion of training), 73A (Authorising issue of qualification or statement of attainment), 102 (False or misleading information in training plan), 277 (False or misleading statements to official) or 278 (False or misleading documents to official)

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- officer took reasonable steps to ensure the corporation complied with the prescribed provision; or
- (b) the officer was not in a position to influence the conduct of the corporation in relation to the offence.
- (5) In this section—

prescribed provision means section 21(1), (2) or (3), 26(4), 34(2), 43(1), 46(1), 52(1) or (2), 53, 55(1) or (2), 56(1), 57(2), 61(2), 64(10), 65(7), 71(7), 73(6), 73(6) as applied by section 73A(5), 79, 80, 85(1), 93, 99, 102(1) or (2), 110, 111(1) or (2) or 112.

281 Responsibility for acts or omissions of representatives

- (1) This section applies in a proceeding for an offence against this Act.
- (2) If it is relevant to prove a person's state of mind about a particular act or omission, it is enough to show—
- (a) the act was done or omitted to be done by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority; and
- (b) the representative had the state of mind.
- (3) An act done or omitted to be done for a person by a representative of the person within the scope of the representative's actual or apparent authority is taken to have been done or omitted to be done also by the person, unless the person proves—
- (a) if the person was in a position to influence the conduct of the representative in relation to the act or omission, the person took reasonable steps to prevent the act or omission; or
- (b) the person was not in a position to influence the conduct of the representative in relation to the act or omission.
- (4) In this section—
- representative*** means—
- (a) for a corporation—an executive officer, employee or agent of the corporation; or

- (b) for an individual—an employee or agent of the individual.

282 Disclosure of interests by member of disclosure body

- (1) This section applies if a member of a disclosure body has a direct or indirect interest in a matter being considered, or about to be considered, by the body.
- (2) The member must disclose the nature of the interest to a meeting of the body as soon as practicable after the relevant facts come to the member's knowledge.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) The disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the body.
- (4) In this section—

disclosure body means any of the following—

- (a) the council;
- (b) a TAFE institute council;
- (c) a committee established by an entity mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b);
- (d) a committee established by the chief executive;
- (e) a statutory committee or other committee established by a statutory TAFE institute's board.

283 Voting etc. by interested member of disclosure body

- (1) If a member of a disclosure body has a material personal interest in a matter being considered by the body, the member must not—
 - (a) vote on the matter; or
 - (b) vote on a proposed resolution (a *related resolution*) under subsection (2)(a) in relation to the matter (whether in relation to the member or another member); or

- (c) be present while the matter, or a related resolution, is being considered by the body; or
- (d) otherwise take part in any decision of the body in relation to the matter or a related resolution.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the matter if—
 - (a) the body has passed a resolution that—
 - (i) states the member, the interest and the matter; and
 - (ii) states that the members voting for the resolution are satisfied that the interest should not disqualify the member from considering or voting on the matter; or
 - (b) if a quorum of the body can not be formed because of subsection (1)—the Minister has given a written direction to that effect for the matter.
- (3) In this section—
disclosure body has the meaning given by section 282.

284 Other disclosure of interests

- (1) This section applies if a person, other than a public service employee, has a direct or indirect interest in a matter that appears likely to conflict, or appears capable of conflicting, with the exercise of the person's powers or the performance of the person's functions under this Act.³⁹
- (2) The person must disclose the interest to—
 - (a) if the person is the ombudsman—the Minister; or
 - (b) if the person is an owner or executive officer of a registered training organisation—the chief executive; or
 - (c) otherwise—the chief executive.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

³⁹ The *Public Service Act 1996*, sections 56 and 84 provide for the disclosure of interests by public service employees.

- (3) The Minister or chief executive may, by signed notice, direct the person to take the reasonable action stated in the notice to resolve the conflict.
- (4) The person must not contravene the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—40 penalty units.

285 Duty to act honestly

- (1) This section applies if a person exercises a power or performs a function under this Act.
- (2) In exercising the power or performing the function, the person must act honestly.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) The person must not use any information acquired in exercising the power or performing the function to, directly or indirectly—
 - (a) gain a benefit for the person or someone else; or
 - (b) cause a detriment to someone else.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—50 penalty units.

286 Protection of confidentiality

- (1) This section applies if a person exercises a power or performs a function under this Act.
- (2) The person must not disclose to anyone else information that comes to the person's knowledge in exercising the power or performing the function or because of an opportunity provided by the exercise of the power or performance of the function.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) However, a person does not contravene subsection (2) if the person discloses information—
 - (a) under this Act; or
 - (b) with the authorisation of the chief executive; or

- (c) required to be disclosed under a matter before the council or ombudsman; or
- (d) ordered by a court, commission or tribunal constituted by law to be disclosed under proceedings before it; or
- (e) otherwise required by law to be disclosed.

Division 3 Procedural and evidentiary provisions

287 Summary proceedings for offences

- (1) A proceeding for an offence against this Act is to be taken in a summary way under the *Justices Act 1886*.
- (2) A proceeding for an offence under this Act must be commenced—
 - (a) within 1 year after the offence was committed; or
 - (b) within 6 months after the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 18 months after the offence was committed.

288 Representation of parties

- (1) A party to a proceeding for an offence against this Act may be represented in the proceedings by an agent appointed in writing or a lawyer.
- (2) However, a party who is represented by an agent or lawyer can not be awarded costs of the representation.

289 Evidentiary provisions

- (1) This section applies to a proceeding under this Act.
- (2) It is not necessary to prove—
 - (a) the appointment of—
 - (i) the ombudsman; or

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- (ii) a member of the council or a member of a committee established by the council; or
 - (iii) the chief executive or an inspector; or
 - (b) the authority of the council, chief executive or an inspector to take an action, commence a proceeding or make or give an order, direction or requirement;
- unless a party, by reasonable notice of at least 7 days, requires proof of the appointment or authority.
- (3) A signature on a document purporting to be that of the ombudsman, a person authorised to sign the document for the council, the chief executive, an inspector, or an owner or executive officer of a registered training organisation is evidence of the signature it purports to be.
 - (4) An entry in a register required to be kept under this Act, or a copy or extract from a register, certified to be a true copy or extract by a person authorised to sign a document for the council or the chief executive is evidence of the matters contained in the register.
 - (5) A certificate signed by a person authorised to sign a document for the council, the chief executive or an inspector and stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter—
 - (a) on a stated day, or during a stated time, a stated person was, or was not, a party to a registered training contract or a registered vocational placement agreement;
 - (b) on a stated day, or during a stated time, a stated training organisation was, or was not, a registered training organisation.
 - (6) A registered training contract or vocational placement agreement is evidence of the things stated in it.
 - (7) A document apparently published by or for the Minister, the council or the chief executive, is evidence that the document and the things stated in it are authorised by the Minister, the council or the chief executive.
 - (8) A copy signature on a document purporting to be a facsimile of the signature of a person (*signatory*) who is, or was, a

person authorised to sign a document for the council, the chief executive or an inspector is evidence—

- (a) of the signature of the person who is, or was, the signatory; and
- (b) the signature was placed on the document by or with the authority of the person who is, or was, the signatory.

Division 4 Other provisions

290 Protection from liability

- (1) An indemnified person is not civilly liable for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.
- (2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to the person, the liability attaches instead to the State.
- (3) In this section—

indemnified person means any of the following—

- (a) the Minister;
- (b) the ombudsman;
- (c) a member of the council or a member of a committee established by the council;
- (d) a member of a TAFE institute council;
- (e) the chief executive;
- (f) an officer or employee of the department;
- (g) an inspector;
- (h) a person mentioned in section 267(3)(e).⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Section 267 (General powers after entering places)

291 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may—
 - (a) provide for the fees payable under this Act; or
 - (b) create offences and impose penalties (including different penalties for successive offences) of not more than 20 penalty units; or
 - (c) provide for the registration as prescribed under section 20⁴¹ of details not otherwise expressly provided for under chapter 2; or
 - (d) provide for the prescription of a law of a jurisdiction other than Queensland as the corresponding law for chapter 2 or a provision of chapter 2.

Chapter 10 Repeals and transitional provisions

Part 1 Repeals

294 Repeal of Acts

The following Acts are repealed—

- Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991
- Vocational Education and Training (Industry Placement) Act 1992.

41 Section 20 (National register and national effect of registration)

Part 2 Transitional provisions for Act No. 23 of 2000

Division 1 Preliminary

295 Definitions for pt 2

In this part—

commission means the Vocational Education, Training and Employment Commission established under the former VETE Act.

corporation means the Vocational Education, Training and Employment Corporation established under the former VETE Act.

former body means any of the following bodies constituted or established under the former VETE Act—

- (a) the commission;
- (b) the accreditation council;
- (c) the state planning and development council;
- (d) the state training council.

former industry placement Act means the repealed *Vocational Education and Training (Industry Placement) Act 1992*.

industrial body means the industrial commission or an industrial magistrate.

new training contract see section 307.

State Training Council means the State Training Council constituted under the former VETE Act.

Division 2 Transitional provisions for former VETE Act

296 **Dissolution of corporation and former bodies**

- (1) The corporation and each former body are dissolved.
- (2) The members of each former body go out of office.

297 **Assets and liabilities**

- (1) The assets and liabilities of the corporation and each former body vest in the State.
- (2) If the corporation held property on trust, the State holds the property on the terms of the trust.

298 **Proceedings**

- (1) A proceeding by or against the corporation or a former body that has not ended before the commencement of this section may be continued and finished by or against the State.
- (2) A proceeding that could have been taken by or against the corporation or a former body if the corporation or former body had continued to exist, may be taken by or against the State.

299 **Existing contracts**

- (1) If the corporation or a former body was a party to a contract in force immediately before the commencement of this section, the contract continues in force and the State is taken to be a party instead of the corporation or former body.
- (2) In this section—

contract means a contract other than a training contract.

300 **References**

A reference in an Act or document to—

- (a) the former VETE Act or the former industry placement Act may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to this Act; or
- (b) the corporation may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to the chief executive; or
- (c) a former body may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to—
 - (i) if the reference is to the commission or the state planning and development council—the board; or
 - (ii) if the reference is to the accreditation council or state training council—the council.

301 Existing approvals

- (1) An approval in force immediately before the commencement of this section is taken to be an approval granted under this Act.
- (2) The approval continues in force subject to this Act and is not renewable.
- (3) The approval ends when it would have ended under the former VETE Act, unless the council by fair procedures prescribed under a regulation—
 - (a) if the approval is the registration of a training organisation—sooner suspends or cancels the registration; or
 - (b) if the approval is the accreditation of a course—sooner cancels the accreditation.
- (4) Subsection (2) applies despite a provision of the approval or the former VETE Act about renewing the approval.
- (5) In this section—

approval means—

 - (a) the registration of a training organisation under the former VETE Act; or
 - (b) the accreditation of a course under the former VETE Act.

302 Awards conferred under former VETE Act

- (1) An award conferred, or continued in force, under the former VETE Act is taken to be a qualification issued under this Act.
- (2) In this section—

award means any of the following—

- (a) a certificate of completion given under section 73⁴² of the former VETE Act;
- (b) a certificate, advanced certificate, associate diploma, diploma or other award that was approved by the commission under the former VETE Act;
- (c) another academic award or certificate.

303 Certificate for work or training recognised under former VETE Act

A certificate issued under section 82⁴³ of the former VETE Act by the State Training Council and in force immediately before the commencement of this section is taken to be a recognition certificate issued by the council under this Act.

304 Existing decisions under former VETE Act

- (1) This section applies to a decision made under the former VETE Act by the corporation or a former body if the decision has not had full effect at the commencement of this section.
- (2) The decision continues in force subject to this Act and—
 - (a) if the decision was made under the former VETE Act by the corporation—is taken to be a decision made by the chief executive; or
 - (b) if the decision was made under the former VETE Act by a former body—

42 Section 73 (Period of training scheme) of the former VETE Act

43 Section 82 (Recognition of work or training) of the former VETE Act

- (i) if the former body was the commission or state planning and development council—is taken to be a decision made by the board; or
 - (ii) if the former body was the accreditation council or the state training council—is taken to be a decision made by the council.
- (3) If a person had a right to appeal against a decision mentioned in subsection (2)(a) under the former VETE Act that had not ended immediately before the commencement of this section, the person may, within the time allowed for appealing under the former VETE Act, appeal against the decision under chapter 8 as if the decision were made under this Act.
- (4) However, the decision does not authorise a matter that can not be decided under this Act.
- (5) In this section—
decision includes determination, direction and ruling.

305 Existing orders of industrial body

- (1) This section applies to an order made under the former VETE Act by an industrial body if the order has not had full effect at the commencement of this section.
- (2) The order continues in force as if it were made under the provisions of the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* corresponding with provisions of the former VETE Act under which the order was made.

306 Existing proceedings before industrial body

A proceeding for an offence started before an industrial body under the former VETE Act but not finished at the commencement of this section may be carried on and prosecuted as if it had been started under this Act.

307 Existing training agreements

- (1) A training agreement (the *former training agreement*) for an apprentice or trainee approved under section 70⁴⁴ of the former VETE Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this section continues in force, subject to this Act, as if it were a registered training contract (the *new training contract*) under this Act.
- (2) Despite any contrary or inconsistent provision of the former training agreement, the new training contract is taken to provide that, at its completion, the apprentice or trainee being trained under it is eligible to receive the qualification or statement of attainment—
 - (a) identified in a national training system of qualifications or an accredited course as the most appropriate qualification or statement of attainment for the training undertaken by the apprentice or trainee under the former training agreement and the new training contract; and
 - (b) issued by the supervising registered training organisation appointed under section 311 for the new training contract.
- (3) Also, despite a provision of the former training agreement, at the completion of the new training contract, the council must issue a completion certificate to the apprentice or trainee.
- (4) The apprentice or trainee continues to be entitled under the new training contract to the same conditions of employment under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* the apprentice or trainee was entitled to under the former training agreement.

308 Existing industry training advisory bodies

The industry training advisory bodies mentioned in section 14⁴⁵ of the former VETE Act and in existence immediately before the commencement of this section are taken to be

44 Section 70 (Training agreements) of the former VETE Act

45 Section 14 (Recognition of industry training advisory bodies) of the former VETE Act

recognised by the board as industry training advisory bodies under this Act.

309 Existing group training schemes

A group training scheme under the former VETE Act in existence immediately before the commencement of this section is taken to be recognised by the board as a group training organisation under this Act.

311 When supervising registered training organisation required

- (1) This section applies if the unexpired term of a new training contract for an apprentice or trainee is more than 6 months.
- (2) There must be a supervising registered training organisation for the apprentice or trainee.
- (3) Promptly after the commencement of this section, the parties to the contract must agree with a registered training organisation that it become the supervising registered training organisation for the apprentice or trainee.
- (4) A provision of this Act, other than section 91(1),⁴⁶ applying in relation to a supervising registered training organisation applies in relation to a supervising registered training organisation required under this section.

312 When training plan required

- (1) This section applies if the unexpired term of a new training contract for an apprentice or trainee is more than 6 months.
- (2) There must be a training plan for the apprentice or trainee.
- (3) Chapter 3, part 3, other than section 100(2)⁴⁷ applies to the training plan, with necessary changes.

⁴⁶ Section 91 (Becoming a supervising registered training organisation)

⁴⁷ Section 100 (Signing training plan for apprentice or trainee)

Division 3 **Transitional provisions for former industry placement Act**

313 Existing approved training schemes

An approved training scheme in existence under the former industry placement Act immediately before the commencement of this section is taken to be a vocational placement scheme recognised under this Act by the council.

314 Existing vocational placement agreements etc.

A vocational placement agreement and a vocational training agreement in force under the former industry placement Act immediately before the commencement of this section continues in force, subject to this Act, as if it were a vocational placement agreement under this Act.

315 Existing decisions under former industry placement Act

- (1) This section applies to a decision made under the former industry placement Act if the decision has not had full effect at the commencement of this section.
- (2) The decision continues in force subject to this Act and is taken to be a decision made by the council.
- (3) However, the decision does not authorise a matter that can not be decided under this Act.
- (4) In this section—
decision includes determination, direction and ruling.

316 Existing orders of industrial commission

- (1) This section applies to an order made under the former industry placement Act by the industrial commission if the order has not had full effect at the commencement of this section.
- (2) The order continues in force as if it were made under the provisions of the *Industrial Relations Act 1999* corresponding

with the provisions of the former industry placement Act under which the order was made.

Part 3 Transitional provisions for Training Reform Act 2003

Division 1 General transitional provisions

317 References to Training and Employment Act 2000

In an Act or document, a reference to the *Training and Employment Act 2000* may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to this Act.

318 Apprenticeship and traineeship ombudsman

- (1) In an Act or document, a reference to the apprenticeship and traineeship ombudsman may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to the training ombudsman.
- (2) The person who, immediately before the commencement of this section, was the apprenticeship and traineeship ombudsman is taken, for the remaining term of the person's appointment, to be the training ombudsman.
- (3) The *Training Reform Act 2003* does not affect anything done or existing in relation to the ombudsman before the commencement of this section.

319 Training Recognition Council

- (1) The Training Recognition Council as formerly established is continued in existence as the Training and Employment Recognition Council.
- (2) In an Act or document, a reference to the Training Recognition Council may, if the context permits, be taken to

be a reference to the Training and Employment Recognition Council.

- (3) A person who, immediately before the commencement of this section, was a member of the Training Recognition Council is taken, for the remaining term of the person's appointment, to be a member of the Training and Employment Recognition Council.
- (4) The *Training Reform Act 2003* does not affect anything done or existing in relation to the council before the commencement of this section.

320 Amending or assigning registered training contract

Section 57, as in force immediately before the commencement of this section, continues to apply to a training contract registered before the commencement as if the *Training Reform Act 2003*, section 12⁴⁸ had not been enacted.

321 Appeal to industrial commission against council or other decision

Section 230, as in force immediately before the commencement of this section, (*old section 230*) continues to apply in relation to a decision mentioned in old section 230 that was made before the commencement as if the *Training Reform Act 2003*, section 47⁴⁹ had not been enacted.

322 Amendment of subordinate legislation by Act does not affect power of Governor in Council

The amendment of particular subordinate legislation by the *Training Reform Act 2003* does not affect the power of the Governor in Council to further amend the subordinate legislation or to repeal it.

48 *Training Reform Act 2003*, section 12 (Amendment of s 57 (Amending or assigning registered training contract))

49 *Training Reform Act 2003*, section 47 (Amendment of s 230 (Appeal to industrial commission against council or other decisions))

Division 2 Transitional provisions for training organisations

323 Definitions for div 2

In this division—

commencement means the commencement of this section.

old in relation to a provision, means the provision as in force immediately before commencement.

324 Details on register on commencement

- (1) The following details recorded on the National Training Information Service maintained by ANTA at commencement are taken to have been registered under chapter 2 or a corresponding law by the entity that recorded the detail—
 - (a) a training organisation's registration;
 - (b) a training organisation's scope of registration and term of registration;
 - (c) registered conditions of a registered training organisation;
 - (d) registration of an accredited course;
 - (e) an accredited course's term of registration;
 - (f) a qualification registered for a nationally endorsed training package.

Note—

Under section 20,⁵⁰ these details are the national register.

- (2) On commencement, a condition of a registered training organisation taken to be registered under subsection (1) (a *recorded condition*) is taken to be a condition imposed under a section of chapter 2 or a corresponding law under which a similar condition may be imposed in similar circumstances to those applying when the recorded condition was imposed.

50 Section 20 (National register and national effect of registration)

(3) In this section—

ANTA has the meaning given to it, at the commencement, in section 19.

325 Application for registration

An application for registration of a training organisation made under old section 18⁵¹ and not decided by council before commencement is, after commencement, taken to have been made under section 23⁵² and to have been accompanied by the prescribed fee.

326 Contravention of registration condition

If, before commencement, a registered training organisation contravenes a condition stated in its certificate of registration, old chapter 2, in particular old section 23(2) and old section 28(b)⁵³ continue to apply after commencement in relation to the contravention as if those provisions had not been repealed.

327 Return of registration certificate

- (1) If, before commencement, the council cancelled the registration of a training organisation under old section 27,⁵⁴ old section 27(2) continues to apply in relation to the organisation as if old section 27 had not been repealed.
- (2) If, before commencement, the council amended, suspended or cancelled the registration of a training organisation under old section 29, old section 30 continues to apply after

51 Old section 18 (Applying for registration)

52 Section 23 (Applying in this jurisdiction for registration)

53 Old sections 23 (Registration conditions) and 28 (Grounds for amending, suspending or cancelling registration without application)

54 Old section 27 (Amending or cancelling registration on application by registered training organisation)

commencement in relation to the organisation as if old section 30⁵⁵ had not been repealed.

328 Show cause notice issued

- (1) This section applies if, before commencement—
 - (a) a show cause notice is given under old section 29; and
 - (b) the council has not made a decision, or, if the council has made a decision, the decision has not taken effect.
- (2) Old chapter 2, part 1, division 2⁵⁶ continues to apply after commencement in relation to the show cause notice and the council's decision as if it had not been repealed.

329 Issuing qualifications and statements of attainment

- (1) This section applies if, before commencement—
 - (a) a student has complied with old section 34(1)(a) or has been recognised under old section 34(1)(b);⁵⁷ and
 - (b) the registered training organisation has not issued the appropriate qualification or statement of attainment.
- (2) Old section 34(2) continues to apply after commencement as if it had not been repealed.

330 Assessment of skills or knowledge

- (1) This section applies if, before commencement—

55 Old section 29 (Procedure for amending, suspending or cancelling registration) and old section 30 (Return of registration certificate)

56 Old chapter 2 (Training organisations), part 1 (Registration of training organisations), division 2 (Provisions about amending, suspending and cancelling registration)

57 Old section 34 (Issuing qualifications and statements of attainment)

- (a) a registered training organisation has assessed a person's skills or knowledge for the purposes of old section 35;⁵⁸ and
 - (b) the organisation has not issued the appropriate qualification or statement of attainment.
- (2) Old section 35(3) continues to apply after commencement as if it had not been repealed.

331 Return of qualification or statement of attainment

- (1) This section applies if, before commencement—
- (a) a registered training organisation cancels a qualification or statement of attainment under old section 36;⁵⁹ and
 - (b) the person to whom the qualification or statement of attainment was issued has not returned it to the organisation.
- (2) Old section 36(2) continues to apply after commencement as if it had not been repealed.

332 Application for course accreditation

- (1) This section applies if, before commencement—
- (a) an entity applies for the grant of an accreditation for a course under old section 38; and
 - (b) the council has not granted or refused to grant the accreditation.

58 Old section 35 (Assessment of skills or knowledge by registered training organisation)

59 Old section 36 (Cancellation of qualification or statement of attainment)

- (2) Old sections 38, 40, 41 and 44⁶⁰ continue to apply after commencement as if the provisions had not been repealed.
- (3) Section 47C⁶¹ applies in relation to the term of accreditation.

333 Amendment or cancellation of accreditation without application

- (1) This section applies if, before commencement—
 - (a) the council begins the process to amend or cancel an accreditation under old section 45⁶² without application by the entity to whom it was granted; and
 - (b) the council has not made a decision, or, if the council has made a decision, the decision has not taken effect.
- (2) Section 47F⁶³ applies in relation to the process and decision.

Part 4 Transitional provisions for Vocational Education, Training and Employment Amendment Act 2005

Division 1 Provisions about Training and Employment Board

334 Definitions for div 1

In this division—

60 Old sections 38 (Council may accredit courses), 40 (How council may deal with application), 41 (Accreditation conditions) and 44 (Procedure for granting and amending accreditation)

61 Section 47C (Term of accreditation)

62 Old section 45 (Amendment or cancellation of accreditation without application)

63 Section 47F (Amendment or cancellation of accreditation without application)

board means the Training and Employment Board established under section 146 as in force immediately before the commencement.

commencement means the commencement of this division.

335 Dissolution of Training and Employment Board

- (1) On the commencement—
 - (a) the board is dissolved; and
 - (b) the members of the board go out of office.
- (2) No compensation is payable to a member of the board because of subsection (1).

336 References to board taken to be references to council

A reference in an Act or document to the board may, if the context permits, be taken to be a reference to the council.

337 Existing decisions of board

- (1) This section applies to a decision of the board before the commencement, if the decision had not had full effect at the commencement.
- (2) The decision continues in force, subject to this Act, and is taken to be a decision of the council.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), if the decision is one in relation to which a person had a right to appeal against the decision that had not ended immediately before the commencement, the person may appeal against the decision as if it were a decision of the council.

338 Continuation of recognition of group training organisation and industry training advisory body

A recognition by the board of a corporation as a group training organisation or an industry training advisory body that is in force immediately before the commencement is

taken, on the commencement, to be a recognition by the council.

339 Applications for recognition of group training organisation or industry training advisory body

- (1) This section applies if an application for recognition as a group training organisation or an industry training advisory group has been made but not decided before the commencement.
- (2) The application is taken to have been made to the council.

340 Remission of matters by magistrates court to board

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) before the commencement, a matter had been remitted under section 228(1)(d) to the board to act according to law; and
 - (b) the board had not finished acting in relation to the matter at the commencement.
- (2) The matter is taken to have been remitted to the council and any action taken by the board in relation to the matter is taken to have been action taken by the council.

Division 2 Provision about TAFE institute council

341 Appointed members of TAFE institute council continue despite amendment of s 196(1)(a)

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement of the *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Amendment Act 2005*, section 19, there were more than 15 appointed members on a TAFE institute council.
- (2) Despite the commencement of section 19, each of the appointed members continues as an appointed member until—

- (a) the member's term of appointment ends; or
- (b) the member's office sooner becomes vacant.

Division 3 Provision about TAFE institute college council

342 Dissolution of college councils

- (1) On the commencement of this section—
 - (a) each college council established under chapter 6, part 3 is dissolved; and
 - (b) the members of each of the college councils go out of office.
- (2) No compensation is payable to a member of a college council because of subsection (1).

Division 4 Transitional provision for vocational placement scheme

343 Application for recognition of vocational placement scheme

- (1) This section applies if an application for recognition of a vocational placement scheme has been made but not decided before the commencement.
- (2) The prescribed fee mentioned in section 108(2) is not payable in relation to the application.

Schedule 3 Dictionary

section 6

accreditation, for chapter 2, see section 19.

accredited, for chapter 2, see section 19.

adverse decision about an employment exemption see section 141A(2).

advertisement includes circular, notice, sign and matter that is not in writing but which conveys a message because of the form or context in which it appears.

amalgamation regulation see section 220L.

amended, for chapter 2, see section 19.

another jurisdiction, for chapter 2, see section 19.

appointed members, for chapter 6, part 2, division 2, see section 196.

apprentice see section 9.

apprenticeship see section 7.

apprenticeship contract see section 11.

approved arrangement, for chapter 9, part 1, division 2, means an arrangement approved by the Minister under section 252(4).

approved form see section 190.

approved guideline means a guideline approved by the Minister under section 189(1).

AQF, for chapter 2, see section 19.

AQTF, for chapter 2, see section 19.

calling means—

- (a) a craft, manufacture, occupation, trade, undertaking or vocation; or
- (b) a section of something mentioned in paragraph (a).

Schedule 3 (continued)

commission, for chapter 10, part 3, see section 295.

commissioner of police means the commissioner of the police service appointed under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*.

Commonwealth Act, for chapter 2, see section 19.

community service obligation, for a statutory TAFE institute, means an obligation on the institute to perform an activity or provide a service that—

- (a) is not in the institute's commercial interests to perform or provide; and
- (b) is purchased by the State.

completion agreement see section 73.

completion certificate means a certificate issued by the council stating that the person named in the certificate has successfully completed the apprenticeship or traineeship stated in the certificate.

compliance audit, for chapter 2, see section 19.

compulsory participation phase see the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, section 231.

condition, for chapter 2, see section 19.

convicted means a finding of guilt, or the acceptance of a plea of guilt, by a court, whether or not a conviction is recorded.

corporation, for chapter 10, part 3, see section 295.

corresponding law, for chapter 2, see section 19.

council means the Training and Employment Recognition Council established under section 167.

course—

- (a) generally—means a structured approach to the development and attainment of skills and knowledge; or
- (b) for chapter 4—see section 107.

course accrediting body, for chapter 2, see section 19.

Schedule 3 (continued)

criminal history, of a person, means the person's criminal history as defined under the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986* to the extent the criminal history relates to indictable offences, other than spent convictions.

deliver includes arrange to deliver.

departmental employment skills development program see section 106C(2).

dissolution regulation see section 220M.

employee see *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 5.

employee organisation means an organisation of employees.

employer see *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, section 6.

employer organisation means an organisation of employers.

employment exemption see section 183B.

executive officer, of a corporation, means a person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the corporation's management, whether or not the person is a director or the person's position is given the name of executive officer.

former body, for chapter 10, part 3, see section 295.

former industry placement Act, for chapter 10, part 3, see section 295.

former VETE Act means the repealed *Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 1991*.

government entity see the *Public Service Act 1996*, section 21.

group training organisation means a corporation recognised by the council as a group training organisation.

guideline includes criteria.

industrial body, for chapter 10, part 3, see section 295.

industrial commission means the Queensland Industrial Relations Commission under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.

Schedule 3 (continued)

industrial registrar means the industrial registrar under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.

industrial registry means the industrial registry under the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.

information notice, for a decision of the ombudsman, the council or a registered training organisation, means a signed notice stating the following—

- (a) the decision;
- (b) the reasons for the decision;
- (c) the day the decision has effect;
- (d) for a decision other than a decision of the ombudsman, the person to whom the notice is given may appeal the decision within 21 days;
- (e) other information required under this Act to be stated in the notice.

insolvent under administration see the Corporations Act, section 9.

jurisdiction, for chapter 2, see section 19.

legislative compliance standard, for chapter 2, see section 19.

Ministerial Council, for chapter 2, see section 19.

ministerial declaration ‘Stepping forward: improving pathways for all young people’ see section 106B.

misconduct, for chapter 3, part 1, division 5, see section 70.

nationally endorsed, for chapter 2, see section 19.

National Quality Council, for chapter 2, see section 19.

national register, for chapter 2, see section 20.

national standards, for chapter 2, see section 19.

new training contract, for chapter 10, part 3, see section 295.

nominal term see section 49.

Schedule 3 (continued)

non-departmental employment skills development program
see section 183D(3).

obstruct includes hinder, interfere with, resist and attempt to obstruct.

ombudsman means the training ombudsman appointed under section 133.

operational plan, of a statutory TAFE institute, means the operational plan the institute is required to develop under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.

parent includes guardian and each person who is liable to maintain, or has the care and control of, a minor.

placement person means an employer who has signed a vocational placement agreement with—

- (a) if the agreement is signed under section 116(1)—the registered training organisation and the student; or
- (b) if the agreement is signed under section 116(2)(a)—the registered training organisation.

probationary period, for an apprenticeship or traineeship, means the period decided by the council under section 50 as the probationary period for the apprenticeship or traineeship.

prohibited employer means an employer declared to be a prohibited employer under section 83.

prohibition, for chapter 2, see section 19.

publish, for an advertisement—

- (a) means publish the advertisement in any way and includes publishing it in any of the following ways—
 - (i) in a newspaper or periodical;
 - (ii) by radio or television, on the internet or in another electronic way;
 - (iii) in a film or video recording;
 - (iv) by a circular, notice or sign; and
- (b) includes cause to be published.

Schedule 3 (continued)

purchaser see section 82.

qualification, for chapter 2, see section 19.

reasonably believes means believes on grounds that are reasonable in all the circumstances.

recognition certificate see section 182.

recognition services means—

- (a) the recognition of skills and knowledge; or
- (b) the assessment of skills and knowledge; or
- (c) the issue of qualifications or statements of attainment.

referrable matter see section 134.

registered, for chapter 2, see section 19.

registered training contract means a training contract registered under section 54.

registered training organisation, for chapter 2, see section 19.

registering body, for chapter 2, see section 19.

registration, for chapter 2, see section 19.

relevant particulars see section 16.

replacement day, for chapter 3, part 2, see section 95.

restricted calling means a calling declared by the council to be a restricted calling under section 89.

restriction, for chapter 2, see section 19.

scope of registration, for chapter 2, see section 19.

spent conviction means a conviction—

- (a) for which the rehabilitation period under the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986* has expired under that Act; and
- (b) that is not revived as prescribed by section 11 of that Act.

Schedule 3 (continued)

standards for accreditation of courses, for chapter 2, see section 19.

standards for registered training organisations, for chapter 2, see section 19.

standards for State and Territory registering and course accrediting bodies, for chapter 2, see section 19.

statement of attainment, for chapter 2, see section 19.

State Training Council, for chapter 10, part 3, see section 295.

statutory committee see section 219Z.

statutory TAFE institute means a statutory TAFE institute established under chapter 6A.

student means a person undertaking a course at a registered training organisation.

supervising registered training organisation see section 15.

TAFE institute see section 191.

this jurisdiction, for chapter 2, see section 19.

trainee see section 10.

traineeship see section 8.

traineeship contract see section 12.

training contract means—

- (a) for an apprentice—an apprenticeship contract; or
- (b) for a trainee—a traineeship contract.

training organisation means a person or an organisation providing, or offering to provide, training or assessment of skills and knowledge.

training package, for chapter 2, see section 19.

training plan—

- (a) for an apprentice or trainee—see section 13(1); or

Schedule 3 (continued)

- (b) for a student under a vocational placement—see section 13(2).

training services means—

- (a) the delivery of training; or
(b) the assessment or recognition of skills and knowledge;
or
(c) the issue of qualifications or statements of attainment.

trust property, for chapter 9, part 1, division 2, see section 252.

unit of competency, for chapter 2, see section 19.

vocational education and training, for chapter 2, see section 19.

vocational placement—

- (a) generally—see section 17; or
(b) for chapter 4—see section 107.

vocational placement agreement means an agreement in the approved form for the vocational placement of a student.

working day, for an employee, means a day on which the employee normally performs work.

work performance arrangement means an arrangement under which an employee of a government entity performs work for another government entity.

young adult means a person aged between 18 and 25 years.

**Attachment Ministerial declaration
‘Stepping forward: improving
pathways for all young people’**

section 106B

**A commitment to the young people of Australia
by Ministers for Education, Employment,
Training, Youth Affairs and Community
Services**

Young people make a significant contribution to Australia today and will shape what it will be tomorrow. The vitality, ideas, creativity and visions of all young people must be embraced.

The majority of young people are doing well, moving successfully through the different stages of their lives and responding to the challenges of the future. We can be confident that they will achieve success, find fulfilment in their adult lives and make a positive contribution to this country.

Some young people find their journeys more difficult and challenging. They may face problems in acquiring the knowledge, skills and self-confidence that form the foundations of their adult lives. We recognise the emotional, physical, cultural and learning barriers faced by these young people and the social, economic and locational factors that may negatively impact on their lives. There are opportunities for governments to address these barriers so that young people can achieve their best.

As Ministers entrusted with the collective wellbeing and interests of young people, we must foster an environment in which young people are nurtured and challenged—a society where all young people can realise their full potential. We must work together to support young Australians to achieve

Attachment (continued)

success as individuals and as members of society. We need to act collectively and we need to act now.

Vision

Our vision is of an Australia where:

- young people benefit and flourish through sustaining networks of family, friends and community, and through their engagement in education, training, employment, recreation and society
- young people's opinions and contributions are sought and valued, and they are encouraged and supported to take an active role in their communities and the nation
- young people's lives are enriched by positive learning experiences and opportunities that assist them to reach their full potential
- we recognise and celebrate young people's achievements.

Challenge

Our challenge is to:

- listen and respond to young people
- work creatively in partnership with young people to build comprehensive networks that draw together jurisdictions, government departments, families and communities so that united we can address the complex issues confronting young people
- recognise and address structural barriers faced by young people
- ensure that our governmental systems recognise the diversity of young people through being inclusive, flexible and adaptive

Attachment (continued)

- create effective opportunities for young people that are accessible, integrated and meaningful
- encourage young people to take increasing responsibility for their own lives, support their peers and contribute to their community
- ensure that young people have the information, skills and support needed to negotiate the transition to adult life and to make informed life decisions.

Our declaration

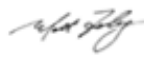
With this declaration, we commit to developing practical ways to increase the social, educational and employment outcomes of Australia's young people including those who are at risk, disconnected or in vulnerable circumstances. We agree to establish a common direction to make a real and lasting difference to the lives of young people. We are united by a shared commitment and a joint responsibility. We unanimously agree to work in partnership towards implementing a shared vision for all young people.

Attachment (continued)

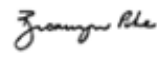
Australia's Ministers for Education, Employment, Training, Youth Affairs
and Community Services



The Hon. Lynne Kosky MP
Chair, Ministerial Council on Education,
Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
Minister for Education and Training (VIC.)



The Hon. Matt Foley MP
Chair, Ministerial Subcommittee
on Young
Peoples Transitions
Minister for Employment,
Training and Youth Affairs
Minister for the Arts (QLD)



The Hon. Bronwyn Pike MP
Chair, Community Services
Ministers Conference
Minister for Aged Care (VIC.)



The Hon. Simon
Corbell MLA
Minister for
Education, Youth and
Family Services
(ACT)



The Hon. Tony Abbott
MP
Minister for Employment,
Workplace Relations
and Small Business
(Cwllth)



The Hon. Larry Anthony MP
Minister for Children and
Youth Affairs (Cwllth)



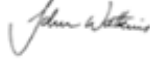
The Hon. Brendan
Nelson MP
Minister for
Education, Science
and Training (Cwllth)



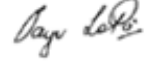
Senator Amanda
Vanstone
Minister for Family and
Community
Services (Cwllth)



The Hon. Carmel
Tebbutt MLC
Minister Assisting the
Premier
on Youth (NSW)



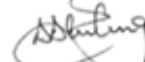
The Hon. John Watkins
MP
Minister for Education
and Training (NSW)



The Hon. Faye Lo Po MP
Minister for Community
Services (NSW)




The Hon. Clare Martin
MLA
Chief Minister,
Minister for
Young Territorians
(NT)



The Hon. Syd Stirling
MLA
Minister for Education,
Employment
and Training (NT)

Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act
2000

Attachment (continued)



The Hon. Jane Aagaard MLA
Minister for Health and
Community Services
(NT)




The Hon. Anna Bligh MP
Minister for Education
(QLD)



The Hon. Judy Spence MP
Minister for Families (QLD)



The Hon. Stephanie Key MP
Minister for Youth
(SA)



The Hon. Dr Jane Lornax-Smith MP
Minister for Employment,
Training and Further Education
(SA)



The Hon. Patricia White MP
Minister for Education and Childrens
Services (SA)



The Hon. Paula Wriedt
MHA
Minister for Education
(TAS)



The Hon. Judy Jackson
MHA
Minister for Health and
Human Services (TAS)



The Hon. Monica Gould MLC
Minister for
Education Services
Minister for Youth
Affairs
Leader of the
Legislative Council
(VIC)



The Hon. John Pandazopoulos MP
Minister for Employment,
Gaming and Tourism
Minister Assisting the
Premier
on Multicultural Affairs
(VIC)



The Hon. Alan Carpenter MLA
Minister for
Education, Sport and
Recreation,
and Indigenous
Affairs (WA)



The Hon. John Kobelke
MLA
Minister for Consumer
and Employment
Protection, and Training
Packages (WA)



The Hon. Sheila McHale
MLA
Minister for Community
Development, Womens
Interests, Seniors and
Youth, Disability Services,
Culture and the Arts (WA)

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 9 November 2007. Future amendments of the Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	28 September 2000	6 October 2000
1A	—	29 September 2001	29 September 2001

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
1B	2002 Act No. 74	31 March 2003	
1C	2003 Act No. 27	1 July 2003	
1D	2003 Act No. 63 (amd 2003 Act No. 88)	1 January 2004	R1D withdrawn, see R2
2	—	1 January 2004	
2A	2004 Act No. 53	29 November 2004	
2B	2005 Act No. 16	27 May 2005	
2C	2003 Act No. 63 (amd 2005 Act No. 16)	1 January 2006	
2D	2006 Act No. 39	30 October 2006	

*Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act
2000*

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
2E	2007 Act No. 2	23 March 2007	R2E withdrawn, see R3
3	—	23 March 2007	
3A	2007 Act No. 53	9 November 2007	

5 List of legislation

Vocational Education, Training and Employment Act 2000 No. 23 (prev Training and Employment Act 2000)

date of assent 27 June 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

sch 1 amdt 15 commenced 1 July 1999 (see s 2(1))

sch 1 amdt 77 commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(2))

s 292, sch 1 amdts 1–14, 16–76, 78–81 commenced 23 July 2000 (2000 SL No. 197)

remaining provisions commenced 28 September 2000 (2000 SL No. 248)

amending legislation—

Discrimination Law Amendment Act 2002 No. 74 ss 1–2, 90 sch

date of assent 13 December 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 31 March 2003 (2003 SL No. 51)

Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Act 2003 No. 27 ss 1–2(2), 622 sch 5

date of assent 23 May 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (see s 2(2))

Training Reform Act 2003 No. 63 pts 1–2 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 13 October 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

ss 31(2), 38 never proclaimed into force and om 2005 No. 16 ss 40, 42

ss 7–8, 10–11, 23, 26–29, 37, 40, 44(2)–(3), 46, 53(7) commenced 1 January 2006 (see s 2(1))

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2004 (2003 SL No. 293)

amending legislation—

Education and Other Legislation (Student Protection) Amendment Act 2003 No. 88 pts 1, 6 (amends 2003 No. 63 above)

date of assent 18 November 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 31 December 2003 (2003 SL No. 345)

Vocational Education, Training and Employment Amendment Act 2005 No. 16 pts 1, 4 (amends 2003 No. 63 above)

date of assent 29 April 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 27 May 2005 (2005 SL No. 93)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2004 No. 53

date of assent 29 November 2004

commenced on date of assent

Vocational Education, Training and Employment Amendment Act 2005 No. 16 pts 1–2

date of assent 29 April 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 27 May 2005 (2005 SL No. 93)

Education (General Provisions) Act 2006 No. 39 ss 1, 2(3), 512(1) sch 1

date of assent 11 August 2006

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 30 October 2006 (2006 SL No. 247)

Vocational Education, Training and Employment and Other Acts Amendment Act 2007 No. 2 pts 1–2

date of assent 16 February 2007

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 23 March 2007 (2007 SL No. 34)

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date of assent 9 November 2007

commenced on date of assent

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